Form No. 10-300 REV. (9/77)

CITY, TOWN

THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

STATE

RECEIVED MAR 28 1979

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SEE II	NSTRUCTIONS IN <i>HOW T</i> TYPE ALL ENTRIES	<i>O COMPLETE NATION.</i> COMPLETE APPLICABI		S
1 NAME				
HISTORIC Stoval	1-George-Woodward Hou	se		
AND/OR COMMON				
L. L. 1	Woodward House			
2 LOCATION				
STREET & NUMBER				
305 Un:	ion St.		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	
Vienna		VICINITY OF CODE	3rd, Jack Brin	CODE
STATE Georgia	a	13	Dooly	093
3 CLASSIFIC.	ATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
$X_{BUILDING(S)}$	XPRIVATE	X_UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	XPRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	X_YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
4 OWNER OF	PROPERTY			
			Davis, Pri	døen &
NAME Heirs of]	L. L. Woodward, Henry	Woodward, administ	=	_
STREET & NUMBER				/
211 6th S	treet, N.			<i></i>
city, town Vienna		VICINITY OF	STATE Georgia	
5 LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION		
COURTHOUSE,				
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, E	TC. Dooly County Cour	thouse		
STREET & NUMBER				
	Public Square			
CITY, TOWN	77 •		STATE	
	Vienna Vienna	INC OLIDATENO	Georgia	
6 REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TÎTLE				
None				
DATE		SEDEDAL 6	STATE COUNTY 100	
DEPOSITORY FOR		FEDERAL3	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
SURVEY RECORDS				



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

__EXCELLENT

__FAIR

XDETERIORATED
__RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

__UNALTERED

X_ORIGINAL SITE
__MOVED DATE_____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Constructed ca. 1907, the Stovall-George-Woodward House faces south on Union Street, three blocks east of the Dooly County Courthouse. A large, frame building with one wooden addition, it is located on Vienna's main street, making it one of the focal points of the community. This central setting emphasizes the importance of its owners.

Forty-eight by eighty-four feet, the original house consists of two stories and is L-shaped in plan with the ell being only one story in height. A two-story addition with an enclosed second story supported by six columns at the first floor level was added in the 1920's, and is attached to the east wall of the house. This addition is also made of wood, is covered with a composition roof, and acts as a portico over part of the driveway.

Displaying the uniformity characteristic of the Neo-classical style, the original building is three bays wide with six openings symmetrically placed on two stories of the south facade. The wooden porch, which extends the entire length of the facade, employs a brick foundation. Clapboard covers the exterior; the existing material on the truncated hipped roof is composition shingles. All four one-over-one windows are accentuated by sidelights. The two first-story windows are surrounded by a plain wooden entablature, however, which sets them apart from the wooden architrave molding of the second story windows. Both trabeated doors are identical, with a transom and sidelights. A wooden balcony with decorative woodwork extends from the facade between the two doors.

It is the massive two-story portico which best exemplifies the Neo-classical spirit of the house and which identifies the building as a landmark to Vienna's citizens. The four unfluted wooden columns are capped by Ionic capitals, while two rectangular wooden pilasters are utilized at the edges of the facade. A row of block modillions decorates the eaves.

Sitting on brick footings, the entire east wall is covered with clapboard up to the cornice and eaves which are identical to the facade. Four bays wide, the east wall includes three one-over-one windows and a door for each story. Two of the first-story windows employ the plain entablature and the northernmost window includes sidelights. (The middle window probably included the entablature originally, but it would have been removed when the portico was added.) Two internally-located brick chimneys are found on the east side of the house.

In the 1920's a two-story wooden addition was added to the east wall. Supported on six unfluted wooden columns with Ionic capitals at the first floor level, the enclosed second-story room acts as a portico over part of the driveway. The south and north walls have six one-over-one windows apiece, while the east wall has four one-over-one windows. This addition has a flat roof.

The north wall and original one-story ell are also sitting on brick footings and are covered with clapboard. Block modillions are employed on the two-story section but are not found on the ell. A composition roof is utilized on both sections. The four openings on the first floor include two one-over-one windows, one two-over-two,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

and one door. The five openings on the second floor are all one-over-one windows except for one casement window. Because they are not visible from the road, these window surrounds are much less decorative than those found on the other walls. All three walls of the ell are two bays wide, the east wall including a door and a one-over-one window, the north and west walls including two, two-over-two windows apiece. In addition, the east wall has a screened porch area while an internally-located brick chimney is found on the north side of the ell.

Clapboard, brick footings, and block modillions are also used on the west wall. There are seven one-over-one windows on the first floor, four of which are employed in the protruding bay. The two southernmost windows are capped with the plain entablature identical to those on the east wall, while the others simply display wooden architrave molding. Five one-over-one windows are used in the second floor. Two internally-located brick chimneys are also located on the west wall.

On the interior, two front rooms flank an entrance foyer which leads to a central stairway. The foyer includes two fluted columns with Ionic capitals, stylistically tying the interior of the house with the exterior. Wainscotting, wooden mantles, hardwood floors, and plastered walls are employed throughout this front section.

The north side of the house contains five rooms and a much smaller, auxiliary stairway. There is less wainscotting in this section, but the walls are plastered. A large bay window dominates the dining room on the west side. There are two additional rooms in the ell which are smaller, yet similar in style, to the remainder of the house.

This plan is duplicated on the second floor, except for the absence of the ell and the addition of the one-room eastern portico. The materials, such as the hardwood floors, plastered walls, and wooden mantles, are similar to those used on the first floor.

One twentiety-century outbuilding is also located on the property, northeast of the house. It is used as a garage and storage shed.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW						
PREHISTORIC 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 X1900-	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORICARCHEOLOGY-HISTORICAGRICULTURE X_ARCHITECTUREARTCOMMERCECOMMUNICATIONS	COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION ECONOMICS EDUCATION ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT INDUSTRY	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LAW LITERATURE MILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY X_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	RELIGION SCIENCE SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN THEATER TRANSPORTATION OTHER (SPECIFY)			
SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1907 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown							

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A large, two-story frame building, the Stovall-George-Woodward House in Vienna is a fine example of residential Neo-classical architecture in southwest Georgia. Its location near the center of town speaks of the importance of its owners, which included local political leaders in addition to lawyer and statesman Walter F. George. Built ca. 1907, this house stands as one of the last of its kind in the Vienna area and reflects the social position and notability of both its builder and subsequent owners.

Because of the rural character of the region, very few residences of the scale and scope of the Stovall-George-Woodward House were constructed in Dooly County. The monumental two-story portico gives the building an impressive air, which is echoed in the columned entrance hall. Decorative wood trim on the second story balcony (which was originally matched by identical trim along the roof line), block modillions, and extensive wainscotting all speak of the architectural sensitivity and fine craftsmanship of the builder. The fact that the house is located on Vienna's main street and therefore acts as one of the focal points of the community only adds to its standing as a building of importance.

Originally built by Dr. C. T. Stovall, the Stovall-George-Woodward House was constructed after his previous home on the site, named "Whitehall," burned. Born in 1857, Stovall spent almost his entire lifetime in Vienna. He graduated with honors from the Atlanta Medical College in 1879 and served as county physician for Dooly County. Stovall became the first clerk and treasurer for the City of Vienna and later served as alderman and mayor. In addition, Stovall was a prominent businessman, operating a wholesale and retail drug store in Vienna for many years. On January 9, 1914, he sold the house to Walter F. George, then Judge of the Superior Court, Cordele Judicial Circuit.

Born in 1878, George received his law degree from Mercer University in 1901 and soon established a law practice in Vienna. He served as Solicitor-General of the Cordele Judicial Circuit from 1906-1912; as Judge of the Superior Court, Cordele Judicial Circuit from 1912-1917; and as Judge of the State Court of Appeals in 1917. Continuing to rise on the bench, he quickly became an Associate Justice on the State Supreme Court.

The house was sold in 1924 as George began his career in politics. First elected to the U.S. Senate in 1922, when he won a run-off election to fill the unexpired term of Agrarian Tom Watson, George continually won re-election, even in the face of opposition from Georgia political veteran Eugene Talmadge and President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1938. George became known as Georgia's "elder statesman" during his thirty-five years

9 MAJOR BIBLIO	GRAPHICAL REFER	ENCES		
Corporat Greater	of Dooly County. Vier tion, 1971. Vienna. Vienna, GA: F	oublished privat	ely, 1903.	
Associat	in-chief. The Book of tion, 1920.	Georgia. Atlan	ita: Georgia Biog	raphical
10 GEOGRAPHICA	L DATA			
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QUADRANGLĘ NAME V UTM REFERENCES	ienna		quadrangle scale 1 :	24000
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G		н		لبيا
VERBAL BOUNDARY DE	SCRIPTION			
The property nominated	l is a lot 155' on the	north and south	boundaries, 170	on the west
	the east boundary. It Vienna Tax Map (sheet V		ck #10, outlined	in red on the
LIST ALL STATES A	AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIE	S OVERLAPPING STA	ATE OR COUNTY BOUND	ARIES
STATE	CODE.	COUNTY		CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
`				
11 FORM PREPARI	ED BY			
NAME / TITLE		Ñ		
David J. Brown, I	Historic Preservation I	Planner	DATE	
	a Planning and Developm	ment Commission	August 23,	1978
STREET & NUMBER ()			TELEPHONE	
P. O. Box 6		*	912-937-256	1 1150
Ellaville			STATE Géorgia	ing the state of t
	IC DDECEDIA TION	OFFICED CE		
	IC PRESERVATION VALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THE			
NATIONAL	_ STATE		LOCAL X	
_	ric Preservation Officer for the Nat y for inclusion in the National Re			
criteria and procedures set for	th by the National Park Service.	4	2.2	
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATIO	N OFFICER SIGNATURE	hHq. L	yon 3/28/	/79
TITLE Acting State	Elizabe Historic Preservation	th A. Lyon Officer	DATE	· /
FOR NPS USE ONLY				
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT T	THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN	I THE NATIONAL REG	ISTER	+ij
1. Char	washing		DATE Y/2	ついて
ATTEST: WINAM O	HAL REGISTER	,	DATE (IDAI)	27.1979
CHEE OF DECISION TO	TNI			11

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE

in the Senate, where he generally supported moderate, middle-of-the-road policies. He served as chairman of both the Senate's Finance Committee and the powerful Foreign Relations Committee, and as president pro tempore of the Senate. When he retired in 1957, George was one of the nation's most influential senators.

The most recent owners of the house were Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Woodward, who purchased it in 1924. Woodward, a law partner of George's, was also a prominent Vienna citizen, distinguishing himself locally in law.

With its fine classical form, its important central location, and its association with some of Vienna's most prominent leaders including U.S. Senator Walter F. George, the Stovall-George-Woodward House stands as a significant component of the heritage of Vienna and the surrounding area.

