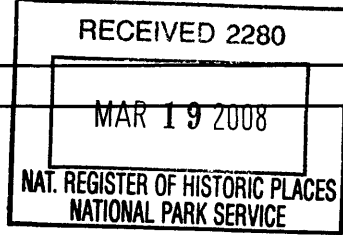


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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.



1. Name of Property

historic name Northwest Cedartown Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Jule Peek Avenue, Spruce Street, Wissahickon Avenue, and Marshall Street
city, town Cedartown () vicinity of
county Polk code GA 233
state Georgia code GA zip code 30125

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	373	73
sites	1	0
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
total	375	73

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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.

W. Ray Luce

3-13-08

Signature of certifying official

Date

for

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

Edson W. Beall *4.30.08*

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Jan
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
RELIGION: religious facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation
LANDSCAPE: park

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
RELIGION: religious facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation
LANDSCAPE: park

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER: Folk Victorian
OTHER: American Small House
OTHER: Ranch

Materials:

foundation BRICK
STONE
walls WOOD: weatherboard
BRICK
SYNTHETICS: vinyl
roof ASPHALT
other N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Northwest Cedartown Historic District is a large, intact, historic residential area north of downtown Cedartown, the county seat of Polk County. The district is laid out roughly in a gridiron plan with major streets trending north-south and east-west.

The district is comprised of houses constructed during almost 100 years of continuous development in the city. Houses in the district represent common types and styles of residential architecture found throughout Georgia. Common architectural styles found in the district are Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Craftsman, English Vernacular Revival, and Colonial Revival. Common house types in the district are Georgian cottage, Georgian house, Queen Anne house, New South house, gabled ell, bungalow, English cottage, American Small House, and ranch houses. A number of late 1940s through 1950s houses in the northwest corner of the district were designed and built by Billy Barr of Cedartown Builders, a local building company. A community landmark building located in the district is the 1955 Colonial Revival-style First Baptist Church.

Peek Forest Park is a major landscape feature at the northern end of the district. The park was established in the 1920s, and during the 1930s, Works Progress Administration workers built several landscape features in the park including the rock walls and entrances. Landscaping in the district is typical of residential landscaping in Georgia's small towns. Most of the lots have grassed lawns with informal landscaping. At the southern, older end of the district, there are sidewalks, narrow lots, and mature hardwood street trees. The north end of the district is characterized by landscaping typical of mid-20th-century development with no sidewalks, broad lots with larger lawns, and mature trees.

FULL DESCRIPTION

NOTE: The following description was prepared by John Kissane, historic preservation consultant, and edited by Gretchen Brock, National Register Coordinator, Historic Preservation Division. "Northwest Cedartown Historic District," draft National Register of Historic Places Form, November 24, 2003. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Northwest Cedartown Historic District is a large residential area that extends to the north and west from downtown Cedartown, the county seat of Polk County in northwest Georgia. The district is roughly bounded by Jule Peek and Virginia avenues on the north, Spruce Street on the west, Wissahickon Avenue on the south, and Marshall Street on the west. Terrain in the area is close to level. Natural features include a small creek that runs through the district from just west of Cave Spring Street at the north and then south and east to exit the district just north of West Girard Avenue.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

The Northwest Cedartown Historic District is laid out in a gridiron plan with streets oriented north-to-south and east-to-west. Lots in the district are generally uniform in size, and setbacks from the street are regular. There are two low-lying areas in the district that were historically vacant and remain vacant (one at the intersection of Walnut Street and West Fairmont Avenue and the other at the southern end of Peek Forest Park at Columbia Avenue).

Historic houses in the district date from the 1860s through 1963. Development in the district generally began at the southern end of the district, closest to downtown, and continued northward. The oldest houses in the historic district are located along Cave Spring Street, which runs north-south through the district and was an early road between Cedartown and the nearby town of Cave Spring in Floyd County. Houses at the southern end of the district date primarily from the late 19th and early 20th centuries with mid-20th-century American Small Houses and ranch houses at the north end of the district.

Most of the 19th-century houses in the Northwest Cedartown Historic District were built close to the downtown at the southern end of the district. One exception is the oldest house in the Northwest Cedartown Historic District located at 600 Cave Spring Road at the north boundary of the district (photograph 54). The one-story, frame, Italianate-style house was constructed in 1865. The main block of the house conforms to the Georgian cottage house type with a central hall flanked by rooms with internal chimneys and is covered by a hip roof. On each side of the main block are recessed wings with side-gable roofs. The house has a symmetrical façade with a central entrance and paired windows. Italianate-style details of the house are the decorative, corbelled chimneys; paired brackets under the overhanging eaves; a wrap porch with pierced, square, wood posts and a highly decorative, scrollwork balustrade; and sidelights and a transom surrounding the front entrance. The property also has an 1865 two-room cottage with a similar balustrade on the front porch.

The district has numerous excellent examples of common 19th-century house types and styles found in Georgia. The one-and-a-half-story, frame house at 109 Cave Spring Street was constructed c.1876 and features Gothic Revival-style details (photograph 7). The house is a gabled-ell house type and has a steeply pitched cross-gable roof with two steeply pitched front-gable dormers. The house has a hip-roof porch with paired square posts with diamond-shaped latticework between the paired posts. The house also has a bay window on the front gable with round-arched windows and a conical roof with decorative brackets. Other good examples of gabled-ell cottages include two examples located on Marshall Street (photograph 12). Both of the houses have Folk Victorian-style porches and gable vents.

Another late 19th-century house in the district is located at 216 Cave Spring Street (photograph 50). The frame, Georgian cottage-type house has a hip roof, symmetrical façade with nine-over-nine windows and a central entrance door with transom and sidelights, a hip-roof porch with wood posts, and a raised brick pier foundation with brick infill.

An excellent example of a Queen Anne-style Queen Anne-type house is located at 451 Wissahickon Avenue (photograph 4, left). The 1889, two-story, brick house has a two-story, projecting front gable

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

with a clipped-gable roof and decorative fish-scale shingles, a three-story tower with conical roof, and an asymmetrical front façade. The one-story, wrap-around porch has turned posts with decorative scrollwork brackets and a spindlework balustrade. Another good example of a Queen Anne house is located at 161 College Street (photograph 44). The two-story, frame house has a projecting, two-story, front gable with paired windows and decorative brackets under the eaves. The house has a double porch with turned posts and balustrades and decorative scrollwork.

The side-hall house is a rare house type in Georgia, and there is a good example of the house type in the district. The c.1890 frame house at 311 College Street has a side-gabled roof, a two-story main block that is square in form, and a one-story side wing (photograph 38). The asymmetrical façade has a front entrance with sidelights and two-over-two sash windows.

The Northwest Cedartown Historic District has numerous good examples of common house types and styles built in Georgia in the early to mid-20th century. Cedartown experienced a growth in population near the turn of the century, which is reflected in the majority of houses in the district dating after 1900.

A single shotgun-type house is located in the district at 137 Marshall Street (photograph 11, left). The house is an excellent example of a c.1900, frame shotgun that retains its historic form. The house has a front-gable porch with exposed rafters and square posts. Asbestos shingle siding replaced the original weatherboard during the historic period.

The Colonial Revival-style is one of the most popular architectural styles in Georgia and there are numerous good examples of the style in the Northwest Cedartown Historic District. One example is located at 411 College Street (photograph 20). The one-and-a-half-story, brick house has a side-gable roof, two dormers, and a projecting entrance with a front gable roof, prominent gable returns, and a fanlight over the door. An example of a two-story, brick, Georgian house-type, Colonial Revival-style house is located at 150 College Street. The front façade is symmetrical with five bays and has a slightly projecting center bay with a front-gable roof with cornice and gable returns. The front entrance has a pedimented, one-story, front portico with paired Doric columns, a heavy entablature, and a classical door surround with a fanlight and sidelights. The house also has a one-story wing on each side of the center block.

Along with the Colonial Revival style, the Craftsman-style bungalow is well represented in the district. An excellent example of a Craftsman-style bungalow in the district is located at 160 College Street (photograph 43). The side-gable, wood-and-brick bungalow has wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, half-timbering in the gables, Craftsman-style front door and sidelights, and a front-gable porch with half-timbering in the gable and brick posts on brick piers. Another good example of a Craftsman bungalow in the district is located at 144 Walnut Street (photograph 65). The one-and-a-half-story, frame bungalow has a clipped-gable roof, wide overhanging eaves, half-timbering in the front gable, knee braces, and an asymmetrical front façade. The front entrance has Craftsman-style sidelights and is covered by a shallow, arched roof supported by knee braces. A third example is located at 111 Walnut Street (photograph 62). The side-gable, frame bungalow has wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and an integral porch supported by square posts on brick piers.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

The Prairie style is rare in Georgia due to the great popularity of revival styles during the early 20th century. However, the Northwest Cedartown Historic District has one example of a two-story, brick, house with Prairie-style elements located at 133 College Street. The house is an American foursquare house in plan with a front-gable roof. There is a band of windows on the first floor and grid-patterned half-timbering in the front gable. The low-pitched, wide, hip-roof, front porch wraps around the first floor and extends into the lot creating a deep porch which emphasizes the horizontality of the design.

Two good examples of an English Vernacular Revival-style English cottage are located on Wissahickon Avenue (photograph 1). The house at 518 Wissahickon Avenue (photograph 1, right) is a good example of a brick English cottage with its multi-gabled roof, projecting gabled entrance, and front façade chimney. The house also has common decorative elements of the English Vernacular Revival-style including grouped, multi-paned windows; half-timbering in the front façade gables; a recessed, arched entrance; and decorative brickwork. Next door, the house at 522 Wissahickon Avenue (photograph 1, left) is a good example of a frame English cottage with minimal English Vernacular Revival-style details. The one-story house has a multi-gabled roof, a chimney on the front façade, a projecting entrance, and grouped windows. An excellent example of a two-story English Vernacular Revival-style English house is located at 118 College Street (photograph 8, right). The two-story house has multi-colored brick, an asymmetrical façade with front gable, an entrance with a front-gable stoop with half-timbering, and grouped windows. Other good examples of brick English Vernacular Revival-style English cottages are located along College Street (photograph 42).

Houses built after World War II in the Northwest Cedartown Historic District include the American Small House, a distinctive house type that emerged during a period of desperate economic conditions during the Great Depression and the postwar era. This was a national effort to provide well-designed, well-built, affordable small houses that are in no sense traditional. American Small Houses are compact, one-story, gable-roofed houses with usually four main rooms. The exteriors are plain with no architectural styles and little ornament. Some appear vaguely as Cape Cod houses in form. Good examples of the American Small House in the district are located at the eastern boundary on West Girard Street (photograph 18, center and right, and photograph 58, center), and on Spruce Street on the western boundary (photograph 72). The district also has some houses that show the transition from the American Small House to the ranch house in the late 1940s to the 1950s. These houses are a little larger than an American Small House but are not as low and long as a ranch house. The form of these transitional houses is rectangular with a wide-pitched gable roof (photographs 67, 70, and 71). A local building company built a number of the houses on Spruce Street north of Fairmont. Billy Barr, a native of Cedartown and a graduate of the Georgia Institute of Technology's industrial engineering program, owned the local company called Cedartown Builders, and the house at 413 Spruce Street is attributed to his company (photograph 71).

Ranch houses in the historic district were built from the 1940s into the 1960s. The term "ranch house" is an all-encompassing term for mid-20th-century, single-family houses with a distinctive one-story height; long, narrow form; and long, low proportions. Plans include L- and U-shapes as well as plain rectangular forms. These were often built together in large suburban subdivisions. Ranch houses often include carports and garages. Ranch houses have zoned interior plans with private

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

spaces for bedrooms and bathrooms at one end and public spaces for living and family rooms at the other end. Floor plans are open with public rooms flowing into one another. This house type could be designed in any number of styles, including Colonial Revival, Modern, Contemporary, and California, also called Western style, or in no style. In Georgia, most ranch houses were built in the hip-roofed, Colonial Revival style. Shed and gable-roofed Modern, Contemporary and California styles are less common in Georgia. Ranch houses in the district are long, low, clad in brick, and covered with a shallow-pitched, hip roof or side-gable roof. Most include elements of the Colonial Revival style. A number of ranch houses were built in the district at the northwest corner and interspersed throughout the district on low-lying lots near the intersection of Columbia Avenue and College Street (photographs 53, 55, and 57). Most of the ranch houses in the district are typical for Georgia and are hip- or gable-roofed, brick, L-shaped ranch houses with some Colonial Revival-style details (photograph 53). Examples of contributing ranch houses with wood or aluminum siding or concrete block in the district are located at 618 Martha Lane (photograph 31), 315 Columbia Avenue (photograph 32), and 303 and 307 Columbia Avenue (photograph 33).

There are only a few multi-family houses in the district. One example is the four-unit apartment building located at 224-226 Marshall Street (photograph 15). The c.1950 two-story, brick building resembles a large, single-family house with its one-story, pedimented front porch with square posts, single entrance door, and metal casement windows. A c.1940 duplex is located at 307-309 Victoria Avenue. The house is relatively square in plan with a low-pitched hip roof, symmetrical façade, and a wide, front-gable porch with four square posts.

There is one historic community landmark building in the district, the 1955 First Baptist Church located at the corner of Wissahickon Avenue and College Street (photograph 9). The congregation acquired the site in 1955 and constructed the large, brick, Classical Revival-style church, which replaced a house located on the property. The church is a large, rectangular building with a temple front portico with a heavy entablature and Doric columns, symmetrical front façade, multi-paned windows topped by fanlights, and a steeple with a square base and steep conical roof.

Landscaping in the Northwest Cedartown Historic District is typical of historic residential areas in Georgia's towns and cities. The streets are lined with street trees and individual yards have informal plantings, foundation and ornamental shrubs, mature trees, and perennials and annuals that create a park-like setting. Many lots have stone or concrete block retaining walls between the sidewalk and the front yard (photograph 6). The southeastern section of the district, which is the oldest section and the closest to downtown Cedartown, has sidewalks and mature street trees and houses generally have similar setbacks (photographs 5, 10, 14, 40, and 48). Houses close to Peek Forest Park have larger and deeper lots than others in the district and the houses are set back farther in the lot (photographs 27, 28, and 29). As one moves from the oldest portion of the district at the south and east to the more recent part of the district in the north and west that developed in the 1940s through 1963, the streets no longer have sidewalks and more houses have integral garages or carports (photographs 34, 35, 51, 52, 68, and 69).

A significant landscape feature in the district is Peek Forest Park, located in the northeast corner of the district along the east side of College Street. The park was established in the late 1920s on land

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

donated to the city of Cedartown by descendants of Captain Julius A. Peek, a Civil War veteran who died in 1924. Works Progress Administration laborers built rock structures in the park, including two rock walls on either side of the entrance along College Street and low rock curbing along the drives in the early 1930s (photographs 22 and 23). Other features in the park that were built in the 1930s are the pavilion (photograph 25) and covered fireplace (photograph 26). The park is typical of residential neighborhood parks dating from the 1920s and 1930s with curvilinear drives, grassy lawns, and mature trees (photographs 22-26). There is a nonhistoric, noncontributing pool house in the park.

A significant structure in the Northwest Cedartown Historic District is the College Street Bridge. The early 20th-century, concrete arch bridge with a rough-cut stone veneer, low walls and a graceful wide arch with keystone detail that spans a small creek (photograph 21).

Noncontributing resources in the district are generally nonhistoric houses (photograph 58, left) or noncontributing historic houses that have lost their historic integrity. There is historically vacant land in the district that remains undeveloped today because it is low-lying and often marshy (photograph 66). These areas are at the intersection of West Fairmount Avenue and Walnut Street and at the intersection of College Street and Columbia Avenue.

Areas outside the district are undeveloped land (photograph 74), noncontributing modern development (the east boundary along North Main Street), or the commercial area to the south. The eastern boundary of the Northwest Cedartown Historic District backs up against properties along North Main Street (U. S. Highway 27/Georgia State Route 1). Although originally residential in character, the portion of North Main Street from East Avenue north is now modern commercial and strip development. To the north and west of the proposed historic district are primarily areas of nonhistoric residential development. There is a clean break in construction dates of houses in the northwestern corner of the historic district, as for example almost all of the houses in the 500 block of Spruce Street (north of West Girard Avenue) date from the early to mid-1950s while houses in the 500 block of Pine Street (outside of the historic district) date from the late 1960s through the late 1970s.

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
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance:

1865-1963

Significant Dates:

1865—date of construction of the oldest house in the district
1887—Cedartown Land Improvement Company incorporated
1924—land for Peek Forest Park donated by descendants of Captain Julius Peek

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Barr, Billy, builder, Cedartown Builders

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

During the mid-19th century, the area included in the Northwest Cedartown Historic District was mostly rural with large farmsteads. In the late 1880s, several businessmen from Philadelphia formed the Cedartown Land Improvement Company and developed a plan for the area. Residential development in the district gradually increased during the late 19th century through the early 20th century. With the construction of several mills and industries in and around Cedartown, residential development greatly increased during the 1910s and 1920s as evidenced by the number of Craftsman-style bungalows in the district. The post-World War II housing boom had a significant impact on the district with several new streets added and the remaining large lots subdivided. Houses were built continuously during the late 1940s and 1950s, until the area was essentially built out by 1963.

The Northwest Cedartown Historic District is significant in the area of architecture for its excellent collection of mid-19th- to mid-20th-century houses that represent common house types and styles found throughout Georgia, including a number of post-World War II American Small Houses and later ranch houses, as defined in the statewide historic context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Setting*. Common architectural styles found in the district are Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Craftsman, English Vernacular Revival, and Colonial Revival. Common house types in the district are Georgian cottage, Georgian house, Queen Anne house, New South house, gabled ell, bungalow, English cottage, American Small House, and ranch houses. A community landmark building located in the district is the 1955 Colonial Revival-style First Baptist Church.

The Northwest Cedartown Historic District is also significant in the area of architecture for the good intact examples of houses designed and built by a local Cedartown builder, Billy Barr. Perhaps as many as two dozen houses constructed in the northwestern corner of the historic district were designed by Billy Barr and built by his company, Cedartown Builders. Barr was born in Cedartown in 1923 and grew up at 121 Walnut Street (in the historic district). He attended the Georgia Institute of Technology until World War II interrupted his college education and he served as a bomber pilot. After the war, Barr completed his degree in industrial engineering and returned to Cedartown where he began designing and building houses. Although he did not have a degree in architecture and was not a registered architect, Barr was highly successful and built houses in several parts of the community but especially northwest of downtown Cedartown. It is known that Barr designed and constructed nearly all of the houses on Spruce Street north of West Fairmount Avenue between the late 1940s and late 1950s. Barr died of a stroke at the age of 46 in 1969, at the height of his career.

The district is significant in the area of community planning and development as an excellent example of a residential area that developed over nearly 100 years. The district provides a clear example of the incremental growth in residential building over time. The older, mid-19th through early 20th-century houses are located closer to the downtown while later houses built in the mid-20th century are located at the northern end of the district. This pattern of incremental development is a well-documented way in which residential neighborhoods developed in small Georgia cities. Throughout its historical period, the district was primarily a white, middle- to upper middle-class neighborhood.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

The Cedartown Land Improvement Company laid out most of the district in the late 1880s but some sections were not built upon until later in the 20th century and several streets were not constructed until the 1940s. The area north of present-day Wissahickon Avenue and west of North Main Street was occupied by several large farmsteads at the middle of the 19th century. The area within the boundaries of the Northwest Cedartown Historic District was almost completely rural during the 1850s and the earliest residential development within the city limits of Cedartown was immediately east of the Polk County Courthouse (outside of the district). Between the 1860s and 1890 approximately two dozen residences were constructed within the boundaries of the Northwest Cedartown Historic District, primarily along Cave Spring Street and College Avenue, but much of the district remained in farmland during that period. As was true throughout Georgia, Cedartown and the surrounding area experienced economic stagnation following the Civil War, but the town began experiencing significant recovery by the late 1870s. The initiation of operations by the Cherokee Iron Company in 1877 influenced this recovery, and gradually Cedartown became an important industrial town with several mill developments. This industrial activity, while located outside the boundaries of the Northwest Cedartown Historic District, influenced residential development in the area.

Incorporation of the Cedartown Land Improvement Company in 1887 furthered Cedartown's residential growth. At that time most of the town's residences were located northeast, east and southeast of the downtown commercial district. From the turn-of-the-century into the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s mill housing was constructed primarily west of downtown while the Northwest Cedartown Historic District area was developed as a middle-class neighborhood that included a few mill superintendents' and officers' residences but no mill workers' dwellings. Construction of the Cedartown Waterworks on the south side of Wissahickon Avenue in 1892 also contributed to the shift of residential development northwest of downtown Cedartown.

The district is significant in the area of landscape architecture as a good example of a residential landscaping typical of mid-19th- through mid-20th centuries in Georgia. The district is also significant in landscape architecture for the 1920s Peek Forest Park with rock landscape features constructed by Works Progress Administration laborers.

Residential landscaping in the district is representative of the New South-type landscape as defined in the statewide historic context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Setting*. Informal plantings, hardwood trees, ornamental shrubs, low retaining walls or hedges, and broad carpets of grass characterize the New South-type landscape. The overall effect of the New South landscape in residential neighborhoods is a park-like effect.

Landscaping in the older southern and eastern portion of the historic district is somewhat more distinctive with a higher number of large hardwood trees and foundation and yard plantings. This section of the district also contains sidewalks and relatively narrow front yard spaces. Further north and west, the character of the district changes, corresponding to the more recent development of these areas. There are large trees throughout most of the district, but there are no sidewalks outside of the southeastern quarter and front lawns are somewhat broader. Sidewalks are found along most of Marshall Street and all of College Street as well as the southern portions of Cave Spring and

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Spruce streets and Wissahickon Avenue. Streets that do not have sidewalks include Columbia, West Girard, and Fairmount avenues, Martha Lane, and Chestnut and northern Spruce streets. Residential landscapes in the northern and northwestern portion of the district are also more informal and contain a higher number of pine trees reflective of later 20th-century landscaping trends associated with the American Small Houses and ranch houses found in this portion of the district.

The district is also significant in the area of landscape architecture for Peek Forest Park, located in the northeast corner of the district along the east side of College Street. The park was established on land donated to the city of Cedartown by descendants of Captain Julius A. Peek, a Civil War veteran who died in 1924. Works Progress Administration laborers built some of the landscape features in the park, including the two rock entrances along College Street, one entrance along Jule Peek Avenue, a rock fireplace within the park, and rock walls along a drive through the park. The park is typical in size and design to other small city parks created during the 1930s in small Georgia cities in the Piedmont region.

National Register Criteria

The Northwest Cedartown Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development as an excellent example of white, middle- to upper-class residential development in a small Georgia county seat where the oldest houses are located close to downtown and development progressed northward through time.

The district is eligible for listing under Criterion C in the areas of architecture for its excellent collection of mid-19th through mid-20th century house types and styles commonly found in Georgia. The district is also eligible in the area of landscape architecture as a good example of residential landscaping typical in middle- to upper-class neighborhoods in Georgia and for the Works Progress Administration-funded landscape features in Peek Forest Park, a 1920s city park.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the date of construction for the oldest extant house in the district, 1865, and ends with 1963. The period of significance ends with 1963 to reflect the continuous residential development of the Northwest Cedartown Historic District each year from 1958, the end of the historic period, to 1963; consistent with the residential development which occurred in the early to mid-1950s. Housing construction ended in 1963 and the next house was not built in the district until 1970 (see Attachment 1). The pattern of development is documented in the city's tax records, which were evaluated by the consultant to determine the date of construction for the mid-20th-century houses.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing buildings within the historic district date from the district's period of significance and retain their historic integrity. The noncontributing buildings were constructed after the period of significance or have lost their historic integrity from nonhistoric alterations. All buildings were evaluated by members of the Georgia Historic Preservation Division's Survey and National Register staff on February 18, 2004, and contributing or noncontributing status was determined according to the criteria of the Georgia Historic Preservation Division.

The one contributing site is the historic Peek Forest Park, which includes the historic designed landscape and historic built features such as the rock entrance, walls, and curbing. The one contributing structure is the historic College Street Bridge. Vacant lots are not included in the number of contributing/noncontributing resources.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

NOTE: The following developmental history was prepared by John Kissane, historic preservation consultant, and edited by Gretchen Brock, National Register Coordinator, Historic Preservation Division. "Northwest Cedartown Historic District," draft National Register of Historic Places Form, November 24, 2003. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Northwest Cedartown Historic District is a residential area that developed over a period of more than 100 years. The district represents the residential growth in Cedartown in response to early 20th-century economic prosperity before the Great Depression and the return to prosperity after World War II. When Cedartown was established in 1852, the area was largely rural, populated only by several white farming families. In the late 19th through the mid-20th centuries, the district developed into a white, middle- to upper middle-class neighborhood.

Polk County, Georgia, was created by an act of the Georgia General Assembly on December 20, 1851, effective April 1, 1852. The new county was formed from portions of Floyd and Paulding counties, and on February 8, 1854, the small community of "Cedar Town" was selected as the county seat. The corporate limits of Cedartown were set at three-quarters of a mile in every direction from the public square (which encompasses a portion of the Northwest Cedartown Historic District).

The area had been a small settlement in Paulding County and, prior to white settlement, had been occupied by Cherokee Indians. A large, natural spring located between present-day Wissahickon Avenue and Prior Street (outside of the historic district) made the area attractive for settlement by both the Cherokee and later white settlers. The spring continues to be used as the source of Cedartown's water supply (see National Register nomination "Cedartown Waterworks, Woman's Club, and Big Spring Park Historic District, Polk County, Georgia"). White settlement in the area began in the 1820s, and several prominent white families arrived in the 1830s. A post office was established in "Cedar Town" in 1833. The Cherokees were forcibly removed from Georgia in 1838

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

and the pace of white settlement subsequently increased. Much of the land in the area was owned by Asa Prior, who sold parcels to the early settlers.

Shortly after Polk County was established, efforts began to incorporate Cedartown. Asa Prior donated a 20-acre tract (bounded by present-day West Avenue, College Street, East Avenue and South Main Street) to the city and the land was divided into lots and sold to the highest bidders. The first Polk County courthouse was constructed on the town square in 1852 (prior to incorporation of Cedartown).

A significant portion of the land within the Northwest Cedartown Historic District (essentially the area north of Columbia Avenue) was originally owned by the Peek family. Although the exact history of land ownership is not clear due to loss of records, it is known that Henry Peek acquired land in this vicinity in the 1832 land lottery and came to the area in the 1830s to build a residence. William Winfrey Peek, son of Henry Peek, was born in 1799 in Taliaferro County, Georgia, the youngest of eight children. His parents were from Virginia and lived in Taliaferro County prior to settling in the Cedartown vicinity. William Peek's son was Julius Algernon Peek, who served as a first lieutenant and then a captain in the Civil War and took part in several major battles including Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and The Wilderness. The residence of Captain Julius Peek, located at 600 North Cave Spring Street, was completed in 1865 and is the oldest dwelling in the Northwest Cedartown Historic District. After Julius Peek's death in 1924, portions of his property were gradually sold off for residential development.

In 1866, Charles Hooks Harris, then 31, moved to Cedartown and established himself as a physician in the community. In the early 1880s, Harris acquired the house at 125 Park Avenue (then known as Cave Spring Street), a house constructed in 1873 for Dr. John Branch. Harris was born on February 22, 1835, in Tuskegee, Alabama, attended the University of Alabama, and completed his medical studies at the University of New York. Harris began his practice in Magnolia, North Carolina, and relocated to Montgomery, Alabama, after three years. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil War, and in the fall of 1865, moved to Kingston in Bartow County, Georgia, to the home of his brother. It was while in Kingston that Harris determined that nearby Cedartown would be a good location for his medical practice, so he moved there the following year.

Charles Harris and his wife, Margaret Ann, had nine children, and their fifth child William Julius Harris (born February 3, 1868, in Cedartown) served as a member of the United States Senate. William Julius Harris attended school in Cedartown and graduated from the University of Georgia in 1890. He worked in the insurance and banking businesses in Cedartown for several years and then served as private secretary to U. S. Senator Alexander S. Clay from 1904 to 1909. Harris was elected to the Georgia State Senate in 1911, serving one two-year term, and was director of the United States Census Bureau from 1913 until 1915. He was elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate in 1918 and was reelected in 1924 and 1930, serving until his death in Washington, D. C., on April 18, 1932. When William Harris was first elected to the U. S. Senate, he and his wife, Julia Knox Wheeler, daughter of Confederate General Joseph "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, sold the family house to long-time friend Sterling Young who for many years maintained a large pasture to the west of the residence. The property extended beyond (west of) Chestnut Street, which was not opened until the late 1940s.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Between the 1860s and 1890 approximately two dozen residences were constructed within the present-day boundaries of the Northwest Cedartown Historic District, primarily along Cave Spring Street and College Avenue. The remainder of the district was primarily farmland during that period. Cedartown and the surrounding area experienced prolonged economic stagnation following the Civil War, due in part to a heavy dependence on agriculture, but by 1880, considerable recovery was achieved. In 1873, Cedartown's corporate limits were extended out to one mile in every direction from the courthouse and the community was poised for growth. The following year, the Cherokee Iron Company was incorporated in Cedartown and construction of a furnace got underway. Operations began in 1877, and by 1879, Cherokee Iron Company had acquired the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad and extended it to their property in Cedartown. Although this early industrial activity took place outside the boundaries of the Northwest Cedartown Historic District, it did set the stage for further residential development in the area.

In 1887, a group of men formed the Cedartown Land Improvement Company and set about important industrial and residential development in the town, including the area northwest of the commercial district. Charles Adamson, who came to Cedartown from Pennsylvania by way of Alabama, led the individuals behind the venture. Charles Adamson had been a successful businessman in Philadelphia before relocating to the South. He initially settled in Piedmont, Alabama, and acquired six lots, which he re-sold at a profit of some \$3,125.00. He then came to Cedartown and helped establish the Cedartown Land Development Company. Adamson served as manager and vice-president and his brother, Joseph Wright Adamson, arrived in 1890 to serve the company as secretary and treasurer. Their father, Thomas Adamson, arrived in Cedartown in 1893 and took over as treasurer at that point. There were a total of eight Philadelphia directors of the company and five Cedartown directors. The group acquired 1,200 acres of land in and around Cedartown, primarily in the northern, northwestern and western sections of the community. Charles Adamson also played a leadership role in establishment of the Cedartown Cotton Manufacturing Company, which eventually acquired the Paragon Mills and became known as the Cedartown Cotton Company.

An 1891 map indicated as being "Property of the Cedartown Land Improvement Company" shows that the outfit was developing land as far north as Columbia Avenue (including lots fronting Columbia on the north) and Virginia Avenue (including lots on the south side of Virginia). At that time Cave Spring Street was known as Park Avenue, possibly because in 1853 the city of Cedartown purchased the Big Spring and surrounding land for use as a public park. Several cross streets in the Northwest Cedartown Historic District (including Fairmount, Queen and Victoria) as well as some north-south streets (Essex, Spruce, Vine, Walnut) were named by Adamson and former city manager S. S. Evans. H. N. Vandervander, a native of Pennsylvania, named Wissahickon Avenue after Wissahickon Creek in Philadelphia. The 1891 map indicates residential development was intended for the area of Cedartown west of North Furnace and Pine streets, but in fact this became an industrial area over the next two decades with mill workers' housing located further west and southwest. The Cedartown Land Development Company played a key role in the growth of the community during the first several decades of the 20th century, developing much of the land west of Cedar Creek and north of downtown Cedartown.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Another key development in the vicinity of the Northwest Cedartown Historic District was the 1892 construction of the Cedartown public waterworks and electric light plant on the south side of Wissahickon Avenue (see National Register nomination "Cedartown Waterworks, Woman's Club, and Big Spring Park Historic District, Polk County, Georgia").

By the early 1900s, the Josephine Mills, makers of cotton underwear, was in operation on the west side of Pine Street just north of the intersection of Pine Street and Wissahickon Avenue. Josephine Mills was purchased by Charles Adamson and the U. S. Finishing Company (a subsidiary of the Cedartown Cotton Company). By 1923, the mill was known as the Blue Springs Finishing & Dyeing Company and Paper Products Company. Although no mill workers' housing was constructed in the Northwest Cedartown Historic District, there were least a few supervisors' residences built in the district on College Street and Wissahickon Avenue. A mill superintendent for the U. S. Finishing Company lived in the house at 201 North College Street for a time. A textile chemist for Josephine Mills lived in the house at 404 Wissahickon Avenue. A master mechanic for U.S. Finishing Company lived in the house at 109 Cave Spring Street. Most of the housing constructed for workers at Josephine Mills was located west of the historic district, along Cedar and Locust streets to the west and Prior Street to the south. In 1923, the Cedartown Cotton & Export Company cotton mill was operating just outside the historic district southwest of Wissahickon Avenue on the south side of Spring Branch. This mill was acquired by the Goodyear Company in 1925 and became known as Goodyear Clearwater Mill #1 and manufactured cotton goods. Superintendents for the Goodyear mill also lived in the Northwest Cedartown Historic District. The 1927 house located at 140 Walnut Street was built for the mill superintendent, and the houses at 136 and 137 Walnut Street were occupied by other mill officials. For a time, the Goodyear Mill was the largest employer in Polk County and continued to be in operation until 1983. The mill is no longer extant; it was destroyed by fire in 1986.

The new industries in Cedartown brought consistent population growth at the turn of the 19th century and during the first two decades of the 20th century -- from a population of 1,625 in 1890 to 4,053 in 1920. Residential building in Cedartown, including within the Northwest Cedartown Historic District, increased during this time period. Furthermore, Cedartown High School was located on the north side of West Avenue between Bradford and Furnace streets and south of Prior Street, a short distance south of Wissahickon Avenue. Most white, high school-aged children residing in the Northwest Cedartown area attended this school. By 1915, the residential development of the area had not extended further north than Queen Street, except for several houses along Cave Spring Street. Even by 1923, very few houses were constructed west of Chestnut Street or north of Queen Street. Some of the north-south streets in the district (Essex and Spruce, for example) were not opened north of Vine Street by 1923 and in fact would not be opened and developed until the 1940s.

In 1924, an area of land owned by the Peek family was donated to the city of Cedartown in honor of Captain Julius Peek. The land was developed into Peek Forest Park, bounded by North College Street on the west, Jule Peek Avenue on the north and residential development on the east and south. Peek Forest Park today includes a modern swimming pool, tennis courts, and playground equipment. The two rock entrances along College Street date to the 1930s and were built with Works Progress Administration funding.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Similar to counties throughout Georgia, Polk County suffered economic depressions from the boll weevil and the Great Depression during the 1930s. Among the results were further reductions in farm prices and the abandonment of farming by several hundred farm families in Polk County. Some of these people moved to cities in the area, including Cedartown where manufacturing jobs were still to be found. Cedartown's city limits were expanded twice in the 1920s, which partly accounted for population gains, but the jump from 4,053 in 1920 to 8,124 in 1930 and 9,025 in 1940 also had to do with people moving to the town from outlying areas. Cedartown's population growth was much less dramatic during the 1940s, and the total population was 9,470 by 1950.

During the 1930s, the Northwest Cedartown Historic District was home to a variety of white, middle- to upper-middle-class residents. The 1938 city directory indicates that the area was home to attorneys, physicians, overseers at the community's textile mills, several employees at Goodyear Clearwater Mills, a bank president, employees of the Central of Georgia Railroad, teachers, a school principal, the superintendent of Polk County schools, a hardware store owner, a janitor, and a pastor, among others.

Post-war prosperity of the late-1940s and 1950s resulted in an increase in house construction in the Northwest Cedartown Historic District. During this period much of the undeveloped land in the district was subdivided into lots that were sold and built upon. A number of houses in the district, particularly in the northwestern quarter, date from the post-World War II years. Several streets in the district were expanded after the war, including Chestnut Street, Essex Street north of Victoria Avenue and West Fairmount Avenue.

The 1956 *Cedartown City Directory* indicates that residents of the area remained white middle- to upper-middle class including attorneys, physicians, and business owners. The area remains a highly desirable residential area of Cedartown to the present. By the early 1960s, virtually every lot within the district had been built upon and residential development has continued somewhat further to the north and west as well as in other parts of the city. Since the early 1960s, however, relatively little change has been experienced in the Northwest Cedartown Historic District, and the area retains much of its historic character of the period from the late 19th century through the 1960s.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Ayers, Anna, Cedartown resident. Interview by John Kissane, June 2003.

Cherokee Land Improvement Company map of Cedartown, January 1891.

Cedartown City Directories:

1938 published by Eugene Baker, Standard Publishing Company, Cedartown, Georgia

1945 published by Standard Publishing Company and Cedartown Chamber of Commerce

1948 published by Baldwin Directory Company, Inc., Charleston, SC

1956 published by Mullin-Kille Company, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Cedartown Standard. Volume 40, March 4, 1926, and March 11, 1926.

Hamrick, Cathy. Daughter of Billy Barr. Interview by John Kissane, August 2003.

Kissane, John. "Northwest Cedartown Historic District," draft National Register of Historic Places Form, November 24, 2003. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Peek, Julius A., Cedartown resident and grandson of Captain Julius Algernon Peek. Interview by John Kissane, June 2003.

Polk County Historical Society archives. Miscellaneous records.

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Polk County Heritage Committee. The Heritage of Polk County, Georgia, 1851-2000. Waynesville, NC: County Heritage, Inc., 2000.

Polk County Planning Committee and Coosa Valley Regional Development Center. Polk County, Georgia Comprehensive Plan, 1995-2015. December, 1995.

Polk County Tax Records.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (City of Cedartown, Georgia). New York, NY: Sanborn Insurance Company. 1905, 1915, 1923, 1932, 1945.

Sargent, Gordon D. Images of America: Polk County. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 1998.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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
- () Other, Specify Repository:

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 245 acres (acreage estimator).

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A)	16	660488	3766229
B)	16	661149	3765995
C)	16	661164	3764956
D)	16	660269	3764824
E)	16	660239	3765719

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary is indicated on the attached district map drawn with a heavy black line, drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the intact, historic, and contiguous resources associated with the historic residential development northwest of downtown Cedartown.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

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organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
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- () **property owner**
(X) **consultant**
() **regional development center preservation planner**
() **other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Chair, Cedartown Historic Preservation Commission
organization (if applicable) City of Cedartown
mailing address PO Box 65
city or town Cedartown **state** Georgia **zip code** 30125
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Northwest Cedartown Historic District
City or Vicinity: Cedartown
County: Polk
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: February 2004

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 74

1. 500 block of Wissahickon Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
2. 500 block of Wissahickon Avenue; photographer facing southeast.
3. 456 Wissahickon Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
4. 400 block of Wissahickon Avenue; photographer facing southeast.
5. 400 block of Wissahickon Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
6. View of Wissahickon Avenue; photographer facing east.
7. 109 Cave Spring Street; photographer facing northwest.
8. 100 block of College Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
9. First Baptist Church; Wissahickon Avenue; photographer facing north.
10. View of Marshall Street; photographer facing north.
11. 137 Marshall Street; photographer facing north.
12. 100 block of Marshall Street; photographer facing north.
13. 100 block of Marshall Street; photographer facing north.
14. 200 block of Marshall Street; photographer facing north.
15. 224-226 Marshall Street; photographer facing northeast.
16. View of Marshall Street; photographer facing north.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

17. 400 block of Marshall Street; photographer facing north.
18. 100 block of West Girard Avenue; photographer facing east.
19. 502 College Street; photographer facing northeast.
20. 411 College Street; photographer facing northeast.
21. Bridge on College Street; photographer facing southwest.
22. Peek Forest Park entrance, College Street; photographer facing east.
23. View of Peek Forest Park; photographer facing northwest.
24. View of Peek Forest Park; photographer facing west.
25. View of Peek Forest Park, noncontributing pavilion; photographer facing west.
26. View of Peek Forest Park; photographer facing northwest.
27. 600 block of College Street; photographer facing northwest.
28. 600 block of College Street; photographer facing northwest.
29. 200 block of Jule Peek Avenue; photographer facing east.
30. 336 Jule Peek Avenue; photographer facing north.
31. 618 Martha Lane; photographer facing southeast.
32. 315 Columbia Avenue; photographer facing southeast.
33. 300 block of Columbia Avenue; photographer facing west.
34. View of 200 block of West Girard Avenue; photographer facing east.
35. 300 block of West Fairmont Avenue; photographer facing east.
36. 403 College Street; photographer facing northwest.
37. 402 College Street; photographer facing northeast.
38. 307 College Avenue; photographer facing northwest.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

39. 300 block of Victoria Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
40. View of College Street; photographer facing north.
41. 302 and 220 Queen Street; photographer facing northeast.
42. View of intersection of College and Queen streets; photographer facing northeast.
43. 160 College Street; photographer facing east.
44. 155 and 161 College Street; photographer facing northwest.
45. 145 and 147 Essex Street; photographer facing northwest.
46. 100 block of Cave Spring Street; photographer facing northwest.
47. 152 Cave Spring Street; photographer facing northeast.
48. 201 and 209 Cave Spring Street; photographer facing northwest.
49. 512 Vine Street; photographer facing northwest.
50. 216 Cave Spring Street; photographer facing northeast.
51. View of Cave Spring Street; photographer facing north.
52. View of Cave Spring Street; photographer facing north.
53. 503 Cave Spring Street; photographer facing northwest.
54. 600 Cave Spring Street; photographer facing east.
55. View of intersection of Chestnut Street and Virginia Avenue; photographer facing north.
56. View of 400 block of Chestnut Street; photographer facing north.
57. 400 block of West Girard Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
58. 200 block of Chestnut Street; photographer facing north.
59. 200 block of Chestnut Street; photographer facing north.
60. View of Chestnut Street; photographer facing north.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

61. 404 Vine Street; photographer facing east.
62. View of 100 block of Walnut Street; photographer facing north.
63. View of Walnut Street; photographer facing north.
64. 201 Walnut Street; photographer facing north.
65. 144 Walnut Street; photographer facing southeast.
66. View of historically vacant lowland in district; photographer facing northwest.
67. 303 and 305 Walnut Street; photographer facing north.
68. View of 400 block of Walnut Street; photographer facing north.
69. View of 500 block of Spruce Street; photographer facing north.
70. View of West Girard Street at intersection with Spruce Street; photographer facing east.
71. 400 block of Spruce Street; photographer facing north.
72. 300 block of Spruce Street; photographer facing north.
73. 200 block of Spruce Street; photographer facing northeast.
74. View of vacant land outside of district boundary on Spruce Street; photographer facing northwest.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

Northwest Cedartown Historic District, Polk County, Georgia

Attachment 1: representative examples of dates of construction for mid-20th-century houses in the Northwest Cedartown Historic District

1948	228 Jule Peek Avenue
1949	466 Wissahickon Avenue
1949	436 Cave Spring Street
1949	440 Cave Spring Street
1950	522 Spruce Street
1951	516 West Girard Avenue
1951	214 Jule Peek Avenue
1951	513 Spruce Street
1953	437 Walnut Street
1953	443 Cave Spring Street
1953	503 Cave Spring Street
1953	611 Martha Lane
1953	529 Spruce Street
1954	309 Marshall Street
1956	605 West Girard Avenue
1956	300 Columbia Avenue
1956	303 Columbia Avenue
1956	413 Marshall Street
1956	615 Martha Lane
1956	120 Virginia Avenue
1956	124 Virginia Avenue
1956	208 Virginia Avenue
1957	257 Chestnut Street
1957	308 Columbia Avenue
1957	204 Virginia Avenue
1957	216 Virginia Avenue
1958	424 Walnut Street
1958	507 College Street
1958	202 Marshall Street
1959	324 Walnut Street
1959	422 Walnut Street
1959	430 Walnut Street
1959	129 Chestnut Street
1959	254 Chestnut Street
1959	307 College Street
1959	510 College Street
1959	619 College Street
1959	222 Jule Peek Avenue
1959	528 Spruce Street
1959	534 Spruce Street
1960	434 Walnut Street
1960	438 Walnut Street

Source: Polk County, Georgia, Tax Assessor's Office, 2004.

Northwest Cedartown Historic District, Polk County, Georgia

Attachment 1: representative examples of dates of construction for mid-20th-century houses in the Northwest Cedartown Historic District

1960	507 Cave Spring Street
1960	252 Chestnut Street
1960	319 Columbia Avenue
1960	538 Spruce Street
1960	212 Virginia Avenue
1961	320 Spruce Street
1962	609 West Girard Avenue
1963	156 Marshall Street
1970	610 Martha Lane
1971	302 Marshall Street
1972	626 Martha Lane
1975	303 West Fairmont Avenue
1978	408 Virginia Avenue