

## **Milledge Avenue Historic District (Boundary Increase) Listed in the National Register**

**ATLANTA (October 15, 2009)** – The Milledge Avenue Historic District Boundary Increase was listed in the National Register on September 24, 2009. This boundary increase adds one house, located at 295 West Rutherford Street, which was inadvertently left out of the National Register nomination of the Milledge Avenue Historic District, Clarke County in 1985. The property owner sponsored the nomination. A consultant prepared the nomination materials.

In 1903 Oliver Arnold, a prominent Athens businessman and mayor from 1924 to 1925, purchased an 11-acre parcel on Milledge Avenue and the following year built a large, Queen Anne-style house for his family that fronted Milledge Avenue. In 1920 Arnold subdivided the parcel and built a smaller house, the Oliver Hazzard and Aurie Baynes Arnold House, fronting West Rutherford Street. The Rutherford Street house served as the home of Ross and Carolyne Creekmore, sister of Aurie Baynes Arnold, through the 1930s. The house remained in the Arnold family until 1980.

This National Register listing adds one building, the house at 295 West Rutherford Street and 0.43 acres to the historic district. This building should have been included in the original historic district nomination because it was built during the district's period of significance on Arnold family land that fronted Milledge Avenue. The Milledge Avenue Historic District consists of the intact residential portion of Milledge Avenue, a principal street in Athens since the early 1830s.

The Oliver Hazzard and Aurie Baynes Arnold House is significant in the area of architecture because it is an excellent example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Craftsman-style bungalow. The one-story house is clad in stucco and covered with a hip roof. Gable-roofed dormers face east and west. The main entrance includes a transom and side lights and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch. Nine-over-one sash windows are grouped across all sides of the house. Historic mantels, moldings, and wainscoting are located throughout. The house remains mostly unchanged and retains a high level of historic integrity.

The National Register of Historic Places is our country's official list of historic buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts worthy of preservation. The National Register provides formal recognition of a property's architectural, historical or archaeological significance. It also identifies historic properties for planning purposes and insures that these properties will be considered in the planning of state or federally assisted projects. National Register listing encourages preservation of historic properties through public awareness, federal and state tax incentives, and grants. Listing in the National Register does not place obligations or restrictions on the use, treatment, transfer, or disposition of private property.

*The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources serves as Georgia's state historic preservation office. Their mission is to promote the preservation and use of historic places for a better Georgia. HPD's programs include archaeology protection and education, environmental review, grants, historic resource surveys, tax incentives, the National Register of Historic Places, community planning and technical assistance.*

*The mission of the Department of Natural Resources is to sustain, enhance, protect and conserve Georgia's natural, historic and cultural resources for present and future generations, while recognizing the importance of promoting the development of commerce and industry that utilize sound environmental practices.*

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