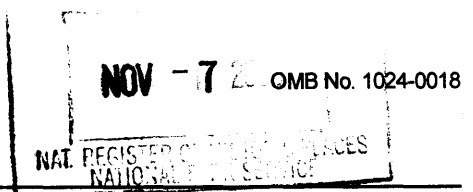


1475



# 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** Cedartown Waterworks, Woman's Building, and Big Spring Park  
Historic District  
**other names/site number** N/A

## 2. Location

**street & number** Southwest corner of Wissahickon Avenue and Bradford Street.  
**city, town** Cedartown (N/A) **vicinity of**  
**county** Polk **code** GA 233  
**state** Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30125

(N/A) not for publication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:

#### Contributing

#### Noncontributing

<b>buildings</b>	2	1
<b>sites</b>	1	0
<b>structures</b>	0	0
<b>objects</b>	0	0
<b>total</b>	3	1

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

**Name of previous listing:** N/A

**Name of related multiple property listing:** N/A

**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. ( ) See continuation sheet.

Richard Cross 11-2-00  
Signature of certifying official Date

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

Elson H. Beall 12/7/00

( ) 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:

GOVERNMENT/public works  
LANDSCAPE/park  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation  
SOCIAL/clubhouse

### Current Functions:

GOVERNMENT/public works  
LANDSCAPE/park  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation  
SOCIAL/clubhouse

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque Revival  
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

### Materials:

**foundation** BRICK, STONE  
**walls** BRICK, STONE  
**roof** ASPHALT  
**other** N/A

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The historic district consists of the Cedartown Waterworks, Woman's Building, and Big Spring Park, located three blocks west of the Polk County Courthouse in the county seat of Cedartown, Georgia. The property is bounded by Wissahickon Avenue to the north, Bradford Street to the east, Spring Drive to the south, and the property line of the Woman's Building to the west. The property is located between the downtown commercial area of Cedartown and a residential neighborhood.

The Cedartown Waterworks is located at the eastern end of the district. Built in 1892, the waterworks is constructed of brick and has a three-part plan with a projecting two-story center block and one-story side wings (photograph 1). The center block has a front gable roof and the side wings have hipped roofs. The Romanesque Revival-style waterworks building is detailed with brick pilasters, a corbel table, and steel casement windows. The spring is located at the west (rear) facade and is enclosed by a concrete and stone wall (photograph 4). On the average, the spring produces two million gallons of water per day up to the maximum of four million gallons of water a day. The entrance to the building faces east onto Bradford Street.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 7--Description

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The interior of the center block consists of the entrance foyer with a staircase leading to the second story (photograph 6), and the chemical feed room located above the spring (photograph 8). The north wing of the building consists of three rooms--an office, a laboratory, and a room that now houses a display of antique waterworks equipment (photograph 7). The southern wing of the building consists of two rooms. The larger room is the pump room containing water pumps that served the city from the early 1950s through October 1990 when the new water treatment building was constructed (photograph 9). The smaller room in this wing is the operation center. The interior of the second story of the center block consists of one room that is currently used for storage (photograph 10).

Changes to the building include replacing the original segmental- and round-arched windows with steel casement windows (c. 1930) (see figure 1), removing the 50 foot tall standpipe (date unknown), and covering the spring enclosure in 1975 to protect the water supply. In 1991, a brick water treatment building and additional water treatment pipes were constructed south of the main building (photograph 5).

The Woman's Building is located at the western end of the district and faces Wissahickon Avenue. Built from 1935 to 1936, the Woman's Building is a one-story, native field stone, Colonial Revival-style building (photograph 11). The building was designed by Odis Clay Poundstone, an Atlanta-based architect, who designed several buildings in Cedartown from 1935 to 1936 including the Cedartown City Hall. The Woman's Building consists of a five-bay center block with a one-bay recessed wing on each side. The exterior of the building features a side-gable roof, wide fascia boards, and double-hung six-over-six windows. The front portico features a front-gable roof with wide fascia boards, gable returns, and round vent, and an entablature supported by four square columns. The entrance features fluted pilasters, a ten-light transom, and paneled wood door (photograph 16). The rear (south) facade features a field stone enclosed staircase to the kitchen wing and an enclosed raised porch supported by field stone columns (photograph 13). The property slopes from north to south and allows for the raised porch on the rear facade.

The interior of the center block consists of a large, open assembly room. The room measures 30 feet by 45 feet and features hardwood floors, knotty pine paneling with crown molding, a coved ceiling, and field stone fireplace (photographs 17 and 18). The rear (south) wall features a series of three French doors leading onto the rear porch (photograph 21). The west wing contains restrooms (photograph 19) and the kitchen (photograph 20). An ante-room and two storage rooms comprise the east wing. The only change to the building was enclosing the full-length rear porch in 1966.

Both buildings are located within the boundaries of Big Spring Park. During the 1840s, the spring and surrounding land were owned by Asa Prior, an early settler of Polk County. He sold the spring and 19 acres of land to the citizens of Polk County in 1853. The waterworks were constructed on the

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### Section 7--Description

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property in 1892 and the remaining acreage was a public park. During the early 20th century, a gazebo was located in the park, but was removed by 1923 (see figure 1). A beautification project by the Cedar Valley Garden Club of Cedartown from 1930 to 1934 resulted in the current appearance of the park. The park is characterized by an informal landscaping consisting of mature trees, shrubs, hedges, plantings, and native stones (photograph 32). A stone water-overflow channel bisects the park leading slightly southwest from the waterworks towards the Woman's Building where it ends in a meandering open stream (photographs 26 and 27). A low-arched bridge over the water-overflow channel is located near the Woman's Building and is constructed of similar field stone as the exterior of the building (photographs 28 and 29). The park also features stone benches, tables, and low walls near the bridge (photographs 30 and 31). Rock gardens, plantings, paved walkways, stone pillars, and memorials were also built during the mid-1930s (photographs 22 and 23). In 1990, the Environmental Protection Agency required the waterworks to install new water treatment facilities at the waterworks and large pipes were laid above ground along the southern boundary of the district. The pipes are partially covered with earth and a screened by trees.

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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  
Landscape Architecture  
Politics and Government  
Recreation  
Other: Women's History

**Period of Significance:**

1892-1950

**Significant Dates:**

1892 - construction of waterworks  
1930-1934 - landscaping of Big Spring Park  
1935-1936 - construction of woman's building

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):**

Poundstone, Odis Clay

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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

The Cedartown Waterworks, Woman's Building, and Big Spring Park Historic District is an unusual historic district consisting of two quite different but equally significant community landmark buildings--the Waterworks and Woman's Building--surrounded and linked by a landscaped public park.

The Cedartown Waterworks, Woman's Building, and Big Spring Park Historic District is significant in terms of architecture for the 1892 waterworks and 1935-1936 Woman's Building. The Cedartown Waterworks is as an excellent example of a small town public works building constructed in the late 19th century. The brick building features a three-part plan with a two-story central block flanked by one-story wings. The building retains its Romanesque Revival details including brick pilasters and a corbel table. The original round- and segmental-arched windows were replaced by steel casement windows c.1930. Historic waterworks are relatively rare in Georgia, and the Cedartown facility is among the oldest in the state. The Woman's Building is significant as a design by Atlanta-based architect Odie Clay Poundstone (1889-1974). Poundstone was trained at Cornell University and teamed up with Frank Lockwood of Montgomery, Alabama to form the architectural firm of Lockwood and Poundstone, based mostly in Atlanta, Georgia. The firm was in business from 1920 until Lockwood's retirement in 1932 and produced works in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, and Georgia. Lockwood and Poundstone's surviving works are schools and college buildings. After 1932, Poundstone continued to design public buildings including a synagogue in Rome, Georgia, the Coca-Cola Bottling Company in LaGrange, Georgia, and Pfeiffer College in North Carolina. He also designed several buildings in Cedartown from 1935 to 1936 including the Cedartown City Hall. The Woman's Building is distinguished by its Colonial Revival details including its five-bay central block flanked by recessed one-bay wings, wide fascia boards, front entrance surround and transom, and front portico with gable returns, round vent, and square columns. A Works Progress Administration-funded project, the design of the building made use of local field stone as the distinctive exterior material.

The historic district is significant in the area of landscape architecture for the planned park and memorial area designed in the 1930s. Known as Big Spring Park since the city of Cedartown acquired the property in 1853, the park was left in a natural state until the Cedar Valley Garden Club of Cedartown designed and implemented a landscape plan from 1930 to 1934. The park retains its informal plan with mature trees, hedges, plantings, and native rocks. Landscape features in the park include stone water-overflow channel bisecting the park from the waterworks to the Woman's Building, a low-arched, field stone bridge, and stone benches, tables, and low walls. Paved walkways, stone pillars, and memorials are also located within the park. In many Georgia communities, the principal landscaped public space is the courthouse square. Cedartown belongs to a relatively small number of Georgia's communities with picturesque landscape parks.

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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The historic district is significant in politics and government and recreation as an important public works project and public recreation area throughout Cedartown's history. The City of Cedartown purchased the spring and surrounding land in 1853 for use as a water supply and public park. During the 1880s, Cedartown's rapid population increase required the city build a public waterworks and electric light plant, and the waterworks building was constructed over the spring. The waterworks originally was steam-powered, and water was pumped from the spring into a 50-foot-tall standpipe (no longer extant) and distributed to the city by the gravity and direct pressure system. The building also contained two dynamos which provided electricity to the city until 1930 when Georgia Power Company took over the light and power plant. The waterworks continues to be owned by and provides water for the city. The land surrounding the waterworks and spring continues to be a public park. A beautification project by the Cedar Valley Garden Club of Cedartown enhanced the use of the park through landscaping, public memorials, and rock landscape features. The park continues to be used by Cedartown's residents for events and gatherings. The Woman's Building is significant as a Works Progress Administration (WPA)-funded project. In 1935, the Cedartown Federated Woman's Club acquired a lot adjacent to the waterworks and park to build a clubhouse. The Club was awarded a Works Progress Administration (WPA) grant for labor and part of the materials to construct the building.

The district is significant in the area of women's history for the association of the Woman's Building with the woman's club movement in Georgia. The building was built for use by the Cedartown Federated Woman's Club and as a community gathering space. Established on February 5, 1935, the Cedartown Federated Woman's Club was comprised of six Cedartown woman's clubs--the Woman's Club, the Music Lover's Club, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the American Legion Auxiliary, the Cedar Valley Garden Club, and the Daffodil Garden Club. The Federation was formed partly for the purpose of constructing a clubhouse for use by the clubs and by the community. The by-laws of the federated club allowed member organizations to have two meetings per month in the clubhouse, and the building was available to the community for various meetings and functions. The building remains in use as a clubhouse and community building. Today, there are five clubs forming the Cedartown Federated Woman's Club including three of the original clubs-- the Music Club, the Daffodil Garden Club, and the Cedar Valley Garden Club, and two later clubs-- the Junior Service League and the Delta Kappa Gamma Teachers Organization.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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#### **National Register Criteria**

The Cedartown Waterworks, Woman's Building and Big Spring Park Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A for its association as a local public works and recreation project by the city of Cedartown. The district is also eligible under Criteria A for the association of Woman's Building with the woman's club movement in Georgia. The district is eligible for the National Register under Criteria C for the Romanesque Revival-style waterworks building, the Colonial Revival-style Woman's Building designed by architect Odis Clay Poundstone, and the landscape plan and features of Big Spring Park.

#### **Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

N/A

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

The period of significance begins with the construction of the waterworks in 1892 and ends with the end of the historic period, 1950.

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

The contributing resources within the district include two buildings--the Cedartown Waterworks and the Woman's Building and one contributing site--Big Spring Park. The one non-contributing building is the 1990 water treatment building.

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

**NOTE: The following developmental history was prepared by Dan Latham, Historic Preservation Planner, Coosa Valley Regional Development Center for the "Cedartown Waterworks, Woman's Building, and Big Spring Park," Historic Property Information Form, September 25, 1997. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

Located in northwestern Georgia along the Alabama border, Cedartown is centrally located in Polk County and was incorporated as the county seat in 1854.

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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#### Cedartown Waterworks

The 1880s were a period of rapid growth for Cedartown. During that decade, its population increased 93 percent to 1,625 in 1890, and rapid growth continued into the early 1890s. The Cherokee Land and Improvement Company was chartered on March 16, 1887, with the purpose of making improvements to Cedartown and to encourage residential as well as industrial development. The company laid off its town territory into lots and greatly expanded the town plan. In 1888, the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad (later Central of Georgia) was put into operation through the eastern edge of Cedartown and crossed the East and West Railroad of Alabama (later Seaboard Air Line) six-tenths of a mile southeast of the courthouse. A new charter, effective February 1889, was granted to the county seat on November 11, 1889, incorporating it as the "City of Cedartown."

Thus, by the late 1880s, systems of waterworks and electric lights were considered urgent needs of the rapidly growing town. In the spring of 1891, after several unsuccessful negotiations to establish systems of waterworks and electric lights in Cedartown, the mayor and council ordered that an election be held on June 9, 1891 on the question of issuing bonds of the city, for a sum not exceeding \$50,000, "for the purpose of erecting, establishing and maintaining . . . a system of waterworks and sewerage, and a system of Electric Lights." The city's voters voted in favor of issuing the bonds.

A waterworks commission was appointed. Commissioners were as follows: Miller Wright, J.E. Houseal, Armstead Richardson, Jud Crabb, W.F. Hall, and Dr. Russell. After a period of investigation, the commission hired Rome engineer Louis J. Wagner to plan and supervise the construction of the waterworks system. Wagner surveyed the field, developed plans, and made a detailed estimate for a complete plant for just over \$32,000. The cost, including the electric light plant and one mile of sanitary sewerage, was under \$50,000.

On March 3, 1892, the Cedartown Standard announced the beginning of work on the waterworks and electric light plant and offered congratulations to the waterworks commission on the project's successful inauguration. Bricks were being laid for the walls of the waterworks engine house (power and pump building) and trenching and pipe laying were underway. Contractors for the building and water mains were Lacy & Hunter (A. Lacy was the contractor for laying the water mains). The engine house was to be an almost exact facsimile of the \$5,000 engine house at Columbus, Ohio.

By March 1892, the waterworks commission had hired C.W. Hollett as superintendent of the waterworks and electric light plant. All contracts were let by March 10, 1892. C.E. Jones of Chattanooga received contracts for two 80-horsepower boilers (\$1,340), a Ball engine (\$1,080), and

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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the standpipe (\$3,500). The electric light plant (\$6,000) was awarded to Brush Electric Company of Cleveland, Ohio, whose southern representative was S.W. Trawick in Atlanta.

In May 1892, I.J. Britton and J.L. Cummings, Brush Electric Company employees from Cleveland, arrived on site to receive machinery and supervise its installation and startup. By May 19, the engine and all electrical machinery were in the building, and all machinery and materials for the waterworks had arrived. By mid-June, the standpipe was completed on Thompson's Hill, and the waterworks underwent a satisfactory test on June 16, 1892. That same day, the setting of the electric light poles was completed, with only the wires left to be installed.

Cedartown's new waterworks were expected to run regularly after July 1, 1892, and the "official" test of the system was conducted on June 28. A great celebration was planned for the Fourth of July. The Cedartown Standard stated that "our city will rejoice that two of the most gigantic and progressive undertakings ever yet inaugurated have been finished." A grand barbecue was planned, with brass bands, fire companies, and street parades. The Standard concluded that "it will be an occasion long remembered by our people as a red letter day in the history of our city's triumphs."

As initially built, Cedartown's waterworks system consisted of a power and pump building worth \$5,000; six miles of water mains; fifty fire hydrants; one mile of sanitary sewerage; a standpipe, twenty feet in diameter by fifty feet high, giving pressure for fire protection of eight-five pounds per square inch; two, eighty-horsepower boilers; and two pumps, each having a capacity of one million gallons per day. In addition, the electric light plant had two dynamos. One was a Brush plant with a capacity of fifty arc lights of 1,200 candle power (only twenty-five of which were used by the city initially), and the other was an incandescent dynamo with a capacity of 640 lights of sixteen candle power. The Ball engine provided the motive power for both the water and light systems.

On August 28, 1929, the mayor and council adopted an ordinance selling the city's light and power plant to the Georgia Power Company for \$575,000, effective January 1, 1930. The city retains and continues to operate the water plant and the building at the Big Spring.

#### Big Spring Park

Most of the landscape work that defines the visual character of Big Spring Park today was accomplished between 1930 and 1934. Yet, before that landscaping occurred, the Big Spring area was transformed, by the actions of man, from a place of great natural beauty to one of neglect and disregard.

The earliest known illustration of the Big Spring is the engraving in the Reverend George White's Historical Collections of Georgia, 1854. The Big Spring area remained one of natural beauty through the late 1880s, with a remnant of the fine grove of cedars, from which the town took its name, still

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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surrounding the spring. That the area was envisioned to remain or become a public park in Cedartown's rapidly expanding town plan of the late 1880s and early 1890s is evidenced by that designation on the January 1891 map of the city produced by the Cedartown Land Improvement Company.

The construction of the waterworks, however, apparently resulted in the alteration of the natural landscape and the destruction of much of the natural beauty of the area around the spring. Two c.1910 postcard illustrations show the water and light plant and the park area to the west. There is little evidence in these illustrations of a planned landscape or of improvements other than the bandstand or "public summer house," which does provide evidence that the area still was intended for public use and enjoyment. This octagonal structure (non-extant) is still shown on the 1915 Sanborn map, but it does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn map. The area around the Big Spring became increasingly neglected; and by the late 1920s, it had become a dumping ground for slag, scrap iron, and other rubbish.

At the January 22, 1930, meeting of the recently formed Cedar Valley Garden Club, Lucy Hawkins was appointed to chair a committee to see the city council about helping to beautify the area around the Big Spring. This committee appeared before the city council at its March 4, 1930 meeting.

The garden club discussed cleaning the grounds around Big Spring at its April meeting, and the cleanup apparently took much of 1930. Landscaping work was underway by the spring of 1931, and it is noted in the minutes of the garden club's April 1931 meeting that Mr. Rainwater (J.E. Rainwater was Superintendent of the Water Department) and the city work force were being "highly praised for their generous work around the Big Spring." Donations of shrubbery and free labor from the city in regard to this project are noted in the garden club's minutes as late as January 1932.

Thus, within two years, the Cedar Valley Garden Club, aided by local contributions and with the support and assistance of the City of Cedartown, supervised the transformation of this neglected area into an attractive park. Big Spring Park featured an expanse of lawn, bisected northeast-southwest by the spring overflow channel. Low stone walls had been constructed along the south and west edges, and a paved walkway had been constructed north-south through the park from the northwest corner entrance. A fireplace, benches, and tables had been built of stone at the west end. Rock gardens had been constructed, and trees, shrubs, and flowers had been planted.

By action of the Cedartown City Council on March 1, 1932, the roadway leading from Bradford Street west to what would be an extension of Cave Spring Street south across Spring Branch was named "Spring Drive." The area known as Big Spring Park was, thus, bounded on the north by Wissahickon Avenue, on the east by the Waterworks Building, on the south by Spring Drive, and on the west by the extension of Cave Spring Street.

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On April 18, 1932, Georgia Senator William J. Harris, a Cedartown native, died in Washington, D.C. After a full state funeral in Washington on April 19, attended by President Hoover, Senator Harris' body was brought to Cedartown for final services and burial. Because of large crowds, funeral services were transferred from the Presbyterian Church to the Big Spring Park. In September 1932, a committee of the Cedar Valley Garden Club was appointed to make plans for a marker to be placed at Big Spring Park in memory of Senator Harris.

The garden club planned and executed a small memorial garden at Big Spring Park, dedicated with impressive memorial exercises held on June 27, 1934. The Cedartown Standard had the following to say regarding the Harris memorial:

The Cedar Valley Garden Club under the leadership of its president, Mrs. Gordon Brewster has created a spot of exceptional beauty at Big Spring Park, the scene of the impressive funeral services for Senator Harris and have erected a marker of native granite inset with a bronze tablet to his memory.

The selection of Big Spring Park for the memorial was considered appropriate not only because it was the spot where the funeral services were held but because "Senator Harris was born and reared in the shadow of the Big Spring, using it as a playground as a boy and reaching manhood in the daily consciousness of its beauty."

With the completion of the Harris memorial garden, the historic development of Big Spring Park was essentially completed. Two c.1934 photographs of the Harris memorial garden show most of the Big Spring Park except the area along the northern edge. While some plantings have matured since 1934, and some have been lost, and some have been replaced, the park has retained much of the same appearance today that it had then. The one exception is the entire southern edge of the park which was altered in the early 1990s by the placing above ground and subsequent covering with earth of four large pipes from the new water treatment facility built adjacent to the old waterworks building. To accommodate the new pipes, the c.1931 stone wall and plantings along Spring Drive were removed and a high retaining wall added.

### Woman's Building

On February 5, 1935, representatives from six Cedartown women's clubs met in the Hawkes Library to discuss plans for a community clubhouse. A new organization--the Cedartown Federated Woman's Club-- was formed. The six organizations included were as follows: the Woman's Club, the Music Lovers' Club, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the American Legion Auxiliary, the Cedar Valley Garden Club, and the Daffodil Garden Club. A building committee was formed, and initial plans called for the construction of a clubhouse of native stone.

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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The Cedartown Federated Woman's Club acquired a vacant lot adjacent to the Big Spring park in June 1935. The lot was bounded on the east by the extension of Cave Spring Street and on the north by Wissahickon Avenue. In early September 1935, an application was filed for a WPA grant to assist with the construction of the clubhouse. For the approval of the WPA grant, it was necessary that the city own the property. So, on September 10, 1935, the Cedartown Federated Woman's Club executed a deed transferring the lot to the City of Cedartown, with the understanding that the property would be exclusively under the supervision of a committee named by the federated clubs.

WPA approval was received on January 28, 1936, and work was expected to begin the week of February 10, 1936. The total project was estimated to be approximately \$10,000 with the WPA furnishing the labor and part of the materials. Contributions from the individual clubs and donations of money and materials from businesses and individuals in the community provided the local share.

Plans for the building were donated by Odis Clay Poundstone and were accepted by the club on August 30, 1935. Odis C. Poundstone was also the architect for Cedartown's new City Hall, 1935-36. The stone for the building was donated from the farm lands of Dr. J.J. Cooper, mayor of Cedartown when the project was initiated, and all the stone work was done by a Mr. Cox.

The building and grounds were completed by the end of 1936, and the formal opening was held on January 6, 1937. R.L. McDougal, assistant WPA administrator of Georgia, was the guest of honor and principal speaker, and on behalf of the state WPA authorities and the federal government, he presented the clubhouse to the federated clubs and the citizens of Cedartown.

The Cedartown Standard noted that the official opening of the clubhouse marked the realization of a long-standing goal of many members of the various organizations and constituted "a distinct addition to the city as a whole." The new clubhouse was described as facing Wissahickon Avenue seventy-six feet by thirty-seven feet deep, being constructed of native stone, and having a commodious assembly hall, two committee rooms, a kitchen, two restrooms, and a large porch overlooking Big Spring Branch with a stone patio beneath.

The Cedar Valley Garden Club and the Daffodil Garden Club (organized September 27, 1934) jointly planned the grounds surrounding the Woman's Building from 1935 to 1936. But it is not clear whether the stone wall and footbridge along the east side of the property were part of the project or were constructed at a later date. The stone and stone work in these landscape features are similar to that of the Woman's Building and very different from the stone and the c.1931 stone work in Big Spring Park. An illustration in the April 3, 1949 issue of The Atlanta Journal Magazine shows the stone footbridge, constructed sometime between 1936 and 1949. It replaced an earlier wooden footbridge at approximately the same location.

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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By-laws of the federated club allowed member organizations to have two meetings per month in the clubhouse without extra charge. In addition, the building was made available to the community for meetings, banquets, benefit entertainments, recitals, lectures, rehearsals, and the like. Dances and juvenile parties were not allowed. Today, there are five clubs forming the Federation, as follows: the Music Club, the Daffodil Garden Club, the Junior Service League, the Delta Kappa Gamma Teachers Organization, and the Cedar Valley Garden Club (now with only one living member). There has been little change in the use of the building over its sixty-year history--dances and juvenile parties are still not allowed. Besides being used by the member organizations, it is still rented to the community for a variety of functions. It is a popular meeting place for church groups and is frequently used for dinners, receptions, reunions, and showers.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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Berry, Virginia and Dan Latham. "Cedartown Waterworks, Woman's Building, and Big Spring Park," Historic Property Information Form, December 1, 1995 and September 25, 1997. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Cedar Valley Garden Club. Minutes. 1929-1933, 1935-1937.

Cedar Valley Garden Club. Scrapbook.

Cedartown, Georgia. City Council Minutes. 1930-1949.

Cedartown Standard. 1891-1892, 1929-1930, 1932, 1934-1937.

Polk County, Georgia. Superior Court. Deed Records.

Wyatt, Georgia R. Interview by Dan Latham, September 11, 1997.

Wyatt, Georgia R. "History - Cedartown Federated Women's Club." June 5, 1993. (Unpublished.)

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

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued  
date issued:
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

**Primary location of additional data:**

- 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 2.2 acres.

**UTM References**

A)    Zone 16        Easting 660800        Northing 3764920

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary of the Cedartown Waterworks, Woman's Building, and Big Spring Park Historic District are indicated on the attached tax map with a heavy black line, drawn to scale.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes the remaining historic acreage associated with the waterworks, woman's building, and Big Spring Park.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**State Historic Preservation Office**

**name/title** Gretchen B. Kinnard/National Register Coordinator  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**street & number** 156 Trinity Avenue, SW, Suite 101  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** October 20, 2000

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

**name/title** Dan Latham/Preservation Planner  
**organization** Coosa Valley Regional Development Center  
**street and number** P.O. Box 1793  
**city or town** Rome **state** GA **zip code** 30163  
**telephone** (706) 295-6485

( ) **consultant**  
(X) **regional development center preservation planner**  
( ) **other:**

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Photographs**

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**Name of Property:** Cedartown Waterworks, Woman's Building, and Big Spring Park  
Historic District  
**City or Vicinity:** Cedartown  
**County:** Polk  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** January, 1999

**Description of Photograph(s):**

- 1 of 32 Waterworks, exterior, front (east) facade; photographer facing southwest.
- 2 of 32 Waterworks, exterior, front (east) facade; photographer facing northwest.
- 3 of 32 Waterworks, exterior, rear (west) facade; photographer facing southeast.
- 4 of 32 Waterworks, exterior, rear (west) facade; photographer facing southeast.
- 5 of 32 Waterworks, exterior, view of non-contributing building; photographer facing west.
- 6 of 32 Waterworks, interior, view of entrance; photographer facing southeast.
- 7 of 32 Waterworks, interior, view of display room; photographer facing northwest.
- 8 of 32 Waterworks, interior, view of chemical feed room; photographer facing west.
- 9 of 32 Waterworks, interior, view of pump room; photographer facing southwest.
- 10 of 32 Waterworks, second floor, interior, view of storage room; photographer facing west.
- 11 of 32 Woman's Building, exterior, front (north) facade; photographer facing south.
- 12 of 32 Woman's Building, exterior, side (west) facade; photographer facing east.
- 13 of 32 Woman's Building, exterior, side (west) and rear (south) facades; photographer facing northwest.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Photographs

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- 14 of 32 Woman's Building, exterior, rear (south) facade; photographer facing north.
- 15 of 32 Woman's Building, exterior, side (east) facade; photographer facing west.
- 16 of 32 Woman's Building, exterior, detail of front entrance; photographer facing south.
- 17 of 32 Woman's Building, interior, view of reception room; photographer facing southeast.
- 18 of 32 Woman's Building, interior, detail of fireplace in reception room; photographer facing southeast.
- 19 of 32 Woman's Building, interior, view of ladies room; photographer facing west.
- 20 of 32 Woman's Building, interior, view of kitchen; photographer facing northwest.
- 21 of 32 Woman's Building, interior, view of enclosed porch; photographer facing east.
- 22 of 32 Big Spring Park, view of entrance to waterworks; photographer facing west.
- 23 of 32 Big Spring Park, view along Bradford Street; photographer facing north.
- 24 of 32 Big Spring Park, view of Georgia Historical Society marker; photographer facing east.
- 25 of 32 Big Spring Park, overview of waterworks; photographer facing north.
- 26 of 32 Big Spring Park, view of water overflow channel; photographer facing northeast.
- 27 of 32 Big Spring Park, view from bridge of water overflow channel; photographer facing west.
- 28 of 32 Big Spring Park, view of bridge; photographer facing east.
- 29 of 32 Big Spring Park, view of bridge; photographer facing northwest.
- 30 of 32 Big Spring Park, view of stone benches and table; photographer facing southeast.
- 31 of 32 Big Spring Park, view of landscape features and Woman's Building; photographer facing west.
- 32 of 32 Big Spring Park, view of landscape features; photographer facing east.

Springs. CEDARTOWN, Ga.

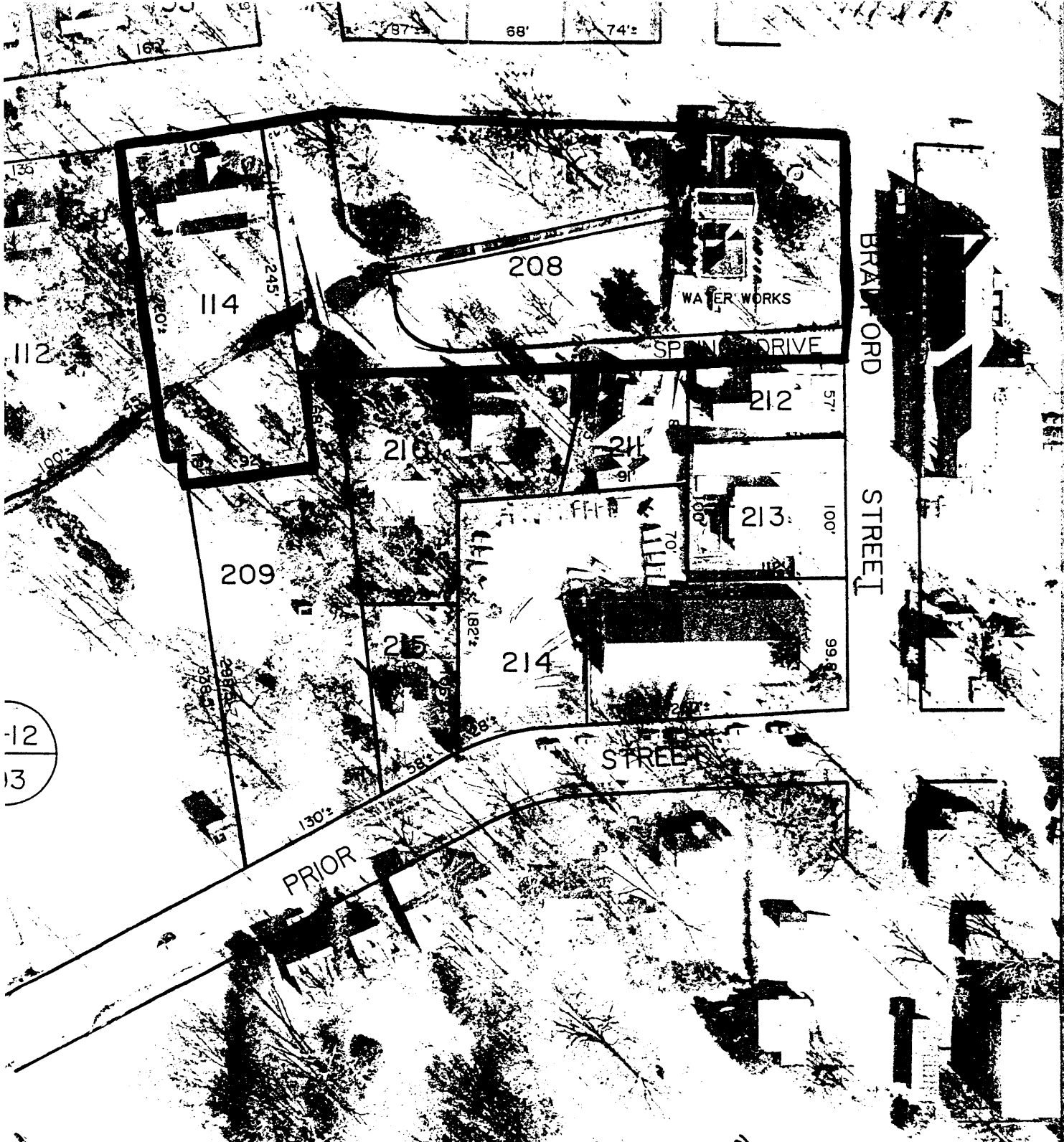
Water and Light Plant.



Figure 1.

1900 Historic Postcard View of Cedartown  
Waterworks.

Source: Polk County Historical Society, Inc.





-12  
13

BY
LJ

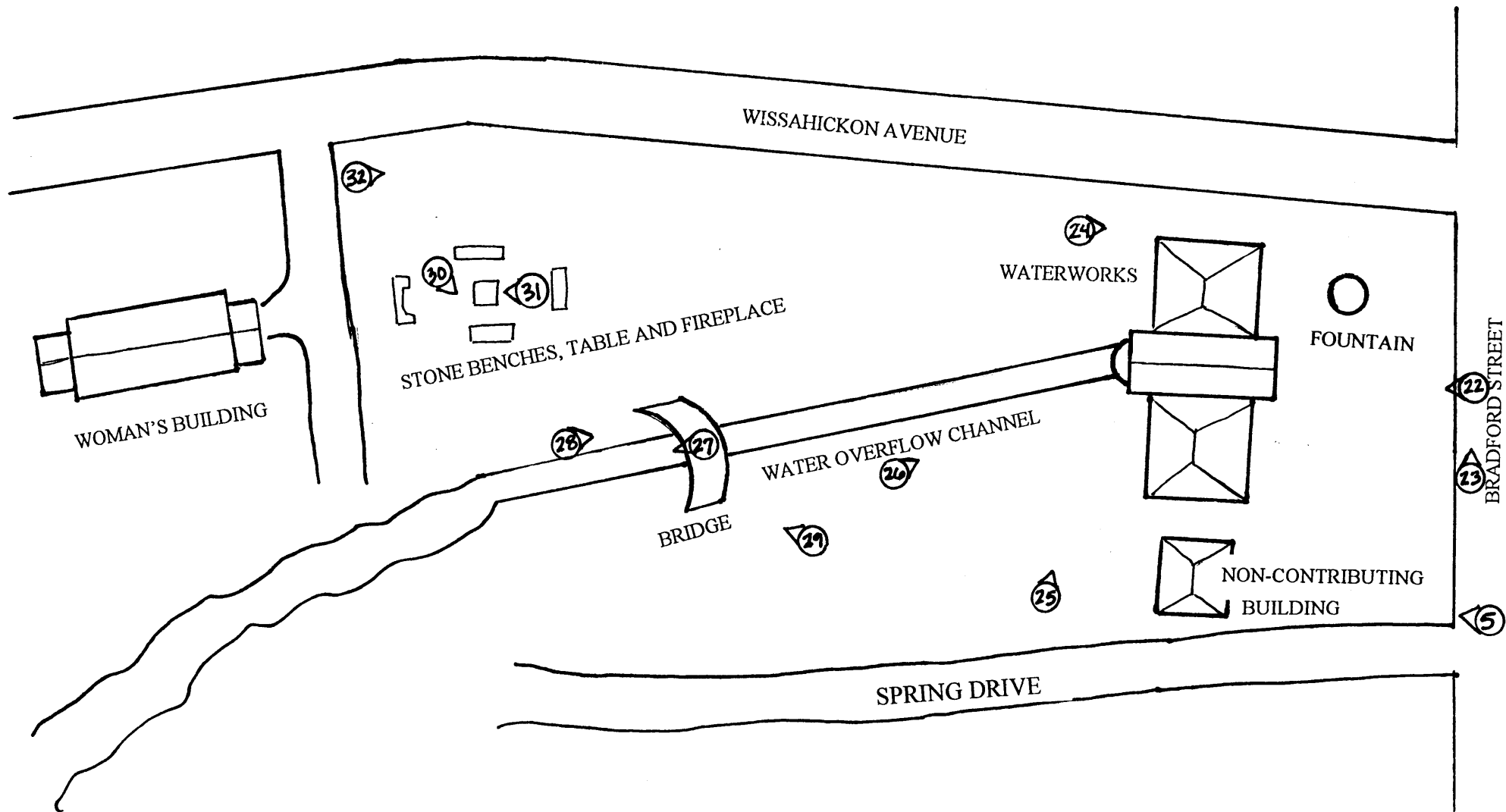
# POLK COUNTY, GA.

CITY OF CEDARTOWN

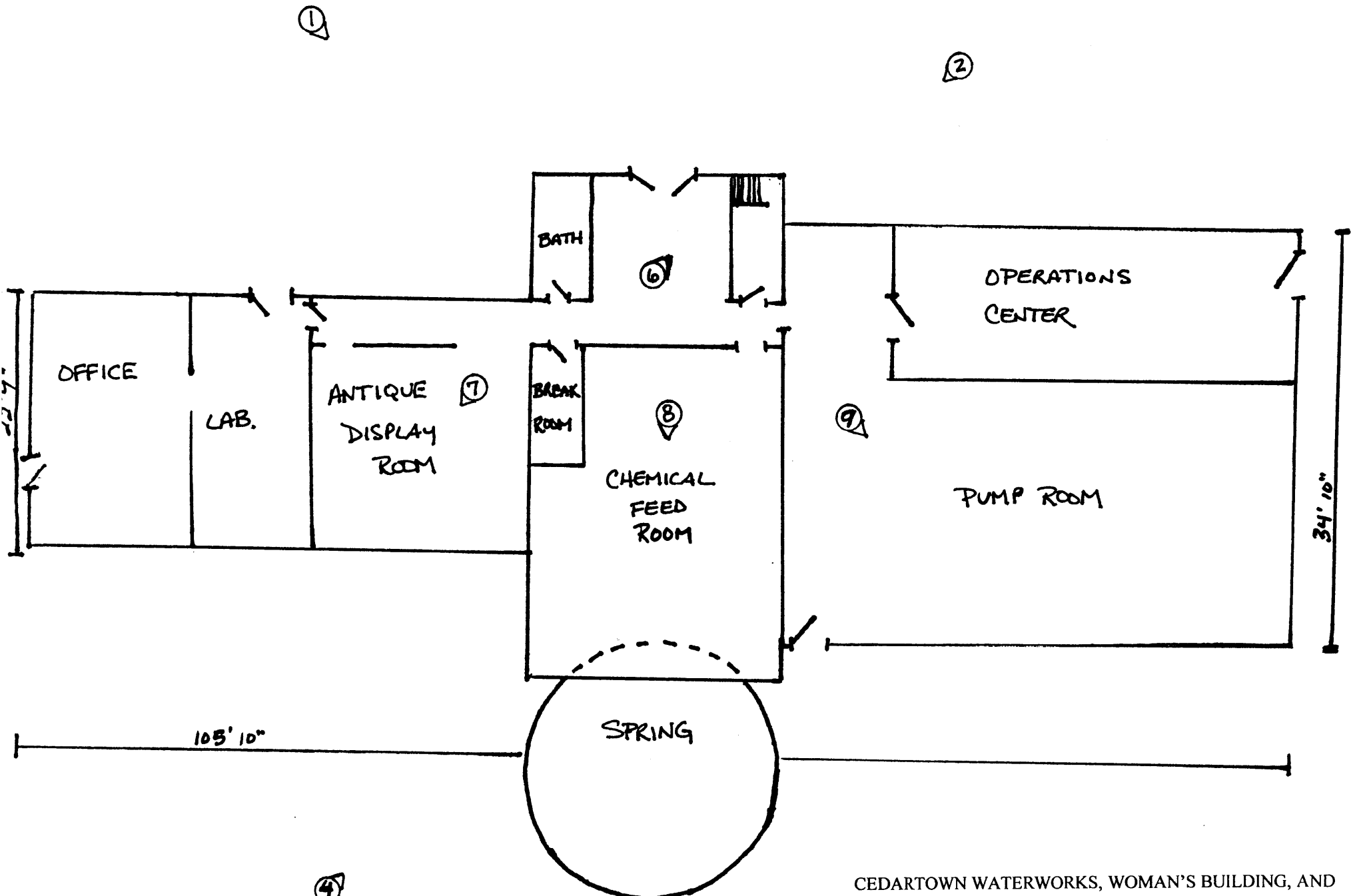
## MAP C-II

CEDARTOWN WATERWORKS, WOMAN'S BUILDING, AND  
 BIG SPRING PARK  
 POLK COUNTY, GEORGIA  
 TAX MAP  
 NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY:   
 SCALE: 1" = 100'  
 NORTH: 

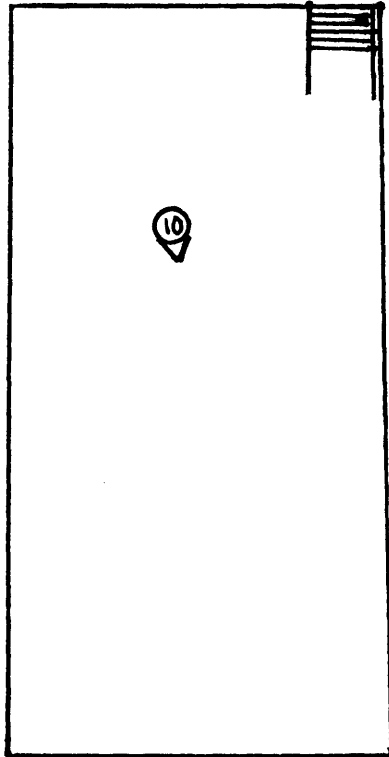
SCALE: 1" = 100'	DATE:
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CEDARTOWN WATERWORKS, WOMAN'S BUILDING, AND  
 BIG SPRING PARK  
 POLK COUNTY, GEORGIA  
 SKETCH MAP  
 PHOTOGRAPHS/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①  
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
 NORTH: ↑

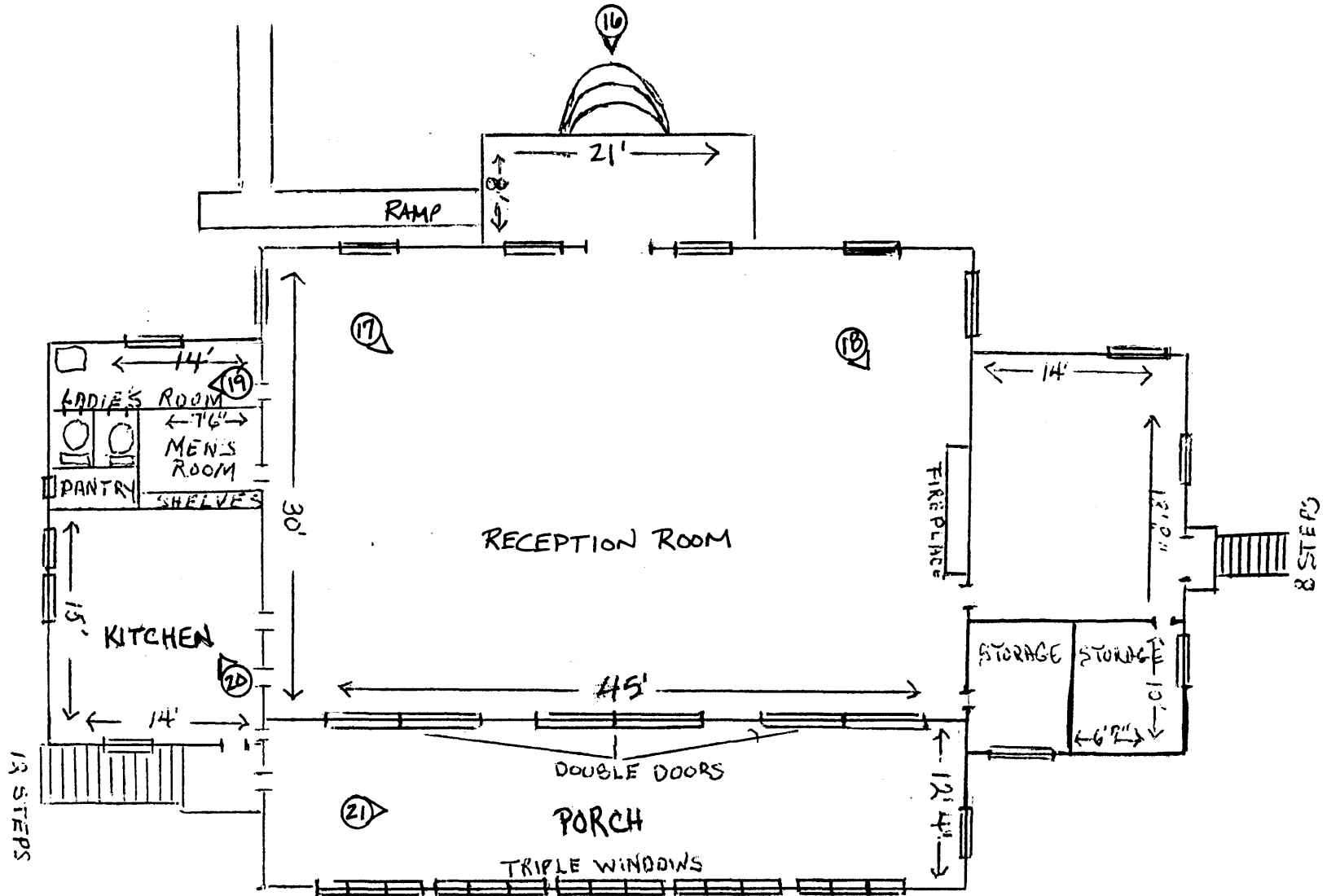


CEDARTOWN WATERWORKS, WOMAN'S BUILDING, AND  
 BIG SPRING PARK  
 POLK COUNTY, GEORGIA  
 WATERWORKS—FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 PHOTOGRAPHS/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①  
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
 NORTH: ←  
 SOURCE: JIM WRIGHT, CITY OF CEDARTOWN



CEDARTOWN WATERWORKS, WOMAN'S BUILDING, AND  
BIG SPRING PARK  
POLK COUNTY, GEORGIA  
WATERWORKS—SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
PHOTOGRAPHS/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①  
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
NORTH: ←  
SOURCE: JIM WRIGHT, CITY OF CEDARTOWN





CEDARTOWN WATERWORKS, WOMAN'S BUILDING, AND  
 BIG SPRING PARK  
 POLK COUNTY, GEORGIA  
 WOMAN'S BUILDING--FLOOR PLAN  
 PHOTOGRAPHS/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①  
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
 NORTH: ↑  
 SOURCE: HALLIE ANN PORTER