

NPU PROFILE



DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND PLANNING · BUREAU OF PLANNING
CITY OF ATLANTA · 1978 · MAYNARD JACKSON, MAYOR





CITY OF ATLANTA

MAYNARD JACKSON
MAYOR

Dear Atlantans:

The first edition of the NPU Profiles proved so popular with neighborhood groups, developers and other government agencies that our supply of profiles for many NPUs was rapidly used up. For that reason and to update the information contained in the Profiles, the Department of Budget and Planning has prepared this second expanded edition. It incorporates comments and suggestions from the various Profile users.

Your participation makes me very proud to live in this City, where people care about what's going on, where people know their neighborhoods and wear T-shirts saying "Midtown, My Town", "East Lake, The Edge of the City", and "Grant Park, Turn of the Century Neighborhood." This City can only be as strong as its neighborhoods. I hope these Profiles will assist you in your continuing effort to keep these neighborhoods strong.

Yours for Atlanta,

Maynard Jackson
MAYNARD JACKSON

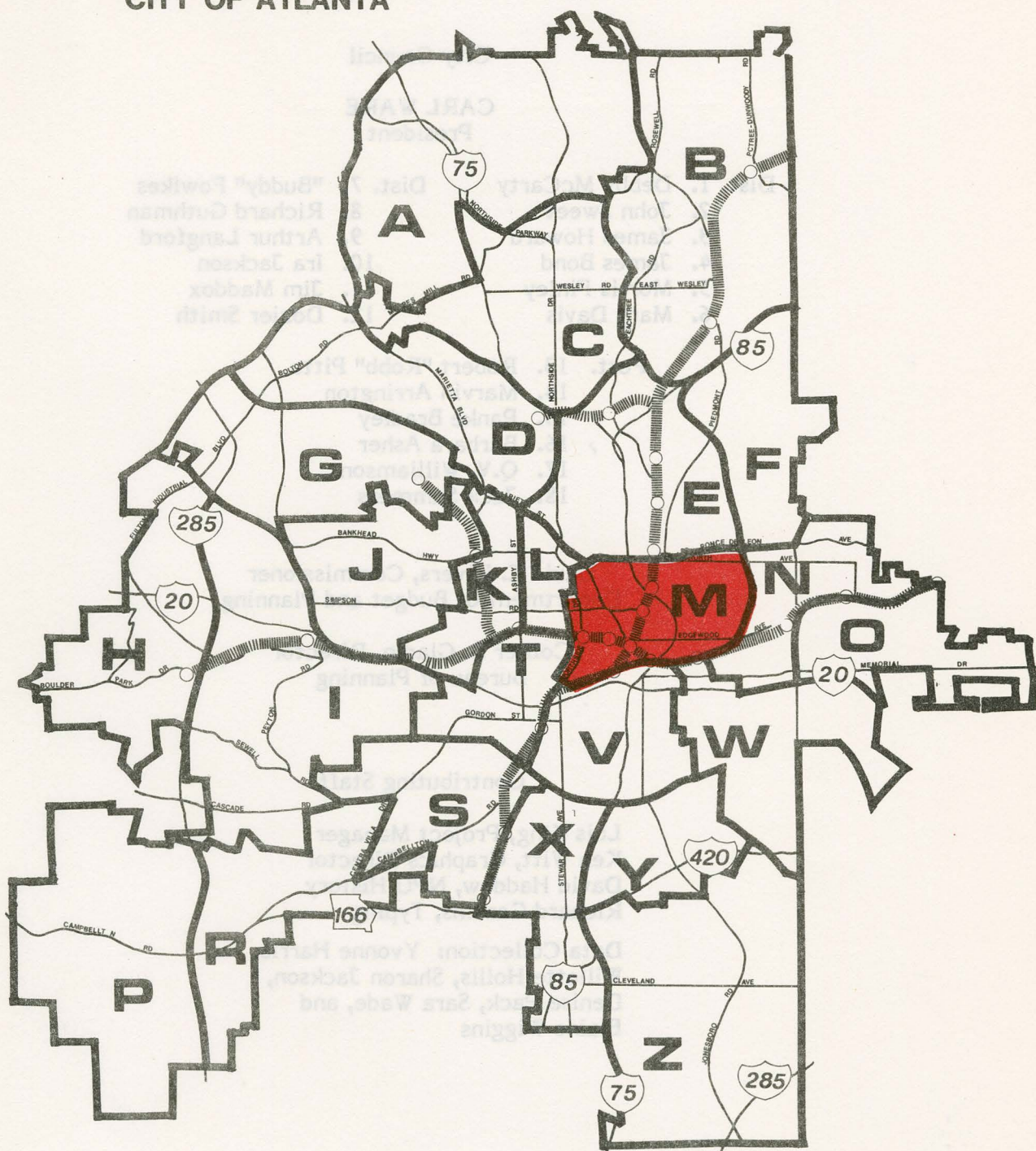
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NEIGHBORHOOD
PLANNING
UNITS
CITY OF ATLANTA



MAYNARD JACKSON

Mayor

ARTHUR B. CUMMINGS

Chief Administrative Officer

City Council

CARL WARE

President

- | | |
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INTRODUCTION

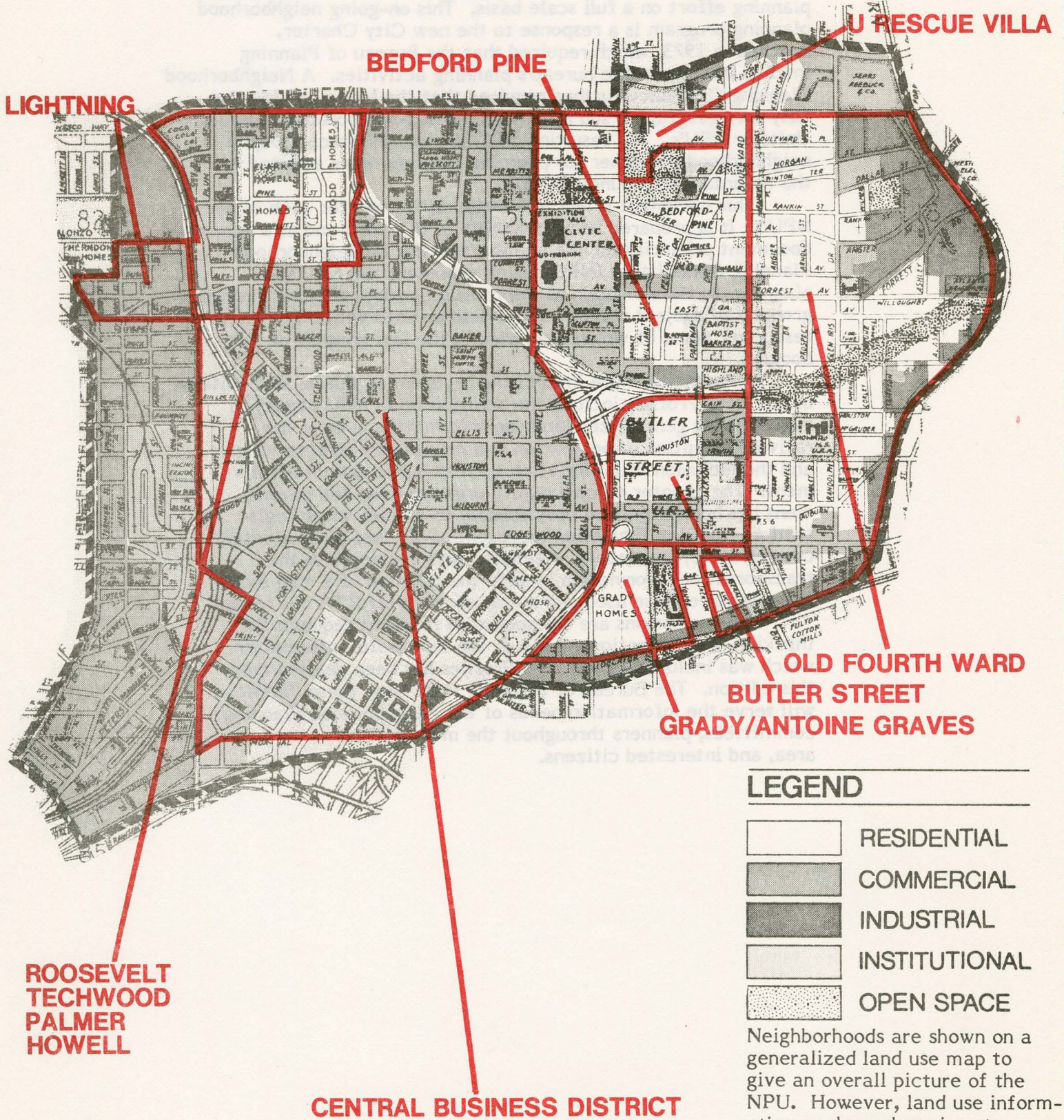
This is an update and revision of the Profiles published in January of 1976 when the Bureau of Planning first began its neighborhood planning effort on a full scale basis. This on-going neighborhood planning program is a response to the new City Charter, enacted in 1973, which required that the Bureau of Planning involve citizens in the bureau's planning activities. A Neighborhood Planning Ordinance further required that the bureau divide the City into geographic sub areas defined as Neighborhood Planning Units or NPU's. The resulting NPU boundaries which grouped neighborhoods together for planning purposes were adopted by the Atlanta City Council in 1975.

This document is one in a series of 24, one for each of the NPU's. It is prepared as an overview of this NPU and as a reference document primarily for the members of the 24 Neighborhood Planning Committees (NPC) which represent the NPU's in planning decisions. Much of the profile consists of basic listings, grouped by subject matter, and should be used with other planning resources, some of which are listed in the last chapter of this booklet.

Some of the more interesting revisions in this second edition of the NPU Profiles include the addition of an NPU history, a map showing generalized land use information, a brief narrative description of population and household characteristics, and the inclusion of information such as public school enrollment. The chapter on community organizations and government has been expanded considerably to include voter registration, Board of Education representatives, and other elected county, state, and federal officials. Improvements to the transportation information include the addition of a map showing how streets are used and a map showing MARTA bus routes.

These revisions are a response to frequent requests for this kind of information. Some of the less useful information which was included in the 1976 Profiles has been deleted from this edition. The Bureau of Planning staff hope these Profiles will serve the information needs of the Neighborhood Planning committees, planners throughout the metropolitan area, and interested citizens.

NPU M NEIGHBORHOODS AND LAND USE



LEGEND

	RESIDENTIAL
	COMMERCIAL
	INDUSTRIAL
	INSTITUTIONAL
	OPEN SPACE

Neighborhoods are shown on a generalized land use map to give an overall picture of the NPU. However, land use information as shown here is not intended as a basis for specific planning decisions.

HISTORY

NPU-M, which includes Atlanta's downtown and several surrounding neighborhoods, is a unique area of the City. It includes both residential and business communities and boasts the City's newest development as well as its most historic buildings. It is the part of the City most often seen on the national news media and is pointed to by Atlantans and visitors alike as the symbol of the new South. Like many inner city areas in the United States, NPU-M has both opportunities and problems. So far Atlanta has been able to avoid large scale deterioration in its core area. In the 1960's and 1970's, while other cities watched the flight of business to the suburbs and experienced drastic reductions in their tax bases, Atlanta has seen major new downtown development - Peachtree Center, Peachtree Summit, Omni International and the World Congress Center, to name several outstanding examples.

Atlanta's location resulted from the siting of the terminus of Western and Atlantic Railroad in Land Lot 77 of the 14th District of DeKalb County. The right-of-way for the railroad was donated by Samuel Mitchell, who owned all of Land Lot 77. Within the next few years two other railroads, the Macon and Western and the Georgia Railroad, constructed lines that merged near Five Points, which had once been a junction for Indian footpaths.

Terminus was the name first given to the community that formed around the tracks. In 1843, the name was changed to Marthasville, to honor Martha Lumpkin, the daughter of Governor Wilson Lumpkin. Two years later the town became Atlanta and was incorporated shortly thereafter. The name Atlanta is said to have come from one of two sources. The romantic version is that the town was named for Atalanta, a beautiful maiden in Greek mythology who was renowned for her speed as a runner. The more likely explanation is that J. Edgar Thomson, chief engineer of the Georgia Railroad, named it as a feminine version of the word Atlantic.

Atlanta developed on both sides of the railroad tracks, which formed a barrier between the two halves. The lower downtown prospered as the retail and wholesale district while residential growth flourished around it. The City grew up as a transportation center and hastily constructed the necessary support facilities: hotels, packing houses, wholesalers, churches, and schools. Downtown streets are named for the pioneer settlers who influenced the City's early growth. The following are just a few of those identified in Franklin Garrett's YESTERDAY'S ATLANTA: Forsyth, for Ambrose B. Forsyth, cotton merchant; Garnett, for Charles F.M. Garnett, early railroad builder and engineer; Luckie, for Alexander F. Luckie, pioneer land owner; Pryor, for Allen W. Pryor, early surveyor.

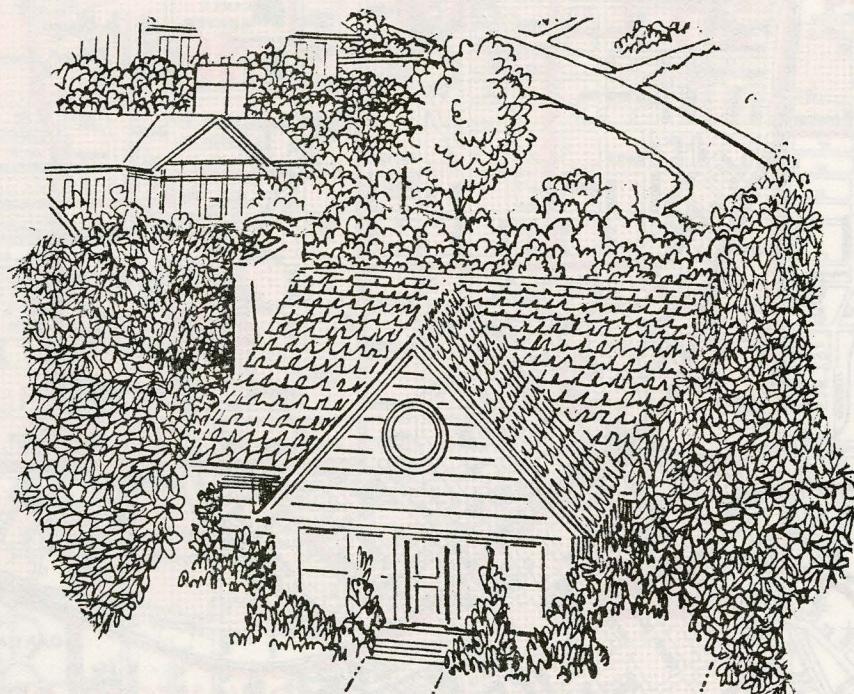
The Civil War brought a halt to this rapid growth. Little remained of the downtown area after General Sherman left town. When Mayor John M. Calhoun began his fourth term on January 6, 1865, there was a balance in the City treasury of \$1.64 in Confederate money. But Atlanta's citizens returned with a firm determination to bring back the prosperity that was once assured. The railroads were rebuilt and buildings were constructed in even greater numbers so that by 1870 the City could boast its complete recovery. The street layout, which confuses so many present day Atlantans, is a result of the paths followed by the rail lines. For about six blocks on either side of the tracks, the roads run parallel and perpendicular to the railroads. Beginning at that point, however, the roads follow a north/south orientation.

Henry Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and Lemuel P. Grant, a railroad developer, were two of a group of enlightened entrepreneurs who spurred Atlanta's growth in the late nineteenth century. This group convinced industry to move south and brought the City national recognition by sponsoring three major Expositions that promoted the region's natural advantages. Their boosterism and civic responsibility were instrumental to Atlanta's continuing expansion.

In the 1890's the black community began to develop a pride of its own. Auburn Avenue (originally Wheat Street) became a center for black Atlanta's entrepreneurial and social activity, and within two decades was synonymous with that activity. Shops, grocery stores, and other small businesses slowly emerged along Auburn Avenue, west of Courtland Street, giving black residents a bustling commercial center. The area was given the name Sweet Auburn by John Wesley Dobbs, grandfather of current mayor Maynard Jackson.

One influential black leader, Alonzo F. Herndon, born a slave in North Carolina, came to Atlanta as a barber. Before his death in 1927, Herndon had founded the Atlanta Life Insurance Company and constructed two buildings that bear his name: the Herndon Building on Auburn Avenue and the Herndon Residence near Atlanta University.

The viaduct system that covers the railroad gulch (between Alabama Street and Marietta Street/Decatur Street) was completed in 1929, thus removing a major barrier from the City and creating what later became Underground Atlanta. The interstate highway system, which was begun in the 1950's, helped to assure Atlanta's continued preeminence as the transportation center of the Southeast. During the following two decades, the area north of the railroad gulch developed tremendously, while the lower downtown experienced very little new construction.

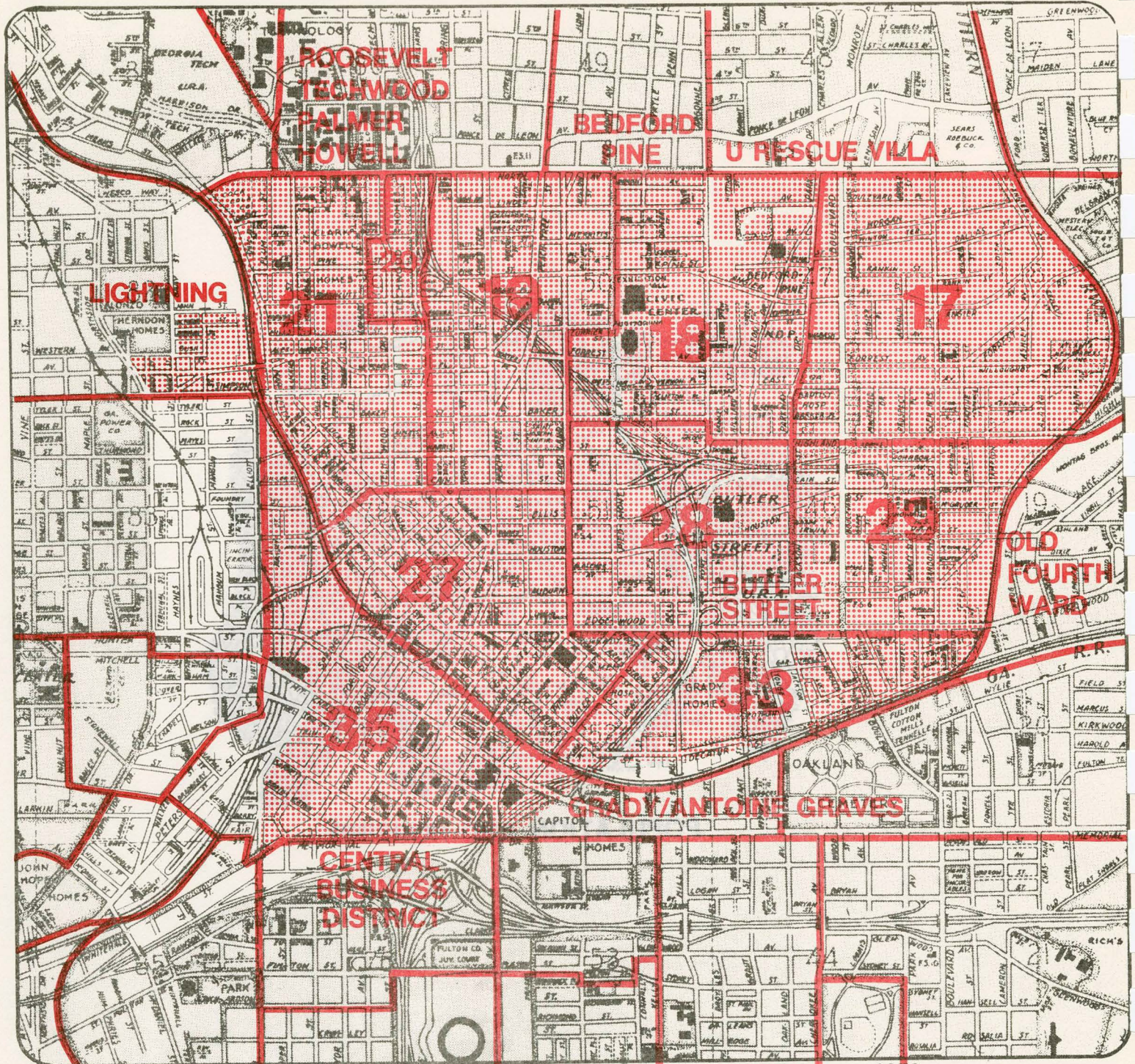


POPULATION AND HOUSING

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, 1978
Department of Budget and Planning, City of Atlanta

Neighborhood
Census Tract

CENSUS TRACTS AND NEIGHBORHOODS



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, 1970
 Department of Budget and Planning, City of Atlanta

 Neighborhood
 Census Tract

POPULATION AND HOUSING

The following tables and accompanying narrative describe the general character of this NPU. The information presented here was collected for geographic areas called census tracts, initially determined by the Federal Census Bureau for collecting and reporting information gathered in the Census. It has become standard practice for other agencies to use census tracts as the geographic area for data collection and reporting.

The accompanying map shows which census tracts are associated with this NPU. It is important to note that tract boundaries do not always coincide with this NPU's boundaries. Therefore, the data collected for census tract areas may include areas lying outside this NPU.

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

The most important point to make about NPU-M is that within its boundaries is the central business district (CBD) for a regional city whose population is approximately 1.7 million. This fact alone makes it distinct among Atlanta's 24 NPU's. NPU-M embodies diversity: long-standing warehouses on the west, Peachtree Center on the north, the Sweet Auburn community on the east, and Grady Homes and the numerous government buildings on the south.

To analyze statistics about this NPU requires looking at 17 census tracts. Fortunately these can be grouped into 4 categories, one of which can be dismissed for purposes of population analysis because this NPU's portions of these tracts contains industrial, commercial and institutional land uses. Information on these tracts is available in profiles for the adjoining NPU's, E,L,T,V and W.

The three remaining groupings of tracts are discussed below. Notice the relative proportions of the three areas. The central business district has 11% of the population of the 10 census tracts under consideration. Clark Howell, Techwood, and Grady Homes has 34% of the population. The Bedford Pine, Old Fourth Ward, Butler Street, and Sweet Auburn area has 55% of the population. The total population estimated for the 10 tracts is 20,853.

NEIGHBORHOODS IN CENSUS TRACTS 19, 27, and 35

Central Business District (CBD)

A brief observation of the age and race characteristics of this area shows it to be unusually low in residents under 14 years of age and unusually high in residents over 45. Also it is closer to the regional percents in its racial composition. Table 2 reveals the unique character of this part of Atlanta. The northern part of the CBD is largely inhabited by one person households with a high income and a high turnover in housing unit occupancy. The southern portion has a large percentage of children in female headed households, and a large percentage of retired and jobless heads of households resulting in a low income index. Both the northern and southern portions have a very low percentage of households in single-unit structures.

NEIGHBORHOODS IN CENSUS TRACTS 20, 21, and 33

Clark Howell, Téchwood, and Grady Homes

Though these tracts are not exclusively made up of public housing projects, there are enough public housing units in the area to affect the statistics. There's a high percentage of children and female heads of households with children. Joblessness is high and households in single unit structures is low. There is a very high turnover of housing occupancy in tract 21; otherwise this area has relatively the same stability as the rest of the City.

Surprisingly enough, the age and race breakdowns parallel those of the City as a whole except in isolated instances. Tract 33 is high in population 65 years and over and in its proportion of Black population.

NEIGHBORHOODS IN CENSUS TRACTS 17, 18, 28, and 29

Bedford Pine, Old Fourth Ward, Butler Street, and Sweet Auburn

This residential area east of the CBD is quite similar to the rest of the City in its population characteristics except in the following traits. In all four tracts joblessness is high resulting in low income. The population is below the City average in occupancy of single-unit structures. Turnover in the occupancy of housing is quite high. In age characteristics, it is similar to the City average. But the area is extremely above the average in its proportion of Black population.

Table I

POPULATION BY AGE AND RACE CHARACTERISTICS*

Totals and Percent of Census Tracts

	Census Tracts			City***	Atlanta Region
	19	27	35**		
TOTAL	866=100%	744=100%	619=100%	459,262=100%	1,653,000=100%
AGE					
0-4	14=2%	0=0%	55=9%	36,962=8%	122,129=7%
5-9	5=1%	0=0%	40=6%	32,491=7%	137,092=8%
10-14	4=1%	0=0%	57=9%	37,741=8%	156,341=9%
15-19	100=12%	48=6%	58=9%	43,989=10%	156,363=9%
20-44	335=39%	280=38%	125=20%	173,074=38%	657,069=41%
45-64	236=27%	234=31%	105=17%	83,781=18%	298,320=18%
65+	172=20%	182=24%	179=29%	51,224=11%	125,686=8%
RACE					
Black****	170=20%	261=35%	271=44%	271,945=59%	367,800=22%
White	696=80%	483=65%	348=56%	187,317=41%	1,285,200=78%

* Source: "Population and Housing, Age, Race, Sex Estimates,"
Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC).

** Located only partially within this NPU.

*** This total varies slightly from the official estimate for the City
(457,300) because age, race and sex breakdowns were estimated
only for total tracts.

**** Category also includes, Spanish Americans, Indian, Oriental, etc (ARC).

Table I (cont.)

POPULATION BY AGE AND RACE CHARACTERISTICS*

Totals and Percent of Census Tracts

	Census Tracts			City**	Atlanta Region
	20	21	33		
TOTAL	1,240=100%	2,602=100%	3,231=100%	459,262=100%	1,653,000=100%
AGE					
0-4	58=5%	333=13%	255=8%	36,962=8%	122,129=7%
5-9	56=4%	233=9%	313=10%	32,491=7%	137,092=8%
10-14	53=4%	229=9%	319=10%	37,741=8%	156,341=9%
15-19	323=26%	255=10%	262=8%	43,989=10%	156,363=9%
20-44	406=33%	930=36%	754=23%	173,074=38%	657,069=41%
45-64	104=8%	309=12%	533=16%	83,781=18%	298,320=18%
65+	240=19%	313=12%	795=25%	51,224=11%	125,686=8%
RACE					
Black***	674=54%	1,329=51%	3,176=98%	271,945=59%	367,800=22%
White	566=46%	1,273=49%	55=2%	187,317=41%	1,285,200=78%

* Source: "1976 Population and Housing, Age, Race, Sex Estimates," Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC).

** This total varies slightly from the official estimate for the City (457,300) because age, race, and sex breakdowns were estimated only for total tracts.

*** Category also includes, Spanish Americans, Indian, Oriental, etc (ARC).

Table I (cont.)

POPULATION BY AGE AND RACE-CHARACTERISTICS*

Totals and Percent of Census Tracts

	Census Tracts				City**	Atlanta Region
	17	18	28	29		
TOTAL	3,964=100%	2,479=100%	2,704=100%	2,404=100%	459,262=100%	1,653,000=100%
AGE						
0-4	262=7%	153=6%	223=8%	166=7%	36,962=8%	122,129=7%
5-9	241=6%	165=7%	199=7%	136=6%	32,491=7%	137,092=8%
10-14	245=6%	200=8%	196=7%	169=7%	37,741=8%	156,341=9%
15-19	495=12%	160=6%	305=11%	175=7%	43,989=10%	156,363=9%
20-44	1,269=32%	704=28%	1,038=38%	690=29%	173,074=38%	657,069=41%
45-64	869=22%	639=26%	480=18%	635=26%	83,781=18%	298,320=18%
65+	583=15%	458=18%	263=10%	433=18%	51,224=11%	125,686=8%
RACE						
Black***	3,552=90%	2,406=97%	2,234=83%	2,347=98%	271,945=59%	367,800=22%
White	412=10%	73=3%	470=17%	57=2%	187,317=41%	1,285,200=78%

* Source: "1976 Population and Housing, Age Race, Sex Estimates, Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC).

** This total varies slightly from the official estimate for the City (457,300) because age, race, and sex breakdowns were estimated only for total tracts.

*** Category also includes, Spanish Americans, Indian, Oriental, etc (ARC).

Table 2

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS*

Population Totals and Percent of Census Tracts

	Census Tracts			City
	19	27	35**	
Households (HH) TOTAL	301=100%	20=100%	267=100%	155,842=100%
HH with children	1<1%	0=0%	143=54%	61,236=39%
Female heads of HH with children	0=0%	0=0%	115=43%	19,603=13%
One person HH	250=83%	16=80%	78=29%	39,947=26%
Retired heads of HH	36=12%	0=0%	61=23%	20,508=13%
Jobless heads of HH	15=5%	0=0%	147=55%	34,203=22%
Income index*** of HH head	142	125	76	102
HH in single-unit structure	3=1%	0=0%	9=3%	79,232=51%
Average HH size	1.2	2.4	2.5	2.7
Housing units with change of occupancy	174=51%		99=36%	62,621=39%

* Source: R.L. Polk, and Company, "Profiles of Change," 1974.

** Located only partially within this NPU.

*** "Income index" is a number assigned according to the national income average associated with the occupational mix in each tract. The income average for each occupation is based on 1973 data published by the Census Bureau. The index number 100 represents the 1973 national average of \$12,157. Each "point" on the index scale equals \$122 in 1973 money.

Table 2 (cont.)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS*

Population Totals and Percent of Census Tracts

	Census Tracts			City
	20	21	33	
Households (HH) TOTAL	677=100%	1,009=100%	1,379=100%	155,842=100%
HH with children	162=24%	483=48%	644=47%	61,236=39%
Female heads of HH with children	123=18%	404=40%	448=32%	19,603=13%
One person HH	294=43%	336=33%	350=25%	39,947=26%
Retired heads of HH	189=28%	144=14%	211=15%	20,508=13%
Jobless heads of HH	382=56%	564=60%	607=44%	34,203=22%
Income index** of HH head	74	78	82	102
HH in single-unit structure	25=4%	36=3%	130=9%	79,232=51%
Average HH size	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.7
Housing units with change of occupancy	240=34%	588=76%	456=34%	62,621=39%

* Source: R.L. Polk, and Company, "Profiles of Change," 1974.

** "Income index" is a number assigned according to the national income average associated with the occupational mix in each tract. The income average for each occupation is based on 1973 data published by the Census Bureau. The index number 100 represents the 1973 national average of \$12,157. Each "point" on the index scale equals \$122 in 1973 money.

Table 2 (cont.)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS*

Population Totals and Percent of Census Tracts

	Census Tracts				City
	17	18	28	29	
Households (HH) TOTAL	1,133=100%	739=100%	1,024=100%	837=100%	155,842=100%
HH with children	326=29%	272=37%	386=38%	237=28%	61,236=39%
Female heads of HH with children	124=11%	148=20%	192=19%	118=14%	19,603=13%
One person HH	324=29%	184=25%	305=30%	257=31%	39,947=26%
Retired heads of HH	135=12%	80=11%	62=6%	107=13%	20,508=13%
Jobless heads of HH	313=28%	338=46%	342=33%	290=35%	34,203=22%
Income index** of HH head	87	85	96	86	102
HH in single-unit structure	425=37%	153=21%	54=5%	365=44%	79,232=51%
Average HH size	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.7
Housing units with change of occupancy	666=52%	551=58%	706=70%	396=46%	62,621=39%

* Source: R.L. Polk, and Company, "Profiles of Change," 1974.

** "Income index" is a number assigned according to the national income average associated with the occupational mix in each tract. The income average for each occupation is based on 1973 data published by the Census Bureau. The index number 100 represents the 1973 national average of \$12,157. Each "point" on the index scale equals \$122 in 1973 money.

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

The characteristics of the housing, the quality of the schools and the incidence of crime in a neighborhood are closely related to its overall well-being. Information is presented here to help residents and planners outline needed improvements to these aspects of this NPU. Look over the following tables, comparing each census tract to the City average. These tables should also be compared to the previous tables on population and household characteristics.

Once these kinds of comparisons have been made, questions will probably arise which will require more specific information before they can be answered. At this point, contact the agency responsible for the service about which more information is needed. Or, it may be worth while to conduct a neighborhood survey such as the one described in "Sources for Additional Information."

Housing Characteristics

Knowing the housing characteristics of a neighborhood will provide additional understanding of the population's needs, especially their housing needs. To get a basic knowledge of housing in this NPU, analyze the patterns of occupancy, housing type, and condition. For example, it can be determined what type of housing is being rented by comparing the percentage of renter-occupancy with the type of housing, single or multi-family. A description of the additional information available on housing is listed under "PLAN File" in "Sources for Additional Information."

Notice that the housing information presented in Table 3 is based on total housing units, not on total structures. A structure may have several units within it. Other terms which need definition are group quarters, mixed dwelling units and housing condition. Group quarters contain six or more persons where five or more are unrelated to the head of the household, such as dormitories, boarding houses, nursing homes, and prisons. A mixed dwelling unit is a structure primarily intended for business or other non-residential use, but which also contains a housing unit.

Housing condition is divided into four categories. A housing unit is in standard condition if it is free of defects or has only slight defects which can be corrected with routine maintenance. A housing unit with defects, the repair of which would cost 10% or less of the cost of replacing the structure, is considered minor deteriorated. To be classified major deteriorated, a housing unit needs major repairs which would cost 10% to 50% of the cost of replacing the structure to repair it. Dilapidated means the defects are critical and it would cost 50% or more of the cost of replacing the structure to repair it.

Housing condition information is based on a system of inspecting all Atlanta's housing units of conformance with the Housing Code. The frequency of inspection in any neighborhood is based on the rate at which housing conditions are changing. Therefore information for areas without changes in condition may date back to 1970.

Table 3

HOUSING BY OWNER-RENTER OCCUPANCY,
TYPE AND CONDITION*

Housing Unit Totals and Percent of Census Tracts

	Census Tracts			City
	19	27	35**	
TOTAL	437=100%	118=100%	182=100%	183,835=100%
OCCUPANCY				
Owner	3=1%		5=3%	64,107=35%
Renter	434=99%	118=100%	177=97%	119,728=65%
TYPE***				
Single-family	3=1%		6=3%	77,426=42%
Duplex	2<1%		6=3%	18,834=10%
Multi-family	60=14%		166=92%	84,081=46%
Group Quarters		1<1%		573<1%
Mobile Homes				470<1%
Mixed	372=85%	117=100%	4=2%	3,136=2%
CONDITION				
Standard	337=77%	118=100%	168=92%	132,863=72%
Minor Deteriorated	61=14%		5=3%	18,783=10%
Major Deteriorated	39=9%		5=3%	27,913=15%
Dilapidated			4=2%	4,276=3%

* Source: PLAN File, City of Atlanta, Bureau of Planning, July, 1977.

** Located only partially within this NPU.

*** In this category the total of housing units for the City varies by less than half of one percent from the actual total.

Table 3 (cont.)

HOUSING BY OWNER-RENTER OCCUPANCY,
TYPE AND CONDITION*

Housing Unit Totals and Percent of Census Tracts

	Census Tracts			City
	20	21	33	
TOTAL	251=100%	578=100%	1,092=100%	183,835=100%
OCCUPANCY				
Owner		5=1%	33=3%	64,107=35%
Renter	251=100%	573=99%	1,059=97%	119,728=65%
TYPE**				
Single-family		14=2%	66=6%	77,426=42%
Duplex		2=1%	88=8%	18,834=10%
Multi-family	250 99%	562=97%	935=86%	84,081=46%
Group Quarters	1<1%		1<1%	573 1%
Mobile Homes				470 1%
Mixed			2<1%	3,136=2%
CONDITION				
Standard	251=100%	564=97%	835=76%	132,863=72%
Minor Deteriorated		1=1%	38=4%	18,783=10%
Major Deteriorated		13=2%	197=18%	27,913=15%
Dilapidated			22=2%	4,276=3%

* Source: PLAN File, City of Atlanta, Bureau of Planning, July, 1977.

** In this category the total of housing units for the City varies by less than half of one percent from the actual total.

Table 3 (cont.)

HOUSING BY OWNER-RENTER OCCUPANCY,
TYPE AND CONDITION*

Housing Unit Totals and Percent of Census Tracts

	Census Tracts				City
	17	18	28	29	
TOTAL	1,358=100%	814=100%	1,632=100%	918=100%	183,835=100%
OCCUPANCY					
Owner	295=22%	51=6%	52=3%	181=20%	64,107=35%
Renter	1,063=78%	763=94%	1,580=97%	737=80%	119,728=65%
TYPE**					
Single-family	370=27%	70=9%	212=13%	227=25%	77,426=42%
Duplex	265=20%	66=8%	24=1%	265=29%	18,834=10%
Multi-family	709=52%	660=81%	1,321=81%	400=43%	84,081=46%
Group Quarters			2<1%	1<1%	573<1%
Mobile Homes					470<1%
Mixed	14=1%	18=2%	73=5%	25=3%	3,136=2%
CONDITION					
Standard	770=57%	567=70%	1,478=91%	354=39%	132,863=72%
Minor Deteriorated	168=12%	38=4%	15=1%	189=20%	18,783=10%
Major Deteriorated	401=30%	188=23%	137=8%	340=37%	27,913=15%
Dilapidated	19=1%	21=3%	2<1%	35=4%	4,276=3%

* Source: PLAN File, City of Atlanta, Bureau of Planning, July, 1977.

** In this category the total of housing units for the City varies by less than half of one percent from the actual total.

Public School Enrollment

Notice that at the bottom of Table 4 the tract's total school age population is given for comparison purposes. It may be interesting to compare these figures on public school enrollment and population with the information on school facilities, parks, and recreation programs listed in "Community Facilities and Services."

Table 4

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT*

Total Students Enrolled and Percent of City

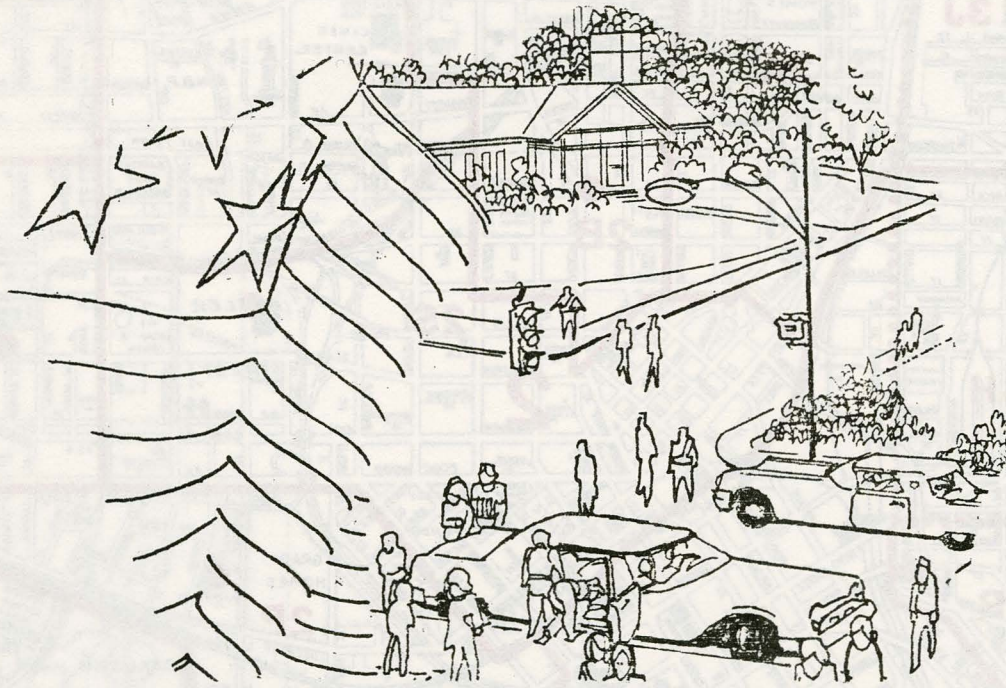
	Census Tracts			City
	19	27	35**	
TOTAL ENROLLMENT	8=100%	1=100%	90=100%	78,196=100%
Kindergarten - 7th Grade	7=88%		49=55%	46,933=60%
8th - 12th grade	1=22%	1=100%	38=42%	30,545=39%
Special Education***			3=3%	718=1%
POPULATION, age 5-19	109	48	155	114,221

	Census Tracts			City
	20	21	33	
TOTAL ENROLLMENT	136=100%	457=100%	508=100%	78,196=100%
Kindergarten - 7th Grade	89=66%	311=68%	282=56%	46,933=60%
8th - 12th grade	46=34%	142=31%	221=43%	30,545=39%
Special Education**	11%	4=1%	5=1%	718=1%
POPULATION, age 5-19	432	717	894	114,221

	Census Tracts				City
	17	18	28	29	
TOTAL ENROLLMENT	354=100%	255=100%	379=100%	241=100%	78,196=100%
Kindergarten - 7th Grade	172=48%	128=50%	241=63%	138=57%	46,933=60%
8th - 12th grade	176=50%	124=49%	135=36%	102=42%	30,545=39%
Special Education**	6=2%	3=1%	3=1%	11%	718=1%
POPULATION, age 5-19	981	525	700	480	114,221

* Source: Atlanta Public School System, September, 1977.

** Includes training for the mentally retarded, hearing impaired, behavioral disorders, and etc.



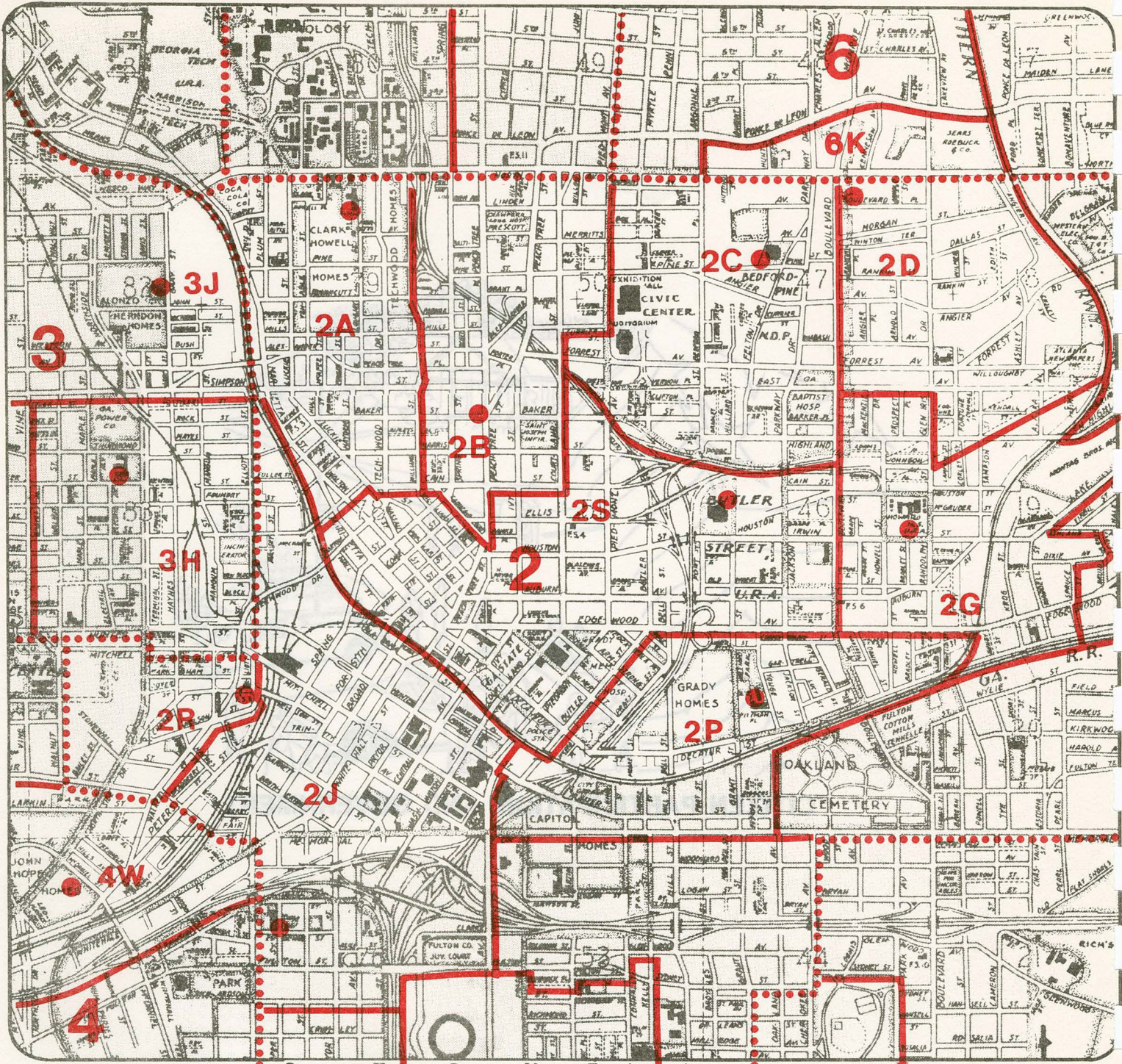
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND GOVERNMENT

Source: Fulton County Voter Registration

3A	Fowler Elem. 355 Fowler St. nw	3H	Bedburne Elem. 320 Northside Dr. nw
3B	Peachtree Towers 300 w. Peachtree St. nw	3J	Cradock Elem. 448 Gray St. nw
3C	C.W. Hill Elem. 386 Pine St. ne	4W	J. Hope Hmrs. Mgr.'s Office 662 Park St. sw
3D	Port St. Methodist 363 Boulevard ne	6K	Grady Hl. 929 Charles Allen Dr. ne (off map)
3E	Howard Hl. 551 Houston St. ne		
3F	Ed St. Cook School 403 Cooper St. sw		
3G	Butler Elem. 89 Youngs St. se		
3H	Fire Station No. 1 71 Elliott St. sw		
3I	Walden M.S. 320 Twin St. se		

... Council District Boundary
 --- Precinct Boundary
 ● Polling Place

ELECTION DISTRICTS AND POLLING PLACES



Source: Fulton County Voter Registration

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| 2A | Fowler Elem. 595 Fowler St. nw | 3H | Bethune Elem. 220 Northside Dr. nw |
| 2B | Peachtree Towers 300 w. Peachtree St. nw | 3J | Craddock Elem. 448 Gray St. nw |
| 2C | C.W. Hill Elem. 386 Pine St. ne | 4W | J. Hope Hms. Mgr's. Office 668 Fair St. sw |
| 2D | Fort St. Methodist 562 Boulevard ne | 6K | Grady Hi. 929 Charles Allen Dr. ne (off map) |
| 2G | Howard Hi. 551 Houston St. ne | | |
| 2J | Ed S. Cook School 405 Cooper St. sw | | |
| 2P | Butler Elem. 89 Youngs St. se | | |
| 2R | Fire Station No. 1 71 Elliott St. sw | | |
| 2S | Walden M.S. 320 Irwin St. se | | |

- ... Council District Boundary
- Precinct Boundary
- Polling Place

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND GOVERNMENT

The "channels" for getting plans, complaints, and suggestions to the appropriate agencies and individuals is the subject matter for this section of the Profile. Beginning at the most local and informal level, community organizations and their leaders are listed. By participating in government at this level, the individual citizen can take advantage of the knowledge, contacts, and leverage which these organizations possess.

The listing of community organizations is followed by election information, registered voters, election districts and elected officials. This section concludes with information on City government's organization which identifies the bureaus responsible for services needing special attention in this NPU.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Neighborhood Planning Committee

A Neighborhood Planning Committee (NPC) is made up of representatives from the NPU's neighborhoods and businesses. The NPC works with an assigned staffmember of the Bureau of Planning to prepare a plan for the NPU. These plans are organized around topics related to neighborhood preservation such as parks and recreation, land use, transportation, and environment. The plans are used as citizen input for the preparation of the City's Comprehensive Development Plan which is prepared annually and when adopted by City Council becomes the basis for the City's budget. In addition to the development of the NPU Plan, during the course of the year, the NPC members discuss and make recommendations on a number of timely issues such as zoning decisions and the allocation of Community Development Block Grant Funds.

All adult residents of the NPU are eligible to participate in the City's neighborhood planning activities, as well as anyone who owns property or operates a business located within the NPU. In many NPU's, the NPC is made up of representatives from the other community organizations which frequently represent the NPU's individual neighborhoods. This provides a network for communication of needs, resources and information between City Hall, NPU's and the individual neighborhoods.

CHAIRPERSON
Reverend Ted Clark
357 Forrest Ave., N.E.
30312

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Lucille Hill
660 East Ave., N.E.
30312

SECRETARY
Robert Baynes
53 Hogue St., N.E.
30312

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Muriel Smith
456 Parkway Dr., N.E.
30308

TREASURER

John Hood
499 Wabash Ave., N.E.
30312

PARLIAMENTARIAN
and CHAPLAIN

Reverend Charles Wilhite
562 Boulevard, N.E.
30308

OTHER COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

CENTRAL CITY CNAC

Susie LaBord
101 Bell St., S.E., #77
30303

CENTRAL ATLANTA PROGRESS, INC.

John Leak
Lobby, First National Bank Tower
30303

GRADY-GRAVES
TENANT ASSOCIATION

Susie LaBord
101 Bell St., S.E., #77
30303

BEDFORD PINE PROJECT
AREA COMMUNITY

John Steinichen
357 Forrest Ave., N.E.
30308

AUBURN AVENUE
BUSINESSMEN'S ASSN.

Fletcher Coombs
205 Auburn Ave., N.E.
30303

PALMER HOUSE TENANT ASSN.

Vera Harvey
430 Techwood Dr., N.W. #1305-B
30313

TECHWOOD-HOWELL
TENANT ASSOCIATION

Isiah Green
490 Techwood Dr., N.W.
#490 30313

SIXTH WARD COMMUNITY CLUB #2

Charles Mize
699 Willoughby Way, N.E.
30312

URBAN LIFE CENTER

Russ Caldwell
Room 1254, University Plaza
Georgia State University
30303

SIXTH WARD COMMUNITY CLUB #1

Mr. John Good
528 Wabash Avenue, N.E.
30312

BROAD STREET AREA ASSN.

Mr. Harold Yudelson
99 Broad Street, S.W.
30303

BEDFORD PINE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSN.

Mrs. Rosa King
343 Angier Avenue, N.E.
30312

OLD FOURTH WARD

Mrs. Mary Jordan
698 East Avenue, N.E.
30312

U-RESCUE VILLA TENANT ASSN.

(High Rise)
Mrs. Cosby Spear
365 North Avenue, N.E., #B-404
30308

BALTIMORE BLOCK ASSN.

Ms. Meirette Bickel
9 Baltimore Pl., N.W.
30308

U-RESCUE VILLA TENANT ASSN.

(Low Rise)
Ms. Katherine Shavers
395 North Avenue, N.E., #166
30308

ELECTION INFORMATION

The precinct is the key to the election information which follows. Each of Atlanta's Council Districts is divided into precincts which are the basic building blocks for other election districts. In Atlanta, the precinct is labeled by the appropriate Council District number plus a letter. Table 6 identifies, by precinct, each of the election districts and the total number of registered voters which is another indicator of citizen participation in this NPU. A listing of elected officials, from the local to the national level, is included for the reader's convenience in getting issues brought to the attention of the appropriate representatives who are in a position to legislate changes.

Table 5

ELECTION DISTRICTS AND REGISTERED VOTERS*

Precinct	Election Districts				Registered Voters		
	Senate District	House District	Congressional District	County Commission District	Total	White	Black
2A	37	31	5	5	1,319	686	633
2B	37	28	5	5	455	375	80
2C	37	28	5	6	1,181	93	1,088
2D	37	28	5	6	898	12	886
2G	37	28	5	6	960	115	845
2J	37	28	5	6	211	17	194
2P	36	28	5	6	1,746	70	1,676
2R	39	31	5	6	456	5	451
2S	37	28	5	6	1,222	181	1,041
3H	39	31	5	6	725	3	722
3J	39	31	5	5	1,038	11	1,027
4W	39	32	5	6	1,393	9	1,384
6K	37	28	5	5	193	32	161

* Source: Fulton County Office of Voter Registration

Elected Officials

City Council

DISTRICT 2

John Sweet
220 Elizabeth St., N.E.
30307
Business 577-7103
Home 688-5892

POST 13

Robert Pitts
215 Piedmont Ave., N.E.
30308
Business 261-4700
Home 659-4991

DISTRICT 3

James Howard
283 Westlake Ave., N.W.
30314
Business 658-6306
Home 792-1791

DISTRICT 4

James Bond
361 Westview Dr., S.W.
30310
Business 658-6356
Home 755-7050

POST 14

Marvin Arrington
229 Chicamauga Ave., S.W.
30314
Business 658-9977
Home 753-2591

DISTRICT 6

Mary Davis
1687 N. Pelham Road
30324
P.O. Box 8266
30306
Business 873-1466
Home 876-1168

POST 15

Panke Bradley
575 Clifton Rd., N.E.
30307
Business 658-6356
Home 378-5209

Fulton County Commission

DISTRICT 5

J.O. Wyatt
3240 Kingston Rd., N.W.
30318
Business 572-2458
Home 696-6476

DISTRICT 6

Henry D. Dodson
111 Gibson St., S.W.
30316
Business 572-2458
Home 525-5889

Board of Education

DISTRICT 1

Margaret Griggs
168 Atlanta Ave., S.E.
30315
Business 627-5976
Home 688-1350 Ext. 254

DISTRICT 2

Rev. P. Warren Williams
273 Burbank Dr., N.W.
30314
Business 525-8164
Home 758-8749

DISTRICT 3
Joe Martin
1665 Noble Dr., N.E.
30306
Business 658-1877
Home 872-2353

AT LARGE SEAT 8
Pete Richards
1692 N. Pelham Road
30324
Business 633-2411
Home 874-7917

AT LARGE SEAT 7
June Cofer
1132 Moreland Pl., S.E.
30316
Business 688-8162
Home 627-6514

State House of Representatives

DISTRICT 26
Sidney J. Marcus
845 Canterbury Rd., N.E.
30324

DISTRICT 28
Clinton E. Deveaux
374 Ashley Ave., N.E.
30312

DISTRICT 29
Douglas C. Dean
356 Arthur St., S.W.
30310

DISTRICT 30
Paul Bolster
1043 Ormewood Ave., S.E.
30316

DISTRICT 31
Grace T. Hamilton
582 University Pl., N.W.
30314

State Senate

DISTRICT 36
Jack L. Stephens
2484 Macon Dr., S.E.
30315

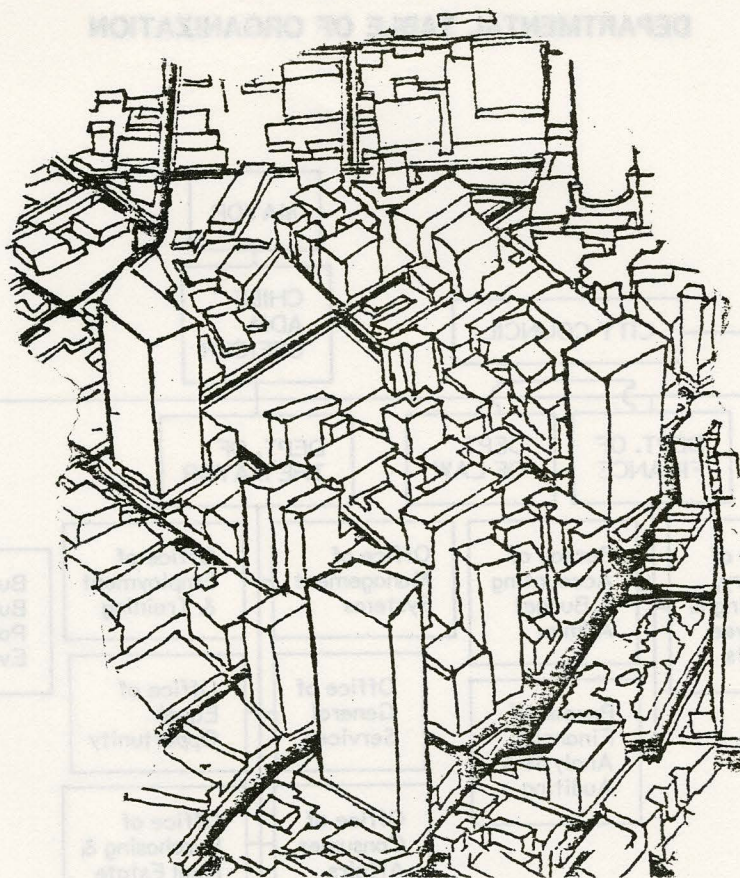
DISTRICT 37
Todd Evans
983 Highland View, N.E.
30306

DISTRICT 39
Julian Bond
266 Sunset Ave., N.W.
30314

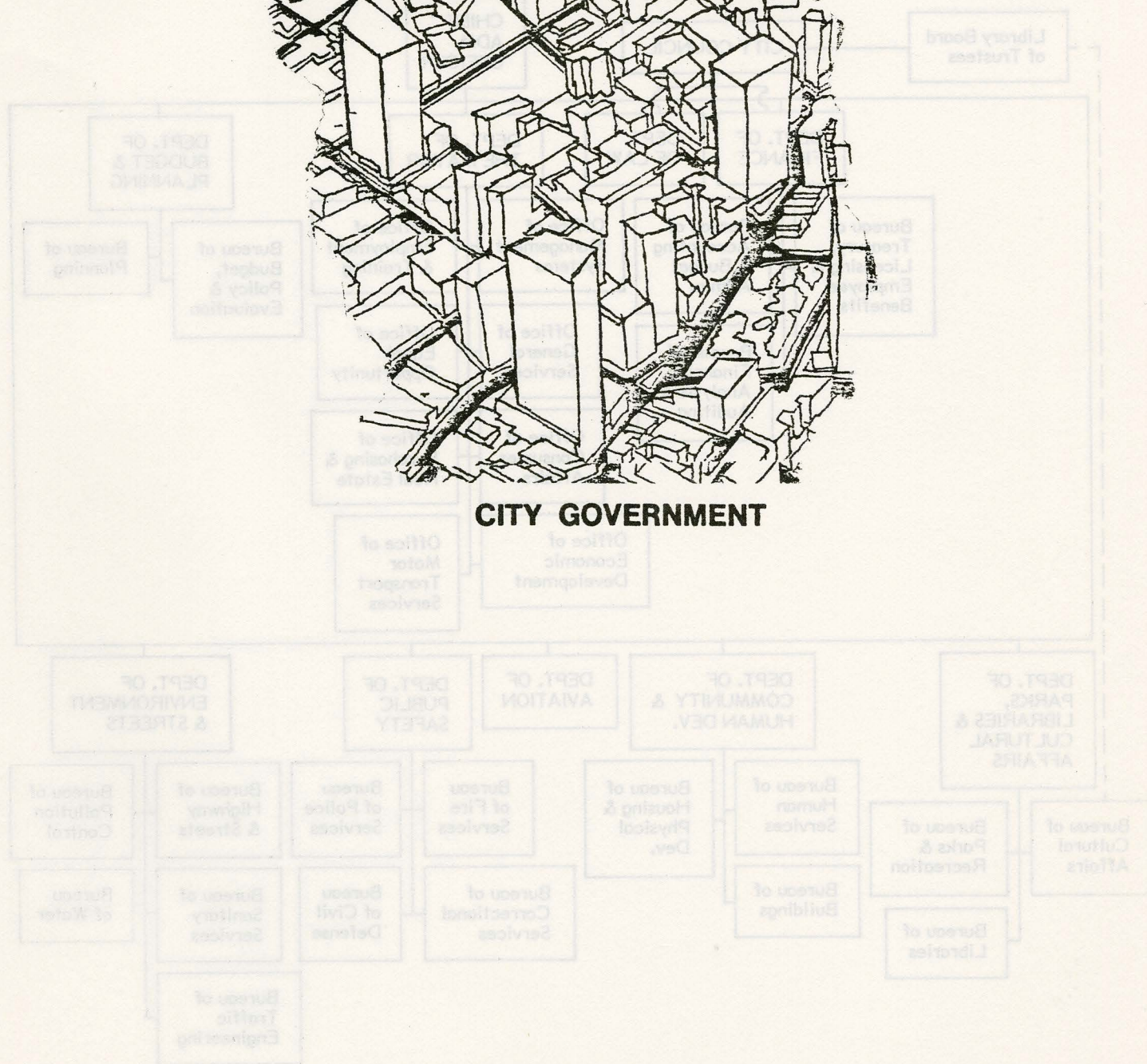
U.S. Representative

Congressional DISTRICT 5
W. Wyche Fowler, Jr.
101 Marietta St., N.W.
Suite 1824
30303
Office 688-8207

(in Washington)
1317 Longworth House
Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.
20515
202-225-3801

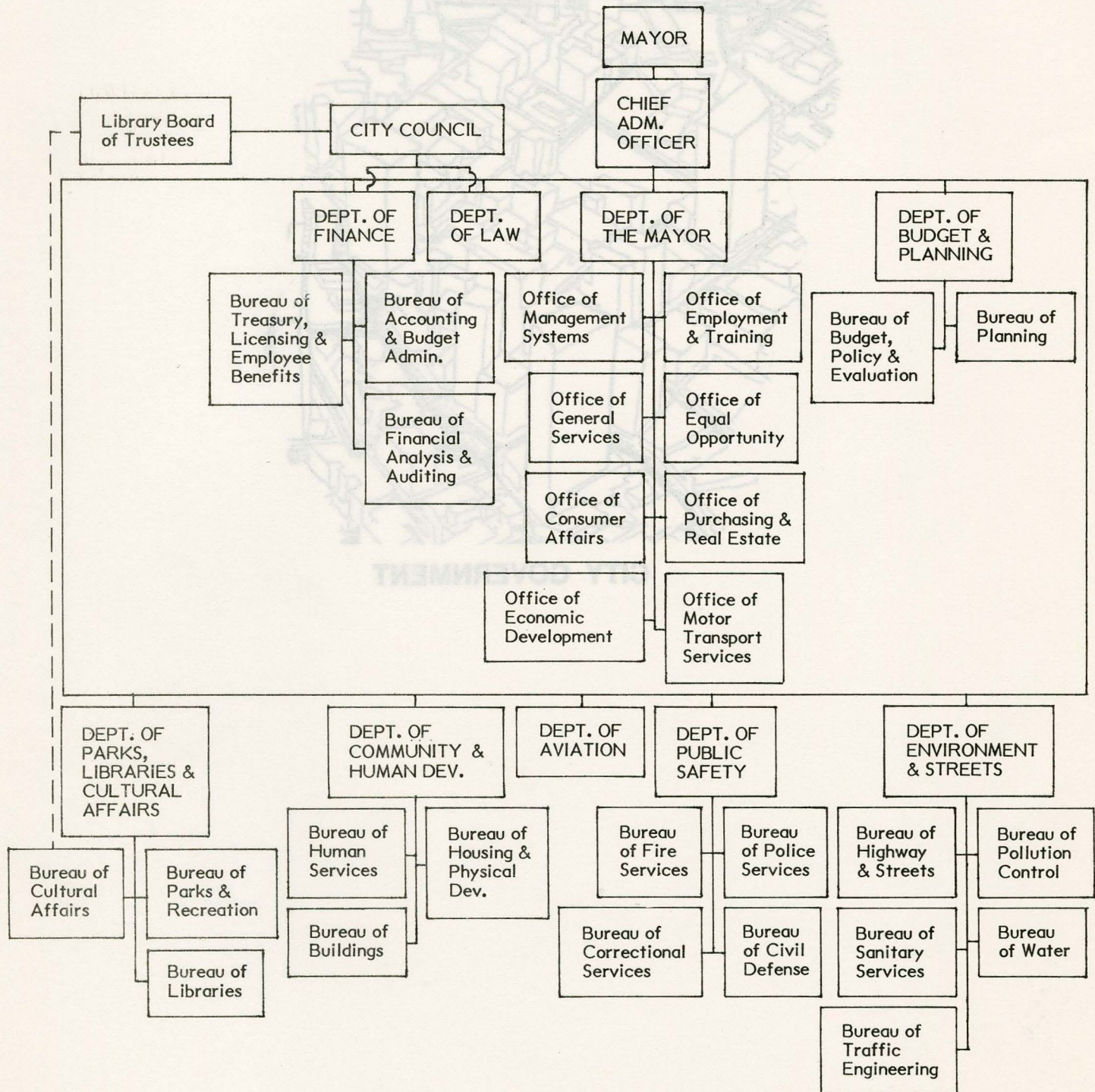


CITY GOVERNMENT



CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENTAL TABLE OF ORGANIZATION



CITY GOVERNMENT

The organization chart on the facing page shows the relationship of the various bureaus and departments of Atlanta's City government. The information was compiled from the 1974 City Ordinance which was mandated by the new City Charter as amended in June 1978.

DIRECTORY OF CITY DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF AVIATION

Commissioner Grady Ridgeway
Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport
Atlanta, Georgia 30320
766-2772

The Department of Aviation is responsible for: 1) managing, operating and developing the Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport and any other airfields which come within control of the City; 2) negotiating leases and concessions and supervising the collection of revenues at the airport; and 3) coordinating activities with the Federal Aeronautics Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND PLANNING

Commissioner David E. Rivers
700 City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
658-6433

The Department of Budget and Planning is responsible for: 1) preparing and updating Atlanta's One-, Five-, and Fifteen-Year Comprehensive Development Plan with input from citizens, community organizations, and City officials; 2) reviewing activities of the City's various departments to insure that they coincide with established goals and policies; 3) preparing master plans, zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and the Official Zoning Map; 4) preparing recommended budget policies for the Mayor; and 5) reviewing budget recommendations of other departments, as they relate to the City's established budget policies.

with established goals and policies; 3) preparing master plans, zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and the Official Zoning Map; 4) preparing recommended budget policies for the Mayor; and 5) reviewing budget recommendations of other departments, as they relate to the City's established budget policies.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Commissioner Davey Gibson
100 Mitchell Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
658-6797

The Department of Community and Human Development is responsible for: 1) enforcing all building, plumbing, electrical, heating and air-conditioning, and housing codes; 2) administering and enforcing the zoning ordinance; 3) encouraging economic development within the City; 4) administering community and neighborhood development and redevelopment; 5) reviewing all public housing programs; 6) providing relocation assistance to displaced persons; 7) planning, coordinating and evaluating the delivery of various social services within the City.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND STREETS

Commissioner Chester Funnye
301 City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
658-6232

The Department of Environment and Streets is responsible for: 1) installing and maintaining traffic control devices, as well as a system of street lighting; 2) conducting traffic planning research; 3) directing the placement of the City's and utility companies' poles and wires; 4) installing and repairing street signs and signals; 5) constructing and maintaining streets, sidewalks and bridges; 6) providing engineering services for all branches of City government; 7) constructing and maintaining storm as well as sanitary sewers; 8) administering a water purification and distribution system; 9) collecting and disposing of garbage and waste matter; and 10) coordinating programs for resource protection and pollution control.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Commissioner Charles Davis
601 City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
658-6480

The Department of Finance is responsible for: 1) maintaining all general accounting systems of the city government; 2) administering the City's payroll; 3) collecting revenues and keeping books which contain a full account of all monies received and disbursed by the City; 4) examining and auditing the accounts of all branches, departments, and agencies of the City; 5) conducting studies to identify new sources of revenue; 6) administering all business and professional licensing procedures; 7) gathering financial information for the preparation of the capital improvements program as well as on legislative matters affecting the City; 8) reviewing and making recommendations on budget changes; and 9) providing management assistance to the City's various departments.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Ferrin Mathews, City Attorney
2614 First National Bank Tower
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
658-1150

The Department of Law is responsible for: 1) furnishing legal advice to the Mayor, Chief Administrative Officer, and all heads of departments, offices and agencies of the City; 2) conducting litigation in which the City, or a City official operating in an official capacity, is involved; 3) conducting investigations of claims made either by or against the City; and 4) preparing contracts, deeds, leases and other legal documents; as well as proposed ordinances, resolutions and state legislative proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MAYOR

Arthur B. Commings, CAO
200 City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
658-6122

The Department of the Mayor is responsible for: 1) electronic data processing for City Government; 2) general personnel affairs, training and administration; 3) the City's Affirmative Action Program and Equal Opportunity; 4) general support to City departments: document reproduction, procurement, leases, contracts, City vehicles; 5) economic development; 6) consumer protection; and 7) real estate acquisition and disposition.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, LIBRARIES AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

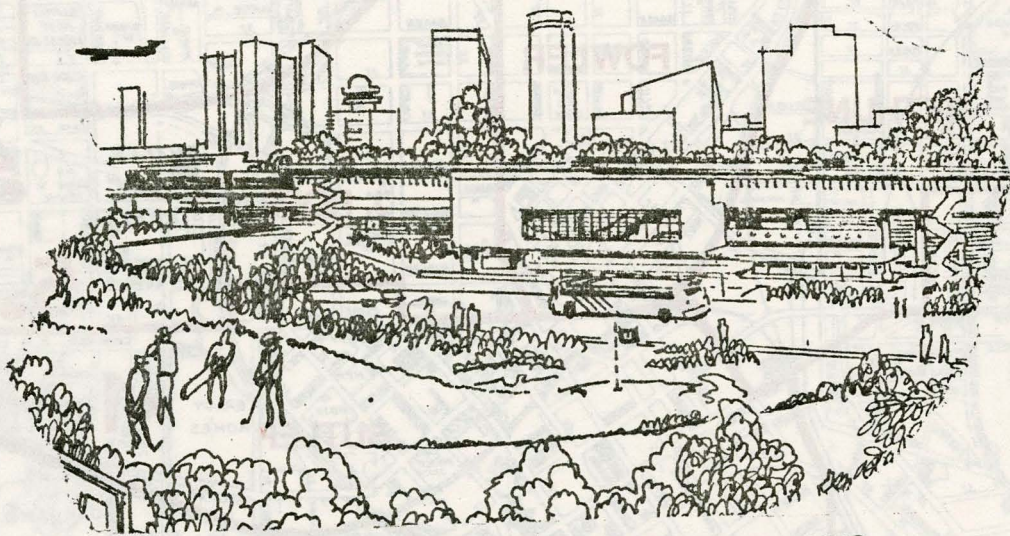
Commissioner Theodore Mastroianni
260 Central Avenue, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
658-6392

The Department of Parks, Libraries and Cultural Affairs is responsible for: 1) planning, promoting and supervising a comprehensive recreational program for the City; 2) administering and maintaining all parks and playgrounds, as well as the City cemetery; 3) operating the Civic Center, Municipal Auditorium, Zoo, Cyclorama and other special facilities of the City for recreational and cultural activities; 4) administering the Atlanta Public Library and all its branch libraries and bookmobiles; and 5) assisting in the development of a program for identifying, acquiring, and preserving historic sites.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Commissioner Lee P. Brown
275 Decatur Street, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
658-6700

The Department of Public Safety is responsible for: 1) preserving peace and order within the City by enforcing the laws and ordinances; 2) protecting the rights of persons and property; 3) conducting community relations, as well as crime prevention programs; 4) administering licensing procedures for all licenses issued by the City; 5) protecting life and property against fire within the City of Atlanta; 6) administering and enforcing ordinances and regulations related to fire and explosion hazards; and 7) administering and coordinating various emergency preparedness programs.

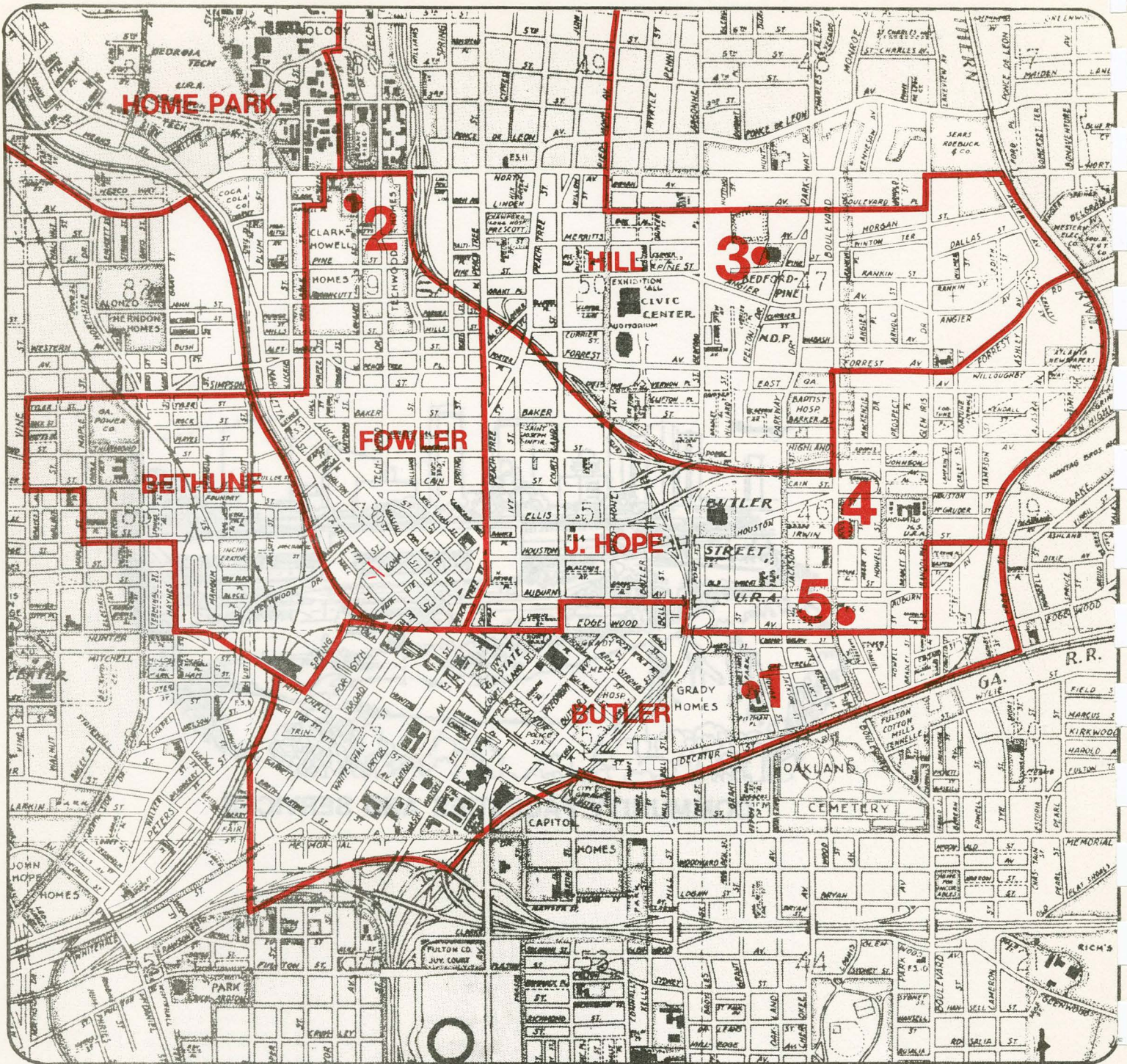


COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Source: Atlanta Public Schools

● Facilities identified in accompanying list

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICTS



Source: Atlanta Public Schools

● Facilities identified in accompanying list

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Atlanta's community facilities and services are the responsibility of the City and the two counties in which Atlanta is located, Fulton and DeKalb. The two counties are responsible for providing adequate health care through the operation of health clinics and related programs, the enforcement of health standards, and the maintenance of vital records. The City is responsible for the administration of the school system, libraries, parks, fire and police services, as well as the registration and protection of historic sites. In addition to City and County agencies, private, non-profit organizations maintain community facilities and sponsor various recreation programs.

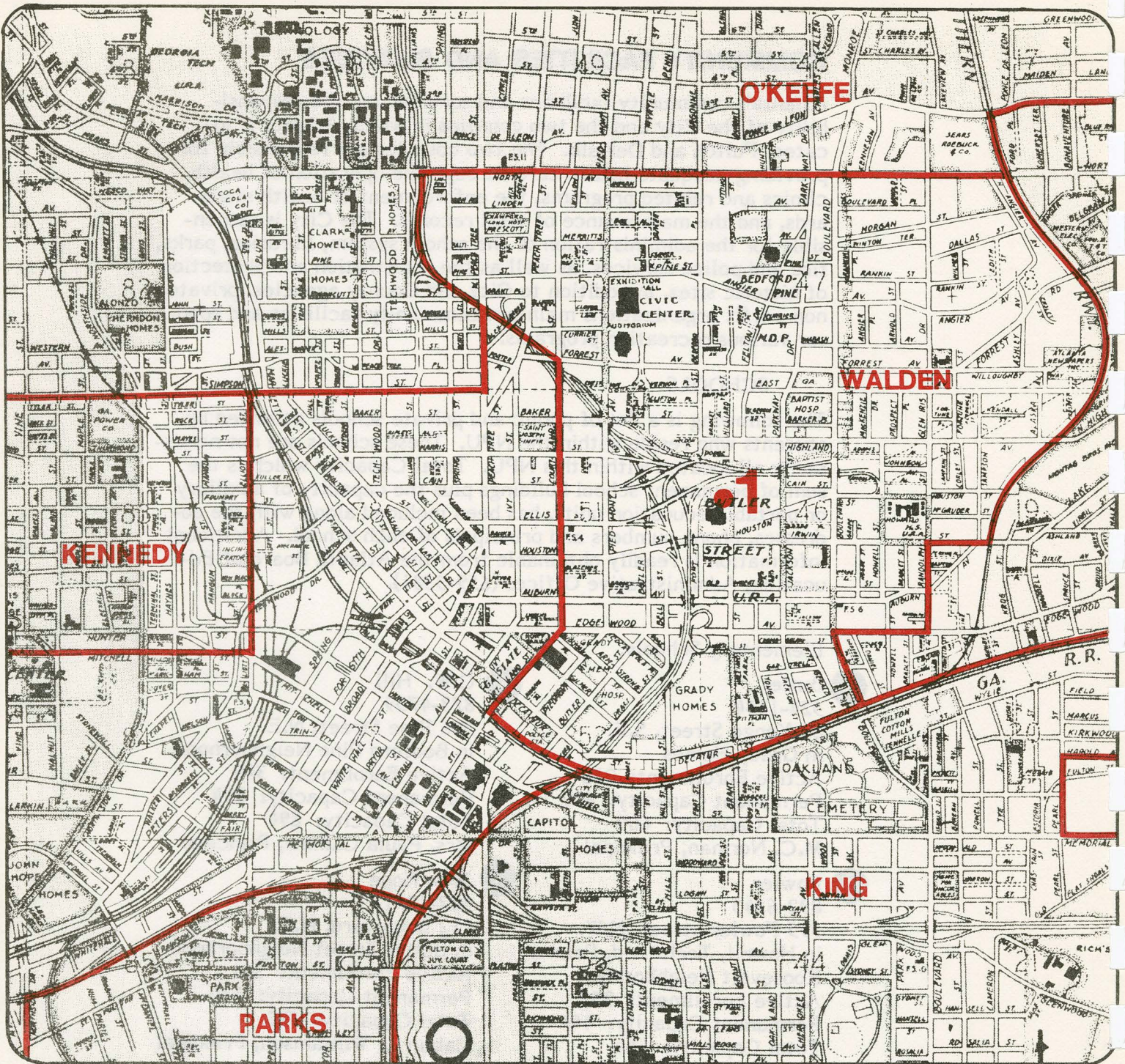
SCHOOLS

The following is a list of public and private schools attended by students who reside within the NPU. These schools are not necessarily all located within this NPU. Total Capacity which is the sum of permanent school buildings plus the capacity of auxiliary or portable education units, has been included along with the addresses, phone numbers and principals of each school. Additional information is readily obtainable from the Atlanta Board of Education, Administrative Offices (659-3381).

Elementary Schools

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Butler
524-1744
89 Yonge Street, S.E.
in Grady Homes
Active Enrollment: 258
Permanent Capacity: 609
Total Capacity: 609
M.C. Norman, Principal</p> | <p>3 C.W. Hill
873-4759
386 Pine Street, N.E.
in Bedford Pine Neighborhood
Active Enrollment: 349
Permanent Capacity: 894
Total Capacity: 894
Mrs. Paula Calhow, Principal</p> |
| <p>2 Fowler
892-6543
595 Fowler Street, N.W.
in Howell, Techwood, Palmer,
Roosevelt Neighborhood
Active Enrollment: 352
Permanent Capacity: 444
Total Capacity: 444
Milton Earnest, Principal</p> | <p>4 John Hope
522-1871
112 Boulevard, N.E.
in Butler Street Neighborhood
Active Enrollment: 351
Permanent Capacity: 420
Total Capacity: 560
Calvin C. Williamson, Principal</p> |

MIDDLE SCHOOL DISTRICTS



Source: Atlanta Public Schools

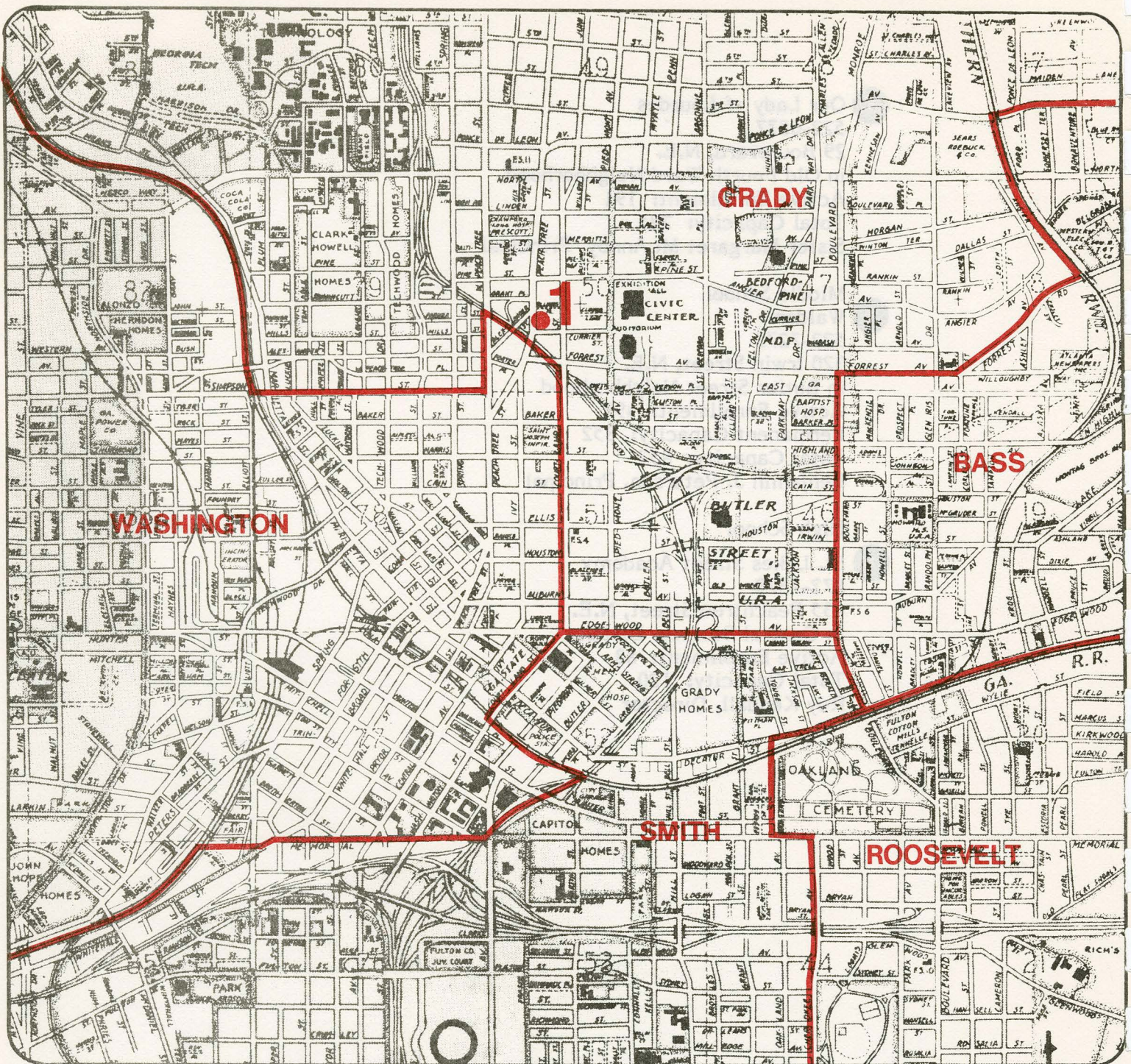
● Facilities identified in accompanying list

5 Our Lady of Lourdes
522-0877
29 Boulevard, N.E.
in Old Fourth Ward Neighborhood
Active Enrollment: 191
Total Capacity: 225
Sister Margaret McAnnoy, Principal

1 Middle School
Walden
522-7272
320 Irwin Street, N.E.
in Butler Street Neighborhood
Active Enrollment: 499
Permanent Capacity: 852
Total Capacity: 852
Benjamin J. Peterson, Principal

1 High School
St. Lukes Street Academy
872-7379
435 Peachtree Street, N.E.
in Central Business District
Active Enrollment: 88
Total Capacity: 120
Roy Kendall, Director

HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS



Source: Atlanta Public Schools

● Facilities identified in accompanying list

RECREATION AND CULTURAL SERVICES

Public Parks and Recreation Facilities

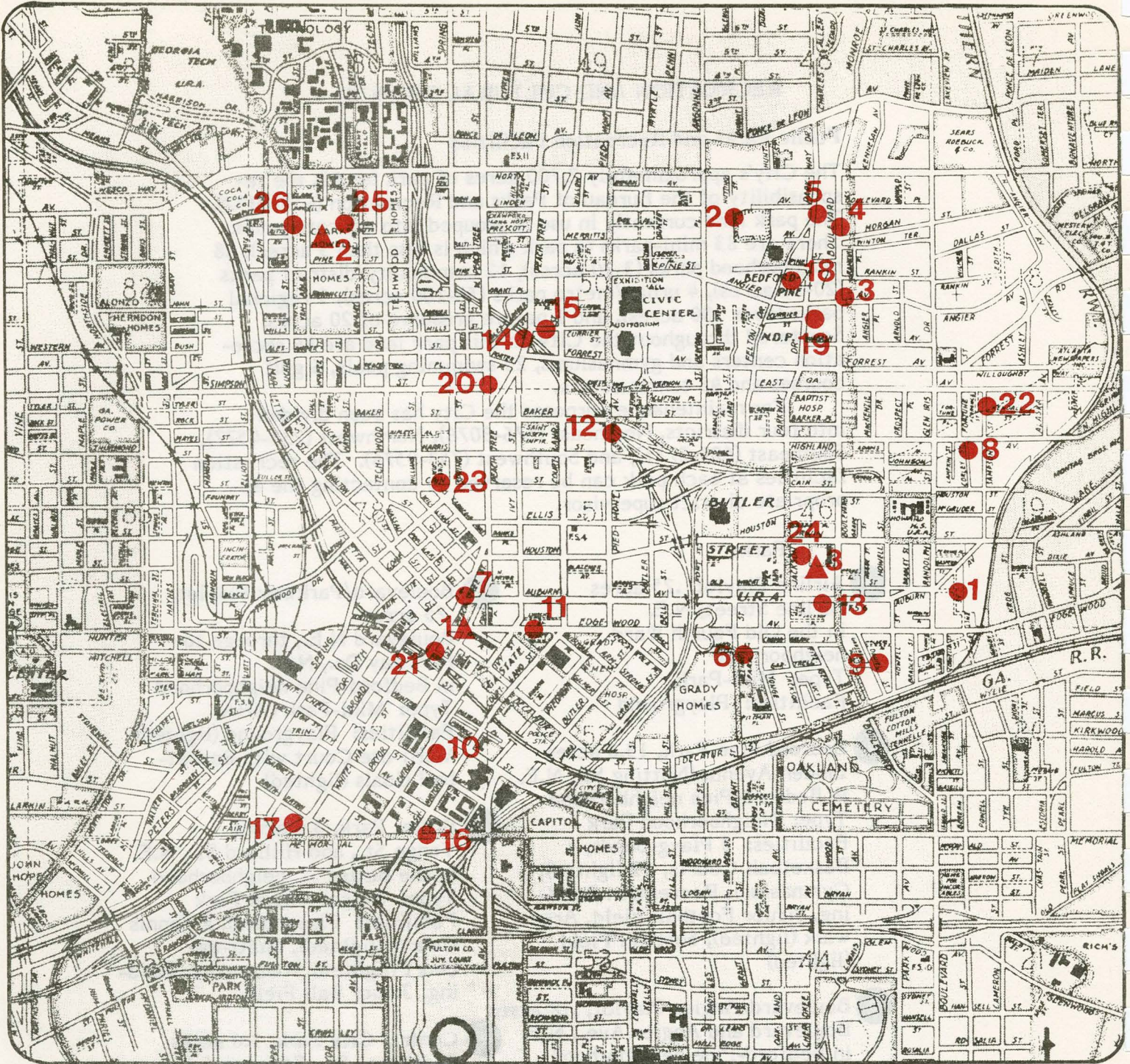
The City's approximately 2,700 acres of park land is the responsibility of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation (658-6392). The park land currently in use is grouped into six categories. There are 83 mini-parks (a park which is less than 3 acres), 68 neighborhood parks (3-20 acres), 12 community/district parks (20-50 acres), 4 urban/metro parks (50-100 acres), 9 regional parks (over 100 acres), and 1 nature preserve of 20 acres. Scattered throughout the City on this park land are 46 recreation centers and gymnasiums, 23 swimming pools, 6 golf courses and 48 tennis courts.

For maintenance purposes the City has been divided into four districts, Northeast (876-3076), Northwest (233-4577), Southeast (627-2771), and Southwest (753-9576). The recreation facilities at each park can be reserved by contacting the appropriate district supervisor.

Parks

- 1 Airline Playlot, .25 acres
Airline Street, N.E.
in the Old Fourth Ward neighborhood
Type: Mini-Park
Facilities: Playground
- 2 Bedford Pine Park, 13.8 acres
Linden Avenue/Nutting St., N.E.
in Bedford-Pine neighborhood
Type: Neighborhood Park
Facilities: 3 Playgrounds, 4 Basketball Courts, (2 lighted), Gymnasium, Recreation Building, Junior Football Field, Area walk (lighted), Softball Field (lighted)
- 3 Boulevard/Angier Playlot, .18 acres
Boulevard and Angier Ave., N.E.
in Bedford-Pine neighborhood
Type: Mini-Park (AHA)
Facilities: Playground (lighted)
- 4 Boulevard/Morgan/Winton Playlot, .40 acres
Boulevard, Morgan St. and Winton Terrace, N.E.
in Bedford-Pine neighborhood
Type: Mini-Park (AHA)
Facilities: Playground (lighted), Multi-use court with Basketball Goals (lighted).
- 5 Boulevard/Parkway Playlot, .75 acres
Boulevard N.E., through to Parkway Dr., N.E.
in Bedford-Pine neighborhood
Type: Mini-Park (AHA)
Facilities: Playground (lighted) Multi-use Court with Basketball Goals (lighted)
- 6 Butler Park, 3.6 acres
Yonge St., and Hilliard St., N.E.
in the Butler St. neighborhood
Type: Neighborhood Park
Facilities: Playground, 2 Tennis Courts (lighted), Multi-use court (lighted), Recreation Building, Junior Ball Field
- 7 Central City Park, 3.6 acres
Peachtree St., Edgewood Ave., Pryor St. and Auburn Ave., N.E.
in the Central Business District
Type: Mini-Park
Facilities: Amphitheater
- 8 Corley Street Playlot, .07 acres
Corley Street, N.E.
in the Old Fourth Ward neighborhood
Type: Mini-Park
Facilities: Playground

PUBLIC PARKS AND LIBRARIES



Source: Atlanta Bureau of Planning



Facilities identified in accompanying list

- 9 Daniel Street Playlot, .12 acres
Daniel Street, S.E.
in the Old Fourth Ward
neighborhood
Type: Mini-Park
Facilities: Playground
- 10 Georgia Plaza Park, 3.48 acres
Central Ave., Mitchell St.,
and Washington St., S.W.
in the Central Business District
Type: Neighborhood Park
(State of Georgia)
- 11 Hurt Park, 1.7 acres
Edgewood Ave. and Courtland St., N.E.
in the Central Business District
Type: Mini-Park
- 12 Landmark Park, .25 acres
Piedmont Ave. and Harris St., N.E.
in the Central Business District
Type: Mini-Park
- 13 Martin Luther King Playlot,
.57 acres
Boulevard, N.E.
in the Old Fourth Ward
neighborhood
Type: Mini-Park
Facilities: Playground
- 14 Mayor's Park I, .23 acres
Peachtree St. and Forrest Ave., N.E.
in the Central Business District
Type: Mini-Park
- 15 Mayor's Park II, .11 acres
Courtland St. and Forrest Ave., N.E.
in the Central Business District
Type: Mini-Park
- 16 Memorial Drive Park, .9 acres
Memorial Dr. and Washington
Street, S.W.
in the Central Business District
Type: Mini-Park
(State of Georgia)
- 17 Memorial/Peachtree Triangle,
.5 acres
Memorial Drive and Peachtree
Street, S.E.
in the Central Business District
Type: Mini-Park
- 18 Parkway/Angier Playlot,
.55 acres
Parkway and Angier Ave., N.E.
in Bedford-Pine neighborhood
Type: Mini-Park (AHA)
Facilities: Playground, Basket-
ball Court.
- 19 Parkway/Wabash Playlot,
.60 acres
Parkway and Wabash Ave., N.E.
in the Central Business District
Type: Mini-Park
Facilities: Playground, Basket-
ball Court
- 20 Peachtree Triangle, .62 acres
Peachtree St. and West Peachtree
Street, N.E.
in the Old Fourth Ward
neighborhood
Type: Mini-Park
- 21 Plaza Park, .58 acres
Peachtree, Wall and Pryor St., S.E.
in the Central Business District
Type: Mini-Park
- 22 Sampson Playlot, .37 acres
Sampson St., N.E.
in the Old Fourth Ward
neighborhood
Type: Mini-Park
Facilities: Playground
- 23 Walton/Spring Triangle, .18 acres
Carnegie Way, International Blvd.
and Spring St., N.W.
in the Central Business District
Type: Mini-Park

Recreation Facilities

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>24 M.L. King Community Center and Park, 7 acres
Auburn Ave., Irwin St. and Jackson St., N.E.
in the Butler Street neighborhood
Type: Recreation Center/ Gymnasium
Facilities: 2 Multi-use courts, Community center, Gymnasium, Game Rooms
Hours: Mon.-Fri. 10:00-9:00</p> | <p>26 Techwood Recreation Center, 1.0 acres
535 Luckie Street, N.W.
in Techwood-Roosevelt, Palmer-Howell neighborhood
Type: Recreation Center/ Gymnasium
Facilities: Recreation Building, Playground, Basketball Court, Athletic Field
Hours: Mon.-Thurs. 9:30-9:00
Fri. 9:30-8:00
Sat. 10:00-3:00</p> |
| <p>25 Techwood Homes Community Center
528 Lovejoy Street, N.W.
in Techwood-Roosevelt, Palmer-Howell neighborhood
Type: Community Center (AHA)
Facilities: Community Building, Basketball Court (outdoor)
Programs: Boys Club & Girls Club</p> | |

Public Libraries

The Central Library at 10 Pryor Street (688-4636) is the main office of Atlanta's library system. Twenty-seven branches are located throughout Atlanta and Fulton County. Each has its own programs and materials. The Central Library is responsible for administering the entire system. It offers a reference service, and loans art prints and films. Mobile services are also provided, including a mobile tool library (call 261-5860 for schedule). Free meeting rooms are available for community groups at all of the public libraries. Call your nearest library for further information about its program.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Central Library
10 Pryor Street, S.W.
Virginia Weaver, Librarian
688-4636</p> | <p>3 Martin Luther King, Jr.
450 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Bertha Campbell, Librarian
658-7064 or 658-7065</p> |
| <p>2 Anne Wallace
528 Lovejoy Street, N.W.
David Searcy, Librarian
881-6872</p> | |

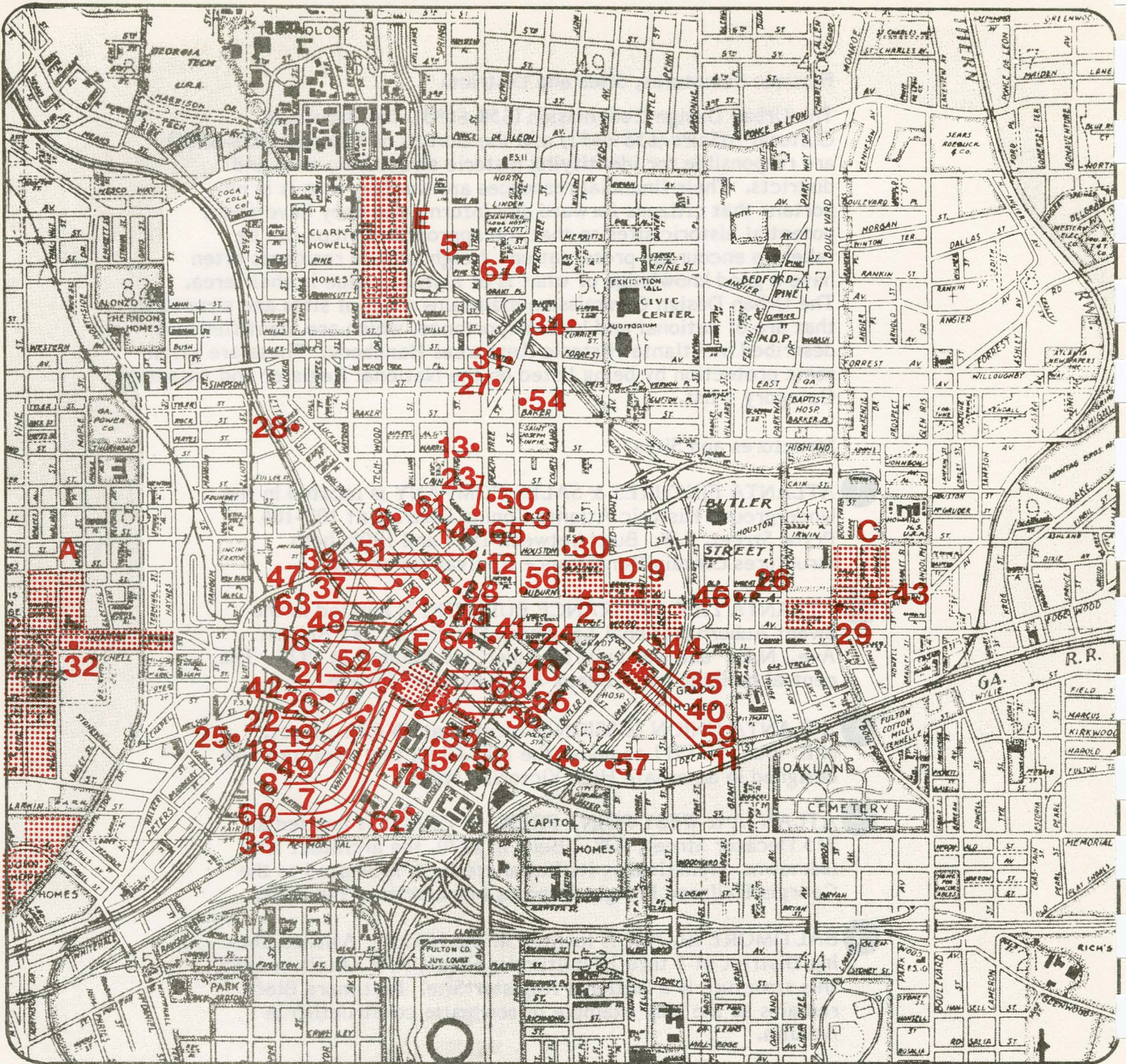
Historic Structures, Sites and Districts

The Urban Design Commission (658-6093), the Bureau of Cultural Affairs (658-6691) and the Bureau of Planning (658-6306) are responsible for identifying historic structures, sites and districts. Their financial resources are limited, thus it is important that citizens forward any information they have about potential historic sites so that the appropriate steps can be taken to encourage preservation. Neighborhood residents often have a good knowledge of what is of historic value in their area. The Urban Design Commission maintains a list of sites and structures that are of national and local importance, which are identified and described in Atlanta Historic Resources Handbook. These are given some protection by being listed on the National Register and Atlanta's Category 1 list.

Structures and Sites

- 1 ATLANTA FIXTURES & SALES COMPANY is located in the Underground Historic Atlanta Zoning District at 102-104 Pryor Street, S.W. Built between 1890 and 1900, both structures contain Renaissance Revival elements.
- 2 ATLANTA LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING is located in the Sweet Auburn National Landmark District at 143 Auburn Ave., N.E., and was built by Aiken and Faulner in 1927. The central building has a Beaux Arts Classical facade.
- 3 ATLANTA UNION MISSION is located at 54 Ellis Street, N.E. Built in 1911 to house the Elks Club, this structure was designed in an ornate High Victorian style.
- 4 ATLANTA & WEST POINT FREIGHT DEPOT is located at 215 Decatur Street, S.W. Built in 1870, the architect is unknown. Stylistically, its Italianate form is related to the Georgia Railroad Freight Depot a few blocks to the west.
- 5 BALTIMORE BLOCK is located in the Historic Atlanta Zoning District at 5 thru 19 Baltimore Place, N.W. Built in 1885, this structure is a National Register Site. Baltimore Block remains as the only example of rowhouse construction in Atlanta.
- 6 BAPTIST TABERNACLE is located at 152 Luckie Street, N.W. Designed by architect Richard Hunt, this building was built in 1911. The Baptist Tabernacle facade is a revival form of Classicism with Roman influence.
- 7 BASS DEPARTMENT STORE is located in the Underground Historic Atlanta Zoning District at 83 Peachtree Street, S.W. (formerly Whitehall Street). Built in 1889, the architect was W.F. Denny. The commercial building has Sullivanesque detailing and a cornice of Renaissance elements.

HISTORIC SITES



Source: Atlanta Bureau of Planning

● Facilities identified in accompanying list

- 8 BASS FURNITURE is located at 150 Mitchell Street, S.W. It was built and rebuilt between the years of 1898 and 1924. The 1924 addition was designed by A. Ten Eyck Brown. However, the original builder has not been determined. With the rhythmic repetition of the arched windows, good balance and scale, the building is a fine example of commercial architecture during this period.
- 9 BIG BETHEL AME CHURCH is located in the Sweet Auburn National Landmark District at 220 Auburn Avenue, N.E. Built in 1891 in Romanesque Revival form, Big Bethel has been an important force in the development of Atlanta's Black community.
- 10 BLOCK BUILDING is located in the Underground Historic Atlanta Zoning District at 90 Pryor Street, S.W. It was built by Mr. Frank E. Block in 1882. The segmented arches and terra cotta caps of the second, third, and fourth floor windows are most interesting.
- 11 BUTLER HALL is located in the Grady Memorial Hospital District at 36 Butler Street, S.E. The architects were King and Walker. Constructed in 1912, the building has the unique feature of solarium located on each floor.
- 12 CANDLER BUILDING is a National Register Site located at 127 Peachtree Street, N.E. Architectural design was by George Murphy and George Stewart with sculpture by F.B.M. Les. The Candler Building was built in 1906 according to the specifications and directions of Coca-Cola magnate and philanthropist, Asa G. Candler.
- 13 CAPITAL CITY CLUB, a National Register Site, is located at 7 Harris Street, N.W. The architect, Don Barber used textures and motifs of the Georgian Revival design. The Capital City Club was built in 1911.
- 14 CARNEGIE BUILDING is located at 141 Carnegie Way, N.E. Built in 1926, the architect was G. Lloyd Preacher. Originally the Wynne-Claughton Building, the 12-story office building is a good example of late commercial style with applied ornamentation in the Beaux Arts Style.
- 15 CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is located at 201 Washington Street, S.W. Constructed in 1884, the structure is of Gothic design using cream brick and natural stone. The architect was E.G. Lind.
- 16 CITIZENS & SOUTHERN BANK is a National Register Site located at 35 Broad Street, N.W. Originally known as the Empire Building, it was one of the earliest steel-framed office buildings in the City.

- 17 CITY HALL is located at 68 Mitchell Street, S.W. Georgia products such as granite, marble, brick, and terra cotta were used in building this 14-story Neo-Gothic business building. Constructed in 1930, the architect was G. Lloyd Preacher.
- 18 MITCHELL STREET COMMERCIAL BLOCK is located in the Southwest corner of Mitchell and Peachtree street, S.W. This group of buildings represents the Commercial style architecture evident in Atlanta from 1885 to 1915.
- 19 PEACHTREE STREET COMMERCIAL BLOCK is located at the Northwest corner of Mitchell and Peachtree Street, S.W. Built between 1885 and 1915, the buildings were an integral part of Atlanta's furniture district.
- 20 CONCORDIA HALL is located at 201 Mitchell Street, S.W. The architectural firm of Bruce and Morgan were still working within the Victorian commercial style when Concordia Hall was erected in 1893. Elaborate terra cotta decorations, handsome arched windows, and horizontal bands of filigree work make up the facade.
- 21 CONNALLY BUILDING is located at 98 Alabama Street, S.W. in Underground Atlanta. Built in 1915, the architect was W.L. Stoddard. It is commercial in style with Renaissance detailing. Terra cotta shields bear the initials C.B. for its original owner.
- 22 COTTONGIM BUILDING is located at 97 Broad Street, S.W. The 3-story building represents an unusual design within this district, with its deeply recessed and spacious entrance. Built about 1890, the building represents a fine example of mill construction in plain commercial style.
- 23 DAVISON'S is located at 180 Peachtree Street, N.W. Built in 1927, the architects were Hentz, Adler, Shutze, Starrett and Van Vleet of New York City. The building is a modified Renaissance design in tapestry brick and limestone.
- 24 DIXIE COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY is a National Register Site located at 125 Edgewood Avenue, S.W. This c. 1890 structure is significant as the earliest bottling plant of the Coca-Cola Company.
- 25 EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA, & GEORGIA FREIGHT DEPOT is located at 210 Peters Street, S.W. Built around 1887, the Peters Street Freight Depot was originally a 2-story structure with twin turrets in modified Italianate Style.

- 26 EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH is located at 413 Auburn Avenue, N.E. The church was built in 1894 while Rev. A.D. Williams was pastor. The pastoral leadership passed from Rev. A.D. Williams to Dr. Martin Luther King, Sr., his son-in-law. Martin Luther King, Jr., served as associate pastor with his father. Ebenezer Baptist Church is a three-story red brick structure detailed in stone with several groupings of stained glass windows.
- 27 FARLINGER BUILDING is located at 343 Peachtree Street, N.E. Originally the Farlinger Apartments, built in 1898 by grocer Alexander W. Farlinger, it was a luxury apartment house with fine stores on the main floor. The Farlinger Building is an exceptional example of High Victorian Italianate Styling.
- 28 FIRE STATION #3 is located at 317 Marietta Street, N.W. The station was designed by architects Bruce and Morgan and built around 1901. A typical neighborhood fire station of its era, Fire Station #3 is a well-constructed 2-story brick building with Romanesque detailing.
- 29 FIRE STATION #6 is located at 39 Boulevard, N.E. Built in 1894, the architects were Bruce and Morgan. One of the original eight fire houses in Atlanta, the two-story brick structure is of Romanesque Revival style.
- 30 FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH is located at 105 Courtland Avenue, N.E. Built in 1908, it was one of the first Black churches in Atlanta. The structure was designed in a Renaissance Revival mode although gable profiles impart a Spanish Baroque flavor to the structure.
- 31 FIRST METHODIST CHURCH is located at 360 Peachtree Street, N.E. Built in 1903, the First Methodist church is the oldest organized church of any denomination within the original City limits. It was designed by W.F. Denny in Gothic Revival Style and built of Stone Mountain granite.
- 32 FRIENDSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH is located in Atlanta University National Register District at 437 Mitchell Street, S.W. Built in 1871, this structure is composed in Romanesque Revival Style. Friendship Baptist Church is one of the oldest and most respected Black churches in Atlanta.
- 33 FULTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE is located at 150 Pryor Street, S.W. The Fulton County Courthouse, built in 1911, is a classically-inspired, 9-story, granite structure. The Beaux Arts style building was designed by A. Ten Eyck Brown.
- 34 GAY HOUSE is located at 98 Currier Street, N.E. Built in 1878 for Captain Edward S. Gay, the house was owned by the Gay family until 1956 and is one of the few residences of that era remaining in downtown Atlanta.

- 35 GEORGIA HALL is located in the Grady Memorial Hospital District at 36 Butler Street, S.E. Built in 1896, the architects were E.G. Gardner and Sons. The three-story building was initially constructed to provide a 100 bed facility with 10 private rooms for paying patients.
- 36 GEORGIA RAILROAD AND FREIGHT DEPOT is located in Underground Historic Atlanta Zoning District at 104 Central Avenue, S.W. Built in 1869, the architects were Corput and Bass. Originally a 3-story structure, the present one story building is the oldest building in the Central Business District.
- 37 GEORGIA RAILWAY AND POWER BUILDING is located at 84 Walton Street, N.W. Built in 1904, the architects were Morgan and Dillon. The Walton Street building once contained a repair shop for the car lines and was the foundation for the gigantic transformers that reached through the roof of the building.
- 38 GEORGIA SAVINGS BANK is a National Register Site located at 74 Peachtree Street, N.W. Built in 1897, the architect was Bradford Gilbert. Now the City's oldest standing skyscraper, it is also known as the Flatiron Building.
- 39 HEALEY BUILDING is a National Register Site located at 57 Forsyth Street, N.E. The Healey Building was built in 1913 by architects Morgan, Dillon and W.J. Downing. The predominantly Commercial style building incorporates Sullivan-esque detailing in the cornices.
- 40 HIRSCH HALL NURSE HOME is located in the Grady Memorial Hospital District at 55 Coca-Cola Place, S.E. Constructed in 1922, Hirsch Hall was initially utilized as the white nurses' home or dormitory.
- 41 HURT BUILDING is a National Register Site located at 45 Edgewood Avenue, S.E. Built in 1913, the architect was J.E.R. Carpenter. The Hurt building is significant as one of the earliest Atlanta skyscrapers.
- 42 KRESS BUILDING is located in the Underground Historic Atlanta District at 67-71 Peachtree Street, S.W. Built in 1936, the architects were Dillon and Lewis.
- 43 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. BIRTHPLACE is located in the Martin Luther King Memorial District at 501 Auburn Avenue, N.E. Built in 1895, the two-story frame house is Queen Anne in style including all details.
- 44 MUNICIPAL MARKET is located in the Sweet Auburn National Landmark District at 209 Edgewood Avenue, S.E. Built in 1923, the architect was A. Ten Eyck Brown. The market is one of the few remaining city-owned markets in the country.

- 45 MUSE'S BUILDING is located at 54 Peachtree Street, N.W. The seven story structure was designed by Hentz, Reid, and Adler, and built in 1921. The Muse's Building occupies a site once used as the Confederate Arsenal in 1863-1864.
- 46 ODD FELLOWS BUILDING is located at 250 Auburn Avenue, N.W. in the Sweet Auburn National Landmark District, and is on the National Register. Built in 1912, it was designed by architect William B. Edwards. This facility opened to the Black community a variety of talents including the Black Patti Company, Bessie Smith, The Rabbit Foot Show and Ma Rainey.
- 47 OLD FEDERAL POST OFFICE is located at 56 Forsyth Street S.W., and was built in the Second Renaissance Revival style. The Old Post Office was first occupied in 1911 after taking over three years to build. The architect was John Knox Taylor.
- 48 PRUDENTIAL BUILDING is located at 44 Broad Street, N.W. Built in 1898, the architectural design was by Bruce and Morgan. The building is relatively unaltered and a fine example of the "Chicago School" in Atlanta.
- 49 RAGER INDUSTRIAL SEWING MACHINE COMPANY is located at 172 Peachtree Street, S.W. (formerly Whitehall Street). This very narrow 3-story commercial structure is accented with Renaissance detailing and Chicago-style windows.
- 50 REGENSTEIN'S is located at 209 Peachtree Street, N.E. Built around 1930, the 3-story structure was one of the first buildings in the Southeast to introduce Art Deco detailing.
- 51 RHODES-HAVERTY BUILDING is located at 134 Peachtree Street, N.W. and was built in 1929 by architects Pringle and Smith. The building's commercial eclectic style documents the transition from Beaux Arts Eclecticism to the more modern forms that were emerging in the period.
- 52 RICH'S, INC. is located at 45 Broad Street, S.W. Built in 1923, the architectural design was by Hentz, Reid and Adler. Neil Reid is believed to have been the principal architect for the building which is designed in the Renaissance style.
- 53 SACRED HEART CHURCH is located at 335 Ivy Street, N.E. Built in 1897, the architect was W.T. Downing. The twin-steepled, Romanesque Revival building is significant for its outstanding warm, red brickwork.
- 54 SHRINE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION is located at 48 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard, S.E. (formerly Hunter Street). Built between 1869 and 1873, the architect was William H. Parkins. One of the oldest structures in the City, it is early Victorian Gothic Revival.

- 55 SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY is located at 51 Ivy Street, N.E. Built in 1929, the architects were Marye, Alger, and Vinour. The building is Atlanta's only example of the Pyramidal Modernistic style that was developed in the 1920's in New York.
- 56 SOUTHERN G.F. COMPANY is located at 263 Decatur Street, N.E., built in 1896 for Wellhouse and Sons, wholesale paper bags and box manufacturers. The building is an excellent example of the Plain Commercial style of the 1890's.
- 57 STATE CAPITOL is a National Landmark Site located at 206 Washington Street, S.W. Built between 1884 and 1889, the architects were Edbrooke and Burnham. Styled in Neo-Classical-Renaissance Revival, the building's monumentality was enhanced in 1960 when 43 ounces of Georgia gold leaf were applied to the dome and lantern.
- 58 STEINER CLINIC is located in the Grady Memorial District at 62 Butler Street, S.E. Built in 1923, the architects were Hentz, Reid, and Adler. The building is distinguished by its Italian Renaissance style.
- 59 THE MIRROR is located in the Underground Historic Atlanta District at 79 Peachtree Street, S.W. Since its construction in 1908, the 2-story structure has been used as an apparel shop for women. The facade is of the Neo-Renaissance Revival style.
- 60 TRAVELER'S HOTEL is located at 139 Luckie Street, N.W. Built around 1870, the building is one of the very few examples of late 19th century Victorian Italianate architecture. The structure is red brick, 4-stories high and one room wide, with a steep-pitched roof.
- 61 TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH is located at 265 Washington Street, S.W. Built in 1911, the architect was W.T. Downing. The congregation of the Trinity Methodist Church has been part of the history of Atlanta from pre-Civil War days (1853).
- 62 WESTERN SUPERMARKET is located at 60 Walton Street, N.W. Built around 1890, the 4-story building is a very interesting design using several motifs, including two generous Romanesque arches that frame large window spaces.
- 63 WILLIAM-OLIVER BUILDING is located at 32 Peachtree Street N.W. Built in 1930, the architects were Pringle and Smith. The William-Oliver Building is among the last of the Commercial style buildings designed in the grand pre-depression manner. It is a 16-story, steel frame office building with extraordinary Art Deco elements.

- 64 WINECOFF HOTEL is located at 176 Peachtree Street, N.W. When it opened in 1913, it was considered one of the nation's finest luxury hotels. The Winecoff Hotel is a good example of the Commercial style with Beaux Arts details widely used at the time.
- 65 W.T. GRANT BUILDING is located in the Underground Historic Atlanta District at 82 Peachtree St., S.W. Built in 1882, the building received a new 4-story facade in 1907 by the architects Bruce and Morgan reflecting the influence of the Chicago School. The structure is the earliest of the surviving Rich Brother's department stores.
- 66 W.W. ORR BUILDING is located at 478 Peachtree Street, N.W. Built in 1930, the architects were Pringle and Smith. The W.W. Orr Building was designed as a modern fire proof building for physicians and dentists. The main 11-story, creme brick building is an example of the modern Art Deco Commercial style of the 1930's.
- 67 ZERO MILEPOST is located in Underground Atlanta at Alabama Street, S.W. Marking the southeastern terminus of the state-owned Western and Atlanta Railroad, this railroad provided the impetus for the beginning and subsequent growth of the City of Atlanta.

Districts

- A ATLANTA UNIVERSITY DISTRICT is significant as the location of a group of the country's first major institutions of higher learning for Afro-Americans. The Atlanta University Center is a National Register District. It includes Atlanta University, Clark, Morehouse, Morris Brown and Spelman Colleges. Atlanta University was founded in 1865 and in 1926 became the graduate school nucleus for an affiliated group of colleges which now make up Atlanta University Center.
- B GRADY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL DISTRICT is composed of four buildings, Georgia Hall, Butler Building, Steiner Clinic and Hirsch Hall which are significant benchmarks in the growth and development of a major medical institution in the Southeastern United States. The hospital, begun in 1892 in Georgia Hall, has grown into a medical complex covering approximately 28 acres.
- C MARTIN LUTHER KING MEMORIAL DISTRICT is a Historic Atlanta District. Within the space of a few blocks along Auburn Avenue may be seen the birthplace, the church, and the grave of one of this century's most influential ministers and leaders of men. Auburn Avenue was originally Wheat Street, but was later changed to Auburn Avenue by City Council in 1893.

- D** SWEET AUBURN DISTRICT was once a sprawling expanse of one mile known as Wheat Street. The area was drastically altered by the Atlanta Fire of 1917, by racial segregation, by an interstate highway and by the recent construction of buildings. On the west side of I-85, there still remain outstanding examples of the institutional buildings of the district during the early 20th century.
- E** TECHWOOD HOMES DISTRICT was built between 1934 and 1935 on the site of one of the worst slums in the City. It was designed to accommodate 604 families. Techwood Homes District includes the first federally funded public housing project in the United States.
- F** TERMINUS DISTRICT, which includes Underground Atlanta, is named after Atlanta's original name. The Terminus Historic District is that portion of Atlanta's early business district in which a number of nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial structures remain, giving the area a turn-of-the-century atmosphere.

POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION

Police Beats

The City of Atlanta is divided into five zones which are further divided into 56 police beats or reporting areas. In general, each beat is patrolled by one police car during the three watches of the day: morning, day and evening. However, this may not always be the case, since some flexibility is given each zone captain in the assignment of patrol cars. In addition, two back-up cars are assigned to each zone during the day and evening watches to supplement the force described above. Certain areas of the City are also assigned foot patrols.

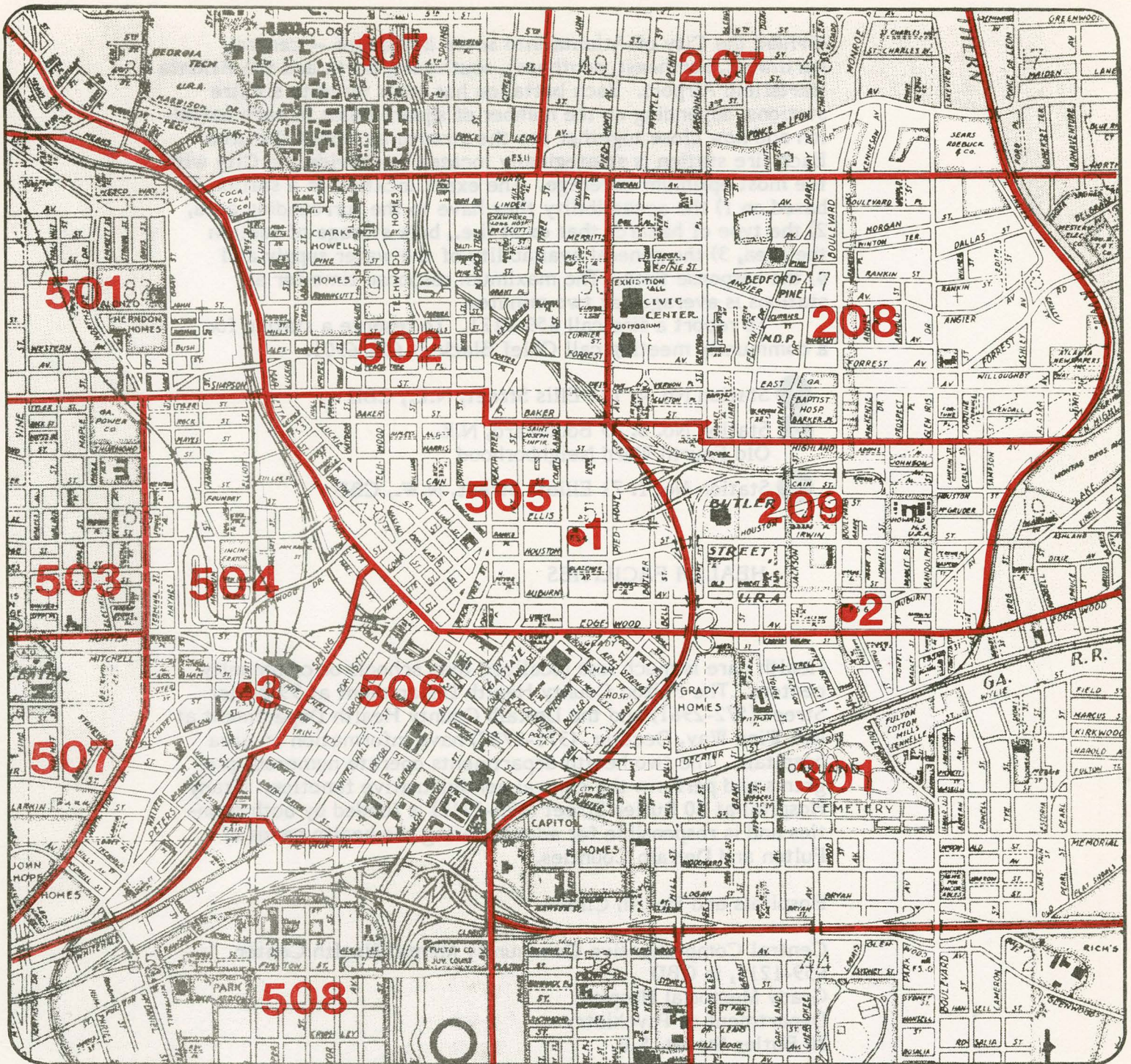
The boundaries of each zone are determined by the capabilities and strength of the City's police radio equipment. The boundaries of the individual beats are based on 1) the amount of crime, so that not more than 2% of the City's serious crime falls within the jurisdiction of any one patrol unit, 2) the work load, such that each patrol unit assigned to a beat could handle 85% of the calls for the beat, and 3) the response time, such that each patrol unit can answer a call within two minutes.

NPU-M is in zones 2, 3, and 5. Captain N.G. Redding is responsible for zone 2, and may be reached at 874-4596. Captain J.L. Sparks, is responsible for zone 3, and may be reached at 622-4700. Captain H. Grinder is responsible for zone 5, and may be reached at 525-3557.

Fire Stations

To carry out its responsibility to protect Atlanta's residents and their property from fire, the Bureau of Fire Services has

POLICE BEATS AND FIRE STATIONS



Source: Bureau of Fire Services, Bureau of Police Services

● Facilities identified in accompanying list

divided the City of Atlanta into seven battalions -- central, northwest, northeast, southeast, southwest, north and the Atlanta Hartsfield Airport. Each battalion has from three to six fire stations, depending on the number of square miles in each battalion and how close together are the structures within the area. Each fire station is strategically located to provide the City with the most optimum coverage. The exact location of a station is based on 1) the accessibility they have to the surrounding area, 2) the type of hazards that exist (i.e., bulk storage of fuel) in the area, 3) the general availability of the water supply and 4) the response time. The maximum response time for all stations is averaged at two minutes.

To report a fire call 659-2121. To reserve a station for a community meeting call Chief Black at 658-6901.

- ① Station No. 4. 125 Ellis Street, N.E., CBD
- ② Station No. 6. 39 Boulevard, N.E.
Old Fourth Ward Neighborhood
- ③ Station No. 1. 71 Elliott Street, N.W., CBD

HEALTH FACILITIES

Health care is much less localized than schools or community centers. The Fulton County Health Department at 99 Butler Street (572-2961) and the DeKalb County Health Department at 440 Winn Way, Decatur, (371-2727) have information on area hospitals. The two health departments operate numerous programs and perform the central administrative function. Grady Hospital at 80 Butler Street (695-1212) is funded by both counties and is responsible for administering the health needs of Fulton and DeKalb Counties.

Hospitals and Health Clinics

Central Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center
659-1212, in CBD
Grady Memorial Hospital
Department of Psychiatry
80 Butler Street, S.E.

Bedford Pine Medical Clinic
Corner of Bedford Place and Merritts Avenue, N.E.
in Bedford Pine Neighborhood

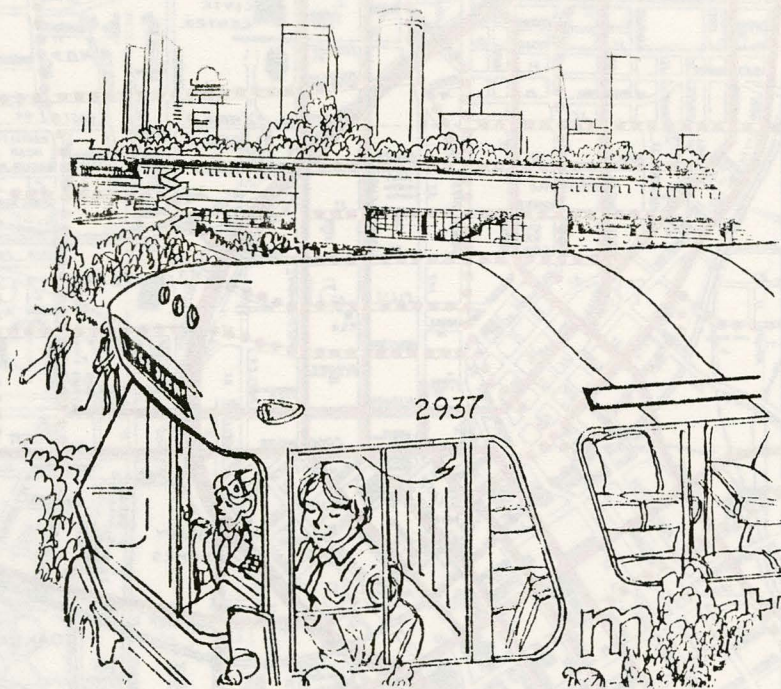
Central City Community Health Center
580 Techwood Drive in Techwood-Roosevelt
Palmer-Howell Neighborhood

Central Presbyterian Church Clinic
201 Washington Street, S.W.
in the Central Business District

EOA NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE CENTERS

Economic Opportunity Atlanta is a private, non-profit organization which is supported by Federal and local funds as well as foundation grants. A neighborhood service center is the focal point for all EOA programs. Each center provides a variety of self-help programs. In addition, staff members help residents and representatives of local neighborhood organizations deal with community problems and develop leadership ability.

East Central EOA, 577-1735
450 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
in Butler Street Neighborhood
Services: Social Services, Manpower Program, Youth Program, Senior Citizens Programs, Community Development and Organization, Community Gardening Project, Veterans Program, Alcohol and Drug Counseling, Juvenile Court Services, Weatherization Program, Home Health Program, and Program for Spanish Speaking Residents.

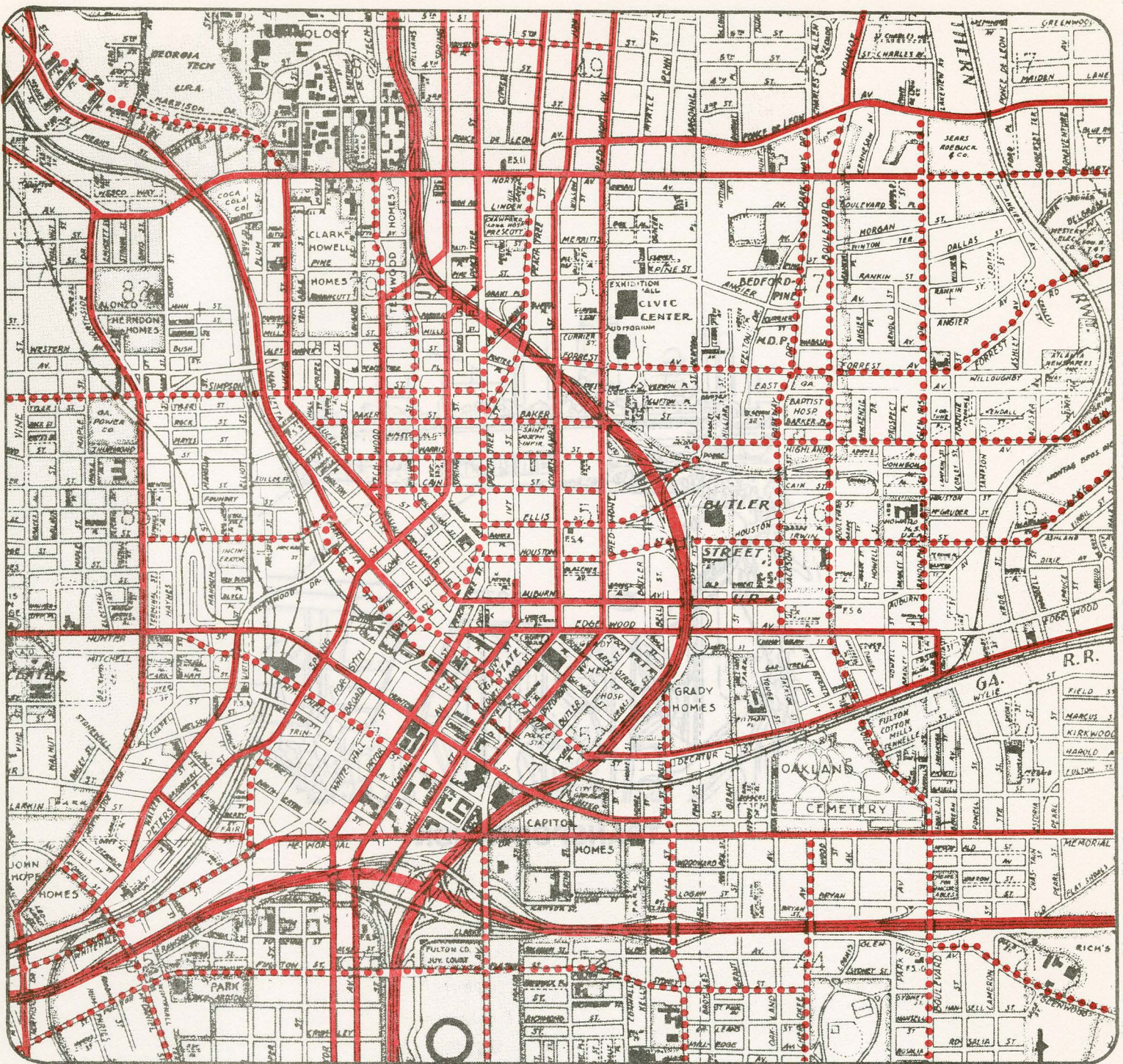


TRANSPORTATION

Source: Transportation Facilities Plan, Bureau of Planning

- EXPRESSWAY Provides efficient movement of large volumes of traffic across the City. A limited access road that usually grade separated.
- ARTERIAL Carries high volumes of traffic from one part of the City to another.
- COLLECTOR Provides access from local residential streets to arterials and expressways, and also provides direct access to individual properties on the street.
- LOCAL Primarily serves properties with addresses on the street.

STREET PLAN



Source: Transportation Facilities Plan, Bureau of Planning

- LOCAL** Primarily serves properties with addresses on the street.
- COLLECTOR** Provides access from local residential streets to arterials and expressways, and also provides direct access to individual properties on the street.
- ARTERIAL** Carries high volumes of traffic from one part of the City to another.
- EXPRESSWAY** Provides efficient movement of large volumes of traffic across the City. A limited access road that's usually grade separated.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

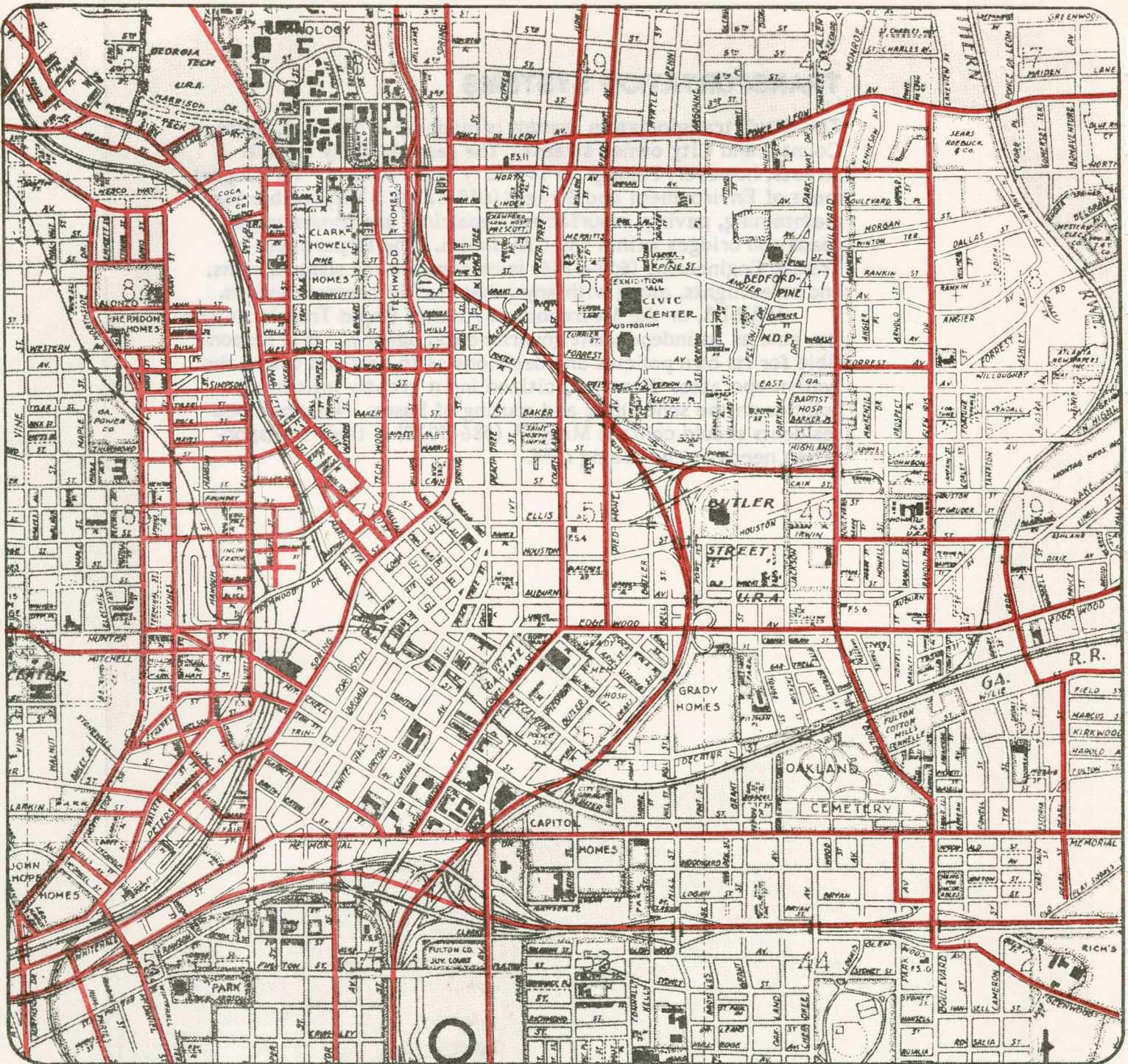
The City's transportation system is made up of Federal, State, County, and City owned streets. The responsibility for the streets, however, belongs to two City departments. The Department of Environment and Streets (658-6223) is responsible for maintaining, paving, resurfacing, repairing, and improving all roads and bridges within the City limits. The Department of Traffic Engineering (658-6286) is responsible for signals, signs, and streetlights, along with any other traffic control devices.

MARTA, or the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority, acts as an independent governmental agency. It is responsible for its own policies and decisions as to how and where the system operates. However, citizen input greatly influences policies on the scheduling and routing of buses. Neighborhood residents should contact MARTA (586-5072) if their transportation needs are not being met.

Official City truck routes within the NBU are shown on the map above. The streets indicated on this map were approved by City Ordinance on April 6, 1955, as amended. The purpose of the approved truck route system is to prohibit motor vehicles having a weight in excess of 18 tons, or 36,000 pounds, or having an overall length in excess of 30 feet, from using any street within the City, except those authorized by ordinance as designated truck routes. The only exception to this ordinance is vehicles designed to carry passengers such as buses.

Source: City Ordinance, April 6, 1955.

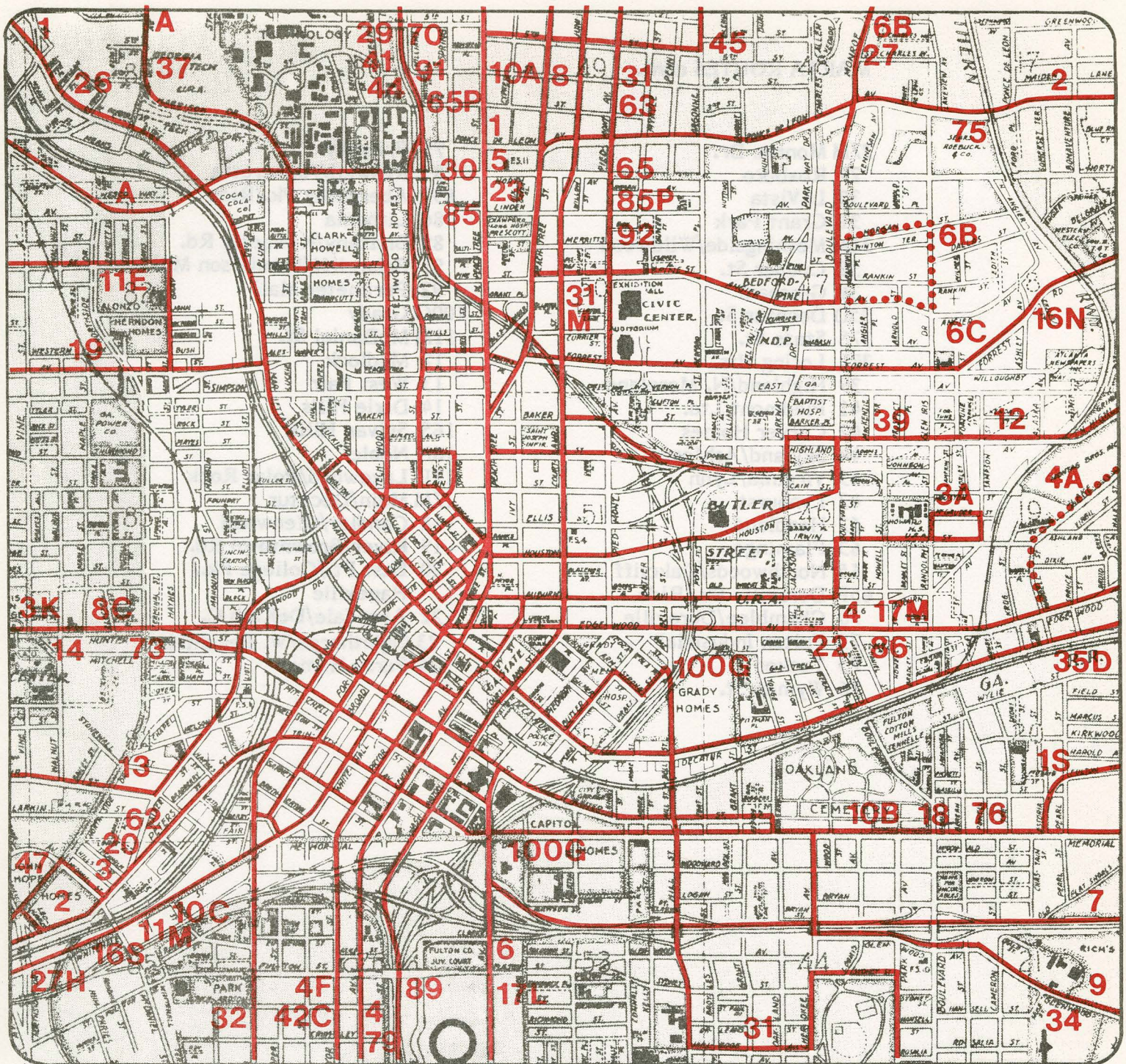
OFFICIAL TRUCK ROUTES



Source: City Ordinance, April 6, 1955.

Official City truck routes within the NPU are shown on the map above. The streets indicated on this map were approved by City Ordinance on April 6, 1955, as amended. The purpose of the approved truck route system is to prohibit motor vehicles having a weight in excess of 18 tons, or 36,000 pounds, or having an overall length in excess of 30 feet, from using any street within the City, except those authorized by ordinance as designated truck routes. The only exception to this ordinance is vehicles designed to carry passengers such as buses.

MARTA ROUTES



Source: MARTA Bus System Route Map, Spring 1977

— Regular Line
 Alternate Line

MARTA ROUTES

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A West End/Lenox | 4 Lake Claire | 8 Shoppers Special |
| 1 Howell Mill Rd. | 4F Federal Prison | 8C Center Hill |
| 1 Garden Hills | 5 Sandy Springs | 9 Toney Valley |
| 1S Soldiers Home | 6 Atlanta Ave. | 10A Ansley Park |
| 2 Ponce de Leon/Decatur | 6B Boulevard/St. Charles | 10B Belvedere/Peachcrest |
| 3 Auburn/Irwin St. | 6C Clairmont | 10C Cascade Hts. |
| 3K M.L. King, Jr. Dr. | 7 Columbia Woods/Covington Rd. | 11E English Ave. |

(cont.)

MARTA ROUTES cont.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 27M Monroe Dr. | 79 Friendly |
| 29 Roxboro | 85 Roswell/Alpharetta |
| 30 LaVista | 85P Abernathy Pk./Ride |
| 31 Grant Park | 86 Lithonia |
| 31M Morningside/Wildwood | 89 Brittany/Kimberly Rd. |
| 32 Cooper St. | 91 Briarcliff/Henderson Mill |
| 34 Gresham | 92 Perimeter Mall |
| 35D Decatur St. | 100G Grady |
| 37S State St. | 11M McDaniel St. |
| 37L Loring Hts. | 12 Medlock |
| 39 Highland/N. Moreland | 13 West Fair |
| 41 Piedmont Ltd. | 14 Dixie Hills |
| 42 Carver Homes | 16S Sylvan Hills |
| 44 Skyland/Ashford | 16N Noble |
| 45 Virginia/Lynn | 17L Lakewood/Polar Rock |
| 47 Lynhurst | 17M Main/Decatur |
| 62 Headland | 18 Candler/Glenwood |
| 63 Flamingo | 19 River/Browntown Rd. |
| 65 Northwoods/Oakcliff | 20 East Pt./College Pk./Hapeville |
| 65P Doraville Pk./Ride | 22 Avondale/DeKalb C. |
| 70 Chamblee/Doraville | 23 Oglethorpe/W. Peachtree |
| 73 Fulton Industrial | 26 Perry Homes |
| 75 Tucker | |
| 76 Wyman St. | |

Source: MARTA Bus System Route Map, Spring 1977

----- Regular Line
 Alternate Line

MARTA ROUTES

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 8 Shoppers Special | 4 Lake Claire | 4 West End/Lenox |
| 3C Center Hill | 4F Federal Prison | 1 Howell Mill Rd. |
| 9 Toney Valley | 5 Sandy Springs | 1 Garden Hills |
| 10A Ansley Park | 6 Atlanta Ave. | 12 Soldiers Home |
| 10B Belvedere/Fairfax | 6B Boulevard/St. Charles | 2 Ponce de Leon/Decatur |
| 10C Cascade Hts. | 6C Crampton | 3 Auburn/Truitt St. |
| 11E English Ave. | 7 Columbia Woods | 3K M.L. King, Jr. Dr. |
| | 66 Covington Rd. | |

(cont.)

SOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In addition to the information in this booklet specifically intended for this NPU, the Bureau of Planning has a variety of maps, reports, documents, and computerized data available for public information. These materials can be obtained by contacting the bureau at 658-6306. However, to make the most use of limited resources, individuals are encouraged to work through the local neighborhood planning committee listed in "Citizen Participation and Government."

MAPS

CADASTRAL MAPS. Cadastral Maps are base maps which show property lines, highway and street rights-of-way or similar boundaries. These maps are on a scale of either one inch equals two hundred feet or one inch equals four hundred feet.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK MAPS. Census tracts and blocks are areas into which cities and counties are divided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for statistical purposes. A census tract and block map shows all the tracts and blocks in the City and is on a scale of one inch equals 2,000 feet. The first copy of the map is supplied free, with a \$1.00 fee for each additional map.

CITY BASE MAP. Shows all streets within the City of Atlanta. The scale of this map is 2,000 feet equals one inch.

NEIGHBORHOOD MAP. This map shows neighborhood boundaries as they have been identified by the City's Planning Bureau. This city-wide map is on a scale of one inch equals 5,000 feet.

POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS

CENSUS TRACTS, 1970 Census of Population and Housing.* This booklet contains tables of 1970 population and housing statistics for Atlanta's Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) by census tract. This information was collected in the 1970 Census and tabulated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

BLOCK STATISTICS, 1970 Census of Housing.* In addition to the census tract statistics available in the booklet mentioned above, some statistics are available for census blocks, which are smaller areas within census tracts. The booklet focuses on housing but has minimal population statistics as well. By compiling block statistics, it is possible to get an idea of the characteristics of individual neighborhoods within census tracts.

PLAN FILE. The City of Atlanta PLAN File is a computerized inventory of housing and land use information. This information is kept on a tax parcel basis, which is defined by separate ownership, with a record for every parcel of land in the City. Programs are available to print the information from this file for any geographic area for analysis and planning.

A "neighborhood printout" refers to a specific program which is usually requested for neighborhood areas. It lists information on the existing land use and zoning, the value of property and structures, the proportion of homeowners to renters, the total number of housing units and structures, and their structural condition.

NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING GUIDES

THE VALUE OF NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING. This Booklet serves as an introduction to planning in Atlanta. It is intended for the general public and it outlines with illustrations and diagrams, the planning process as it is to occur under the new City Charter. The booklet emphasizes the need for neighborhoods to not only get involved in the planning process but to implement and follow-up their plans with appropriate action.

HOW TO DO NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING.* A step-by-step illustrated booklet explaining what is contained in a neighborhood plan and how communities can prepare one.

INTERACTIONS.* A SUMMARY OF CITIZEN OPINIONS AND NEIGHBORHOOD PLANS, November, 1974. This booklet summarizes the neighborhood plans and requests submitted to the Bureau of Planning by Atlanta's residents in 1974.

INTERACTION. A SUMMARY OF CITIZEN OPINIONS AND NEIGHBORHOOD PLANS, September, 1975. This booklet summarizes citizen inputs for that year. Also contained is a land use questionnaire which was designed to help neighborhoods find out what their residents felt about the City's Five-Year Land Use Plan.

STUDY DESIGN. NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING IN ATLANTA. This handbook describes the neighborhood planning program which is the responsibility of the City's Bureau of Planning, Department of Budget and Planning. The description includes role definition of the various participants in the planning process and it defines the relationship of the NPU plans to the City's Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP).

NPU PLAN. During 1976 and again in 1977, the Bureau of Planning staff worked with Neighborhood Planning Committees (NPCs) to prepare a plan for each of Atlanta's 24 Neighborhood Planning Units. This foldout document is in narrative outline form and covers the topics of land use, transportation, parks and recreation, and environment.

NEIGHBORHOOD SURVEY. This questionnaire has been designed to help neighborhoods find out about the kinds of people who live in their community and what these people feel are the needs and problems in their neighborhood.

PLANS

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM, 1978-1992.* This document was developed by the City of Atlanta Finance Department. It is a listing of projects funded for 1978 and those proposed for 1979-1992. Cost estimates are included.

CENTRAL ATLANTA OPPORTUNITIES & RESPONSES & CENTRAL STUDY TECHNICAL APPENDIX.* This is a study of the economic viability of the central area of Atlanta and its importance to the economic viability of the region, developed in 1971 by the Central Area Study Policy Committee which consists of the City, private enterprise and Central Atlanta Progress. Particular emphasis is placed on the transportation needs and traffic circulation of the central area.

URBAN FRAMEWORK PLAN.* This report was developed by the City of Atlanta Planning Department and adopted by the Board of Aldermen in July of 1973. Policies proposed in the report are primarily for the purpose of locating and controlling areas of high density development, or nodal development, in the vicinity of rapid transit stations and expressway interchanges. Other policies in the report relate directly to the preservation of existing neighborhoods.

TRANSIT AREA DEVELOPMENT STUDY (TSADS) REPORTS.* These detailed plans were prepared by the City's Planning Bureau for the area immediately surrounding proposed MARTA stations. Plans for 21 of the 27 station areas have been completed and published by the Bureau.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

CITY CHARTER, CITY OF ATLANTA. A copy of Atlanta's new City Charter, as adopted by the General Assembly of Georgia and approved by the Governor on March 16, 1973 can be obtained for \$30 at the Public Research and Management Department, 157 Luckie Street.

CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT ORDINANCE. This is a City of Atlanta ordinance establishing the citizen involvement structure, adopted by Council and approved by the Mayor in August, 1974.

COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CDP). The Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) is the legal guide for the growth and development of Atlanta. The City's Charter requires that the Bureau of Planning prepare this document each year with the participation of the City's residents. After it is adopted in June, it becomes the basis for the Mayor's Recommended Budget. The CDP is composed of three elements: a 15-year plan, a 5-year plan, and a 1-year plan. The 15-year plan spells out the City's goals, objectives, and policies. The 5-year plan lists projects which carry out these stated goals and which may be funded within the next 5 years. The 1-year plan lists projects which are funded and will be carried out during the year.

* This item is not available for distribution but may be used at the Bureau of Planning office (658-6306).

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

ANIMAL AND RODENT CONTROL		LEGAL AID	524-5811
Dead Animals	351-0215	LIBRARY, Atlanta Public	688-4636
Rats	572-2116	MARTA, Information,	
Stray Dogs, Dog Tags	872-2207	Bus Schedules & Routes	522-4711
BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU	688-4910	PARKS AND RECREATION	
BUSINESS LICENSES	658-6323	SERVICES	
CETA (Employment & Training)	658-6117	Parks	658-6392
CITY GOVERNMENT OFFICES		Parks, Facility Reservations	658-6782
City Hall Information	658-6000	Recreation Centers	
City Council Staff	658-6360	& Programs	658-6583
City Services Coordinator	658-6100	POLICE SERVICES	
Community Development		Complaints	658-6380
Block Grant Program	658-6797	Community Relations Div.	658-6181
Community Relations		Criminal Investigation Div.	658-6835
Commission	658-6310	THOR (Community Crime	
Consumer Affairs	658-6704	Prevention)	758-7556
Mayor's Office	658-6100	To Report a Crime	658-6666
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY		PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	
ATLANTA (EOA)	525-4262	BENEFITS	
Youth Program Coordinator	525-4266	Supplemental Security Income	
ENVIRONMENTAL		(Aged, Blind, Disabled)	881-9600
Air Pollution	572-2846	Welfare Information	894-5826
Garbage Collection	351-0215	SEWER AND STORM	
Junk Cars on Private Property	627-1341	DRAIN COMPLAINTS	622-1481
Junk Cars	658-6625	SIDEWALKS, CURBS,	
Water Pollution	658-6566	DRIVEWAY ENTRANCES	658-6223
FULTON COUNTY		STREETS	
INFORMATION OFFICE	572-2862	Cleaning	351-0215
GEORGIA REAL ESTATE		Lights, Names and Signs	658-6286
COMMISSION	656-3919	Resurfacing, New Paving	658-6274
FIRE SERVICES		Repairs (S.E., N.E., Sections)	658-8166
To Report a Fire	659-2121	Repairs (S.W., N.W., Sections)	872-3536
Complaints	658-6903	TAXES	
HEALTH SERVICES & FACILITIES		Personal Property,	
Fulton County		Assessment & Appraisal	572-2391
Health Department	572-2126	Real Estate,	
Grady Hospital (Ext. 294)	659-1212	Assessment & Appraisal	572-2291
Medicaid Information	894-5831	Tax Returns & Collection	572-2331
Medicare Information	881-9600	TRAFFIC SIGNS, SIGNALS	
HOUSING SERVICES		CROSSWALKS & STREET	
Discrimination		MARKINGS	658-6286
(Housing & Employment)	658-6310	VOLUNTEER ATLANTA	
Emergency Housing	525-1230	(Ext. 145)	522-0110
Housing Code Enforcement	658-6249	VOTER REGISTRATION	572-2581
INFORMATION &		ZONING VIOLATIONS	658-6336
REFERRAL SERVICES			
HELP Number	522-7370		
Georgia Tie Line	1-800-282-4900		