

Georgia Historic Landscape Survey Form

1. Name of garden/historic site:

[Troy G.] Chastain [Memorial] Park (originally North Fulton Park)

The designs of William Lott Monroe, Sr. are contributing landscapes to the Park.

2. Location:

Street & Number: 135 West Wieuca Road NW

City or Town: Atlanta (Buckhead community)

Zip Code: 30342

County: Fulton

3. Geographical Data:

Size (acres): 268 acres

USGS Quadrangle (mark in pencil): **Sandy Springs** (Master Grill area, amphitheater, picnic grounds)

UTM References (optional): 16SGC 41213 51531

Zone

Northing 3751531

Easting 741213

4. Owner/Administrator

Owner Name: City of Atlanta - Office of Parks

Address: 233 Peachtree St NE, Harris Tower, Suite 1600, Atlanta, GA 30303

Telephone: 404-546-6813

Contact Name/Title: Ray Mock / Director of Operations – Chastain Park Conservancy

Telephone: 404-237-2177 E-mail: ray@chastainparkconservancy.org

Check one:

Private

X Public- local (city-owned, regional park)

Public- state

Public – federal

5. Landscape Type:

Setting (Check where appropriate):

Urban

Small city/town

Rural

X Suburban

Significant characteristics of the garden/historic site that warrant preservation:

William Lott Monroe, Sr. (1891-1965), landscape designer and nurseryman, is recognized in newspaper articles as the “landscape artist” during the development of North Fulton Park (later renamed Chastain Memorial Park) in the late 1930s and early 1940s. This work was financed partially through WPA (Works Progress Administration) funds and supported with local prison labor. The Chastain Park 2008 Master Plan states: “The park was envisioned as a recreational showplace with a wide variety of high-quality facilities to set the tone for the neighborhood.” While he did not design the entire park, Monroe oversaw the creation of the original stone grills, fireplaces, walls, benches, and storm water drainage systems in the “Master Grill Area” and in the picnic grounds area in between the Chastain Arts Center and the Chastain Park Playground. Unfortunately, these features suffer from occasional acts of vandalism, but those that remain are essential design elements and should be preserved. Similarly, the amphitheater – designed at the same time as the picnic grounds and completed in 1941 – maintains original stone walls, steps, and stage orientation, with more recent updates and renovations in the past decades. The original features that exist within the amphitheater should be preserved as well. Several features are still visible and intact in the master grill area, but much of this area was backfilled in the 1970s or 1980s, covering up stone work, grills, steps, benches, water features, and a 100-foot rock tunnel often nicknamed “the witches’ cave” by visitors. Chastain Park Conservancy considers this location a possible focus for future restoration.

Type of Garden/Historic Site (check all that apply):

- X naturalistic/informal garden
- colonial revival garden
- formal garden
- woodland garden
- rose garden
- kitchen garden
- water garden
- parterre garden
- perennial garden
- cemetery
- X park
- battlefield
- square/commons
- X public buildings
- farm
- monument grounds
- fort/other military site
- X other – please describe: Amphitheater; Structures: stone grills, fireplaces, benches, walls

General description of landscape:

There are three main areas in Chastain Park with Monroe's signature style as a landscape designer: (1) the master grill area; (2) the picnic grounds area; and (3) the amphitheater.

- (1) The original master grill area covers approximately five acres and is accessed via unmarked gravel driveway from West Wieuca Road, about halfway between the Galloway School campus and the Chastain Arts Center. This narrow driveway opens up to a large, flat gravel parking area surrounded by wooded hillsides in all directions. To the west is a set of steps that lead up to a concrete pad, flanked by other steps on either side; Ray Mock of the Chastain Park Conservancy said this was a restroom facility at one time. To the north of the clearing is what remains of the original master grill shed area: the upper portion of a stone fireplace, stone ledges, large boulders, and an undulating stone wall in the hillside behind it. Over toward the east is a large concrete pad set up with non-historic picnic tables and the remains of two additional fireplace/grills. The undulating wall continues behind these structures. Farthest to the east in the clearing is a rustic stone staircase with the remains of stone gazebo walls at the top of the hill. This staircase is often seen in historical photos of the master grill area with a wooden gazebo/picnic shelter at the top. From this high vantage point, one can view the entire valley and see additional picnic shelters farther up on the hillside. It is estimated there is at least six feet of leveled fill in the clearing when compared to historical photos. An entire hillside, including a water feature and additional stone steps, has been removed. However, there is evidence of stone-lined drainage areas in the hillside to the east of the master grill shed area.
- (2) The picnic grounds area is composed of multiple outdoor stone grills, fireplaces, and picnic shelters set into the wooded hillside; it is generally connected to the original master grill area by trail. It can be accessed from many different locations, including behind the Chastain Arts Center and south of Chastain Memorial Parkway (Park Road). These stone grills and fireplaces are not identical in design, but maintain a common style of stacked stone. They are connected throughout the hillside via pathways, with stone benches, walls, and tree wells interspersed. The covered picnic shelters are not original to Monroe's time, but have been replicated from designs that are characteristic of his work. There are a few features north of Chastain Memorial Parkway, including an additional stone grill, steps in various locations, and portions of stone walls. This northernmost area of the park is not as wooded, and is within view of private residences. It was once the campground area for boys and girls groups.
- (3) The Delta Classic Chastain Park Amphitheater is generally bounded by Stella Drive, Chastain Memorial Parkway (Park Drive), and Elliott Galloway Way (Pool Drive); it maintains its original orientation in a natural bowl-shaped depression in the land. It is not open to the public on a daily basis and is closed off with a series of gates and tall, chain-link fences. The amphitheater operates during the summer and can seat approximately 6,900 guests for outdoor concerts and other ticketed events. The stone walls and steps are original to the amphitheater, but the additions on either side of the stage have been built up over time. The cantilevered concrete "all-weather shelters" towards the rear of the amphitheater were installed in 1956.

Park / landscape elements and features (check all that apply):

- residence
- X historic buildings (former Fulton County almshouses, designed by Morgan and Dillon and completed in 1911; golf course clubhouse, unknown architect)
- X new buildings (constructed within the last 50 years): replica picnic shelters; renovations to amphitheater & stage
- X containers/raised beds (Monroe-designed iceboxes, fireplaces, ovens incorporated into grills, tree wells)
- X paving (city)
- X garden paths (Monroe)
- X benches/seats (Monroe)
- statuary
- X fences (newer non-historic replicas of original stone and timber fences)
- X gazebo (Monroe: former gazebo areas without wooden structures)
- arbors/ pergolas/trellises
- tool shed
- potting shed
- greenhouses
- pit garden
- X pool house (unknown architect)
- X water features (Monroe: stone-lined drainage areas)
- parterre
- X herbaceous plants
- X trees
- X shrubs
- X walls (Monroe)
- X roadways/carriageways/drives (city)
- X vistas
- X other (amphitheater shell, stone walls, concrete “all-weather shelters”; Monroe structures: stone grills, fireplaces, granite curbing around the park; golf course designed by Chandler Egan; extent of Monroe’s stone work at the horse park is unknown)

6. Landscape Status:

Indicate the overall condition of the garden/historic site:

- Excellent: new or recently restored/fully functional
- X Good: basically sound and functional
- Fair: deterioration evident, not fully functional
- Poor: advanced deterioration evident, compromised function, loss of major elements

Is the garden/historic site threatened in any of the following ways?:

Threats:

- adjacent development (including roads)
- compromised viewshed
- insects and diseases
- deer or other animals

- over-visitation
neglect
- damage/vandalism (broken beer bottles and pallet-burning in grill areas, stones removed from grills, metal grill plates missing)
- other (explain): master grill area has been backfilled and the original rock tunnel closed off

Access:

- Unrestricted (general park hours 6 AM – 11 PM)
- Restricted
- No Access

By appointment

Freedom to wander

Guided tours

7. **Design History:**

Approximate date designed or built: 1938-1941

Original landscape architect, architect or designer: William Lott Monroe, Sr. (“landscape artist”)

Gardener/horticulturist: William Lott Monroe, Sr. and his company, referred to on plans as Monroe’s Landscape & Nursery Co.

Describe extent of involvement: Chastain Park is the largest city-owned park in Atlanta. The park project began in July 1938 with funds partially provided by the WPA (Works Progress Administration) and labor provided by prison camp inmates. William Lott Monroe, Sr. is indicated in newspaper articles as the “landscape artist” during development. Monroe’s name and company are on various plans and landscape drawings for the park in the collections at the Atlanta History Center; some of these are undated, but others are marked 1939 and 1940. Monroe’s influence and signature rustic, naturalistic style is seen specifically in the stone work of the master grill area, picnic grounds area, and amphitheater. Monroe did not design the North Fulton Golf Course – it was the last course laid out by Chandler Egan before Egan’s death in 1936. The Atlanta Horse Show officially opened the park in early May 1939, and Ray Mock of the Chastain Park Conservancy reports that there are original stone walls within the horse park. The park dedication ceremony and opening of the golf course took place on July 4, 1940, and Monroe was on the publicity committee. However, by January 1941, Monroe’s landscape company was removed from Fulton County’s payroll. The amphitheater was completed in December 1941, but the opening was postponed due to the war. Its first show was in June 1944. During this same period of time, Monroe was also involved with the design development of Adams Park (listed in the National Register of Historic Places) and, according to a 1939 article, may have had a hand in Dixie Lakes park in Fairburn/Union City (now Ronald Bridges Park) and Chapman Park in College Park (now possibly Camp Fulton/Truitt 4H Center).

Development chronology of garden/historic site:

Please see Attachment A – the chronology for the Monroe Gardens site – which more completely details the personal life of William Lott Monroe, Sr., his landscape company, and his involvement with other parks in the Atlanta area.

Specific chronology for North Fulton Park, now known as Chastain [Memorial] Park:

1911 The Fulton County Almshouses, designed by Morgan and Dillon, were completed on the property. These buildings were segregated by race and operated until the 1960s. The former white almshouse is now the Gresham Building at the Galloway School and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2014. The former African American almshouse is now the Chastain Arts Center. In early park plans, the former white almshouse was often indicated as a potential clubhouse for the park.

1925 William Lott Monroe, Sr. founds Monroe's Nursery and Landscaping Co., one of the first landscaping companies in Atlanta.

1927 Unofficial discussion of future park plans on the almshouse property begins: "Fulton county may transform the 316-acre tract about its almshouse into two 18-hole golf courses with swimming pool and playgrounds, it was said unofficially in county commission circles." ("County May Build Two Golf Courses Near Almshouse." *Atlanta Constitution*, June 10, 1927.)

~1934 According to Troy Chastain in a 1938 article, Fulton county attorney, Walter C. Hendrix, initiated development of the park when he "offered a resolution to the commission calling for dedication of the 320 acres for public park purposes." ("Northside Park Given Inspection and High Praise." *Atlanta Constitution*, Nov. 9, 1938)

1938 (July) Park project begun, according to Apr. 30, 1939 article: "Some \$200,000 has already been spent since the project was begun in July 1938 The county supplies materials – much of which cost it nothing, such as lumber obtained from trees cut in right-of-ways." ("North Fulton Park Work Is Pushed." *Atlanta Constitution*, Apr. 30, 1939)

Ray Mock at the Chastain Park Conservancy stated that much of the heavy timber used in original benches, tables, shelters, and fences was rot-resistant chestnut; there was a chestnut blight in the eastern US that reached north Georgia in the 1940s, so there was greater availability of this wood.

1938 (Nov.) Park progress, particularly Monroe's stone work in the master grill area, is praised in article detailing inspection: "The specific part of the development which attracted a group of officials and citizens was the master grill area, comprising five acres. It is one of the most beautiful and rustic public park developments in this section of Georgia, with huge boulders forming a curtain wall about an arena carved from hillsides of the 320-acre tract. ... One feature of the grill area is a rock tunnel about 100 feet long which yesterday was lighted by lanterns. There are several seats in wall recesses and at one point a stream trickles through the rock wall. When completed, the grills will be available to the public at any time. The county parks department proposes to furnish fuel for the fires for cooking. Two large outdoor fireplaces are included in the grill area, one of which is under a shed. A miniature waterfall adds to the rustic atmosphere." **W.L. Monroe is identified in the article and the photograph's caption as the project's "landscape artist."** ("Northside Park Given Inspection and High Praise." *Atlanta Constitution*, Nov. 9, 1938)

1939 (Jan.) Grills and picnic grounds completed, with amphitheater planned: "For the first time, it was announced that a large... amphitheater is to be constructed in North Fulton park, where the county already has established one of the most beautiful park areas in the south. The structure will seat 10,000 persons when it is completed, and will be utilized for outdoor theatricals, athletic, and

other events. ... The park comprises 321 acres, and when it is completed will be one of the most ruggedly attractive sites in this section.” Stone walls at the amphitheater are consistent with Monroe’s style. The article also mentions that the 18-hole golf course, laid out by Chandler Egan, had already been completed. (“U.S. Funds Sought For Scenic Parks.” *Atlanta Constitution*, Jan. 20, 1939)

1939 (Mar. 14) PLAN: “Planting Key, N. Fulton County Park”

This plan shows a wooded area just north of the proposed swimming pool site with native plants such as mountain laurel, common ferns, and common varieties of rhododendron. The former white almshouse (now Galloway School) was indicated as a clubhouse.

1939 (Apr.) The park was a huge project for Fulton County, and Monroe’s stone work was often praised. But many more people were involved and Monroe’s designs were not the only features in development at the park. One article describes work continuing on the tennis courts, golf course, manmade lake, swimming pool, other athletic courts and fields, and horseback riding trails. Still, many articles during this time return to admire the master grill area and picnic grounds: “Dotting the cool hillsides of the park are rustic shelters with open fire grills and stone iceboxes for picknickers. Atop one hill, almost finished, is a Boy Scout center and another center for the Girl Scouts is planned for the hill across the valley. Four conical-shaped huts with showers and bunks, capable of accommodating 60 Scouts on overnight outings, have been built in a semi-circle that borders a Scout council ring of seats hewn from halves of huge tree trunks. ... Nucleus of the shingled shelters for picknickers and Scouts is a silvery spring where cool water splashes over mossy rocks to brim small mirror pools flanked by ferns and flowers. Here, the mechanics of man add to the natural assembled beauties and a waterfall that is controlled by an electric switch cascades over slabs of granite. Designed like a grotto one might find in a Graustarkian country, this spot in the park nestles below high trees in a valley nook. A rock-lined tunnel cuts through jutting earth at one place to give an added impression of craggy wilderness to motorized Atlantans who have to ride only eight miles from Five Points to reach this garden.” (“North Fulton Park Work Is Pushed.” *Atlanta Constitution*, Apr. 30, 1939)

1939 (May) “[W]ork will be stimulated [in May 1939] when another WPA appropriation of \$253,000 becomes available.” (“North Fulton Park Work Is Pushed.” *Atlanta Constitution*, Apr. 30, 1939)

1939 (May 5-7) Atlanta Horse Show officially opens park. “The new ring is expected to be one of the largest outdoor rings in the south. Approximately 2,000 bleacher seats and a double row of 88 covered boxes... will be provided. ... The track is 20 feet wide and is being packed with clay six inches deep.” (“Horse Show To Open New Fulton Park.” *Atlanta Constitution*, Apr. 2, 1939) There are stone walls typical of Monroe’s work within the horse park as well; it is unknown the extent of Monroe’s involvement in development of the horse park area.

1939 (May 23) PLAN: “Grill Signs for N. Fulton Co. Park”

1939 (June 21) PLAN: “Grill Area for Fulton Co. Parks”

There are several other undated plan drawings by Monroe in the Atlanta History Center’s collection that show more grill plans for North Fulton County Park.

1939 (July) Plans call for completion of the park by April 1940. “Hundreds of giant boulders have been moved into the master grill area by WPA workers. Careful planning and the fact that the

natural, rustic beauty has been preserved have added to the attraction. Bamboo, willows, lily ponds, ferns, evergreens, mountain laurel, native shrubs and flowers have been arranged to make the grill a work of art. Already the park is so popular that scores of persons are turned away on hot week ends, and to make sure that it has a reservation far enough in advance to get in, one Atlanta organization has requested “a day in June, 1940.” (“Parks Program To Help Youths Shun Crime Asked.” *Atlanta Constitution*, July 30, 1939)

1940 (Feb. 14) PLAN: Master Picnic Shelter, Chastain’s Woods, Alpharetta, GA

1940 (Feb. 15) PLAN: Picnic Shelter Detail for Fulton Co. Park System, Chastain’s Woods, Alpharetta, GA

It is unknown if Chastain’s Woods was a project that was ever realized. However, there are photos of picnic shelters in Chastain Park that appear similar to those indicated in these plan drawings for Chastain’s Woods.

1940 (July 4) Dedication of park and opening of golf course planned in activity program for the day; **W. L. Monroe listed on Publicity Committee.** (“Yates, Sargent Play at Opening Of North Fulton Golf Course.” *Atlanta Constitution*, June 23, 1940)

1941 (Jan. 25) **Monroe’s Landscape & Nursery Co. is removed from Fulton County’s payroll:** “...[D]rawn more than \$17,000 from the county in the last year and one-half... The company was drawing \$500 a month for supervising landscaping of county parks, which was in addition to flowers, shrubs and blueprints sold by it to the county.” (“Nursery Company Is Cut Off Pay Roll.” *Atlanta Constitution*, Jan. 25, 1941)

1941 (May) Amphitheater still under construction, originally planned as an outdoor venue for the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra. “The amphitheater must be experienced to be properly appreciated. A gigantic natural setting is being equipped to seat 15,000 people. The dimensions of the stage alone are impressive – 80 by 150 feet of space ... Here music lovers will feast themselves all summer on their favorite classics.” (“The Setting for a Symphony.” *Atlanta Constitution*, May 4, 1941. With photo.) It is unknown if Monroe oversaw the completion of construction at the amphitheater.

1943 (July) The amphitheater was completed just before Pearl Harbor [December 7, 1941], but its official opening was postponed until after the war. Surprisingly, the space was sometimes used for horse pasture land in the years in between. Fulton county commissioner in charge of parks, I. Gloer Hailey, was quoted in an article: “The amphitheater hasn’t even had an official opening, because saving gasoline is much more important nowadays. Transportation difficulties and other problems brought on by the war caused the county to postpone this part of its bigger and better recreation program.” (“War Gives Amphitheater Setback Here.” *Atlanta Constitution*, July 20, 1943. With photo.)

1944 (June 19) The amphitheater is opened to the public with no admission charged. Several bands were scheduled to play music for the dedication program, but heavy rains led to cancellation of the show after about an hour. “The affair would have been a gala one under more favorable weather conditions. Mike Benton, who acted as a master of ceremonies, planned the program and had a hit under way when the rains came.” (“Amphitheater Wetblanketed.” *Atlanta Constitution*, June 20, 1944. With photo.)

1945 (Aug. 23) Troy Green Chastain dies after suffering a heart attack.

1946 (Sept.) North Fulton Park renamed Troy G. Chastain Memorial Park in honor of Troy Chastain and his efforts with the development.

1947 (June 21) Amphitheater reopened with Greater Atlanta Moonlight Opera Company's "Naughty Marietta" after having been used only 3 times since it was built. "It has been, most of the time, in a sad state of repair, with weeds growing where seats were supposed to be lined up row on row." The Opera Company spent more than \$100,000 on updates and repairs. County Commissioner R. L. "Shorty" Doyal campaigned to put the amphitheater back into use after he took office in January 1947. ("Fulton's \$300,000 'Hidden Asset' To Burst Forth In Usefulness." *Atlanta Constitution*, Jun. 15, 1947)

1952 (Jan. 1) The Buckhead community – including Chastain Park – is annexed into the city of Atlanta. Over 50,000 total acres were annexed through this "Plan of Improvement" under Mayor William B. Hartsfield, tripling the size of the city.

1965 (Oct. 22) William Lott Monroe, Sr. dies in Atlanta.

1970s-1980s Actual date unknown, but the master grill area is partially backfilled and the rock tunnel closed up due to crime and vandalism in the area.

8. Significance of garden/historic site:

Associated with prominent person/property: Troy Green Chastain (Fulton County commissioner from 1938-1942; chairman of the parks committee); park was renamed in his honor after he died in 1945.

Associated with important designer: William Lott Monroe, Sr. was known for his extensive stone work (grills, outdoor fireplaces, steps, benches, walls) incorporated into a site's topography through use of rustic design elements, cascading water features, and native Southern plants.

Good example of its design type or style: Naturalistic rock garden with stone grills and wood shelters typical of the Depression-era and National Parks Service rustic architectural style of the 1930s.

Unique regional expression:

Important artistic statement: Incorporates stone and rock work typical of Monroe's design style.

Significant plants or collections:

Exceptional features: Unique stone fireplaces incorporated with grills, ovens, iceboxes, firewood boxes, bench seats, and tables – all set within natural picnic grounds in a larger public park setting. The original wood used in picnic shelters and fences is no longer extant, but a majority of the stone work is still in the park.

Exceptional scenic or environmental values: The stone grills and benches blend with the topography in a natural setting, with the addition of water features (no longer extant) and stone-lined drainage areas to handle storm water (extant). The master grill area and amphitheater took advantage of natural bowl-shaped depressions in the land for design and construction.

Other qualities:

Statement of significance: Describe the historic landscape’s significance in one or two sentences.

The master grill area, picnic grounds, and amphitheater at Chastain Park are excellent extant examples of the National Parks Service-inspired rustic architectural style of the 1930s created by renowned Atlanta-area landscape designer and nurseryman, William Lott Monroe, Sr.

No Listed in the National Register of Historic Places (if so, under what name?)

Statement of integrity: Describe the extent to which the overall historic landscape and its significant features are currently present.

Overall, the historic landscape retains good integrity, but there have been significant losses. The outdoor stone grills and fireplaces in the picnic grounds area survive in good condition, but suffer from occasional vandalism, illustrated by broken glass, missing pieces of stone, and wooden pallets piled up and sometimes burned. Some of the stone walls show signs of repair. Picnic shelters, while not original to Monroe’s time, have been recreated in a similar style with heavy timbers and are maintained by the Chastain Park Conservancy and local citizens (i.e. Eagle Scout projects). However, many of the significant original features of the master grill area have been removed or covered up with fill material decades ago, including the main covered grill shed, gazebos, a water feature, and an entire hillside.

9. Sources of Information/Supporting Material:

Published material:

1. “The Legacy of William Monroe, Sr.” Published in 2010 newsletter by Buckhead Heritage Society.
2. “Chastain Park Master Plan Report: February 2008” Completed by EDAW/AECOM as a result of a Memorandum of Understanding with the City of Atlanta and Chastain Park Conservancy. Accessed online, March 2016:
<http://www.chastainparkconservancy.org/images/projects/Chastain-Park-Master-Plan.pdf>
3. “County May Build Two Golf Courses Near Almshouse.” *Atlanta Constitution*, June 10, 1927.
4. “Northside Park Given Inspection and High Praise.” *Atlanta Constitution*, Nov. 9, 1938.
5. “North Fulton Park Work Is Pushed.” *Atlanta Constitution*, Apr. 30, 1939.
6. “U.S. Funds Sought For Scenic Parks,” by Herman Hancock. *Atlanta Constitution*, Jan. 20, 1939.
7. “Horse Show To Open New Fulton Park.” *Atlanta Constitution*, Apr. 2, 1939.
8. “Parks Program To Help Youths Shun Crime Asked,” by Herman Hancock. *Atlanta Constitution*, July 30, 1939.
9. “Yates, Sargent Play at Opening Of North Fulton Golf Course.” *Atlanta Constitution*, June 23, 1940.

10. "Nursery Company Is Cut Off Pay Roll." *Atlanta Constitution*, Jan. 25, 1941.
11. "The Setting for a Symphony." *Atlanta Constitution*, May 4, 1941.
12. "War Gives Amphitheater Setback Here." *Atlanta Constitution*, July 20, 1943.
13. "Amphitheater Wetblanketed." *Atlanta Constitution*, June 20, 1944.
14. "Fulton's \$300,000 'Hidden Asset' To Burst Forth In Usefulness," by Paul Jones. *Atlanta Constitution*, Jun. 15, 1947.

Unpublished material:

1. "Monroe Sr., William L. (1892-1965) Landscape designer, nurseryman" biography written by Jennifer Evans Yankopolus (November 2012)
2. "William L. Monroe, Sr. (1892-1965): Hallmarks of His Landscape Design Work, small and large-scale design projects" List compiled by Staci Catron with updates by Vicky Monroe Allen (Oct. 3, 2014; updated Nov. 5, 2015)

Availability and location of landscape plans/historic photographs:

- William L. Monroe, Sr. landscape architectural drawings, VIS 218, Cherokee Garden Library, Kenan Research Center at the Atlanta History Center
- William L. Monroe, Sr. family photographs, VIS 234, Cherokee Garden Library, Kenan Research Center at the Atlanta History Center
- Various Chastain Park and/or North Fulton Park historic photographs accessed online from the digital collection album at the Atlanta History Center / Kenan Research Center and Georgia State University Library's Digital Collections (copies attached)

Nurseries that supplied plant material:

Unknown, although it is likely Monroe's Landscape and Nursery Co. provided plant material.

10. Form Prepared by:

Name: Jessica Jewell McCarron
 Title/organization: Research Historian / Buckhead Heritage Society
 Address: 3180 Mathieson Dr., Suite 200, Atlanta, GA 30305
 Date: May 2016

Photographer: Jessica Jewell McCarron
 Title/organization: Research Historian / Buckhead Heritage Society
 Address: 3180 Mathieson Dr., Suite 200, Atlanta, GA 30305
 Date: May 2016

Names of others consulted for survey:

Erica Danylchak (Executive Director / Buckhead Heritage)
 Staci Catron (Cherokee Garden Library Director / Atlanta History Center)
 Ray Mock (Director of Operations / Chastain Park Conservancy)

11. Additional information and Attachments

Photographs: Label and number photographs. Include garden name, location and subject of each.

Plans: Attach copies of plans (historic and existing if available). In the absence of an existing plan, attach a rough sketch of garden or site layout.

- Historic plans and landscape drawings are available at the Cherokee Garden Library - Kenan Research Center - Atlanta History Center (VIS 218)
- Maps included:
 - USGS Sandy Springs Quadrangle with Park indicated
 - Chastain Memorial Park Visual Inventory and Analysis map from Feb. 2008 Master Plan; plus close-up of north area of Park from same map
 - Current Chastain Park map from Chastain Park Conservancy, available on website at <http://www.chastainparkconservancy.org/explore/amphitheatre-2>
 - Atlanta 1927-30 Topographic Map with Open Street Map overlay for the area, available through Emory University Libraries at <http://disc.library.emory.edu/atlantamaps/>

Other material/Comments (attach additional sheets if necessary):

- Print outs of historical photos and *Atlanta Constitution* articles are attached.

Attachments:

Attachment A: Monroe Gardens - Georgia Historic Landscape Survey Form (development chronology begins on page 4).

Attachment B: Selections printed from Chastain Park Master Plan Report: February 2008 that reference the master grill area, picnic grounds, and amphitheater.

Attachment C: Various supporting documentation, including unpublished material already indicated; Buckhead Heritage Society 2010 newsletter; selections from “National Park Service rustic” architectural development on Wikipedia; brief mention of North Fulton Park from excerpt of Edward L. Daugherty oral history interview for Cultural Landscape Foundation; brief W.L. Monroe biography and headshot from p. 53 of *The History of the Southern Nursery Association* history book (available online

http://www.sna.org/resources/documents/sna_historybook1999_chap6-7.pdf)