



**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Richard Cooves  
Signature of certifying official

5.17.02  
Date

W. Ray Luce  
Historic Preservation Division Director  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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

**5. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Elson F. Boall 7/5/02

determined eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_

determined not eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_

removed from the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_

other, explain:

\_\_\_\_\_

see continuation sheet

Boall  
Keeper of the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLEDWELLING  
DOMESTIC/MULTIPLE DWELLING/APARTMENT BUILDING

### Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLEDWELLING  
DOMESTIC/MULTIPLE DWELLING/APARTMENT BUILDING

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

LATE VICTORIAN/QUEEN ANNE  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/COLONIAL REVIVAL  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/CRAFTSMAN  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/BUNGALOW  
OTHER/ENGLISH VERNACULAR REVIVAL  
OTHER/MINIMAL TRADITIONAL  
OTHER/ENGLISH COTTAGE  
OTHER/SIDE-GABLED COTTAGE  
OTHER/GEORGIAN HOUSE  
OTHER QUEEN ANNE HOUSE  
OTHER/RANCH HOUSE

### Materials:

**foundation** Brick; Stone  
**walls** Wood/Weatherboard/Shingle; Brick; Stone; Stucco; Synthetics  
**roof** Asphalt  
**other** Stone

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

McCarty Subdivision Historic District is a residential district located west of downtown Dalton in Whitfield County, Georgia. The district includes a significant group of single-family residences and two apartment buildings, constructed in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, located within a picturesque park-like setting. All are frame dwellings reflecting architectural styles and types typical of early 20<sup>th</sup> century Georgia architecture. The subdivision was platted in 1929 and features linear and curvilinear streets, a landscaped median on Willow Park Drive (photographs 9 and 21), wide varying-sized lots, large mature trees, grass lawns, ornamental plantings marking boundaries, flower beds, and sidewalks. The historic residences are located near the center or the front of their lots; foundation plantings, mature hardwood trees, and grass lawns surround the buildings.

The Trammel House (photograph 7), located at 820 Thornton Place, is one of three two-story historic residences within the district. The Queen Anne-type house was constructed in 1882 and was

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 7--Description

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originally located on Walnut Street. The house was moved to its current location in 1929, just before the area was platted for the McCarty Subdivision. Leander Newton Trammel was a Colonel in the Confederate Army, and later came to Dalton with the railroad. He built his house in 1882, but left Dalton sometime later for Cartersville, where he is said to have constructed a twin to the Dalton house. The subdivision was created on the remaining property surrounding the house. The remaining historic residences were built from 1929 into the early 1950s and feature one- to two-story height. The historic exterior wall surfaces represented within the district include wood, brick veneer, stone, and stucco. A few of the historic residences' wall surfaces have been covered with nonhistoric siding. The district includes two historic apartment buildings (photographs 2 and 18) constructed during the early 1940s. Both apartment buildings were constructed as multi-family dwellings but designed to reflect a single-family dwelling. Both buildings feature an architecturally detailed main entrance, low-pitched hipped roof, overhanging eaves, and paired and ribbon windows. The district has retained a high level of integrity. Two historic residences and one historic apartment building were razed along Thornton Place, this area has been excluded from the district. The area outside of the district consists of modern residential and commercial development.

The residences are excellent examples of recognized Georgia building styles and types typical of early 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture. The architectural styles represented in the district are Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman. The Queen Anne style is represented by the Trammel House (photograph 7). Character-defining features include the irregular floor plan, steeply pitched roof, front-facing gable, asymmetrical façade, partial-width porch, decorative eave brackets, and gable ornament. The Colonial Revival style is represented by several houses in the district (photographs 1, 5, and 22) as well as the two apartment buildings (photographs 2 and 18). Character-defining features of the style represented within the district are accentuated front doors, fanlights and sidelights, symmetrical facades, and multi-light double-hung windows. The Craftsman style is represented by the house located at 807 Thornton Place (photograph 4). Character-defining features on this house include low-pitched, gable roof, wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and full-width front porch supported by square columns on brick piers. English Vernacular Revival houses are found throughout the district (photographs 3, 6, and 16). Character-defining features of this style include steeply pitched gabled roofs, front-facing gable, decorative half-timbering, patterned brickwork, variety of materials, narrow casement windows, and round arches. Another style found throughout the McCarty Subdivision is the Minimal Traditional style (photographs 6, 8, 11, 14, and 19). Popular in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, this style is based on the Tudor style of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Character-defining features include dominant front gable, massive chimney, and a simplified façade with little detailing.

Architectural types represented in the McCarty Subdivision Historic District include bungalow, side-gabled cottage, English cottage, Georgian House, Queen Anne house, and ranch house. Bungalow house forms (photographs 3 and 4) are long and low, rectangular in shape, and have porches and low-pitched roofs. A sub-type of bungalow is the side-gabled cottage (photograph 11). This type of

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National Park Service

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### Section 7--Description

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bungalow is well represented in the district as well as Georgia as a whole. Like the English Vernacular Revival style, the English cottage was popular in Georgia in the early and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and drew from domestic architecture in England. The two-story house types present in the district are the Georgian house (photograph 5) and the Queen Anne house (photograph 7). Georgian houses consist of a central hallway with two rooms on either side on each floor. This type of house was built throughout Georgia well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Queen Anne house type features a square main mass with projecting gables on the front and side.

During the 1930s the proposed district had a number of vacant lots that served neighborhood children as ball fields and for kite flying. The large area occupied by the apartment building at 919 Sunset Circle (photograph 18), now joined by two non-contributing houses, represented a considerable open space and, of four houses standing across the street, three were not built until the mid-1940s and the fourth not until much later. In addition, the lot between the Manly and Gregory Houses at 802 and 808 Thornton Place (photograph 3) was dedicated to basketball and kick-the-can and remains vacant, as well as 809 Thornton Place (outside the proposed district boundary) which was undeveloped, and served for kite flying until the 1940s when an apartment building was constructed. The parcel is once again vacant.

The layout and landscaping of the neighborhood are noteworthy as a vernacular interpretation of the English Picturesque landscape. Each street has terminal vistas, though the transformation of Walnut Avenue from a narrow concrete lane into a five-lane urban transportation corridor allows some bleed out to the north. The district continues to provide a sense of enclosure with informal open spaces hidden among large, mature water oaks. Willow Park Drive offers an informally planted, tree-shaded median along a creek that reinforces the sense of the Picturesque, and Sunset Circle's loop affords a series of terminal vistas heightening the effect. The historic apartment building with its tree-ringed lawn in the eye of the loop complements the general ambience and provides a focal point. The entire endeavor is shaped by a coherent vision of a community aesthetic well devised and carried through. The subdivision is a successful example of the most prevalent type of community planning during the era.

The natural terrain consists mostly of a level plateau, though a hill rises to the west and south along the curve of Sunset Circle. A small branch runs north to south through the center of the neighborhood, right down the middle of Willow Park Drive. The resultant median, informally planted and shaded by mature water oaks, gives the proposed district much of its character.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally       statewide       locally

**Applicable National Register Criteria:**

A       B       C       D

**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):**  N/A

A       B       C       D       E       F       G

**Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):**

Architecture  
Community Planning and Development  
Landscape Architecture

**Period of Significance:**

1928-1952

**Significant Dates:**

1928-McCarty Subdivision platted

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):**

N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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**Statement of significance (areas of significance)**

The McCarty Subdivision Historic District is one of the earliest planned residential subdivisions in Dalton. The district encompasses historic residences and apartment buildings within an overall park-like setting. The district is significant in architecture for its excellent examples of historic residences and apartment buildings constructed from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The significant architectural types represented within the district include bungalow, English cottage, Queen Anne house, Georgian house, and side-gabled cottage. The significant architectural styles represented include Queen Anne, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and English Vernacular Revival. The Trammel House, an excellent example of a Queen Anne-type house with Queen Anne-style details, is the only building within the district constructed before 1929. The house, constructed in 1882, was moved to its current location in 1929 and incorporated into the historic plan of the McCarty Subdivision. The district is also significant for the two excellent examples of the county-home type apartment building. This type of apartment building was constructed during the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century as multi-family housing, but the building was designed to blend into a residential subdivision of single-family dwellings. The character-defining features include a central main entrance (to give the appearance of a single-family dwelling), low-pitched roof, and overhanging eaves. The district is significant in the areas of community planning and development and landscape architecture for its intact historic plan and as an excellent example of the New South landscape design, as defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, a statewide historic context. The subdivision was laid out in 1929 as one of Dalton's first planned subdivisions. The historic character-defining features of the plan include its curvilinear and linear roads, landscaped median, and wide varying-sized residential lots. The overall landscaping is characteristic of the New South landscaping, a landscaping type popular in Georgia during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The character-defining features represented within the district include the broad grass lawns, randomly located mature hardwood trees, shrubs and ornamental plantings marking boundaries (instead of fences), and flowerbeds. The overall effect of the New South landscaping is the creation of an informal, park-like environment.

**National Register Criteria**

McCarty Subdivision Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its development as the first automobile subdivision in the City of Dalton and its development through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. It is eligible for listing under Criterion C for its good and intact collection of early- to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century residential resources representing architectural types and styles typical in Georgia during that time, and for the intact historic layout of the subdivision.

**Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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**Period of significance (justification)**

The proposed district is significant from 1928, the year the subdivision was platted, and ends in 1952, the end of the historic period.

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

The contributing resources within the McCarty Subdivision Historic District are those that were constructed within the historic period and are significant in the areas of architecture, community planning and development, and landscape architecture and retain historic integrity. These resources include residential resources and the subdivision plan.

Noncontributing resources within the proposed historic district are those that were built after the period of significance (915 and 917 Sunset Circle) and those that have lost historic integrity due to alterations (804 Willow Park Drive, photograph 20, background) and relocation (812 Thornton Place).

**Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)**

**\*\*NOTE: The following history was compiled by Kevin McAuliff, Preservation Planner, North Georgia Regional Development Center, June, 1999. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

Northwest Georgia was the last region of the state to be overtaken by white settlement. In the early 19th century it had been the home of the Cherokee Indians. Slowly but surely, Georgia worked toward removing the Indians from within its boundaries. In 1828, Georgia extended criminal jurisdiction over the area that would become Dalton. A land survey was completed in 1831, registration for the land and gold lottery was held in the spring of 1832, and the Cherokee Land Lottery was set for October 22, 1832. Citizens of Georgia who qualified and registered were eligible to win lots of either one hundred and sixty acres or forty acres. These latter tracts were called gold lots due to the belief that they contained large portions of gold. Following the lottery, the area, still inhabited by the Cherokee, was opened for white settlement to the lottery winners (or those to whom they sold their winning draws) and the area developed steadily. The town of Cross Plains, as Dalton was first known, was founded in 1837 and served as a trading center for both the Cherokees and early white settlers. The State of Georgia brutally forced the Cherokee from their lands in the Trail of Tears, 1838-1839.

Agricultural lands surrounding Dalton attracted numerous farmers to the region. An increase in settlement during the antebellum period brought about the need to establish a new county. Whitfield County was formed in 1851 from Murray and Gordon Counties. Early development in the city began during the 1840s when the citizens of Dalton began to establish houses, churches, and a public burial ground in the area. Some of Dalton's earliest families included the Allens, Barretts, Bittings, Bivings, Blunts, Cannons, Cobbs, Emerys, Felkers, Hamiltons, Hardwick, Hawthornes, Hills, Huffs, McCutchens, Morris, Selvidges, Thorntons, Tylers, and the Waughs.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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A New England real estate syndicate bought up land in and around Cross Plains and sent Captain Edward White to lay out a town to encircle the Depot Square, which was deeded to the state by Mark Thornton in 1846. Since White envisioned the new town as an industrial center, he made its two main thoroughfares, Hamilton Street and Thornton Avenue, wide and long. At this time, the primary residential development lined the area directly north of the downtown commercial district along the railroad.

The population of the town steadily increased after the Western & Atlantic Railroad's arrival in 1847. The 1852 Depot in Dalton's Commercial National Register District remains as evidence of this important development that influenced Dalton's expansion. After the opening of the Chetoogeeta Mountain Tunnel in 1850, the railroad linked Atlanta and Chattanooga. Dalton served as a main terminal and was the point where the East Tennessee Railroad diverged for Knoxville and Virginia.

In 1847, Cross Plains' name was changed to Dalton, and the town was incorporated. The city limit was a circle of a one-mile radius centered on the depot. The proposed district lies near the southernmost extremity of that limit. Though the area's residential development was not extensive at this time, Dalton became the county seat of Whitfield County in December of 1851.

When the Confederate States of America formed in February, 1861, Georgia entered as a Confederate State. While two of Whitfield County's three delegates voted against secession, the county raised and supported several Confederate regiments. During the Civil War, Dalton's citizens suffered numerous losses since several battles were waged in the area. Few buildings were left standing in Dalton after Federal occupation ceased; only those used as headquarters, hospitals, or commissaries by one or both armies were unharmed.

During the Civil War, most of the downtown and adjacent areas suffered from fires and other destruction. After the War, residential growth moved westward from the area surrounding downtown (Selvidge and Morris Streets) and the railroads to the Thornton Avenue corridor. One of the first houses built after the war was that for C.D. McCutchen in 1867. In the 1870s, development reached the land on the western fringe of the downtown area and owners began subdividing their land.

The area, once large tracts of land with few scattered houses with adjoining farm lands, became the most prestigious spot in which to build. From the 1870s through 1890s several high-style houses were built by the McCutchens (1867), R.I. Peak (the Hamilton-Bethel Home, 1889), and the Felkers, early leaders of industry, banking, and medicine. Comparison of the 1906 City map to the 1925 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map witnesses to continuous construction along Thornton Avenue during this period. By 1925, the Thornton Avenue corridor had reached a relative saturation point.

The first automobile owned by a local Daltonian arrived in 1903. The Oldsmobile belonged to H.L. Smith who resided at 508 S. Thornton Avenue. This advancement in transportation soon made paved roads a necessity for Dalton. The citizens demanded more than one brick-paved street within the city boundaries. This, along with many other social improvements, was occurring during the first decade of the twentieth century. Modern lighting, water, and sewer plants were functioning for the residents of Dalton prior to 1915.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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Industry played an enormous role in the region and in the development of Dalton as a leading city in northwest Georgia. Many of the leading manufacturing companies of Dalton contributed to the prosperity of the area since the 1880s. Wealthy industrialists and businessmen chose prime residential sites along the prestigious Thornton Avenue and built many high-style houses built during this period. In the December 12, 1924 issue of the Atlanta Journal, Harlee Branch listed the following industries: Crown Cotton Mills, 50,000 spindles, manufacturing duck; Dalton Hosiery Mills, manufacturing 750 dozen pairs of silk hose a day and shipping a large part of its output to Cuba and South America; Duane Chair Company, which shipped its products to Chicago and other western furniture centers; Dalton Brick and Tile Company, which manufactured shale face brick and building tile; four big lumber manufacturing concerns, Farrar Lumber Company, Cherokee Manufacturing Company, Brooker Lumber Company and Acme Lumber Company, which developed the Murray Hill subdivision; Smith Tent and Awning Manufacturing Company; two ice plants; Barrett, Denton, and Lynn Company, flour mills; and the A.J. Showalter Company, commercial printers, binders and publishers; and Manly Jail Works. The list also included three foundries and machine shops, two marble and granite works, two cotton gins, three steam laundries, two bottling works, and the American Thread Company. These industries operated and prospered in Dalton up until the Great Depression.

While not all factories survived the Depression, a new industry developed that would change the pattern of industry in Dalton. A local Dalton farm girl, Catherine Evans, sold a hand-tufted bedspread around 1900. From this beginning, women from all backgrounds participated in this "cottage" industry that carried numerous families through a desperate period. Following the Great Depression, industry resumed at a rapid rate and Dalton was soon known as "The Chenille Capital of the World," foreshadowing the later carpet industry. Mechanization, which became common in Dalton in the 1920s and 1930s, gave the owners of these manufacturing operations the means and determination to build their private homes along prestigious Thornton Avenue.

As Thornton Avenue reached a build out point, houses began to appear along Walnut Avenue, which forms the northern boundary of the proposed district. Until the second half of this century, development on Walnut Avenue was somewhat scattered, and houses there backed up onto woods and fields. One early house on Walnut Avenue was built by the Col. Leander Newton Trammel family near the corner of Thornton Avenue. The family came to Dalton with the railroad after selling their land near Dahlenega. The house site and adjacent land were subdivided for the McCarty Subdivision after the house was moved several hundred yards straight south to form the terminal vista on today's Thornton Place.

A chronic housing shortage in Dalton led to the development of the McCarty Subdivision. Thornton Avenue had been developed, but builders had not yet begun their activities in the Murray Hill area. In addition, class considerations dictated that land east of the railroad tracks be dedicated to housing mill workers. No person in Dalton of any social standing would live there. The area that would become the McCarty Subdivision was located at the southern end of Thornton Avenue's prestigious development along the sparsely developed Walnut Avenue. When Mr. McCarty bought the land, conditions were ripe for an upper middle class subdivision in Dalton.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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In 1928, McCarty Subdivision was platted, and that same year a house was built on Thornton Place. In 1929, two houses were constructed facing Walnut Avenue. Development continued in earnest during 1932 and 1933, when almost every lot on Willow Park Drive saw construction activity. Most of Sunset Circle was built out during the period from 1936 to 1939.

The 1940s saw the construction of three apartment buildings in the proposed district, one on the corner of Thornton Place and Walnut Avenue, one on Thornton Place (no longer extant), and one on Sunset Circle in the very heart of the neighborhood. These housed mainly upper middle class persons who were looking to buy houses, or who had just arrived in town and had not yet had a chance to settle permanently.

The McCarty Subdivision was mostly built out by 1950, though two noncontributing houses have been constructed since then, one house has been moved into the neighborhood, and one house has lost its integrity. Several houses and an apartment building have been demolished, but their sites are not included within the proposed boundaries, though they were once part of the subdivision.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings. 1991.

McAuliff, Kevin. "McCarty Subdivision Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. June, 1999. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. With Supplemental Information.

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

- ( ) preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ( ) preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued  
date issued:
- ( ) previously listed in the National Register
- ( ) previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ( ) designated a National Historic Landmark
- ( ) recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ( ) recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

**Primary location of additional data:**

- (X) State historic preservation office
- ( ) Other State Agency
- ( ) Federal agency
- ( ) Local government
- ( ) University
- (X) Other, Specify Repository: Crown Gardens and Archives

**Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** N/A

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property**      14 acres

### **UTM References**

A)	Zone 16	Easting 685745	Northing 3848256
B)	Zone 16	Easting 685748	Northing 3847924
C)	Zone 16	Easting 685424	Northing 3847913
D)	Zone 16	Easting 685417	Northing 3848241

### **Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary of the proposed historic district is indicated on the attached map by a heavy black line.

### **Boundary Justification**

The boundary of the McCarty Subdivision Historic District includes the contiguous historic properties that are associated with the development of the McCarty Subdivision.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**State Historic Preservation Office**

**name/title** Holly L. Anderson, National Register Historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**mailing address** 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** May 17, 2002  
**e-mail** holly\_anderson@mail.dnr.state.ga.us

**Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable)** ( ) not applicable

**name/title** Kevin McAuliff, Preservation Planner  
**organization** North Georgia Regional Development Center  
**mailing address** 503 West Waugh Street  
**city or town** Dalton **state** Georgia **zip code** 30720  
**telephone** (706)272-2300  
**e-mail**

- ( ) **property owner**  
( ) **consultant**  
(X) **regional development center preservation planner**  
( ) **other:**

**Property Owner or Contact Information**

**name (property owner or contact person)** Diane Cook  
**organization (if applicable)**  
**mailing address** 900 West Willow Park Drive  
**city or town** Dalton **state** Georgia **zip code** 30720  
**e-mail (optional)**

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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**Name of Property:** McCarty Subdivision Historic District  
**City or Vicinity:** Dalton  
**County:** Whitfield  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** March, 2000

**Description of Photograph(s):**

Number of photographs: 22

1. 408 Walnut Avenue; photographer facing southwest.
2. 800 Thornton Place; photographer facing northwest.
3. 808 Thornton Place, foreground, and 802 and 800 Thornton Place, background; photographer facing north.
4. 807 Thornton Place; photographer facing northeast.
5. 818 Thornton Place; photographer facing northwest.
6. 817 Thornton Place, background, and 819 Thornton Place, foreground; photographer facing northeast.
7. Trammel House, 820 Thornton Place; photographer facing southwest.
8. 822 Thornton Place; photographer facing southwest.
9. Willow Park Drive; photographer facing north.
10. 919 Sunset Circle and Willow Park Drive; photographer facing northwest.
11. 918 Sunset Circle, foreground, and 916 Sunset Circle, background; photographer facing southwest.
12. Sunset Circle; photographer facing west.
13. 919 Sunset Circle; photographer facing northwest.
14. 910, 908, and 906 Sunset Circle; photographer facing north.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

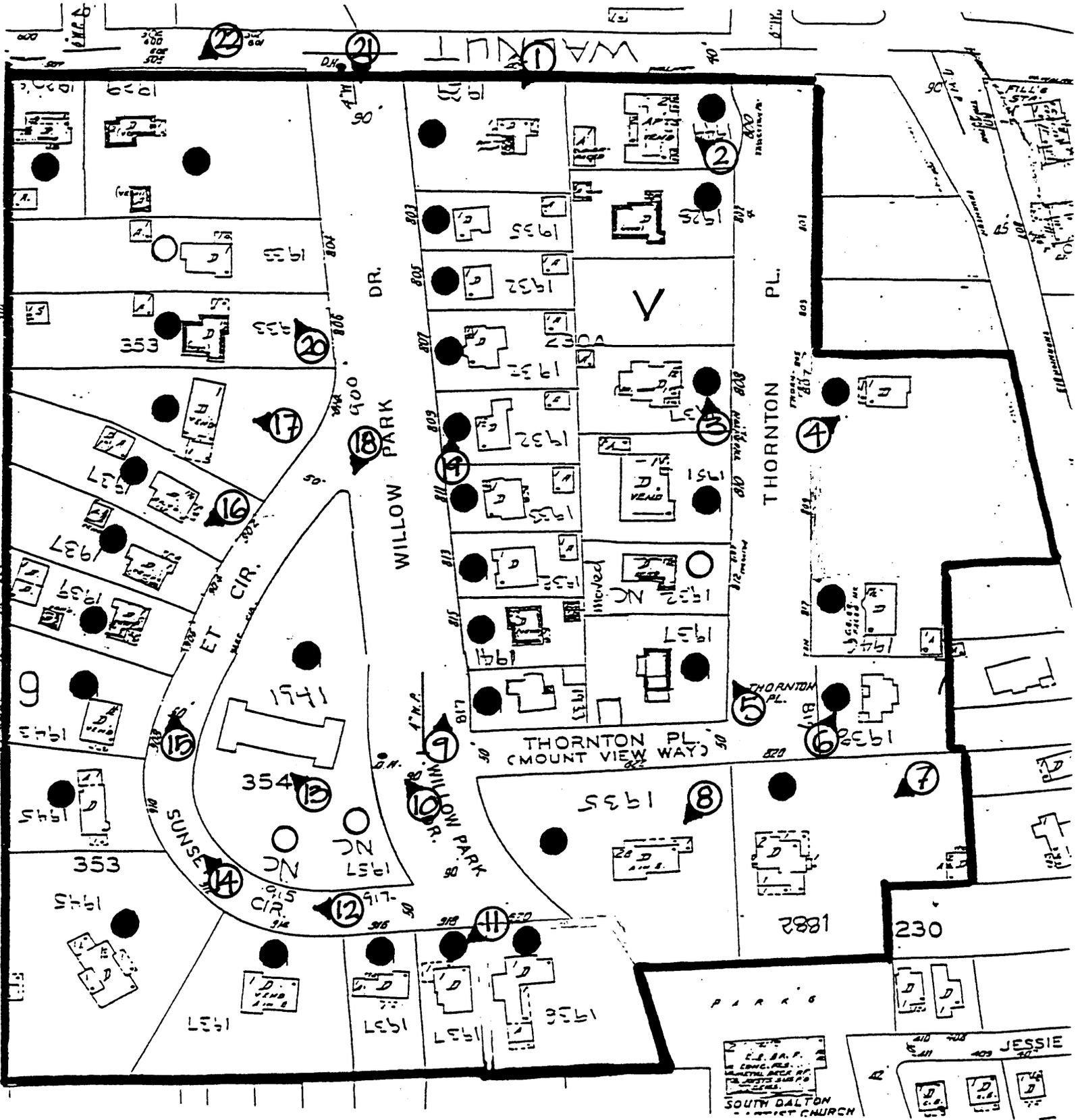
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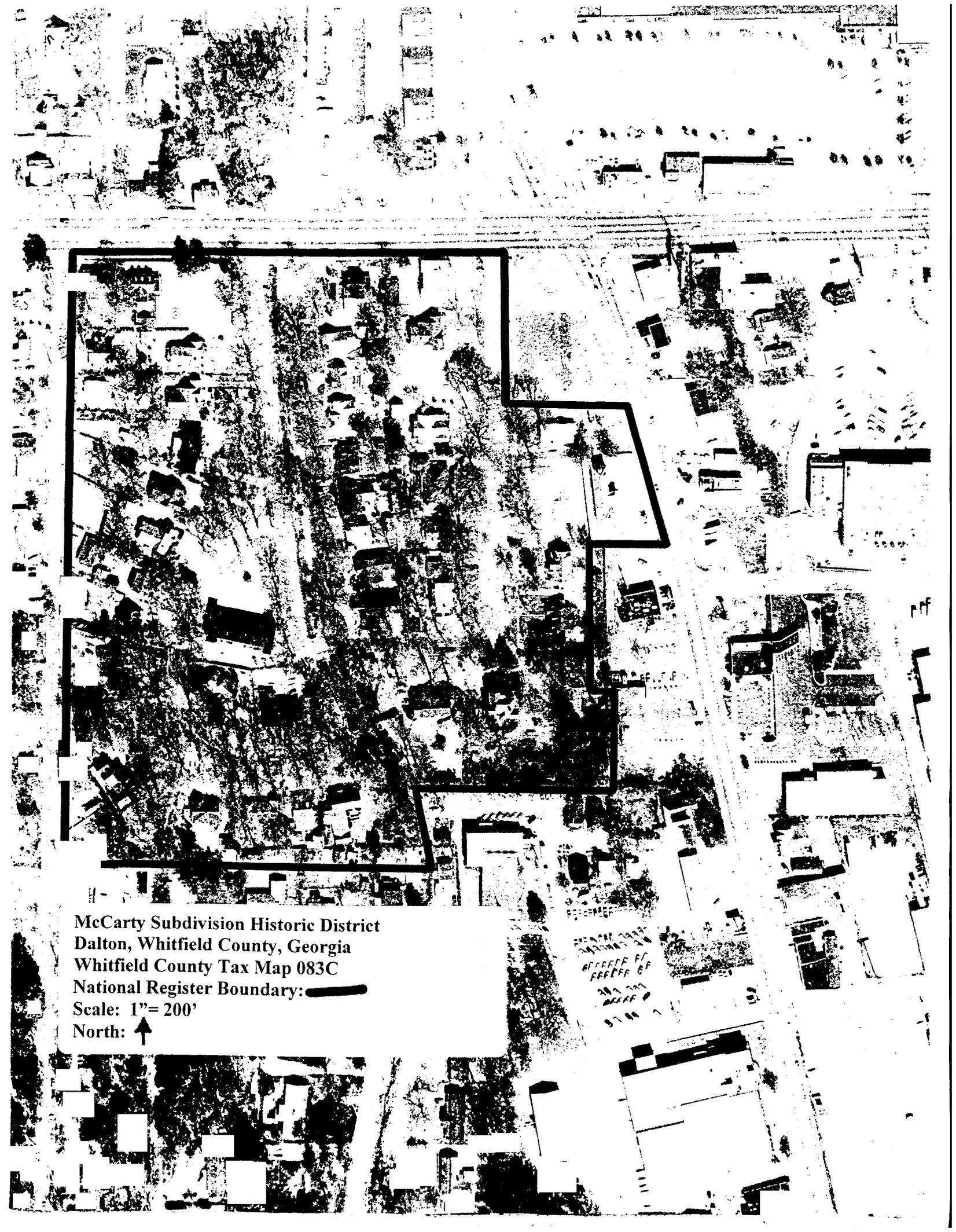
15. Sunset Circle; photographer facing north.
16. 902, 904, and 906 Sunset Circle; photographer facing southwest.
17. 810 Willow Park Drive; photographer facing west.
18. 919 Sunset Circle; photographer facing southwest.
19. 809 and 807 Willow Park Drive; photographer facing north.
20. 806 and 804 Willow Park Drive; photographer facing northwest.
21. Entrance to McCarty Subdivision, intersection of Walnut Avenue and Willow Park Drive; photographer facing southwest.
22. 505 and 507 Walnut Avenue; photographer facing southwest.

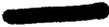
(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

McCarty Subdivision Historic District  
 Dalton, Whitfield County, Georgia  
 National Register Boundary: **\_\_\_\_\_**

Contributing: ● Noncontributing: ○ Vacant: √  
 Scale: Not to scale  
 North: ↑





McCarty Subdivision Historic District  
Dalton, Whitfield County, Georgia  
Whitfield County Tax Map 083C  
National Register Boundary: 

Scale: 1" = 200'

North: 