23 Fifty-Five Marietta Building MILKEY ARCHITECTS WYATT C. HEDRICK WITH WILNER AND were used for casting, resulting in a varied surface pattern

Marquis One and Two Towers

19.0 Searthcast G8.5 Sea G4.5

JOHN PORTMAN AND ASSOCIATES

245 and 285 Peachtree Center Avenue 1985 and 1989, John Portman and Associates

Atlanta Marriot Marquis Hotel

The largest convention hotel in Atlanta, the Marquis is 1985, John Portman and Associates

enormous size of the lobby overwhelms the visitor. notable for both its tapering cast-in-place tower and its soaring 47-story atrium lobby. A further evolution of the atrium concept explored at the 1967 Atlanta Hyatt, the

significantly altered the hotel's exterior appearance. Application of an opaque coating to exterior concrete

2008-2009 renovations removed the original Daniel Graffan fabric sculpture, exterior Portman-designed sculptures were relocated to ADAC, and lobby and service spaces were extensively remodeled.

(Öriginally Regency Hyatt House Hotel) 265 Peachtree Street 1967, Edwards and Portman Additions: 1971, 1982, 1996, John Portman and Associates Hyatt Regency Atlanta Hotel

removed) underneath a glass canopy suspended from the 22-story sky lit lobby includes a bank of glass elevators, a L20-foot Richard Lipphold sculpture, and a cocktail bar (now the early 20th century, the hotel was the first large post-war hotel built in downtown Atlanta. The cubic space of the A dramatic re-interpretation of grand hotel lobbies from

The original building's concrete exterior and interior is reminiscent of Portman's Antoine Graves housing tower (1965), Peachtree Center (1965), and Merchandise Mart (1961, 1968). The cylindrical glass addition would serve as a small-scale precedent for Portman's Westin Peachtree Hotel (1976). The rotating Polaris restaurant (now closed) remains a feature of the Alanta skyline, if somewhat obscursed.

Significant changes to the lobby space occurred with construction of a new meeting facility to the north of the hotel in 1996. Recent applications of an opaque coating to exterior concrete surfaces appreciably changed the building's exterior appearance. Recent press coverage suggests unclear plans for continued use of the Polaris rooftop restaurant. a feature of the Atlanta skyline, if somewhat obscured.

231 Peachtree Street 1973, John Portman and Associates Additions: 1971, 1982, John Portman and Associates Peachtree Center Mall

In addition to its hotel atriums, Peachtree Center is best

known to the general public for its cluster of office towers. Peachtree Center Tower was the first to be built in 1965. Its precast panels, which hang from the steel skeleton and frame

narrow floor-to-ceiling openings, were duplicated with minor variations in six other towers, ranging in height from 25 to 35 stories in an arrangement inspired by New York's Rockefeller Center (1931-1939).

Shops and other amenities are centralized in Peachtree Center Mall, which connects four towers below grade. The original integration of pedestrian outdoor and indoor spaces

was lost in a 1986 renovation, which included enclosure of the sunken garden courtyard and installation of a transparent

Whitney Museum in New York, and the Central Library shares the Whitney Sand asymmetrical fenestration. Unlike the Whitney, the Atlanta library exterior is sheathed with pre-cast concrete panels. Diagonal forms

Breuer designed the building soon after completion of the

The Central Library is located on a city block once occupied by the 1902 Beaux-Arts Carnegie Library (the proposed demolition of the 1902 struc-ture led to one of the earliest landscaped plaza on the site, and is across the street from the Margaret Mitchell Square (1986; designed by a joint verture of Robert and Company with Williams Russell and Johnson, Architects; Kit Tin Snyder, Sculptor).

One Margaret Mitchell Square 1969-1980, Marcel Breuer and Hamilton Smith, Stevens and Wilkinson

MARCEL BREUER AND STEVENS AND

story strium at ground level, and the tower is notched to give an impression of two slender towers, and provides twelve corner offlices per floor. Johnson collaborated with John Burgee during the years of 1967 through 1991. These were the most productive years of his career, if judged by the scale and number of projects completed.

This fifty-story, granite clad office tower is a close relative of Johnson's Postmodern AT&T Building (now Sony Building, WYC, 1984) Its monumental arched entryway leads to a six-

191 Peachtree Street 1990, Johnson/Burgee and Kendall/Heaton Associates, Inc.

JOHN BURGEE ARCHITECTS WITH PHILIP

Renovation: 1986, John Portman and Associates

13 Atlanta Fulton County Public Library

One-Ninety-One Peachtree Tower

JOHNSON AND KENDALL/HEATON

1976, John Portman and Associates eachtree 5treet

1992, John Portman and Associates

230 Spring Street 1992, John Portman and Associates

19JOH NIJZSW BJNBIJA

Suntrust Tower

(Americas Mart) HIR MART

(One Peachtree Center) 303 Peachtree Street

MITKINZON

Peachtree Center Tower canopy along Peachtree Street.

1965, Edwards and Portman

Apparel Mart

20 Spring Street 979, John Portman and Associates

Atlanta Merchandise Mart

250 Williams Street 1989, John Portman and Associates mnrofal

Addition: 1968, John Portman and Associates

240 Peachtree Street 1961, Edwards and Portman

Addition: 1989, John Portman and Associates

artford Building)

100 Edgewood Avenue 1965, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill

00 Peachtree Street 968, Skidmore Owings and Merrill Equitable Building

the period of late-modernist corporate architecture lead by Gordon Bunshaft and the New York office of SOM. The presentation of turbons of turb Constructed in the decade following Mies van der Rohe's Seagram Building (1957), the Equitable Building represents

composition of wide bays stressing the horizontal rhythm of the girders versus the verticality of the columns was explored in C.F. Murphy's Chicago Civic Center (1965), and is stylistically related to Mies van der Rohe's International Style Seagram Building (1958, NYC).

Georgia Pacific Center

The building once housed the High Museum of Art at Georgia-Pacific Center, designed by Parker and Scogin Architects (1986). Since closed, the space has been adapted to serve as a daycare center for Georgia Pacific employees.

varied heights of surround buildings, and the angled façade is a gesture to the shift in Peachtree Street occurring at this

the site of the world premiere of Gone with the Wind. The stepped profile of the building is a design response to the

This fifty-two story, 1.36 million square foot skyscraper was constructed on the site of the Loew's Grand Theater,

133 Peachtree Street 1979-1982, Skidmore Owings and Merrill

The 35-story Equitable Building occupies the site of the former Piedmont Hotel (1903).

FABRAP, Consulting Architect James Wylie, Landscape Architect

Park, Georgia Dome, Auburn Avenue

AREA LANDMARKS

5/ Luckie Street 30 157 Luckie Street

Centennial Park, Railroad Gulch, Underground Atlanta, Woodruff

(Former Offices of Stevens and Wilkinson) 1947, Stevens and Wilkinson

STEVENS AND WILKINSON

Robert W. Woodruff Volunteer Service Center

2KIDWOBE' OMING2 & MERRILL

Broad and Marietta Streets 1960, Tucker & Howell

Chamber of Commerce Building

TUCKER AND HOWELL original site in the building's plaza.

This late-Modern skyscraper was built on the site of the original Equitable Building (Burnham and Root, 1892). Columns from the Equitable Building were kept on the

Tower: 1969, Banking Hall: 1973, Carson Lundin & Shaw

Trust Company of Georgia Building

CARSON LUNDIN & SHAW tiered lighting fixtures. original Mexican stone-tiled ceiling, wood-paneled walls and

The project included the drastic remodeling of the existing 1903 bank building at the corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets. To allow for an unobstructed view from and of the new tower and to integrate the existing structure, its height was reduced by half and refaced in white marble. In 2003, the building underwent an additional phase of removation, when the Georgia Building Authority replaced the lobby's original Mexican stone-tiled ceiling, wood-paneled walls and original Mexican stone-tiled ceiling, wood-paneled walls and original Mexican stone-tiled ceiling, wood-paneled walls and color contrast with the bronzed aluminum spandrels. A slight horizontal recess defines the top, housing two mechanical the tower, the unbroken marble columns provide a sharp

Style skyscraper design. Emphasizing the vertical thrust of of Georgia Building was the tallest structure in the Southeast at the time of its con-struction. Its alab-like profile and abstract ornamentation in characteristic of late International-

Built on the site of the Peachtree Arcade the 41-story State 1966, FABRAP with Emory Roth and Sons

First National Bank Building) Peachtree Street State of Georgia Building

EABRAP WITH EMORY ROTH AND SONS reconfigured for leasing to multiple tenants.

of contrasting materials and geometry of the ribbon windows emphasizes the building's massing and arrangement of entrance, service core, and offices. The building has been th a brick exterior (originally unpainted). The composition The building is constructed of reinforced concrete and steel,

largest architectural offices in the country, and was the leading designer of tall buildings in Texas and the South. At completion, the 21-story building was Atlanta's tallest and held the title until 1961, when it was surpassed by One Park Originally serving as the headquarters for the Fulton National Bank, Fifty-Five Marietta Street was one of the earliest International Style buildings built in downtown Atlanta. Completed in 1958, it was designed by Dallas architect Wyatt C. Hedrick, in association with the Atlanta firm of Wilner and Milkey, Hedrick's firm was at one time the third-birner and Milkey. Hedrick's firm was at one time the third-largest architectural offices in the country and was the

1958, Wyatt C. Hedrick with Wilner and Milkey Architects

ULCON INSTITUTIONAL BAINGING)

library. This has led to discussion of the current building's changing with lighting. The building serves as the Central Library and Main Offices for the Atlanta-Fulton County Public Library System. A 2008 bond referendum passed by Fulton County voters includes funding for construction of a new library. This pase left to discussion of the current building's

is emphasized through the use of ribbon windows which were consists of six exterior pentagonal columns, which support a system of post tensioned beams spanning the interior of the building, allowing for a structurally undivided floor plan. The curved profile of the exterior beams blends with the columns in an organic fashion, and the overall structural composition is emphasized through the use of ribbon windows which were Tomberlin and Sheetz designed the building with local structural engineers Chastain and Tindel. Similar to Bertrand Goldberg's Marina City (also 1964), the design evolved from an innovative structural solution. The IJ-story building an engineer of structural solution.

The Forty Marietta Building was originally constructed for the First Federal Savings and Loan Association in 1964. It is a unique representation of the New Formalist style, which developed in the 1950s as architects sought new modes of expression not tightly bound by the rigid rules of the American incarnation of the International Style.

40 Marietta Street - 1964, Tomberlin and Sheetz, Architects Chastain and Tindel, Structural Engineers

AND TINDEL

TOMBERLIN AND SHEETZ, CHASTAIN

with J.W. Robinson and Associates

100 Auburn Avenue, NE 1980, Thompson, Ventulett and Stainback

Herndon Plaza 285 International Boulevard 1985, 1985, Thompson, Ventulett and Stainback Georgia World Congress Center

Krofft. Ultimately a failure, the venture was rescued when Ted Turner's CNM enterprise bought the property, moving broadcasting studios and offices into the space, eventually becoming one of most popular tourist destinations in the city.

In addition to office and hotel spaces, the atrium space was originally intended as an entertainment and recreational center, and included a indoor ice-akating tink, movie theater, and an amusement park designed by Sid and Marty Krofft Illtimately a failure they was required the was required the was required to the contract of the c

(Öriginally Omni International) 190 Marietta Street 1976, Thompson, Ventulett and Stainback

CNN Center

STAINBACK THOMPSON, VENTULETT AND

1972, Jova Daniels and Busby

Atlanta Journal Constitution Building **JOVA DANIELS AND BUSBY**

to make way for a new multi-modal passenger terminal. The potential loss of the building is the focus of the "Save the Constitution" campaign conducted by the Georgia Chapter of DOCOMOMO/US. Vacant for decades, the building is expected to be demolished Maiping's acteamlined massing, strong horizontal bands ob building's acteamlined massing, strong horizontal bands of windows, curved corners, and sleek brick and stone sheathing leave it as Atlanta's largest aurviving Art Moderne style building. Nationally acclaimed sculptor Julian Harris of the newspaper for the main entrance (the sculpture was relocated to the Georgia World Congress Center station during construction of the MARATA rail system).

the Atlanta Constitution Building under the direction of Ralph McGill for the Atlanta Con-stitution newspaper. The Atlanta architectural firm Robert and Company designed

1948, Robert and Company 43 Alabama Street Atlanta Constitution Building

ROBERT AND COMPANY

1951, I.M. Pei 46 Broad Street I'W' bEI

MARATA Five Points Station

tor construction of the station. Building (1901, Walter R. Downing), which was demolished levels. A dramatic counterpoint to this modern design is the installation of the terra cotta façade of the former Eiseman marble tiles ad cast-in-place coffers with metal coffer liners contributes to the sleek, reserved character of the train brecast concrete canopy, station infishes include glass and

station accessed by a landscaped plaza beneath a massive of the system's north-south and east-west rail lines. The

MARTA's Five Points Station is located at the interchange Vincent Kling, Design Consultant to MARTA 30 Alabama Street 1979, Finch-Heery, Joint Venture Architects

FINCH-HEERY AND VINCENT KLING underground support for the station, and serves as a dramatic naturalistic backdrop for the sleek rail platforms and trains. The design received AUDC and Georgia AIA awards. station was built by tunneling through solid granite (gneiss, rock formed of layers of quartz and mica). This rock provides

The Peachtree Center Station, serving MARTA's north-south line, is 10 stories (120 feet) underground and uses the longest escalators in the Southeast to transport passengers from the station to exit points on Peachtree Street. The

Peachtree Street at Ellis Street 1982, Toombs, Amisano and Wells MARTA Peachtree Center Station

TOOMBS, AMISANO, AND WELLS

۷ī 72 епгсн RAILROAD 21 JOHN WESLEY DOBBS AVENUE **DOWE** GEORGIA 61 ELLIS STREET 50 15 PARK ОГЛИРІС CENTENNIAL THE STREET

Atlanta Journal Constitution Building, Thomas Little
Marriot Marquis, Thomas Little
Central Library, Thomas Little
Georgia Pacific Building, Wolfgang Hoyt, ESTO
State University Library
State University Library
State University Library
Constitution Building, Special Collections, Georgia
State University Library
Georgia State University Library
McDavid
Omni International, Krofft designed Pinhall ride, John
Omni International, Krofft designed Pinhall ride, John
McDavid

IMAGES

40 Marietta Street, Thomas Little

Research for the 2006 Association for Preservation Conference four "Preservation at the Crossroads: When Modern Becomes Hisotirc" edited by Jon Buono, Tom Little, with assistance from Richard Laub and Georgia State Heritage Preservation Program.

Wormersley, Steve, editor. The Master Architect Series VI: John Portman and Associates, Mulgrave, Victoria: The Images Publishing Group, 2002.

Stevens, Preston. Building A Firm: The Story of Stevens & Wilkinson. Architects. Engineers Planners, Inc... Atlanta, Georgia: Stevens & Wil-Kinson, 1979.

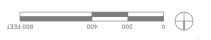
Marsh, Kermit B. Editor, Jon Carsten and James Mount, Associate Editors. The American Institute of Architects Guide to Atlants, Atlants, Georgias: Atlants Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, 1975.

Gournay, Isabelle, text. AIA Guide to he Architecture of Atlanta, Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Press, 1993.

Craig, Robert M. Atlanta Architecture: Art Deco to Modern Classic, 1929-1959;Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Company, Inc., 1995.

Bush-Brown, Albert. Skidmore, Owings & Merill: Architecture and Urbanism 1973-1983. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, Inc., 1983.

KEZONKCEZ



Projects By Other Architects

Projects By John Portman and Associates

TECEND

DOCOMOMO GEORGIA DOWNTOWN ATLANTA WALKING TOUR













