

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.

Mark R. Edwards

Signature of certifying official

11/09/94

Date

Mark R. Edwards
State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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

Maq M. W. W.

12/30/94

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

for Signature, Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
GOVERNMENT: post office/courthouse
EDUCATION: school/library
RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling/multiple dwelling
COMMERCE: business
GOVERNMENT: city hall/post office/courthouse
EDUCATION: school/library
RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MID 19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Other: Folk Victorian
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Italian Renaissance
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Craftsman
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie

Materials:

foundation Brick/Concrete
walls Wood/Brick/Stucco
roof Asphalt
other Stone

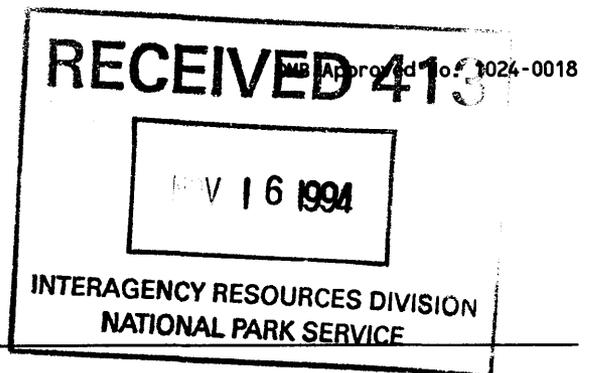
Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Located in Peach County in Middle Georgia, the Everett Square Historic District is to the west and northwest of downtown Fort Valley, the county seat of Peach County. The district includes a majority of residential buildings, several community landmark buildings, and a few commercial buildings. The area is laid out in a grid pattern and takes its name from a parcel of land originally set aside for community buildings. This area, Everett Square, is located in the southwestern section of the district and is an open park-like space that currently contains a nonhistoric school building (photo #1). The Everett Square Historic District originated from the establishment of Everett Square in the 1830s. Because the square had both a church and a school, most of the houses were built between the Square and the commercial district on the east side. There are few commercial

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7



businesses in the district, with the majority housed in former residences. Also, in the area are four churches, a post office, city and county buildings, library, a former high school building, and a former elementary school. The Peach County Courthouse was listed on the National Register on September 18, 1980.

Although primarily residential, the district can be separated into two sections: 1) residential on College, West Church, Persons, Anderson Miller, Greene, Everett Square, Montrose, and Knoxville Streets; and 2) commercial and governmental on West Church, College, Knoxville, and Anderson. When first developed, the lots went all the way through to the next street. The streets were very wide like College, Miller, and Knoxville. Two major state highways border the district on two sides, Highway 96 and 49.

Many of the lots around Everett Square and adjoining areas run approximately 90 feet wide and 150 feet long. The lots become narrower the further away from the square, but the depth of the lots remains the same. Residences generally are placed in the center of the lots and are of similar setback. Density increases in the commercial/governmental section of the district, although several of these buildings are centered on lots.

The district contains an excellent collection of houses constructed from the 1850s into the 1940s. These houses represent a variety of architectural styles and house types built in middle- to upper-class neighborhoods of small Georgia cities from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century. Stylistic influences include Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Craftsman, and English Vernacular Revival. Among the house types represented are Georgian, gabled-ell, Queen Anne, New South, pyramid, Foursquare, and bungalow. Near Everett Square and moving east to the commercial district are the some of the oldest houses in the district.

Early buildings within the district are at 212 W. Church Street and 109 Knoxville Street (photos #3 & #4). These both date to c.1843 and are two-story, Georgian Houses with weatherboard siding. Both houses had prominent porticos added to the front around the turn of the century. Originally a frame, two-story Georgian-type house, the house at 304 College Street, built in the 1850s, was extensively altered in 1912 and is now a brick house with quoins, porte-cochere, and the appearance of a Palladian window (photo #5). This house was used for the Fort Valley Female Seminary before 1863.

The gabled-ell cottages and houses within the district have both classical and Victorian detailing representing the Colonial Revival,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7

Queen Anne, Italianate, and Folk Victorian styles (photos #6-#8). Dating from the 1870s to the early 1900s, these types and styles of houses are numerous throughout the district. Also dating from this period are the Folk Victorian and Queen Anne-style houses and Queen Anne- and New South-type cottages (photos #9-#12). With spindlework, turned balusters, decorative shingles, and polychromatic glass, the houses at 303 College Street and 101 Everett Square are good examples of Queen Anne style houses with the first being a New South-type house and the second a Queen Anne-type house (photos #13 & #14).

The Neoclassical Revival and Colonial Revival styles are represented throughout the district (photos #15-#17). The Neoclassical Revival-style houses were built in the first two decades of the twentieth century like the houses at 200 Miller Street (1913) and 309 West Church Street (1919) that are two-story, Georgian houses with Ionic columns, sidelights, and transoms (photos #18 & #19). Another Neoclassical Revival-style house is on Church Street next to the Peach County Courthouse (photo #20). The Colonial Revival-style houses were built from the late 19th century to the present. As demonstrated by the houses at 312 College Street (1914) and 326 Persons Street (1930), these houses have classical details and an emphasis on symmetry (photos #21 & #22, left). The shingle house on the corner of Church Street and Knoxville Avenue also has Colonial Revival influence (photo #23)

Prominent Georgia architect T. Firth Lockwood built the houses at 215 West Church Street (1922) and the corner of Miller and College Streets (1916) (photos #24 & #25). These houses are Colonial Revival and Italian Renaissance Revival, respectively. Both are two-story, brick buildings with tile roofs, front dormer windows, arched window surrounds, keystones, and flanking one-story porticos. Lockwood also built the 1922 Craftsman style house at the corner of Miller Street and Central Avenue (photo #26).

During the 1920s and 1930s, the Craftsman style was popular in Fort Valley, as it was throughout the country. Within the district there are side-gable, front-gable, cross-gable, and hipped-roof, Craftsman-style bungalows (photos #27-#31). There are also some two-story houses that have Prairie influence, as well as Craftsman influence (photos #32-#34).

A later house style represented in the district is the English Vernacular Revival style (Tudor Revival). There are some modest houses that are one-story, brick with curved roofline, arched doors and windows, and steeply pitched gables (photo #35). The house at 205 Anderson Avenue built at c.1935 is a grander example of the English Vernacular Revival style (photo #36).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7

The contributing public buildings include the courthouse, the historic former post office, and a former school. The 1936 Peach County Courthouse is a Colonial Revival-style building designed by the prominent architectural firm of Dennis and Dennis from Macon, Georgia (photo #37). The 1930s post office is also a Colonial Revival-style, brick building with a hipped roof, rounded portico, and flat-arched windows with keystones (photo #38). The 1927 high school is an Academic Gothic Revival-style building with finials and contrasting brick and stone (Late Gothic Revival style) (photos #40 & #41).

There are also four churches within the district. The 1901 Fort Valley United Methodist Church at 301 West Church Street is a brick church with tower, finials, and arched window and door openings (photo #43). The 1916 Presbyterian Church at 207 Central Avenue is a weatherboard-sided building with a curved pedimented entrance with pilasters, entrance tower with spire, and arched windows (photo #44). Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church at 309 Central Avenue was built in 1920. It is a stucco-covered building with a steeply pitched front-gabled roof, pedimented entrance, and wood-paneled double doors. The contributing c.1945 First Baptist Church on College Street is a Colonial Revival-style building with a central, front tower and large steeple, pedimented recessed entrance, and arched windows with keystones (photo #45).

The one industrial building in the district is a storage facility for grain and feed (photo #46). Located on the railroad tracks at the corner of Miller and Macon Streets, this 1920s building has no stylistic details and can be classified as functional architecture.

The district is generally flat. There are many oaks and magnolias in the residential portion of the district. Most of the streets are paved, curbed, and have concrete sidewalks, with some exceptions (photos #47-#49). Some of streets are lined with either historic oak trees or recently planted Bradford pears. The individual lots are landscaped with azaleas, dogwoods, and different perennials. The city-owned property is well landscaped and seasonally planted with annuals. Everett Square is mostly an open area where children often play, although it is not a park.

The noncontributing resources in the district include buildings that have been moved, altered, or are nonhistoric. One of the earliest houses in the district was built in c.1830 and moved to its present location at 502 College Street in the 1960s (photo #2). It is a Georgian-type cottage with Greek Revival detailing and noncontributing to the district because of its relocation. The current post office is a brick and glass modern building. The city hall is a plain, modern

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7

building built in the 1950s (photo #39). The former elementary school is a 1950s brick building (photo #42).

The area surrounding the Everett Square Historic District contains few historic resources. With the exception of the downtown area to the east which contains some historic commercial buildings and the area north of the district which includes a historic African American neighborhood known as the A.T. Walden Tract (work is currently underway to document this area). South of the district is a mixture of historic and nonhistoric commercial and industrial properties. West of the district, there are nonhistoric residential neighborhoods.

8. Statement of Significance

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
Politics/Government

Period of Significance:

1836-1945

Significant Dates:

1836 - James Everett gave land to city.
1852 - The railroad came to Fort Valley.
1924 - Peach County was formed.

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

T. Firth Lockwood - architect
Dennis & Dennis - architect

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Everett Square Historic District is a large historic residential neighborhood with accompanying community and governmental buildings in the city of Fort Valley. The district is significant in architecture, community planing, development, politics, and government.

The district is significant in architecture for its historic residential, community, and governmental buildings. The residential buildings are an excellent collection of the styles and types of houses constructed from the mid-1800s into the 1940s in a large middle- to upper-class neighborhood in a small Georgia city. The community landmark buildings are typical of the types of religious, educational, and governmental facilities constructed in the early 20th century in Georgia communities.

The district is significant in architecture for its good, intact examples of community landmark and commercial buildings. Community landmark buildings include the institutional, religious, and educational buildings in a community. Usually freestanding, these buildings, when built, were the most elaborate and modern in the town and reflected the architectural trends of the period, such as Romanesque Revival, Colonial Revival, and Academic Gothic Revival (also known as Collegiate Revival). As centerpieces for public gatherings, they provide a sense of place and cohesiveness for the citizens and symbolize the permanence, stability, and strength of a community. These buildings are classified by their function and reflect the development of Fort Valley into a well-established, small Georgia town.

The Everett Square Historic District is also significant in architecture for its good examples of mid-19th- to early 20th-century, residential styles, including Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Craftsman, Prairie, English Vernacular Revival (Tudor Revival) and Minimal Traditional and for its good examples of a variety of house types including the gabled-ell cottage and house, New South Cottage, Queen Anne Cottage, bungalow, American Foursquare, and Georgian House. All of the above have been identified as important Georgia styles and types in Georgia's Living Places: Historical Houses in their Landscaped Setting.

The Everett Square neighborhood has the best collection of Late Victorian residential architecture in Fort Valley. The turn-of-the-

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

century houses in the district reflect the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Folk Victorian styles that were fashionable during the second half of the 19th century. Brackets, turned-balusters, bargeboard, and asymmetrical massing are common features of these styles. Balloon framing and other technological advances of the 19th century made the construction of these houses possible and popular.

Widespread throughout Georgia from 1900 to the 1930s, the bungalow is the common house type within the district. The majority of these bungalows are built in the Craftsman style with low-pitched roofs, overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and an emphasis on the horizontal. The four types of bungalows identified in Georgia's Living Places: Historical Houses in their Landscaped Setting are present in the district--the front-gable, side-gable, cross-gable, and hipped-roof forms.

The district is also significant in architecture for the designs of prominent architect T. Firth Lockwood, Jr. from Columbus, Georgia. He built the Italian Renaissance Revival and Colonial Revival houses at 215 West Church Street (1922) and the corner of Miller and College Streets (1916). Lockwood also built the 1922 Craftsman style house at the corner of Miller Street and Central Avenue. Lockwood is known around the state for his designs of courthouses, public buildings, and residences. Dennis and Dennis, a prominent architectural firm from Macon, Georgia, designed the 1936 Peach County Courthouse and the 1939 house at 305 College Street. Their firm is known around the state for their public and private architectural designs.

The district is significant in community planning and development as the large middle- to upper-class white neighborhood in the city of Fort Valley that grew up next to the central business district. The parcel of land known as Everett Square was given to the City for community use by the founder of Fort Valley, James Everett, in 1836, when the grid pattern of the town plan was established. The neighborhood developed between Everett Square and downtown. The railroad came to Fort Valley in 1852, and the city's greatest period of growth was from the 1870s through the 1920s, as seen in the district's development. Many of the city's business leaders made their homes in this neighborhood. Characteristic features of this neighborhood includes the gridiron street plan and rectangular shaped lots.

The district is significant in politics/government for its historic governmental buildings that represent the governments' role within the community. The Peach County Courthouse and the former U.S. Post Office, document the presence, respectively, of the county and federal governments in Fort Valley. This area has been the center for county

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

governmental activity since 1924 when Peach County was formed. In Georgia and throughout the South, county government has traditionally been the strongest form of local government. The present courthouse is the only courthouse which has served Peach County since it was constructed in 1936. The former post office building was also constructed in the 1930s.

National Register Criteria

The Everett Square Historic District is eligible under **Criterion A** for its significance in the residential development and governmental history of Fort Valley and Peach County. It is eligible under **Criterion C** for its representation of architectural styles and house types built from the mid-1800s to the mid-1900s and for its community landmark buildings which include government and religious buildings.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

Because the religious buildings within the Everett Square Historic District are integral parts of the district, there are no criteria considerations.

Period of significance (justification)

James Everett donated the land to the city which became Everett Square in 1836 and 1945 marks the fifty-year cut-off of historical significance.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing resources were constructed within the period of significance and retain their architectural integrity. The noncontributing resources were either built after the period of significance, have undergone extensive alterations, or were moved.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

NOTE: The following history is taken from the "Everett Square Historic District," Historic Property Information Form, on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The area that is now Fort Valley was settled by the Creek Indians until the Cession Treaty of 1821. Fort Valley was at the crossroads of two Indian trails. One went from Fort Hawkins in Macon to Barnard's Crossing near present day Oglethorpe and the other ran from Benjamin Hawkins Creek Indian Agency on the Flint River between what is now Reynolds, Butler, and old Hartford which was on the east side of the Ocmulgee River at what is now Hawkinsville.

James A. Everett had built a trading post in what became downtown Fort Valley by 1825. The actual location of the building was no more than 100 feet from the corner of the district which is the corner of Anderson Avenue and West Church Street. James Everett named the town after his good friend, Arthur Fort, who was a Revolutionary War hero and legislator from Milledgeville.

In 1836, James Everett and Matthew Dorsey donated six acres of land to be used for church and school purposes. These six acres began what we now consider the Everett Square Historic District. This property, now known as Everett Square, started with a school called the Fort Valley Academy and then was followed by the Wesley Manual Labor School. In 1840, the Old Pond Methodist Church built a building on the north end of the property. The church was then called the Fort Valley Methodist Church. In 1902, it moved to another site within the district.

In the late 1840s, Everett lobbied heavily for the Georgia Southwest Railroad to come through Fort Valley. He was successful in the venture for the railroad, which came through in 1852. James Everett died in 1848 and did not live to see his dream come true.

In 1849, there were three stores, one academy, one church, and 250 inhabitants in Fort Valley. The academy and the church were in the proposed district. Many inhabitants lived on plantations nearby and houses were being built all around the square and between the square and the growing area around the trading post downtown.

The railroad brought a great growth spurt to the town. In the same year the railroad came, the first hotel was built. It was reported that by 1854, the number of stores had increased to eight. At this time, there were two academies, one church, and 500 inhabitants.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

In 1856, William A. Matthews helped to have the town incorporated. In 1857, the Baptist Church was built in the district. The church property is still the same as it was then.

In 1880, there were several private schools, 31 stores, three churches, one male academy, one female academy, one hotel, and two brick warehouses. There was also a well-equipped library. The population had increased to 1,278.

The first public school was built in 1886 at the corner of College and Miller Streets, where the Evans-Cantrell House is now. It existed until 1912 when a school was built at Everett Square. In 1895 there were 100 pupils.

The Peach County School System started in 1925 following the creation of Peach County by the State Legislature on July 18, 1924. In 1927, a high school was built which is also in the district. It is at the corner of Knoxville Street and Highway 967. It remained in use as a high school until the mid-1970s. The high school is a large complex which houses the Board of Education offices and REESA, which are in newer additions to the original building. It is hoped that a cultural arts center can be established in the old part of the building.

The Wesley Manual Labor School was in Everett Square until it was razed for a smaller one in the 1950s. The existing former elementary school building is now abandoned and is owned by the County Commissioners, who have no plans for the building.

By 1911, the town had grown considerably because of the peach industry, which was developed by Samuel Rumph and other entrepreneurs like the Hileys and A. J. Evans.

A. J. Evans was to the 20th century what James Everett was to the 19th century in terms of economic impact to the area. Mr. Evans, who built his house in the district, controlled the price of peaches up and down the Atlantic seaboard for quite a number of years. He helped sell the peach to the world through the peach blossom festivals of the 1920s. The festivals were so successful in teaching others about the profitability of the crop that the industry went bust by 1927 because of a saturated market.

In 1911, Fort Valley had 3,000 people. Electricity had come to the town as had the new water system. Besides the usual number of businesses, there were five restaurants, a soda water bottling company, a Chinese laundry, a tin smith, bowling alley, and an opera house. There were 37 passenger trains that stopped daily and brought passengers to the three hotels and several boarding houses.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

In 1915, the public library was formed in the Thomas-Miller House on College Street. Fort Valley had an earlier library, but it disappeared in the 1890s. It is a mystery as to what happened, but in the 1880s, it boasted several thousand books and numerous periodicals.

In 1924, Peach County was formed from parts of Houston and Macon Counties and named for its main cash crop. From 1922 through 1926, Fort Valley held annual peach blossom festivals. By 1923, there were 18 million peach trees growing in the area. The area, which is now Peach County, exported more peaches than any other place in the world.

The town expanded greatly to accommodate all the business that was generated. Packing houses and canning plants had to be built and many times enlarged. Hotels and more boarding houses were built for all the packers, buyers, inspectors, and fruit brokers.

In 1921, a group of local officials met with a representative of the National Community Service to find a way to promote peaches and draw the citizens of the community together. They decided on a festival, but they wanted something that would be dramatic.

The town had 3,600 inhabitants, and 10,000 people came to the first festival in March of 1922. Word of the festival spread quickly because of the free barbecue, great floats, and ornate pageants with very fine costumes and themes.

By 1926, the festival was of major proportions. An amphitheater was built to seat 14,000 people. The attendance was 40,000, with 50,000 pounds of barbecue cooked for the crowd.

In 1926, the expense of the festival was \$50,000. Also, the peach market had been glutted, and the peach economy was on the edge of ruin. The festivals were discontinued until the 1980s when they were revived.

In 1927, another successful local industry was born. A Ford salesman by the name of A. L. Luce founded Blue Bird Bus Company. Today, it is the largest bus company in the world. Luce soon built his home on Knoxville Street.

In 1866, the first Black free school was established in a two-story building, now demolished. In that building began what is now Fort Valley State college. It started in 1894 and was called Fort Valley High and Industrial School. In 1939, it became a part of the university system and was named what it is called today. The roots of the school were in agriculture. It promoted a practical approach to

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

education. Two very influential men, who were a part of this process, were H. A. Hunt and Otis O'Neal.

Over the last 50 years, Fort Valley has continued to grow. It has remained agriculturally based with peaches and pecans as its main crops. The peach industry has diminished considerably from what it was even in the 1940s, today there are less than one million trees planted.

The railroad and its influence dropped to almost nothing. Its role in shipping peaches the first 30 years of this century was never to be repeated.

The downtown area was recently accepted into the Main Street Program for added revitalization. The proposed historic district itself has not changed much over the past 50 years. Exceptions are the removal of six houses by churches for more parking. Also, the city hall was constructed in the 1950s and the courthouse and old post office building in the 1930s. The new post office was constructed in the 1970s. All of these properties had old homes on the sites which were removed. At least two houses were lost by fire. For the most, however, the district has retained its appearance.

There are several street names that should be noted. Persons Street was named for George W. Persons, a Methodist preacher who built his house at the head of this street. He lived in the early 1800s. Everett Square, named for James Everett, founder of Fort Valley, was originally called Methodist Square and then Beauty Square. The latter name is said to have come about because of all the pretty girls who lived around the square. College Street was named for the schools that existed along the avenue in years past. At least four can be verified. Greene Street was named for W. I. Greene who built his home there in the 1860s. The Greens were very influential in the development of the community over the years and were large land owners. Miller Street was named for Captain James Miller who was an officer in the confederate Army and built several homes here. Anderson Avenue was named for W. J. Anderson whose house stands at the north end of the street on Highway 241. His house was built before the Civil War. A member of the Anderson family has always lived in the home. The Andersons were very influential in agriculture in the area.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Windham, Marilyn. "Everett Square Historic District," Historic Preservation Information Form, July 1991. On file at the Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

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

- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- (X) previously listed in the National Register Peach County Courthouse on September 18, 1980
- () 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
- () Other, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 160 acres.

UTM References

- A) Zone 17 Easting 227990 Northing 3605880
- B) Zone 17 Easting 229070 Northing 3605890
- C) Zone 17 Easting 227940 Northing 3604870
- D) Zone 17 Easting 228970 Northing 3604830

Verbal Boundary Description

The Everett Square Historic District is bordered on the east by Highway 49 and on the north by Highway 96. On the south, the district is bordered by the Central of Georgia Railroad and to the west by Montrose Street and Knoxville Street. The boundaries are described with a heavy black line drawn to scale on the enclosed tax map.

Boundary Justification

The Everett Square Historic District includes the contiguous, intact, historic resources associated with the Everett Square neighborhood, including houses, the square, and several community landmark buildings, such as religious and government buildings built on the edge of the neighborhood during its historic development.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leslie N. Sharp, National Register Consultant
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** November, 10 1994

(OHP form version 12-08-93)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Everett Square Historic District
City or Vicinity: Fort Valley
County: Peach County
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: June 1993

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 49: Everett Square; photographer facing southeast.
- 2 of 49: 502 College Street; photographer facing north-northeast.
- 3 of 49: 212 West Church Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 4 of 49: 109 Knoxville Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 5 of 49: 304 College Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 6 of 49: South side of College Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 7 of 49: 314 W. Church Street; photographer facing north-northwest.
- 8 of 49: Corner of Knoxville and Persons Streets; photographer facing southeast.
- 9 of 49: North side of Church Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 10 of 49: South side of Persons Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 11 of 49: South side of Persons Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 12 of 49: West side of Montrose Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 13 of 49: 303 College Street; photographer facing southwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

- 14 of 49: 101 Everett Square; photographer facing southeast.
- 15 of 49: East side of Knoxville Street; photographer facing south.
- 16 of 49: 105 Everett Square; photographer facing southeast.
- 17 of 49: North side of Church Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 18 of 49: 200 Miller Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 19 of 49: 309 W. Church Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 20 of 49: South side of Church Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 21 of 49: 312 College Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 22 of 49: 326 Persons Street, left; photographer facing northeast.
- 23 of 49: West side of Knoxville Street at the corner of Church Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 24 of 49: Woman's Club, 215 W. Church Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 25 of 49: A. J. Evans House at the corner of Miller Street and College Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 26 of 49: Corner of Miller Street and Central Avenue; photographer facing southeast.
- 27 of 49: 115 Knoxville Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 28 of 49: South side of Persons Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 39 of 49: West side of Knoxville Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 30 of 49: West side of Knoxville Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 31 of 49: East side of Anderson Street; photographer facing northeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

- 32 of 49: 208 Everett Square; photographer facing northwest.
- 33 of 49: East side of Anderson Street; photographer facing south.
- 34 of 49: 301 Knoxville Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 35 of 49: West side of Knoxville Street; photographer facing north.
- 36 of 49: 205 Anderson Avenue; photographer facing west-northwest.
- 37 of 49: Peach County Courthouse, South side of Church Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 38 of 49: United States Post Office, north side of Church Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 39 of 49: Fort Valley City Hall, north side of Church Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 40 of 49: Peach County Board of Education Building, former High School; photographer facing northwest.
- 41 of 49: Peach County Board of Education Building, former High School; photographer facing north-northwest.
- 42 of 49: Former Elementary School, Everett Square; photographer facing north.
- 43 of 49: Fort Valley United Methodist Church, 301 W. Church Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 44 of 49: Fort Valley Presbyterian Church, Central Avenue; photographer facing southwest.
- 45 of 49: Fort Valley Baptist Church, corner of Miller and College Streets; photographer facing west-northwest.
- 46 of 49: Storage facility, intersection of Miller and Macon Streets and the railroad tracks; photographer facing northwest.
- 47 of 49: East side of Anderson Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 48 of 49: South side of Vineville Street; photographer facing southwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

49 of 49: West side of Miller Street; photographer facing
northwest.