

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 Cavender's Store
other names/site number Edwards' Store, The Brick

2. Location

street & number southwest corner GA 201 and GA 136
city, town Villanow (N/A) vicinity of
county Walker code GA 295
state Georgia code GA zip code 30728

(N/A) not for publication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	1	0
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	1	0

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

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

1/27/92
Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon
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

Carved Skull 3-20-92

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:

COMMERCE/TRADE/department store

Current Functions:

COMMERCE/TRADE/department store

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

No Style

Materials:

foundation	stone
walls	brick
roof	metal
other	n/a

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Cavender's Store is located as the focal point of the intersection of two state highways in the crossroads community of Villanow, ten miles east/southeast of the county seat of LaFayette, Georgia, in the northwesternmost part of the state. The store is a one-story front-gabled, brick commercial structure built in the mid-19th century. It is made of hand-made bricks on a rock foundation. The brick walls are 18" thick. The bricks are laid in American bond with iron tie rods from front to rear.

The interior consists of one large room and several smaller ones on the main floor with separate stairs leading to the cellar and to the upper level. The building was designed to be a general store and has original shelves built in to the walls. Some of these shelves retain the "shadow" of the U.S. Post Office boxes once there. An original mantel dating from the 1840s-1850s was recently discovered on the east wall, hidden by shelving. There is a mid-level at the rear of the store and a dug cellar with well inside. The walls of the main floor are wood and plaster, using cut nails and rough-cut lumber. Floors and ceilings are wood and are fine examples of plain craftsmanship. The front doors are 3 feet, 7 inches wide. There are also plaster walls. The second floor/mid-level has beaded wood side walls and a coved ceiling with brick end walls. The cellar is of brick with a dirt and concrete floor. The second floor door lock consists of an iron peg secured by a pin. The first floor door key is a folding key.

The store has a stone and brick foundation. The brick is corbeled for about two feet at floor joists in the cellar where the walls are 18" thick.

The grounds of the store are greatly reduced today, due to highway widening. There are no extant outbuildings, although in earlier days

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there was a school behind the store and an outhouse. Other outbuildings that once existed and whose sites are supposedly on the property include the blacksmith shop and the livery stable. The area around the store is rural with rolling hills. Native American and Civil War-era artifacts have been recovered in the vicinity.

Changes to the property include the removal/loss of all outbuildings. There was an addition to the store in the 1950s for living quarters and the midlevel portion of the store was converted to bedrooms. The second floor is part of the living quarters. Another major change was the reduction of the lot associated with the store due to highway construction.

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
COMMERCE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance:

c.1840-1941

Significant Dates:

c.1840

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

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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)

Cavender's Store is believed to be the oldest, free-standing country store remaining in Georgia. It is significant in architecture because it is an excellent example of the traditional or rural country store, which was generally a free-standing structure, rectangular in plan, one-story high, with a gable roof, containing one major interior space for storage and display of goods. It was designed to house built-in shelves and other features needed for such a store. Its style suggests Greek Revival influence in its front end gable facade facing the major road. It retains many original features, of special note being the iron tie rods, and an original mantel. It is a great example of the very rare use of brick for a rural general store in Georgia, and that is obviously one of the reasons it has survived. It is one of the few surviving brick structures in the county from the antebellum period. The store is also significant in commerce because it was built to be a general store and served in that capacity ever since, even past the historic period, for a century and a half. The store provided food and other essentials for a rural community that became the town of Villanow. The U.S. Post Office was often housed within the store for many decades. As the general store, this building served all needs of its constituents from life to death, since the owners also sold coffins. The building is also significant in community development because by being built at the intersection of two rural roads, it was the focal point for the formation of the community later known as Villanow. This type of "crossroads" community is one of sixteen identified types of historic communities in Georgia, and in it the country store was always a community landmark building. This store was a community meeting place, where court was sometimes held, and served as the Odd Fellows Lodge for awhile. While many other structures in the community have come and gone, this early focal point remains as a symbol of the type of building around which many rural Georgia communities were formed.

National Register Criteria

Cavender's Store meets National Register Criterion A because, as a general store, it has been in the main stream for over a century and a half (one hundred years of which was within the historic period) of events associated with the broad patterns of American history. As a general store, it was the focal point of the small community of Villanow. Over the years it served as a U.S. Post Office, a community meeting place, both formally and informally, was the site of a Justice of the Peace Court, an Odd Fellows' Meeting place, as well as

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witnessing the advance of troops headed from Chattanooga to Atlanta during the last years of the Civil War, 1863-1865. This building epitomizes the country store as discussed in Thomas D. Clark's Pills, Petticoats and Plows: The Southern Country Store (1944). While he concentrates on stores established after the Civil War, this pre-existing store certainly flourished even more in the later era when added to its normal usefulness to the community were the scores of drummers and other methods of advertising to get people to come to the store for their every needs, from birth to death, since they also sold coffins, as they did here. This store served as a news center, as it still does.

The store also meets National Register Criterion C because it embodies distinct characteristics of a type, method of construction, workmanship, etc. In its overall design, it is the "classic" country store in Georgia. Its brick construction is of primary importance because of the scarcity of buildings constructed of this material in this part of the state and from the antebellum period. A brick building built within a few years of the area's opening for settlement would symbolize stability and security and obviously is the reason the store is still extant today. The brick was locally-made and the structure is held more firmly together with iron tie rods. The interior features of the store include original store shelves, some even retaining the shadow of the post office boxes. All of these features indicate the fine workmanship that went in to this community structure. Because of its sturdy construction, compared to many more like it which were frame, it has managed to survive, and is considered the oldest free-standing country store known to survive in Georgia.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification, if applicable)

The period of significance runs from the approximate construction date of the store (1840) to the end of the historic period (1941) because the structure has continued to be used as a store up until the present era.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if applicable)

N/A

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Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

(This historical narrative was provided by Ms. Beth Martin, who is the mother of Mrs. Ebeth Edwards, one of the owners of this store. She provided this as part of the National Register documentation of the property. The only additions are the bracketed material.)

As with so many very old buildings, specific information as to who built the store and when is not available. However, it is believed to have been in operation at least by 1840. The Walker County Georgia Heritage (afterwards WCGH), a county history which includes family histories and other information, states the following in the section about Lucinda Brock: "The general store, where her father was Postmaster, still stands having been built 150 years ago with brick made in the yard behind the store." (WCGH, p. 103) Lucinda Brock's father, Roland Kinsey, was appointed Postmaster in Sunset, a former name for Villanow, on October 16, 1840 and remained in the position until March 18, 1843. The only building that can fit the description given is the nominated store. A diligent search of the Site Location Files (for U.S. Post Offices) at the National Archives in Washington has been made, but did not establish the exact site and we must rely on oral history. On the basis of this evidence, it is felt that the building was built no later than 1840 and probably some years earlier. [The recent rediscovery of a mantel dating from the period 1840s-1850s behind shelving on the front (east) wall of the store would also confirm this date.]

J.W. Clements, a son of Dr. Adam Clements, wrote about his childhood in and around Villanow. He was born in 1841, began the study of medicine in 1858, and joined the Confederate Army in 1861. As a teenager, he "...built a house between the Jim Miller place and the Store...." He makes a mention, elsewhere, of "Underwood's store." William D. Underwood was postmaster from 1853 until 1856 and may have run the store at that time. Micajah Pope may have had the store during the Civil War. In a letter to his son, dated Dec. 16, 1865, he wrote that the Yankees, who had been in Villanow in May of 1864, had "...burnt the houses at Villanow [and] tore up my store..." (WCGH p.7). Again, our proof is tenuous; if the Yankees only "tore up my store," it stands to reason that the store would not burn because it was a brick structure.

Stephen Dennis (a descendant of another owner) says that the interior of the store shows evidence of "hasty repair work being done at about this time."

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JOSEPH WARREN CAVENDER

Joseph Warren Cavender was born in 1845, the son of George Washington Cavender of Walker County, Georgia. He served in the Confederate Army and married Martha Almina (Mattie) Clements, daughter of Dr. Adam Clements, on Dec. 10, 1868. The 1870 Census lists Mr. Cavender as a merchant selling retail dry goods. He was 26 years of age at that time with real property valued at \$1750 and personal property valued at \$2500. His brother-in-law, John A. Clements, is also listed as a 26 year old merchant. The were counted with the family of Dr. Adam Clements, the father of John Clements and Martha A. Cavender.

Martha and J. W. Cavender had five children and lived in Villanow, where he ran the country store. Martha died in 1872 and J.W. married again on December 25, 1892. His second wife was a widow with one son. Her name was Clemmie Chambers. Clemmie Chambers Cavender apparently died sometime after 1910 (when his daughter Clemmie married), but before Mr. Cavender died in 1919. (She is not listed as a survivor in his obituary.) Apparently, the Cavenders moved to Chattanooga sometime around 1900. He was Mayor of Villanow in 1893 and had been postmaster 1872-1873 and 1886-1897. The Walker County Messenger (afterwards WCM) of March 12, 1903, identifies him as being from Chattanooga. J.W. Cavender had many business interests. He owned property in Walker and Whitfield counties, as well as Chattanooga. He was instrumental in organizing the Walker County Bank in LaFayette in 1913 and served as its first president (WCGH, p. 435). Mr. Cavender is also listed as Vice-President of the Bank of Chickamauga in 1910 (WCGH, p. 442).

The following obituary appeared in the Walker County Messenger on July 18, 1919:

Joseph W. Cavender died Monday morning at an Atlanta sanitarium. For several years, he had been in declining health and the past few months it was felt that he could not live very much longer. A few weeks ago he was taken to the Atlanta Hospital and for a day or two rallied and was thought to be improving, but a little later he began to fail and grow weaker, death resulting Monday morning. At the time of his death, Mr. Cavender was 74 years of age and is survived by one son, Judson Cavender, of Villanow, and four daughters... all of Chattanooga. Mr. Cavender married the only sister of the late honorable Judson C. Clements, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but she preceded him to the grave several years ago. He was president of the Walker County Bank and had large property holdings in Chattanooga, Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Chattooga County, and this county and was regarded as one of the leading business men in this section of the State. He was a Confederate veteran ... The body

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was brought to LaFayette Tuesday and carried to the old home at Villanow. Funeral services were held from the Macedonia Baptist Church...

Cavender owned the store until his death in 1919, and had several partners. James Harvey Shahan stayed with him the longest. Their partnership was dissolved in 1903, when Shahan moved to Oklahoma.

During the Cavender-Shahan partnership several letterheads survive giving us an idea of the types of goods sold. A few of these read: "Cavender & Shahan: Staple and Fancy Groceries, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, and Gents' Furnishings. ; Cavender & Shahan dealers in Dry Goods, notions, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, and fancy and family groceries". Another adds the by-line "highest price paid for cotton".

JAMES HARVEY SHAHAN

James Harvey Shahan was born Feb. 14, 1868 in Villanow, Georgia, the son of James Alexander and Martha Jane Keown Shahan. He married Mary Delilah Puryear on Dec. 14, 1890. After Mary's death, he married Mrs. Lou Liles Lawrence. James Harvey died Dec. 20, 1949 in Okemah, Oklahoma, and is buried at Forest Lawn Cemetery, Oklahoma City. His brother married a sister of Joseph Warren Cavender.

Harvey Shahan and J. W. Cavender were partners in the store called Cavender and Shahan, in Villanow, for a number of years. It appears that Shahan had total responsibility for running the business for at least a part of the time. For example, an item in the Walker County Messenger (WCM), December 2, 1897, says the following: "Mr. Cavender and Shahan have done a mercantile business at this place [Villanow] amounting to over \$25,000 and as soon as the cotton selling season opened there, Mr. Shahan who has had the entire management of the business, began buying cotton....Harvey Shahan can go over more ground and do more business in a given time that a score of one horse merchants....Saturday was a busy day here, the Mill was kept going all day and Mr. Harvey Shahan was kept crowded in his store from early till late."

The following notice appeared in the WCM of April 2, 1903: "Dissolution Notice: The firm of Cavender and Shahan (Composed of J.W. Cavender and J.H. Shahan) have this day dissolved by mutual consent and the business will be continued by J.W. Cavender." This was due to the fact that Mr. Shahan moved to Oklahoma earlier that year and took his family with him.

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James Harvey Shahan appears to have remained in Oklahoma until his death in 1949.

After Cavender's death in 1919, the store, fixtures, and merchandise were auctioned off. The store and five acres of land brought \$14,675 and was bought by a group of local men: Roy Morgan, Claude Clements, Dr. J. A. Shields, M. Gordon Keown, J. C. Phillips, and Otto Morgan. In 1925, Claude Clements sold his one-sixth of the shares to Otto Morgan; in 1940, J.C. Phillips sold his one-sixth to Roy Morgan and Roy Morgan sold his two-sixths to his heirs (Otto Morgan signed the deed). During these years, Roy Morgan ran the store part of the time, and Tom Cantrell, Basil Corey, and Ben White each ran it for a time for the Morgans. Apparently, neither Cantrell, Corey, nor White ever owned it. Ottis Poarch bought the store from the Morgans in 1942 and ran it for twenty-nine years. Poarch added to the living quarters and probably installed indoor plumbing. He had a rolling store. Ed Sweatman ran the rolling store for many years and then Mitchell Manning ran it for a few years. Poarch kept beagle dogs and hunted rabbits with them. He also kept bees and set up the "honey room" that the present owner, Rodney Edwards, still uses.

On Oct. 21, 1971, O.H. (Doc) Penland bought the store from Ottis Poarch. Doc Penland was born June 30, 1920. He held several jobs before he bought the store in Villanow. For fifteen years he worked for the Chattanooga News Free Press, carrying papers from Chattanooga to dealers in Summerville, Georgia for distribution. He worked at one time for Penn's Bakery in Chattanooga and at another time for Texaco in LaFayette, Georgia. Mr. Penland is a veteran of World War II.

He ran the store for almost sixteen years. He says that since that time he has been a gentleman farmer. During his ownership, he put a new roof on the store (no one had used part of the living quarters for some years and the roof had been leaking for some time) and airconditioned it.

Mr. Penland sold the store on Sept. 1, 1987, to the present owners, Ebeth and Rodney Edwards. They have further modernized the store, installing electronic record-keeping equipment and a feed store. Rodney also keeps bees and sells the honey. They are working very hard to save the property from probable destruction aimed at making way for a four-lane highway.

COMMUNITY AND STORE

Cavender's Store & Villanow are located in Walker County which was organized in 1833 out of land that was originally part of Cherokee Indian land and was briefly Cherokee County the initial county

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established by and distributed through the Land Lotteries of 1832. While the lottery allocated former Indian land, the Indians did not actually completely leave the area until the Trail of Tears in 1838.

Many of the early settlers were from the Carolinas as well as other counties in the state of Georgia.

In its early years, Villanow (also known also as Sunset and East Armuchee) was a prosperous community. Villanow is located at the crossroads of Highway 201 (Chickamauga Path) and Highway 136 (which runs east and west to LaFayette and Calhoun), both of which were original Indian trails, and one the main path south into Georgia.

Villanow sits in a valley with various ridges surrounding it, notably Johns Mountain to the east and Dick's Ridge to the west. The area was settled by farmers, and later mining of ore from the area mountains was part of the economy of the region.

There are two stories about how the town got its name. One says that when a post office was to be established in 1844 (the earlier post office was a special one) the mother of Capt. J.Y. Woods said, "It is no longer a Hamlet but now a village." The name Villanow was give to the former hamlet. (WCGH, p. 37). Another version says that the town was named for a village in Thaddeus of Warsaw, a popular novel of the early 1800s. [This book by British author Jane Porter (1776-1850) was first published in 1803, and is still in print.] There is a marker in Villanow with this information on it.

Villanow was a farming community. It had cotton gins, a blacksmith, a doctor, a general store, churches, a post office, and later a school. [The Vallanow Academy was incorporated by the Georgia Legislature during the 1853-1854 session.] In the early years, the population was around 300.

During the Civil War, Villanow was on the path Union General W. T. Sherman took from Dalton and Tunnel Hill to Resaca and points south toward Atlanta. Unproven tradition says that Union General James McPherson headquartered at the store during his time at Villanow. He definitely was in Villanow, however, arriving May 8, 1864 and leaving that day or the next for Snake Creek Gap. (War of the Rebellion, vol. XXXVIII, pt. IV, pp. 61, 77, 79). Micajah Pope recorded some of the damage that was done, indicating that Villanow suffered from Sherman's "scorched earth" policy: all animals, grain, fodder, etc., were taken or destroyed.

General Garrard, a cavalry officer, stabled his horses at Villanow, also, briefly. There was no battle in Villanow; apparently it was convenient place for the troops to gather before they went south.

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There was a post office in Villanow most of the time from 1840 till 1934. According to the Location Site Files at the National Archives in Washington, the office changed location several times after 1898, sometimes being in the store and sometimes being elsewhere. A letter written to Rodney Edwards in 1988 by Roy E. Roper, who lived near Villanow from 1924 until 1934, gives the following information: "The post office used to be in the righthand back corner of your store when Mr. Cantrell had it. Later, a store was built behind your location and the post office was moved into it and Mr. Ewing M. Reed...ran it." (Ewing Reed was Postmaster from Apr. 18, 1922 until the office was discontinued July 31, 1934.) The first post office was there and it was the site of the post office at intervals for many years. Often the postmaster was connected with the store. The ones I am sure of were Roland Kinsey, 1840-1843; Joseph W. Cavender, 1872-1873 and 1886-1897; John A. Clements, 1875-1886; and James H. Shahan, 1897-1903.

The 1870 Census lists J. W. Cavender as a merchant - Dry Goods Store with real estate valued at \$1750 and a personal value of \$2500. Cavender and his wife, Martha were residing with Adam Clements, his wife's father.

The 1881 Gazetteer of Georgia records Villanow as having a population of 100 and a postmaster (J. A. Clements) and a general store (J. W. Cavender); at least two cotton gins; two physicians; a harness and saddle establishment; a Notary Public; and a shop that sold watches, clocks, and jewelry. The Walker County Messenger, Nov. 3, 1892, reports the closing exercises of Villanow High School.

In 1893, the trustees of Villanow school were searching for a teacher (WCM, Mar. 23, 1893). The Villanow High School appears to have been in existence for several years. A mention is made in the Walker County Messenger of July 24, 1902: "Villanow High School is progressing very nicelyIt opened up with about fifty pupils Monday morning." In addition to the high school, there were a number of one-teacher schools open in the area for a few months at a time.

By 1904, Villanow was the center for two rural mail routes (WCM, June 8, 1904). On Sept. 30, 1904, announcement was made of a new I.O.O.F. Lodge at Villanow (WCM, Sept. 30, 1904). Singing classes were announced periodically and always well attended.

Villanow gives the appearance of having been a prosperous little town with several businesses and other services available. As time went on, the same thing happened to Villanow that happened to many towns like it as the twentieth century progressed. With no industry other than farming and not being on river or railroad, it gradually became smaller. The schools were consolidated, the post office was

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closed, many young people moved away. Today, Villanow is a rural village at a crossroads with two stores and filling stations, several nearby churches, and a number of farmers. A nearby camping area provides a few tourists who shop in the community, and life moves along at a leisurely pace.

The nominated brick store, known at one time as "The Brick" and for many years as "Cavender's Store" or "Cavender and Shahan" has been an integral part of the life of the community.

The General store in Villanow is mentioned in the Walker County Messenger, April 6, 1893. Mr. J. W. Cavender was mayor of Villanow and carried whatever people needed "from paper and pins to a grist mill." March 2, 1899 an ad appeared, "Cavender and Shahan of Villanow can supply you with a coffin or casket when in need of one."

Court was held at the store for some years. J. P. Court was held on the front porch of the store until J. P. Courts were replaced. W.J. Love was Justice of the Peace for several years and then E.F. Bowman. A ledger with records for 1891-1903 is in existence. The records show that Cavender and Shahan apparently lent money to various individuals; several of the suits are Cavender and Shahan versus someone who had not paid a note that was due.

Several different people were a part of Cavender and Shahan during those years: J. Love acted as agent for Cavender and shahan in one case. (If that is Jasper Love, we have another postmaster; Jasper Love was postmaster 1873-1875 and 1903-1907.) Another case involved L. Price of the firm of Price, Cavender, and Shahan. Still another case, in 1891, is listed as Cavender and Shahan with Shahan marked out and Copeland substituted, so the plaintiff was Cavender and Copeland. Cavender was apparently a shrewd business man; he either won his cases or they were withdrawn.

In addition to court, the Odd Fellows met each week at the store when they were organized in 1904. To this day, the store is the gathering spot for many of the local citizens. There is a bench in front of the store that nearly always has two or three elderly men sitting there swapping stories. They consider those sessions an important part of their daily routine.

Other businesses that have been associated with the store at various times include a blacksmith shop, a cotton gin, a grist mill, and at least two post office buildings. When there was a need and no other business to handle it, Cavender apparently took care of it. He even sold coffins at one time, a very common practice at the time and expected of all general stores. A coffin cost \$6.00.

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Cavender also bought produce from local farmers. A note stuck in the Court book noted that corn was \$0.80 per bushel in 1891; peaches were \$0.35 per bushel in 1912.

The Edwards do not sell coffins, but it is very seldom that someone asks for something that they do not stock. It appears that this store has always been what it is today; a true general country store that sells whatever the people need.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Edwards, Rodney and Ebeth. "Cavender's Store." **Historic Property Information Form**, May 30, 1990. (with supplemental material supplied by Mrs. Beth Martin, July, 1991) On file at the Office of Historic Preservation, 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 1.2 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 672710 Northing 3838260

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is that marked on the enclosed map based on an interim plat. The measurements are 10 feet north of the north brick wall of the store; 25 feet east of the east brick wall of the store; 25 feet west of the west brick wall of the store; and 40 feet south of the south brick wall of the store. This includes the brick store, the shed porch, the addition, and a small piece of land.

Boundary Justification

This is an interim boundary for the nominated property. Legal property lines are currently in dispute and are being resolved under court order. When final legal boundaries fixed, the National Register boundary may be revised to reflect more of the historic property associated with the store. In the meantime, this interim boundary will allow for nomination of the store. It includes the brick store, front porch, addition, and a small piece of the historic setting whose ownership is undisputed.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr.
organization Office of Historic Preservation, 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** January 23, 1992

(HPS form version 11-02-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Photographs

Name of Property: Cavender's Store
City or Vicinity: LaFayette vicinity
County: Walker
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: September 1991

Description of Photograph(s):

1 of 9: Front (East) and North side facades. Photographer facing southwest.

2 of 9: Front (east) facade. Photographer facing west.

3 of 9: Front (east) facade with 1950s addition on the left (south) side. Photographer facing northwest.

4 of 9: North side with turn lane in foreground. Photographer facing south.

5 of 9: Rear (west) facade and south side with modern 1950s addition. Photographer facing northeast.

6 of 9: Interior, first floor, showing original store shelving with shadow of post office boxes at back of middle shelf. Photographer facing north.

7 of 9: Interior, first floor, shelving and door, historic c. 1840s-1850s mantel lies beneath shelving in foreground. Photographer facing northeast.

8 of 9: Interior, first floor. Photographer facing east.

9 of 9: Interior, second floor living quarters. Photographer facing west.



R/W

R/W

EDGE OLD PVM'T

EDGE PVM'T

S 85°25'38" E 357.7 (TOTAL)
3/4" REBAR SET

S 85°25'38" E

EDGE TURNING PLANE 149.05

ASPHALT

PARKING

GAS PUMPS

BRICK STORE

SHED ROOF

PARKING

PAINT STRIPE

TORRE

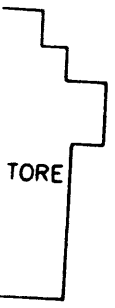
BOUNDARY MAP

Cavender's Store
 Villanow, Walker County, Georgia
 Scale: 1" = 30'
 Source: Based on plat by Patterson and Dewar
 Date: 1991
 Key: The boundary is that line marked at
 certain distances from the historic store.

N 06°21'04" E 260.97

76°03" W 306.34
ALONG CENTERLINE
ROAD

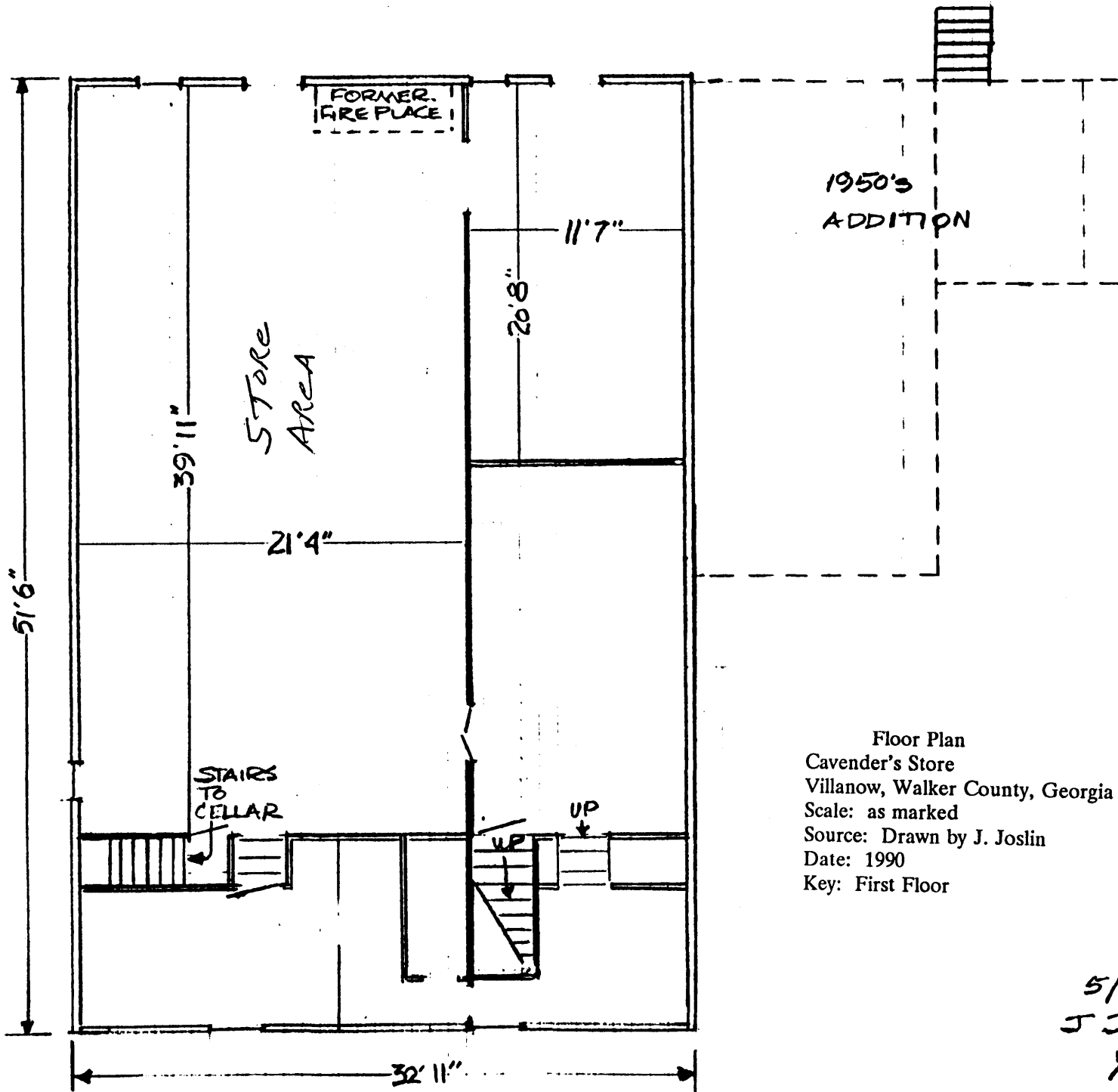
N 16°00' E 27.30



FEB 11 1992

FIRST FLOOR

N



Floor Plan
 Cavender's Store
 Villanow, Walker County, Georgia
 Scale: as marked
 Source: Drawn by J. Joslin
 Date: 1990
 Key: First Floor

10' STORE
 10W. GA.
 5/30/90
 J JOSLIN
 1/8" = 1'