

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AUG 04 1989

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 Whitlock Avenue Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Whitlock Avenue, between Powder Springs Street and
Hazel Street
city, town Marietta (N/A) vicinity of
county Cobb code GA 067
state Georgia code GA zip code 30064

(N/A) not for publication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:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	116	27
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	116	27

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 15

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.

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Signature of certifying official

7/26/89
Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Deputy 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 Amy Raderman 9/14/89
- () determined eligible for the National Register _____
- () determined not eligible for the National Register _____
- () removed from the National Register _____
- () other, explain: _____
- () see continuation sheet _____

Signature, Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
/secondary structure

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Italianate
Queen Anne
Dutch Colonial
Classic Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman
Greek Revival
Colonial Revival

Materials:

foundation brick
walls brick, stone, wood
roof asphalt shingles
other

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Whitlock Avenue Historic District is a residential historic district centered along a major thoroughfare running east to west on the west side of Marietta, Georgia. Marietta is the county seat of Cobb County, in the Atlanta metropolitan area. The district consists entirely of residential properties from large, former plantation houses and substantial Victorian town houses to smaller, more modest dwellings, and many built on small subdivision lots as the area became more and more subdivided.

The Whitlock Avenue Historic District derives its name from the major, and the oldest, roadway around which the area developed. Whitlock Avenue was originally called Dallas Road, and later Paulding Street, because it connected Marietta, Cobb County's seat of government, with Dallas, Paulding County's seat of government. Between 1890 and 1905 the street was renamed Whitlock Avenue to honor Milledge G. Whitlock, a prominent local businessman best known as the proprietor of the town's premier boarding house during the time Marietta was a resort. Large tracts of land on each side of the street were originally owned by several families such as Brown, Burke, Glover, and McDonald. These tracts have been subdivided over time creating the residential neighborhoods which exist today. While there are several distinct neighborhoods in the area, most are nameless

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other than by their street designation. The area is best described as the Whitlock Avenue Historic District.

The Whitlock Avenue Historic District extends from the commercial area west of downtown Marietta, westward along Whitlock Avenue to just beyond Hazel Street. Other historic properties lie further west than the historic district share the same history of development, they are separated from the proposed district by modern intrusions, both commercial and residential, and thus are not included within this district. To the north, the district is bordered by a city high school and several non-historic properties. South of Whitlock Avenue, the district stops where the houses were constructed after 1941. Part of the proposed district was previously listed on the National Register as part of the Northwest Marietta Historic District. This overlap includes fifteen (15) contributing properties.

The Whitlock Avenue Historic District can generally be described as an area of historic one- and two-story houses varying in size from small working men's houses to antebellum and Victorian mansions. The area developed over a century-and-a-half from several original large tracts of land and working farms to today's residential area. The area's growth was virtually unplanned, so there is no uniform land subdivision pattern. This unplanned growth has resulted in the juxtaposition of the large mansions next to, or at least just down the block from, small houses of the working class, one of the most distinctive characteristics of the area.

While there are many styles and sizes of houses, all share a common set of architectural characteristics which include pitched roofs, brick or horizontal wood siding, porches, and sash windows. Classical elements such as columns and pediments exist but are usually in the context of Victorian style architecture rather than the Greek Revival. Other styles present are Dutch Colonial, Classical Revival, and the Colonial Revival.

The largest houses tend to be located adjoining Whitlock Avenue, while the oldest houses are spread throughout the area because they were once the center of large estates, plantations or working farms. Middle class residents built their houses on the side streets but near Whitlock Avenue. Working class people built their houses farther from Whitlock along Wright Street, Trammell Street and parts of Maxwell Avenue.

The history of the subdivision of the land in the area is visible due to the different time periods of development as well as the economic levels of the inhabitants. Planned subdivisions occurred on a small scale as individual land owners divided their lands and sold off portions of their property by the lot or cut new streets for

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subdivision purposes. The subdivision of the Oakmont estate in 1935 is an excellent example of this combination of planned and piecemeal subdivision. Oakmont itself had originally faced Whitlock Avenue but was remodeled to face a new side street, Oakmont Drive. Oakmont's former front lawn was sold as five lots of varying sizes facing Whitlock Avenue. The backyard was sold in regular lots after McCord Street was cut.

There is a great variety of architecture within the district because dates of construction and house sizes range from antebellum mansions to early 20th century small working class houses. Early antebellum houses, such as the Glover townhouse, Oakmont, the Atkinson-Lawrence House, and Mockingbird Hill were originally built as Greek Revival style mansions complete with columned porticoes. Later, virtually all Greek Revival influence was clothed in Victorian detailing popular after the Civil War. Even some of the outbuildings were remodeled in the Victorian style. A slave house at Oakmont became a music studio and the Glover smokehouse was converted into a doll house.

The post-Civil War era brought new houses to the area, both the few, large Victorian-style mansions as well as the more numerous and smaller medium-sized houses. Examples of larger high style Victorian houses include the Rambo mansion at 282 Whitlock Avenue and Mockingbird Hill at 134 McDonald Street. The more typical medium-sized house is exemplified by 131 McDonald which is complete with wrap around front porch and decorative woodwork.

Smaller houses were built after the turn of the century. Hazel and Wright Streets are lined with these houses which are typified by a small front porch or portico attached to frame houses of simple geometric shape. McCord Street has slightly larger brick houses from the 1930s with screened porches and a gable above the front door, often paired with a tapered chimney.

Landscaping within the district is informal, due to the unplanned growth of the area. The larger antebellum and Victorian houses once had more formal landscaping. Many remnants survive, both on the remaining acreage associated with these properties and on some of the lots cut from the original estates. Trees at least 100 years old shade most of the proposed district. Oaks predominate but massive tulip poplar, pine and magnolia trees are also present. What is said to be the second largest tulip poplar tree in Georgia is located adjacent to the Glover townhouse at 81 Whitlock Avenue. Fifty foot tall magnolias dwarf the Rambo house at 282 Whitlock Avenue and Mockingbird Hill at 134 McDonald Street. Many larger trees have developed a full 360 degree crown and now dominate the yards where they were planted. A large open field or lawn exists beside Oakhurst at the southwest

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corner of the intersection of Whitlock Avenue and Whitlock Drive (Photo 24). Other areas of the district were probably open fields 100 years ago, such as McCord Street and Whitlock Drive (most of which is not within the proposed district).

Remnants of formal gardens with boxwood originally imported from England exist on the grounds of the Glover townhouse on Wright Street. Cuttings of the boxwood were used to start the hedges at the neighboring house. Another property related to the Glover family, Myrtle Hill on Northcutt Street, also has remnants of a formal front drive complete with stone bridge over a stream, even though it is seldom used today. It is likely that Oakmont, Ellwood, Mockingbird Hill and the Trammell House original driveways were similar in character, winding through the trees to approach the main house.

The archaeological potential of the district could be considered extensive due to the several large antebellum farm and plantation complexes which once existed within the area. Each of them would have had, by definition, a number of outbuildings or dependencies from slave houses to privies, wells, smokehouses, etc. within at least part of the remaining property attached to the houses, and certainly on property remaining in the district. None of this has been researched, explored or investigated.

The boundaries of the proposed district encompass a contiguous set of historical properties and contain very few noncontributing properties. Those which are noncontributing are so because they have either sustained major changes to affect their integrity, or fall after the 1939 cut off date for the district. The boundaries were determined after a study of an area larger than is included within the district, based on a classification of all the properties within the study area as historic, non-historic, or intrusive. The boundary was set where the contiguous, contributing historic properties interface with noncontributing, either non-historic or intrusive properties.

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 and government

Period of Significance:

1833-1939

Significant Dates:

N/A

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Reid, Neel
Norrman, Gottried L.

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

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

Statement of Significance

The Whitlock Avenue Historic District is significant in architecture, community planning and development, and politics and government.

The Whitlock Avenue Historic District is significant in architecture because it contains a wide variety of houses reflecting significant architectural styles dating from antebellum times to the mid 1930s. Among the styles found in the district are Greek Revival, Italianate, Classical Revival, Queen Anne, Bungalow/Craftsman, and Dutch Colonial. While many are the work of known architects, two especially ones important are those by Neel Reid (1885-1926), for the Reid House at 96 Whitlock Avenue, and G.L. Norrman, for the Maxwell House at 134 McDonald Street (Photo 10). Other houses are good examples of nineteenth and early twentieth century middle class domestic architecture. Many of the larger and more impressive homes with their accompanying landscaping are some of the finest of their style in Georgia, all reflective of the wealth and significance of early Marietta.

The area is significant in community planning and development because it is a good example of how a part of a city along an early highway can develop into a cohesive neighborhood from a few original plantations. The major street was subdivided first, and then the property behind it. This evolution through continuous subdividing of these lands produced the variegated neighborhood there today. Whitlock Avenue, the main east-west road, remained the central corridor throughout time, but, within a block of this highway, small, quiet residential streets were laid out by subsequent developers. This continued subdivision of estates has created a neighborhood in which the largest and oldest homes sit beside medium sized homes of the middle class, and often the smaller homes of the working class are only a block away. This development and division of the land is a very typical pattern for communities, especially county seats with their major highways, and is found all over Georgia.

The district is significant in politics and government because many of the residents were actively involved in politics and government while they lived here, beginning the first mayor of

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Marietta, and continuing into the early 20th century. Among the other political leaders who lived within the district were two Georgia governors, and numerous state legislators, and judges. Marietta's first Mayor originally owned over half of the land making up the proposed district, while one of the State's governors owned the rest.

National Register Criteria

This district meets National Register Criteria A and C. Under Criteria A, broad patterns of American history, the district exemplifies these patterns because of its development from a rural road, probably an original trail, leading from one frontier settlement to another. As plantations and farms were created facing this road, the neighborhood arose as these early estates were divided and re-divided to create the variegated neighborhood seen today. This settlement pattern along an early road/trail and the subsequent subdivision of historic farmlands is a very typical pattern of development, especially in Georgia. The district also meets this criteria because many early political leaders from both the state and local level lived within this area during their careers. The first Marietta mayor and an early governor were two of the first large landowners. It was subdivisions of their properties which began the district.

The district meets criteria C because of the fine examples of residential architecture. While many of the houses are modest examples of housing, others are high-style, quality products of various architectural styles. Among these are Italianate, Colonial Revival, Classic Revival, Queen Anne, Bungalow/Craftsman, and Dutch Colonial. Many of these houses are accompanied by important landscaping some of it dating back to antebellum times. The styles, while reflecting the trends of the eras in which they were built, also represent the prosperity of the city of Marietta, where all the owners lived and worked. Many antebellum structures, originally Greek Revival in design, were redone in the post war eras to resemble the more popular Victorian styles.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification, if applicable)

1833-1939: Period of earliest development through early 20th century (50 year rule)

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Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

The Whitlock Avenue Historic District evolved from a few antebellum historic farms/plantations which were established along what was then called Dallas Road, the main road leading west out of Marietta. This road connected two county seats, Marietta, seat of Cobb County, and Dallas, seat of Paulding County. Both of these counties had been created after the Cherokee Land and Gold Lottery of 1832 and were being settled during the subsequent Cherokee Indian Removal. Opening for white settlement in 1832-1833, Cobb County was quickly formed and Marietta created as the seat for county government.

Many of the early leaders of Marietta and Cobb were among those who settled along Dallas Road (now Whitlock Avenue). There they built their farms/plantations and the accompanying main houses. The two major antebellum landowners were Governor Charles J. McDonald (1793-1860) who arrived in 1845 after serving two terms as governor, and John Hayward Glover (1816-1895) who also arrived in the late 1840s, and was Marietta's first mayor, donated Glover Park, and operated numerous industries and other businesses. McDonald's house was known as Kennesaw Hall and was north of Dallas Road on the site of what is now Oakmont at 39 Oakmont Drive (Photo 19). The Glover Townhouse (Glover-Blair-Anderson House), which survives at 81 Whitlock Avenue (Photo 3), is south of the road. Most all of the later development of the area derives from these two earliest large landholdings.

Today, the only vestiges of this early settlement pattern are the few antebellum houses and outbuildings which remain, such as the Glover House (c. 1851, remodeled), and the antebellum outbuilding at Oakmont; street names which allude to other antebellum owners whose homes are gone, such as McDonald Street, named for Governor McDonald; and the general pattern of subdivision development into which each of these large antebellum estates/plantations was eventually divided, smaller and smaller development areas which created the historic district.

As Marietta, Cobb County, and the formerly prosperous leaders and plantation owners (or their descendants) in this district tried to recover after the Civil War (1861-1865), the post-Civil War Reconstruction era, lasting officially until 1877, saw many of these large farms subdivided and new houses built on the smaller parcels. Whitlock Avenue became more of a city street extension than the country road it had been.

A number of extant houses remain which were built in the first two decades after the Civil War. On the McDonald property, where the main

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house was burned in 1864, William Audley Couper (1817-1888) of St. Simons Island, Georgia built in 1875 the house known today as Oakmont, now at 39 Oakmont Drive (Photo 19). In 1890 it became the home of Joseph Mackey Brown (1851-1932), son of Georgia's Civil War governor, Joseph E. Brown. The younger Brown was himself twice governor in the early 20th century. On a portion of the old Governor McDonald estate, the governor's descendants, the Robert deT. Lawrence family, built a Victorian styled house at 267 Whitlock Avenue, and two descendants still live in houses built on the property at 233 and 267 Whitlock (Photo 25).

John R. Winters (1824-1902), a mill owner and banker, built the house now known as Ellwood at 76 McDonald Avenue (Photos 12,13) in 1867. Later owners Edgar Pomeroy and E. P. Dobbs (a State Senator) subdivided the estate and placed the name Pomeroy on the map. Ervin Maxwell built the house at 134 McDonald Street (Photo 10) in 1878 upon the ruins of the antebellum Edmonston housesite. Using future Atlanta-based architect G. L. Norrman, he created a house which is still a showplace. Later owned by Dr. Sam D. Rambo, it is known as Mockingbird Hill and anchors the southern boundary of the district. A third major surviving house, built in 1880, was that of Abraham F. Clarke (1814-1888), known as Oakhurst, now at 335 Whitlock Avenue (Photo 24). Five acres still remain with this house.

One of the last political leaders to move to this area, Leander N. Trammell (1830-1900), built his house in 1889, now 55 Trammell Street (Photo 7), in the southeast area of the district.

Some of the properties closer to the city square, such as the Glover-Blair-Anderson House (Photo 3), were renovated and redesigned in the prevailing Victorian styles and thus took on the appearance of Second Empire and other popular styles, forgoing their Greek Revival motifs. Other families subdivided larger homesteads for their younger children, or after the parents' deaths, the parcel was equally divided, giving each one of the children the equivalent of a town lot. New houses, built in the Victorian styles, sprang up, many facing Dallas St., soon to be renamed Whitlock Avenue.

In the late 1890s, certainly by 1900, a "real" subdivision arose along Wright and McDonald Streets. In this case the original land owners took portions of their estates and created a small subdivision of approximately 40 to 50 smaller city lots all facing Wright, McDonald and Pomeroy Streets. The new residents in this area were townsmen who held various white-collar jobs in the city, which was only a short commute from the new subdivision. Lots sales, further subdivision of the land and house building continued in this part of the district until the 1960s.

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In the early Twentieth century the area took on a more and more settled look. Other houses were built in the area due to the continued subdividing of lots and thus created a denser settlement within the few blocks off Whitlock being considered for this district. As part of this process, two other historic acreages were eventually divided. The Leander N. Trammell House, in the southeast corner of the proposed district, rests today at 55 Trammell Street. Earlier in the century it had faced Ella Street (now Trammell Street) at a right angle, but after lots were sold from its former grounds, the house was turned in the 1920s to its present position facing north onto Trammell Street. This rearrangement allowed the street to become a straight one and connect to Wright Street. In 1935, the Oakmont estate, on the north side of Whitlock Avenue, built to replace the antebellum Kennesaw Hall on the original large tract of land, was subdivided, creating the Oakmont subdivision and adding several new streets, with McCord being the northernmost. It was given the maiden name of Mrs. Joseph M. Brown (nee Cora McCord). Period homes from the 1940s were then built along newly-created McCord Street, Cleburne Street, Oakmont Drive, and Winn Street on small town lots. Of these streets, only McCord and Oakmont are within the proposed district.

In the century and a half that Cobb County has been settled, beginning with the original white settlement in the 1830s until the present, the residents of this area have tended to include many of the leaders in both politics and commerce with the county and the city of Marietta. Beginning with Governor Charles J. McDonald, who was a Georgia Supreme Court Justice while living here, whose historic home, though now gone, was one of the major factors in the subdivision of the area, and whose descendants continue to own property in the district, there have been major governmental and civic leaders within the district. There was also the family of Governor Joseph Mackey Brown who lived at Oakmont, and still do, with the surrounding estate now a subdivision.

Many of the citizens who lived within this area served as mayors of Marietta, and in other city offices. Still others were the owners/managers of many of the major commercial firms surrounding the downtown square, from its hotels (where the namesake of the area, Milledge G. Whitlock, first operated a hotel at 57-65 Whitlock Avenue, at the northeast edge of the district) to its banks, retail outlets, restaurants, theater, etc.

The development of this district took place simultaneously with two other historic residential districts in Marietta which have both already been listed on the National Register. The Northwest Marietta Historic District lies to the northwest of downtown mostly along

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Kennesaw Avenue. It also contains houses built from antebellum times to the early 20th century built by residents who were active in the city's political and commercial life. North of downtown Marietta's square is another historic district, the Church Street-Cherokee Street Historic District. This residential district was also the result of many subdivisions of historic, large antebellum estates, and also includes several early 20th century subdivisions. A part of the area included within the Whitlock Avenue Historic District contains the southern tip of the Northwest Marietta Historic District.

Whitlock Avenue Historic District remains today a viable part of Marietta and Cobb County. Its residents, interested in preserving the historic fabric of the neighborhood, have sought historic designation to bring greater community awareness to it. In conjunction with Cobb Landmarks Society, Inc., the county-wide historic preservation society, they have sought historic designation for this area as it faces major challenges in growth and development.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Gauld, Robert G. "Whitlock Avenue Historic District." Historic Property Information Form, December 7, 1987. On file at the Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

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

- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- () 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):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 82 acres

UTM References

- A) Zone 16 Easting 725900 Northing 3759930
- B) Zone 16 Easting 724910 Northing 2759130
- C) Zone 16 Easting 726440 Northing 3758680

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is marked to scale on the enclosed tax map and is roughly the area along Whitlock Avenue between Wright and Hazel Streets, north along Oakmont Drive and McLord Street, and south along Whitlock Drive, Northcutt Street, McDonald Street, Wright Street and east on Trammell Street.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes all the remaining historic properties fronting Whitlock Avenue within the proposed area and south and north until they touch modern housing, major roads, or other non-historic and intrusive resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian
organization Historic Preservation Section, 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** July 12, 1989

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PHOTOGRAPHS
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WHITLOCK AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative filed with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date photographed: October, 1988

Description:

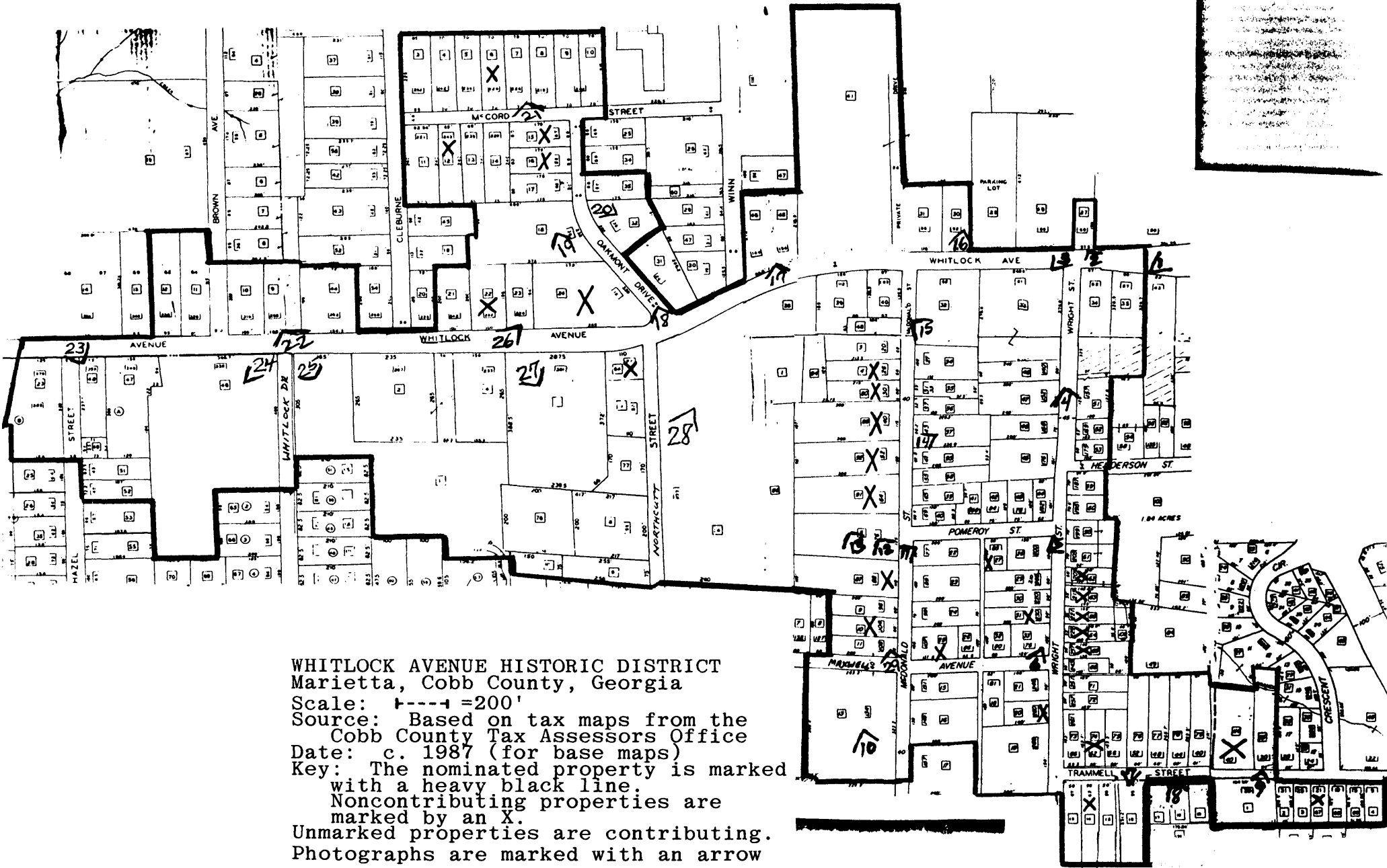
- 1 of 29: 57 and 65 Whitlock Avenue; photographer facing southwest.
- 2 of 29: 60 Whitlock Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
- 3 of 29: 81 Whitlock Avenue (Glover-Blair-Anderson House); photographer facing southwest.
- 4 of 29 North end of Wright Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 5 of 29: Southwest corner of Pomeroy St. and Wright St.; photographer facing southwest.
- 6 of 29: Northwest corner of Maxwell Avenue and Wright Street intersection; photographer facing northeast.
- 7 of 29: Leander N. Trammell House, 55 Trammell St.; photographer facing southwest.
- 8 of 29: 56 and 52 Trammell St.; photographer facing northwest.
- 9 of 29: 30 Trammell St.; photographer facing northeast.
- 10 of 29: Mockingbird Hill, 134 McDonald St.; photographer facing northwest.
- 11 of 29: Southeast corner of intersection of Pomeroy St. and McDonald St.; photographer facing northeast.
- 12 of 29: Entrance to Ellwood, 76 McDonald St.; photographer facing northwest.

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- 13 of 29: Ellwood, 76 McDonald St.; photographer facing northwest.
- 14 of 29: 43 McDonald St.; photographer facing northeast.
- 15 of 29: West side of McDonald St., near intersection with Whitlock Ave.; photographer facing northwest.
- 16 of 29: 92 Whitlock Ave.; photographer facing north.
- 17 of 29: 134 Whitlock Ave.; photographer facing northwest.
- 18 of 29: Oakmont Drive; photographer facing northwest.
- 19 of 29: Oakmont (house); photographer facing northwest.
- 20 of 29: 38 Oakmont Dr.; photographer facing southeast.
- 21 of 29: 234, 228, 220 McCord St.; photographer facing northwest.
- 22 of 29: 310, 298 Whitlock Ave.; photographer facing northwest.
- 23 of 29: 359 Whitlock Ave. (stairs lead to Whitlock); photographer facing south.
- 24 of 29: Oakhurst, 335 Whitlock Ave.; photographer facing southwest.
- 25 of 29: House at southeast corner of Whitlock Avenue and Whitlock Dr.; photographer facing southeast.
- 26 of 29: 232 Whitlock Ave.; photographer facing northeast.
- 27 of 29: 201 Whitlock Ave.; photographer facing southeast.
- 28 of 29: Glover property, southeast corner of Whitlock Avenue and Northcutt St.; photographer facing northeast.
- 29 of 29: Northwest corner of Maxwell Avenue and McDonald St.; photographer facing north.



WHITLOCK AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia

Scale: 1" = 200'

Source: Based on tax maps from the
 Cobb County Tax Assessors Office

Date: c. 1987 (for base maps)

Key: The nominated property is marked
 with a heavy black line.
 Noncontributing properties are
 marked by an X.

Unmarked properties are contributing.
 Photographs are marked with an arrow
 and a number

North: ↑