

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0688967

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RECEIVED NOV 1 1978

DATE ENTERED NOV 17 1978

 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

 SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS
1 NAME

HISTORIC

William Gibbs McAdoo House

AND/OR COMMON

McAdoo-Oatman-Atkinson House

2 LOCATION SW of Marietta on G.A. 5

STREET & NUMBER

U.S. Highway 5, north of MacLand Road junction

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Marietta

 VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Seventh, Lawrence P. McDonald

STATE

Georgia

CODE

13

COUNTY

Cobb

CODE

067

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

 DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

 IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

 OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

 YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO

PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

The Johnny S. Walker Estate

STREET & NUMBER

2328 North Roswell Road

CITY, TOWN

Marietta

 VICINITY OF

STATE

Georgia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Cobb County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Marietta

STATE

Georgia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia

DATE

1975

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

STATE

Georgia

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The McAdoo-Oatman-Atkinson House is a one-and-a-half-story Greek Revival plantation house on a full daylight basement. The main body of the house is three bays wide and four deep under a gable roof. The raised foundation is built of coursed fieldstone. The house itself is built around a heavy timber frame sheathed in weatherboards. Windows on the sides and rear are simple rectangles framed by plain architrave moldings; the sash is nine-over-nine throughout.

The front of the house features a full-width pedimented portico which serves as a front porch. The one-story-high portico consists of four square Doric columns supporting a massively-scaled and plainly-detailed entablature. Two Doric pilasters stand where the portico returns to meet the main body of the house. The portico itself stands upon four square stuccoed brick piers which rise to the height of the raised foundation. Above the portico is a broad, clapboarded pediment surrounded by a continuous cornice. Centered in the pediment is a large nine-over-nine sash window with flanking sidelights. (A similar window is located high in the rear gable.) Access to the front porch under the portico seems to have been made via spiral stairs, the stone foundations of which remain in the ground at each end of the porch.

The main entrance to the house is centered on the front facade. The doorway is a typical trabeated Greek Revival design, with sidelights flanked by pilasters and a lighted transom in the form of an entablature with grooved architrave molding meeting in plain corner blocks. The nine-over-nine front windows, one on either side of the doorway, are symmetrically arranged and are framed with grooved molding and plain corner blocks similar to those around the front doorway.

The front wall is weatherboarded with flush, shiplapped siding instead of the clapboards used elsewhere. The broad roof cornice, continuous around the front pediment and the sides of the house, breaks into returns at the rear.

The inside of the house is divided into two rooms on either side of a central hallway with stairs. Originally there were fireplaces and mantels in each of the rooms, serviced by two interior chimneys, but these have been removed along with some of the door and window trim and the stairway balusters. The stairway leads up to a second-floor hallway which connects with the two upstairs rooms, one at the front of the house and one at the rear.

The house sits about 200 yards back from U.S. Highway 5 and was once reached from this road by a semicircular driveway. The northern stretch of this driveway is now blocked off; the southern part extends to the Mount Zion

[continued]

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) History
	<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1850 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The McAdoo-Oatman-Atkinson House is significant as one of few antebellum plantation homes to survive in an area devastated by the Civil War. Its significance rests in both history and architecture. It was not only the birthplace of William Gibbs McAdoo (1863-1941), a national figure during the Wilson administration, but also locally significant as a school during the early years of the Civil War and later as a retreat for a well-to-do coastal family, all interesting figures in the historical multi-use of this dwelling house.

The McAdoo-Oatman-Atkinson House is a fine example of the Greek Revival-style raised cottage which was prevalent in the South during the late antebellum period. The massing is compact and the overall arrangement of architectural elements is symmetrical. The scale and proportions of the pedimented portico are impressive without being flamboyant. The fine architrave moldings around doors and windows, the elaborate trabeated front doorway, flush front siding, spiral stairs, and side-lighted gable windows all speak of quality craftsmanship and high-style aspirations. The setting of the house -- at the head of a semicircular driveway, overlooking an expanse of plantation ground -- is befitting as well of its architectural merits.

The house is located upon a 40-acre land lot, number 402, in the 19th District of original Cherokee County, now Cobb County. The district was opened for settlement with the removal of the Cherokee Indians in the 1830s and the lot was granted to Burton Mullins on December 22, 1838; he was a white man who had settled in the Cherokee lands prior to 1832. Due to the severe loss of records when the courthouse burned in 1864, it is not known whether he actually settled and cultivated the property (he was not required to do so) or sold it.

Due to the loss of the county's early deeds, it is difficult to tell just when the house was built. Stylistically, it could date anywhere from 1835 to 1855. Tradition places the first known owners of the house as Richard W. and Lucretia Robertson Joyner, a young couple who were farming in 1850 on a 637-acre tract valued at \$6,000. Since the house and lot were later sold as 37 rather than 40 acres, it is believed that they were living in the house by this time, as their son, Walthall Robertson Joyner, later mayor of Atlanta, always stated that he was born in this house on June 30, 1854. The family

[continued]

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Clippingson file at the Historic Preservation Section, Dept. of Natural Resources.
 Cobb County Deed records.
 Howell, Johnny, resident. Interviewed by J. Prescott, July 21, 1976.
 Prescott, Janice, personal inspection, July 21, 1976.
 Temple, Sarah B.G. The First Hundred Years: A History of Cobb County. Atlanta, 1935.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 12 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Marietta, Georgia

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,6 7|2,1|7,6,0 3,7|5,4|3,2,0

B 1,6 7|2,1|6,6,0 3,7|5,4|2,2,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 C 1,6 7|2,1|3,4,0 3,7|5,4|3,2,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 D 1,6 7|2,1|3,4,0 3,7|5,4|4,6,0

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Part of the parcel of land surveyed for John S. Walker March 16, 1942, as recorded in Cobb County, Georgia, Superior Court, Plat Book 4, p. 154, with boundaries, as follows:
[continued]

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian; Richard Cloues, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Historic Preservation Section, Ga. Dept. of Natural Resources August 1978

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

270 Washington Street, S.W.

404/656-2840

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Atlanta

Georgia

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE X

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Elizabeth A. Lyon

TITLE

Chief, Historic Preservation Section

DATE

7/13/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Charles A. ...
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

11-17-78

ATTEST:

DATE

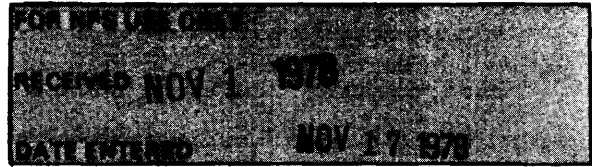
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

James H. Gilmore

7/15/78

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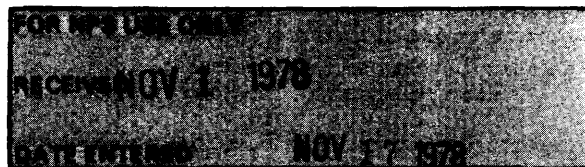


CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

Church property and MacLand Road. Three houses shown within the property on the enclosed U.S.G.S. map no longer exist. The central portion of a barn, distinguished by wide lapped siding, is perhaps an original outbuilding. A second wooden outbuilding, behind the house, now used to store farm machinery, is not original, however. To the southeast, the Mount Zion Church property (including a twentieth-century church building) and a cemetery occupy part of the land encompassed by the semicircular driveway but are not included in this nomination.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

sold the property and moved to Atlanta by 1860. W.R. "Cap" Joyner's birth in this house was recalled in his obituary when he died in Atlanta in 1925.

The earliest known owner, Dillard M. Young, apparently purchased the site after 1854, as he was single in the 1850 census and living in his brother's household. While using the house and grounds as a plantation farm, Young, a merchant, was elected clerk of the Superior Court of Cobb County in late 1860 and served in that capacity for three terms until 1867. It was perhaps due to this election that he sold the house and 76-1/2 acres in January, 1861, for \$1,200 to the Reverend Isaac M. Springer. The sale price of \$16 an acre was far above the local average price per acre (\$1 to \$5) as indicated by George White of Marietta in his book, Historical Collections of Georgia (1854).

The Reverend Springer (1818-1885) had other plans in mind than building such a fine home in the middle of the Civil War. Springer, a South Carolina native, had ministered in several states, including Connecticut, before he came to Marietta by 1860. After purchasing the house, he established a boarding school on the property which he ran during the two years he owned the place. The increasing danger of Union raids induced him to sell in 1863 and move to safer regions. After ministering at several locations, he returned to Marietta in 1880 and was serving there at the Marietta Baptist Church when he died in 1885.

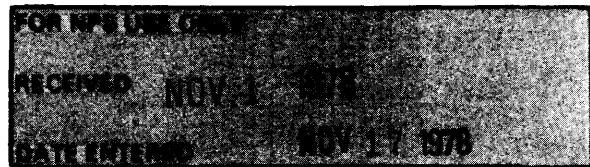
William Gibbs McAdoo, Sr. purchased the house and 117 acres (only 37 being part of the Young tract) from Springer for \$3,000. McAdoo's diary records that neighbor Valentine Kolb was instrumental in getting McAdoo interested in the place since he felt McAdoo "would keep the school up at the place" (which apparently he did not do). McAdoo borrowed the money for the purchase and later sold some slaves to pay the debt.

McAdoo, an attorney, had met his wife, Julia Floyd of Camden County, Georgia, while visiting Marietta several years earlier. The Floyds, like many other prominent coastal families, used Marietta as a summer resort. Julia was a granddaughter of General John Floyd, and it was to the Floyd plantation of Bellevue that they were fleeing from Tennessee in 1863 when they decided for the health of their children to stay elsewhere. Since they had a fond, romantic attachment to Marietta, as well as friends in the area, they decided to

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

purchase a home and stay there as long as feasible in the midst of the war. It was here that their son, William, Jr., was born on October 31, 1863.

This son, who lived there only three months of his life, became a national political figure. He served as Secretary of the Treasury under President Woodrow Wilson, married President Wilson's daughter, was a candidate for the 1924 and 1928 democratic Presidential nominations, and a U.S. senator from California from 1933 to 1939, before he died in 1941.

In early 1864, the McAdoos fled Cobb County and this house, which was named "Melora" during their stay, as the Federal armies stormed the Blue Ridge Mountains in North Georgia. The McAdoos took their children and slaves to Milledgeville, Georgia's capitol at that time, by train and remained in that city or nearby Midway until 1877, when they returned to Knoxville, Tennessee.

After fleeing, McAdoo sold the house and 117 acres on February 3, 1864, for \$6,000 to Stephen B. Oatman (1815-1903) of Atlanta, who was a city councilman and Civil War soldier during his period of ownership. Oatman owned the house during the Battle of Kolb's Farm on June 22, 1864, which took place nearby. Though located at the south end of the battle site and almost directly in the middle of the Union and Confederate fortifications, the house survived the conflagration with only slight damage.

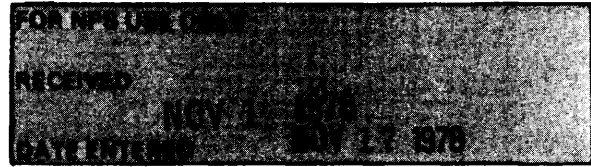
After the war, the house and 117 acres were sold for \$1,200 in 1868 to Colonel Alexander Smith Atkinson (1815-1894), whose wife, Mary Ann McDonald, was a daughter of Governor Charles J. McDonald (1793-1860). The Atkinsons, also of Camden County, had moved to Marietta during the war and lived at this site. They alternated residences between this house and their Camden County plantation, "Incachee," into the 1880s. Mrs. Atkinson, whose father had moved to Marietta after he left the governorship, died at the home in 1884. Two of their daughters remained in Marietta and several descendants interestingly enough intermarried with the Floyds, Mrs. McAdoo's family.

The house remained in the Atkinson family during the lifetime of Colonel Atkinson, and after his death in 1894, his heirs retained the house for a few years, selling it about 1900 to A.M. Edwards. Edwards, a son of Allen C. Edwards (1835-1898), and his family were active in the Mount Zion Baptist Church (which is near the house), and were farmers.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

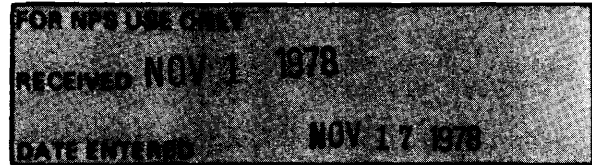
In the 1930s, the home was sold to Johnny Walker and was rented to tenants. It remains in the possession of Walker's heirs today and is still rented.

The house, long remembered in local circles as either the McAdoo place or the Atkinson place, was visited by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo when he came to Marietta on November 2, 1918. He is said to have signed his name on the second-floor porch.

Research indicates that this is the sole surviving structure in Georgia associated with the life of William Gibbs McAdoo.

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Bibliography &
CONTINUATION SHEET Verbal Boundary ITEM NUMBER 9 & 10 PAGE 2

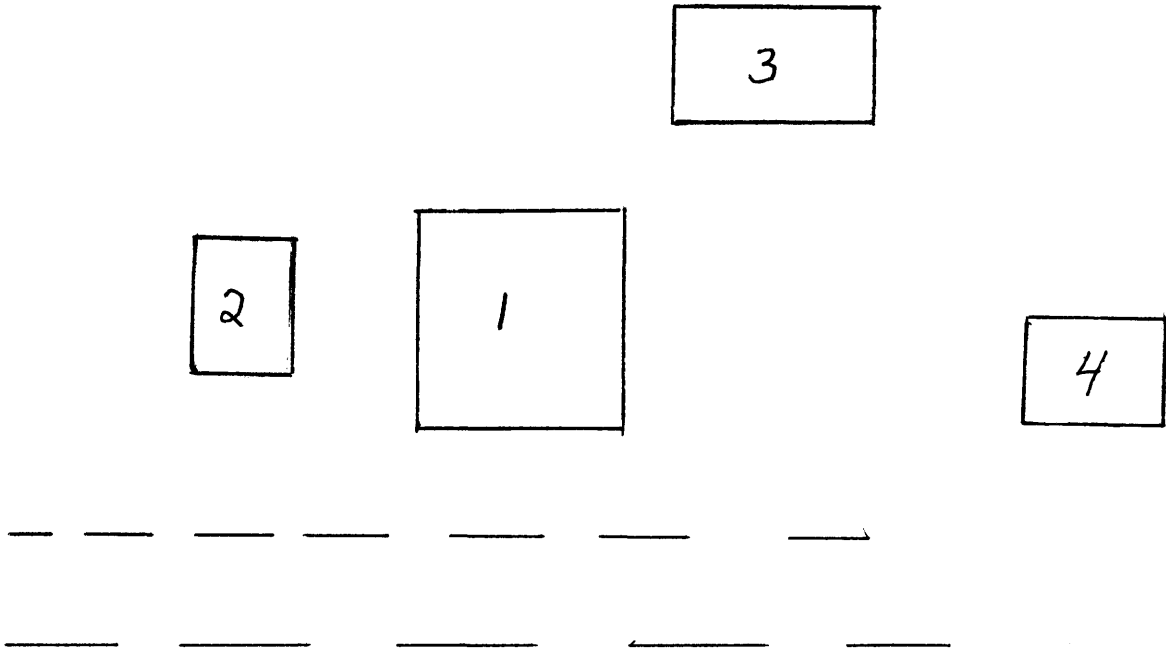
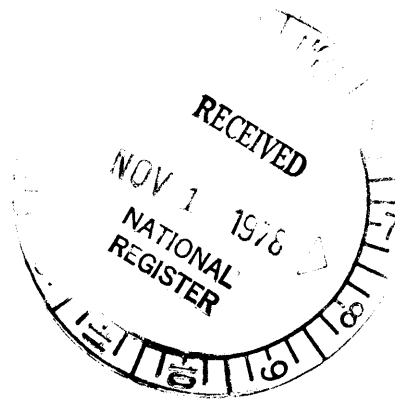
9. Major Bibliographical References

- Garrett, Franklin M. Atlanta and Its Environs (1954).
U. S. Census, 1850 and 1860.
Interviews with Mrs. B. A. Russell of Incachee Plantation, whose husband descends from the Atkinson family.
Diary of W. G. McAdoo, Sr., Library of Congress, Manuscripts Division.
History of the Baptist Denomination in Georgia (1881).
Obituary of the Reverend Isaac Springer, The Christian Index, September 24, 1885, p. 15:1.
White, George. Statistics of Georgia (1849).
McAdoo, William G. The Crowded Years (1931).

10. Geographical Data, Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point where the Powder Springs Road (Ga. 5) intersects with the eastern boundary of Land Lot 402 and going south along the western side of said highway S41° 30' 500 feet (as marked on the plat) to a point; thence along a line drawn from this point, and parallel to the northern boundary of the platted property, N71° W until said line intersects with the western boundary of Land Lot 402 and then northerly along said boundary line until it intersects with the northern boundary of said Land Lot. The boundary of the nominated property follows at this point the northern boundary of the platted property, that is, a line drawn S 71° E 1465 feet, to the point of origin.

William Gibbs McAdoo House
Marietta vicinity, Cobb County



Sketch Map (not to scale)

1. Main House
2. garage (20th Century)
3. Barn
4. Farm Shed (20th Century)

325 326 327 328 — 342 341 340 339

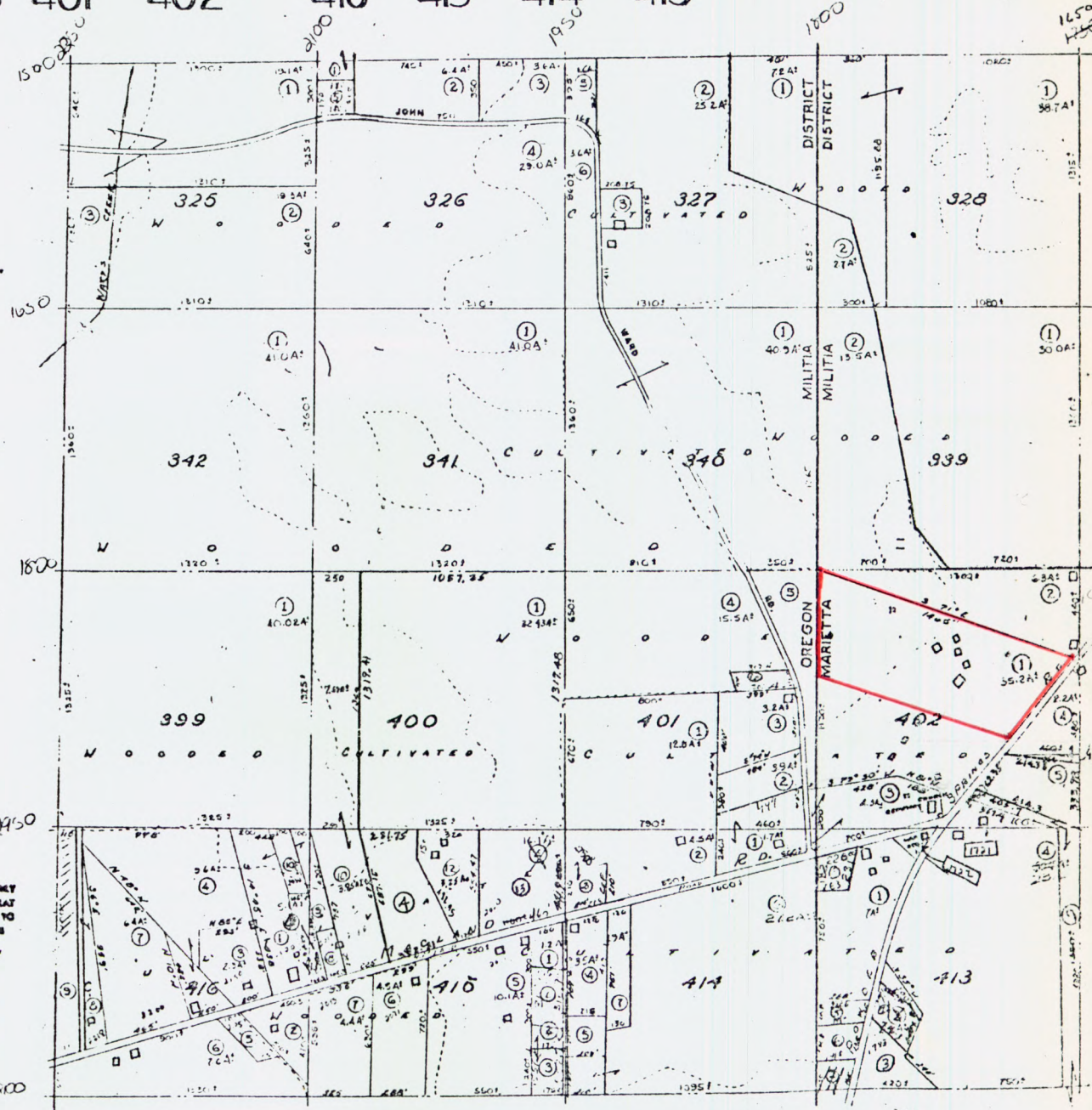
399 400 401 402 416 415 414 413

—19—

THIS MAP HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC INFORMATION AVAILABLE AND NEITHER THE COUNTY NOR MUNICIPALITY ASSOCIATED HERETO ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERRORS OR OMISSIONS CONTAINED HEREIN.

TAX MAPS ARE NOT NECESSARILY COMPILED FROM DEED OR PLAT INFORMATION AND ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR TITLE PURPOSES

TAX MAPS ARE NOT NECESSARILY COMPILED FROM DEED OR PLAT INFORMATION AND ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR TITLE PURPOSES
SCALE 1" = 100'



1011

WILLIAM GIBBS MCADOO HOUSE
Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia

Source: Cobb County, Georgia, Tax Map, part of 19th District, Section 2.

Area marked in red is the nominated property.

NOV 1 1978

NOV 17 1978