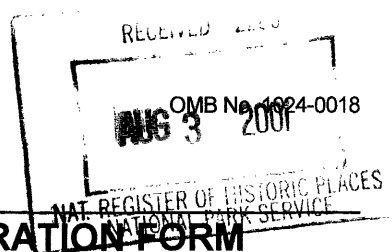


974



# 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 Porterdale Historic District  
other names/site number N/A

## 2. Location

street & number Roughly the city limits of Porterdale north of Elm Street  
city, town Porterdale (n/a) vicinity of  
county Newton code GA217  
state Georgia code GA zip code 30070

(n/a) not for publication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	496	37
sites	0	0
structures	8	0
objects	0	1
total	504	37

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of previous listing:

Name of related multiple property listing:

**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.

Richard Coxes 7-20-01  
Signature of certifying official Date

for W. Ray Luce, Division Director and  
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 Entered in the National Register 9/17/01
  - determined eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_
  - determined not eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_
  - removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_
  - other, explain: \_\_\_\_\_
  - see continuation sheet \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Keeper of the National Register Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

Industry/Processing/Extraction: manufacturing facility, industrial storage, energy facility

Domestic: single dwelling, apartment building

Commerce/Trade: department store, business

Education: school

Religion: religious facility

Recreation and Culture: auditorium, sports facility

Healthcare: hospital

Transportation: rail-related

### Current Functions:

Industry/Processing/Extraction: manufacturing facility, industrial storage, energy facility

Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling, apartment building

Religion: religious facility

Recreation and Culture: auditorium, sports facility

Transportation: rail-related

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals: Colonial Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Tudor Revival

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Other: saddlebag house, gabled-ell cottage

### Materials:

**foundation** brick and concrete

**walls** brick

wood: weatherboard

**roof** asphalt shingles

**other** n/a

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Porterdale Historic District, located along the Yellow River in central Newton County, consists of three mill complexes and the surrounding mill village. The varied topography of the area includes the flood plain associated with the Yellow River and the hills on which the mill village is situated. The oldest section of the mill village is located south of the Yellow River, though most of the village was built on the hills north of the river. Historic church steeples, smoke stacks, and water towers define the Porterdale skyline. Broad Street (State Route 81) is the only major thoroughfare that passes through Porterdale, which is located adjacent to the city limits of Covington, the Newton County seat of government.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 7--Description

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This historic district developed as the capacity of the mill operations increased. Mill houses were built by the mill as they were needed. The oldest part of the mill village is located south of the Yellow River. The largest section of the mill village, known as the Village, is located on the north bank of the river. Later, smaller developments of mill houses were built north along Broad Street, including Newtown and the African-American neighborhood called Rose Hill. The plan of streets is irregular and follows hilly topography. Some streets are set parallel to others and some meet at right angles but this does not represent a grid-iron plan, another common plan for mill villages in Georgia.

The three mill complexes form prominent visual landmarks in Porterdale. The oldest mills are located along the Yellow River. The Porterdale Mill, built on the north bank in 1899, is a massive, three-story brick building that stretches approximately 800 feet along the Yellow River (photos 3-8). The mill features segmentally arched window openings divided by brick pilasters. A four-story tower rises from the middle section of the mill. The different sections of the mill feature open plans with interior space divided only by the grid of wood posts that support each floor. Integral to its operation is the 125-foot stone dam that spans the river and draws water into the intake and turbines (photo 3). The powerhouse, located at the west end of the mill, was built in 1927 (photos 7 and 8). The cube-shaped building with tall round-arched windows contains two generators that were powered by turbines below its foundations. The Porterdale Mill complex also includes a large, two-story brick warehouse to the north that is connected to the mill by an enclosed pedestrian bridge. A five-bay, brick-and-frame cotton warehouse is located north of the mill fronting State Route 81 (photo 6).

The Welaunee Mill on the opposite shore of the Yellow River was built in c.1920 (photo 1). It is also a brick mill with continuous rows of segmental-arched windows. A three-story tower rises above the two-story mill building. The Welaunee Mill is located on the site of the Phillips mill, which was the first mill built in Porterdale. On a rise south of the mill is located the house of Oliver S. Porter (photo 2). Built in 1871, the Porter house is a two-story, frame I-house with a porch that spans the main façade. Numerous additions have been added to the sides and rear.

Above the river in the center of town is the Osprey Mill, built in 1916 (photos 35-36). It is the largest mill, covering two square blocks. It is also built of brick with segmentally arched windows. Osprey Mill also includes large secondary buildings, such as storage buildings, warehouses, and shops, and powerhouses (photos 37 and 41).

Mill houses in Porterdale were built between the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and 1935. The houses were constructed close to one another with small yards and consistent setbacks. Nearly all of the approximately 500 mill houses were framed with wood and set on brick piers. These houses were mostly saddlebag, gabled-ell, and bungalow house types. Many were built as duplexes but have since been converted to single-family occupancy.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 7--Description

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The area south of the river, initially called Cedar Shoals, is the oldest section of the mill village (photos 15-23). The houses in this area are clustered on narrow streets and are smaller than other houses in the town (photos 22 and 23). Later bungalows on Elm and South Broad streets appear like those built north of the river (photos 17 and 19). The Rock House, a central-hall-plan house, was built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. It is the only stone house in Porterdale and is believed to be the oldest house in the historic district (photo 22, third house from left). The oldest houses in this section were built between 1850 and 1870. This section also contained the boarding house, or King Hotel, built in 1894, which was destroyed by fire in 1999.

Between 1899 and 1916 when the Porterdale and Osprey mills were built, a large number of the mill houses were constructed to support the mill operations. The area known as the Village is the largest section of mill houses in Porterdale (photos 26-60). The Village includes houses north of the river on both sides of Broad Street. These four- and six-room frame houses featured plaster walls, hardwood floors, and were heated by coal-burning fireplaces. The oldest houses are four-room gabled-ell houses built from the early 1900s to 1920s (photos 47 and 48). These single-family houses had no indoor plumbing. Privies were situated on the back streets in groups of six.

From the 1920s through the early 1940s, six-room duplexes were built on empty the lots in the Village (photos 44, 51-52, and 54). These six-room houses were built with a bathtub and two toilets in an enclosed rear porch. Later, many of these six-room houses were divided into apartments. Small bathrooms were eventually added to the smaller four-room houses. In addition, the mill superintendents house is located in the Village next to the Porterdale Presbyterian Church (photo 32). The superintendent's house, which is among the largest houses in Porterdale, is a Queen Anne Cottage with projecting bays, wrap-around porch, and a truncated hip roof.

Newtown is a small section of mill houses that was built in the northeast corner of the historic district during the 1920s and 1930s. Located between Broad Street and the rail line, Newtown consists of four north-to-south oriented streets and their service alleys. Houses in this section are mostly six-room duplexes (photos 62-63).

Rose Hill, the neighborhood east of Newtown, is the section of mill houses built for African-American mill workers (photos 64-71). The small saddlebag houses were built close to together in three ranks. Most of the houses in Rose Hill are located on the north side of Broad Street. Except for Broad Street, all the roads in Rose Hill are unpaved. The brick building that served African Americans as both a church and school is located on the south side of Broad Street (photo ). The church and school building was built in c.1928.

Most of the community landmark buildings are located on Broad Street opposite the Porterdale Mill. These include the frame railroad depot, built when the Central of Georgia railroad was extended from

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 7--Description

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Covington between 1898 and 1999 (photo 9); the Colonial Revival-style Porterdale Gymnasium, built in 1938 (photo 12); the Colonial Revival-style W. D. Anderson Community Building, built in 1950 (photo 11); and the block of commercial buildings, built in 1923, that once housed the mill offices and later a restaurant (photo 10). The Welaunee Inn on Broad Street at the north end of the Village was built to house unmarried female mill workers (photo 58). The inn was built in 1923 in the English Vernacular Revival style with a brick first floor and half timbering on the second level. The inn, which had twenty-six rooms, was sold by the mill in 1966 and operated as the Welaunee Hotel.

Churches are located throughout the historic district. The largest church is the Julia Porter Methodist Episcopal Church, built in the Gothic Revival style in 1925 (photo 13). Other churches include the Gothic Revival-style Porterdale Presbyterian Church, which was built in 1921 and then burned and rebuilt in 1949 (photo 32). The historic district also includes the Porterdale Baptist Church on Broad Street (photo 30) and a holiness church on Hemlock Street (photo 42), both built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

The bridge on State Highway 81 is a large, complex example of a custom-designed T-beam bridge (photo 5). Its two-lane concrete deck with sidewalks is set on concrete columns. The bridge was designed and built between 1941 and 1943 during a period in which the Georgia Department of Transportation was building mostly standardized T-beam bridges. State Route 81 was added to the state highway system in 1938.

The Porterdale Historic District is also distinguished by its collection of five historic water towers (photos 17, 49, 33-34, 37, and 59). Built during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, these water towers are located in nearly every section of the district and create visual reference points. They vary in height though all feature a cylindrical steel tank, conical cap, and four steel legs that raise the tank above the ground. One tower is associated with the Osprey Mill (photo 37), but most are located on small lots in close proximity to mill houses (photos 17 and 33-34). In addition, the steam plant that was located in the flood plain west of the Osprey Mill was demolished but its brick smokestack, the tallest structure in Porterdale, survives (photo 40).

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**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  
INDUSTRY  
SOCIAL HISTORY AND ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK

**Period of Significance:**

1871-1951

**Significant Dates:**

1871--Oliver S. Porterdale, who had purchased the existing Phillips mill and surrounding settlement the previous year, built his house on a bluff above the south bank of the Yellow River.

1899--Bibb Manufacturing Company, which had purchased the Porterdale Mill the year before, built the new Porterdale Mill along the Yellow River.

1916-- Osprey Mill built on hill above the Yellow River.

c.1920--Welaunee Mill, built on the site of the original Phillips mill, was completed.

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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#### Architect(s)/Builder(s):

n.a.

#### Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Porterdale Historic District is among the best surviving mill communities in Georgia. It includes three distinct mill complexes, an intact mill village, and numerous community landmark buildings. It is significant under the theme of industry because the production of textiles was a major component of the state's economy for a century beginning in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The three mill complexes provide an understanding of all aspects of mill operations in Georgia, including how they generated power, stored cotton, processed cotton, produced textiles, and shipped the finished product. The Osprey mill represents the increased specialization of the industry after the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The historic district is also significant in the area of community planning and development because mill villages were integral components of mill operations and because the plan of the Porterdale Historic District is characteristic of the contour plan in which streets are laid out according to topography rather than in a grid-iron plan. Both plans were used in Georgia, though the grid-iron plan is more common. Community landmark buildings, such as schools, hospitals, community centers, and churches, were sited in prominent locations. Mill villages, such as Porterdale, represent the paternal system of mill operations in which the company controlled most aspects of mill workers lives. The mill provided housing and recreation and built churches, hospitals, and other public buildings. When asked, "what do you make?" W. D. Anderson of Bibb Manufacturing replied, "we make at Bibb, American citizens, and running a cotton mill to do it." Mildred Andrews, in "the Men and the Mills," notes "Mills invest money in building better communities. People who live in better communities make better citizens. Better citizens make better business."

The Porterdale Historic District is significant under the theme of architecture because the design of the mills is representative of mills built throughout Georgia in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The architecture of the public buildings and mill worker houses are also representative of buildings found in mill communities during this period. Most houses in the district were built according to about a half dozen different house types. House type is the combination of floor plan and the number of stories as defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*. The most common house types built in Porterdale include the saddlebag house, gabled-ell cottage, and the bungalow. Bungalows, which were often built in the Craftsman style, comprised four-room, single-family houses and six-room duplexes. The community landmark buildings were the only high-style buildings. These include the Colonial Revival-style W. D. Anderson Community Building and the



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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Porterdale Gymnasium, the Gothic Revival-style Julia Porter Methodist Episcopal Church, and the English Vernacular Revival-style Welaunee Inn.

The historic district is also significant in the area of social history and black ethnic heritage because the Rose Hill neighborhood represents the role of African Americans in the textile industry during the period of segregation in the South from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century until the 1960s. The so-called "Jim Crow" laws dictated that in public places blacks and whites used separate facilities. These included everything from separate entrances and seating areas, restrooms and water fountains, and seating on buses. Facilities for African Americans were nearly always inferior to the accommodations made for whites. Segregation affected nearly every aspect of public life in cities, small towns, and rural counties throughout the South.

African Americans formed a very small percentage of the mill workforce, although their work assignments in the textile industry were always the dirtiest and most dangerous. Most mills did not build houses for African-American workers and those that did usually built smaller houses than those provided for whites. The houses at Rose Hill in Porterdale are both smaller and spaced more closely than the houses for whites. Located in the northeast corner of the historic district, they are furthest from the mills. The small number of dwellings in Rose Hill reflects the small percentage of black mill workers. In addition, the mill built a brick school and church in Rose Hill to serve the small African-American community.

### National Register Criteria

A--Associated with the development of industry during the "New South" era of industrial development in Georgia (late 19th-early 20th centuries).

C--Excellent example of a planned mill village with mills, mill housing, support facilities, and auxiliary structures.

Native American sites have been identified on the Yellow River above and below Porterdale indicating that the Porterdale Historic District may also include historic Native American sites but these have not been investigated.

### Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n.a.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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#### **Period of significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins in 1871, when Oliver S. Porter built his house, the oldest surviving historic resource in the historic district. The period of significance ends in 1951 (at the fifty-year end date) when the mill continued to produce textiles, rope, and yarn.

#### **Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)**

Contributing resources in the historic district are those constructed between 1871 and 1951 that are significant for the themes of industry, community planning and development, architecture, and social history and black ethnic heritage and which retain historic integrity. This includes industrial, residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings in the district. The contributing structures are the plan of streets, the Central of Georgia rail line, the concrete bridge over the Yellow River, and the five water towers. The noncontributing buildings were built after 1951 or have lost sufficient historic integrity so that they no longer convey their historic significance.

#### **Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)**

In 1831, Noah Phillips from Litchfield, Connecticut and John Persall purchased land and water rights along the Yellow River. In 1835, Phillips built the first textile mill in Porterdale, which is no longer extant. Here, along the Cedar Shoals, the Yellow River falls 67 feet over one-half mile. By 1849, there were forty-nine mill workers at the Phillips mill. The surrounding settlement, known as Cedar Shoals, had a population of approximately 150-175 persons. Between 1835 and 1863, the mills changed hands several times. In 1870, Oliver S. Porter, for whom Porterdale is named, purchased the Phillips mill and the surrounding settlement. He also constructed a large house above the mill on the south side of the river.

On May 27, 1890, Oliver Porter chartered his mill operation as the Porterdale Mills, Inc. In July 1890, Porter sold 810 acres including the mill, factories, sawmill, houses, and water power privileges to Porterdale Mills, Inc. for \$50,000. In May 1898, Porterdale Mills was purchased by Bibb Manufacturing of Macon, Georgia. The next year, the company built a sprawling mill complex, known as the Porterdale Mill, along the north bank of the Yellow River. By 1897, the mill had changed from cloth production to the manufacture of yarn and seine twine for fishing tackle, cotton rope, cotton braid, sewing twine, maitre cords, tobacco twine, and wrapping twine. Eventually, the Porterdale mills became the largest producer of fishing line in the world.

Most of the approximately 500 mill worker houses that remain were built between c.1850 and 1935. In addition, the mill built for its workers schools, churches, a cemetery, gymnasium, community center, retail stores, hospital, and boarding house for single women mill workers. Rose Hill, the

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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neighborhood established for African-American mill workers in the 1930s, includes a dozen saddlebag houses and a brick church and school. In 1894, a large boarding house was constructed on the south side of the river. This boarding house, which provided meals for mill workers, was destroyed by fire in 1999.

In 1916, a second mill named the Osprey Mill was built on a hill on the north side of the river. Like the Porterdale Mill, the Osprey mill manufactured yarn and seine twine. The Osprey Mill is the only mill still operating in Porterdale. In 1976, the Osprey employed 639 workers who produced material for power steering hoses, fire hoses, conveyor belts, tire cord, and heavy industrial fabrics. There are currently 450 employees at the mill. In c.1920, the Welaunee Mill was built on the site of the Phillips mill to supplement the mill's yarn production. By 1925, the Porterdale mills were among the largest spinning mills in the nation with over 75,000 spindles.

By 1920, 150 six-room houses with baths on the enclosed back porches were built on undeveloped lots among the older four-room houses. These new duplexes had indoor plumbing. The older houses had privies grouped together in alleys behind the houses. It was also in the early 1900s that a two brick school buildings were built on Broad Street opposite the Julia Porter Methodist Episcopal Church. These buildings housed the elementary and high schools. The buildings were used by various churches and civic groups for meetings and movies were shown to the public in the auditorium. Both of these schools were demolished in the 1970s to make way for a new fire station, city hall, and post office.

In 1923, the mill built an office and commissary on Broad Street opposite the Porterdale Mill. The Bibb agents (executives) and the paymaster had offices upstairs and the Mayor's office was on the lower floor. The commissary was located in the adjacent building. Later occupants included a barber, shoe shop, drugstore, dentist, doctor, laboratory, funeral home, restaurant, and post office. Porterdale became a nearly self-sufficient town with most modern conveniences, except a bank. The Bibb Manufacturing Company was never able to lure a bank to Porterdale. A 1925 promotional booklet for Newton County described Porterdale as a "model community" with waterworks, electric lights, sanitary sewerage, and paved roads and sidewalks. The schools were pronounced some of the finest in the state with approximately 1000 students.

There were several buildings used as healthcare facilities in Porterdale. The first was a wooden structure situated by the Yellow River that no longer survives. The next medical facility was located on South Broad Street next to the river in what was originally used as a teachers' cottage. The house next door was the original doctor's office. These buildings were built in the middle to late 1800s. Both buildings are used today as private homes.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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The Porterdale Maternity Hospital and Porterdale Hospital buildings on Poplar Street comprised a four-room house and a six-room house joined by an enclosed corridor. The hospital was dedicated on June 5, 1941 and the first baby was born three days later. The hospital was available to any employee or family member. Both buildings survive and are currently private residences.

The 1940s were boon years for Porterdale. Most of the twine used in World War II was manufactured in Porterdale. So much material was awaiting shipment that the Linewalk, a large storage facility on a bluff above the Porterdale Mill that has since been demolished, was used for overflow. During this period, the W. D. Anderson Community Building was constructed and the concrete bridge over the Yellow River replaced an older wood structure.

In the 1960s, the mills began to lose business to more modern facilities, overseas operations, and to the large mills in Dalton, Georgia. By 1964, Bibb Manufacturing began selling houses in Porterdale to residents. By the time the mill ceased operation in the 1970s, the town had lost all major business, except for the Osprey Mill. After years of neglect, the mill village has begun to be revitalized by new residents who have purchased and renovated mill houses. However, there are still very few businesses in town and the Porterdale Mill and Welaunee Mill remain vacant.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources. *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*. Atlanta: Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1991.

Roseberry, Rebecca. Historic District Information Form. Porterdale Historic District. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, Georgia, 1998.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS): ( ) 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:**

- State historic preservation office**
- Other State Agency**
- Federal agency**
- Local government**
- University**
- Other, Specify Repository:**

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

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property**      Approximately 525 acres

### UTM References

Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
A)	17	230270	3719120
B)	17	232240	3718960
C)	17	232230	3718610
D)	17	231460	3717630
E)	17	230610	3717500

### Verbal Boundary Description

The historic district boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, which is drawn to scale.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all of the resources historically associated with the Porterdale Mills and mill village. The boundary roughly follows the city limits north of Elm Street so it includes areas that were historically developed by the mill but excludes large tracts of undeveloped land south of Elm Street.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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### State Historic Preservation Office

**name/title** Steven Moffson  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**street & number** 156 Trinity Ave. SW, Suite 101  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** July 12, 2001  
**e-mail** steven\_moffson@mail.dnr.state.ga.us

**Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable)**      (X) not applicable

### Property Owner or Nomination Sponsor Name and Address

**name (property owner or contact person)** Rebecca Roseberry  
**organization (if applicable)** Historic Porterdale Committee  
**mailing address** P.O Box 293  
**city or town** Porterdale **state** Georgia **zip code** 30070  
**e-mail** broseberry@worldnet.att.net

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Photographs**

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**Name of Property:** Porterdale Historic District  
**City or Vicinity:** Porterdale  
**County:** Newton  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** October 2001

**Description of Photograph(s):**

Number of Photographs: 71

1. Welaunee Mill with Porterdale Mill in background, photographer facing north.
2. Oliver S. Porter House, photographer facing south.
3. Porterdale Mill with dam in foreground, photographer facing north.
4. Porterdale Mill, photographer facing east.
5. Broad Street (State Route 81) bridge, photographer facing north.
6. Porterdale Mill complex with cotton warehouse at left, photographer facing east.
7. Porterdale Mill, powerhouse in foreground, photographer facing northwest.
8. Porterdale Mill, powerhouse in foreground, photographer facing west.
9. Railroad depot, photographer facing northwest.
10. Downtown Porterdale, photographer facing north.
11. W. D. Anderson Community Building, photographer facing northwest.
12. Porterdale Gymnasium, photographer facing north.
13. Julia Porter Methodist Episcopal Church, photographer facing west.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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14. View from Methodist church across Broad Street, photographer facing east.

Photographs south of the Yellow River

15. South Broad Street, photographer facing east.

16. South Broad Street, photographer facing east. 17. Elm Alley, photographer facing west.

18. Elm Street, photographer facing north.

19. Elm Street, photographer facing west.

20. R Street, photographer facing west.

21. South Broad Street, photographer facing north.

22. South Broad Street with Rock House third from left, photographer facing northeast.

23. South Broad Street, photographer facing north.

Photographs of the Village

24. Site of Porterdale schools, photographer facing northwest.

25. View across Broad Street, photographer facing east.

26. Hazel Street, photographer facing north.

27. Ivy Street, photographer facing north.

28. Broad Street, photographer facing south.

29. Broadway Boulevard, photographer facing north.

30. Broad Street with the Porterdale Presbyterian Church (left) and the Porterdale Baptist Church (right), photographer facing east.

31. Broadway Boulevard, photographer facing north.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Photographs

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32. Porterdale Presbyterian Church and mill superintendent's house, photographer facing northwest.
33. Palmetto Street, photographer facing northwest.
34. Palmetto Street with water tower, photographer facing northwest.
35. Osprey Mill, photographer facing southwest.
36. Osprey Mill, photographer facing northwest.
37. Osprey Mill, photographer facing south.
38. Mulberry Street, photographer facing west.
39. Birch Street, photographer facing north.
40. Site of steam plant and smoke stack, photographer facing northeast.
41. Osprey Mill buildings on Peachtree Street, photographer facing northwest.
42. Gospel Tabernacle of the Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ, Hemlock Street, photographer facing northwest.
43. Hemlock Street, photographer facing northwest.
44. Ivy Street, photographer facing north.
45. Downtown Porterdale from Poplar Street, photographer facing west.
46. Poplar Street, photographer facing northeast.
47. Poplar Street, photographer facing north.
48. Poplar Alley, photographer facing northwest.
49. Pine Street with site of linewalk and water tower, photographer facing north.
50. Pine Street, photographer facing northwest.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Photographs

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51. Poplar Street, photographer facing north.
52. Oak Street, photographer facing northwest.
53. Poplar Street, photographer facing northwest
54. Pine Street, photographer facing northwest.
55. North Broad Street, photographer facing west.
56. North Broad Street, photographer facing west.
57. North Broad Street, photographer facing northwest.
58. Welaunee Inn on North Broad Street, photographer facing southwest.
59. Poplar Street, photographer facing west.
60. Pine Street, photographer facing west.

### Photographs of Newtown

61. Spruce Street, photographer facing north.
62. Magnolia Street, photographer facing north.
63. North Broad Street, photographer facing northwest.

### Photographs of Rose Hill

64. photographer facing southwest.
65. photographer facing southeast.
66. photographer facing southwest.
67. church and school, photographer facing southwest.
68. photographer facing northwest.

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Photographs

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69. photographer facing northwest.

70. photographer facing west.

71. photographer facing north.