United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property			
historic name Vinewood			
other names/site number Leigh-Redwine House			
2. Location			
street & number 1324 Roscoe Road			not for publication
city or town Newnan		x	vicinity
state Georgia code GA county	Coweta code 077	zip cod	le 30263
3. State/Federal Agency Certification			
I hereby certify that this x nomination request f for registering properties in the National Register of His requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not represent the considered significant at the following level(s) of signature of certifying official/Title Dr. David Crass/Division Director Historic Preservation Division – Georgia Department of State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National my opinion.	meet the National Register Criteria. Inificance: 3-22-11 T/Deputy SHPO Date f Natural Resources	ural and	l professional
, opinion, and property socia social not made in radio	na register enema.		
Signature of commenting official	Date		
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Go	overnmen	
4. National Park Service Certification			
I hereby certify that this property is:			
ventered in the National Register	determined eligible for the N	ational Re	egister
determined not eligible for the National Register	removed from the National R	Register	
other (explain:) When Beall	5.11.1	1	
Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action		

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Vinewood Name of Property			County and S	ounty, Georgia state
5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.) Category of Property (Check only one box.)		Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)		
x private public - Local public - State	building(s) district site	Contributing 1	Noncontributi 1	buildings district
public - Federal	structure object	1	1	structure object
		2	2	Total
Name of related multiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a N/A	operty listing a multiple property listing)	Number of cont listed in the Nat N/A		ces previously
6. Function or Use		2000002000		
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)		Current Functio (Enter categories from		
DOMESTIC: single dwelling		DOMESTIC: single dwelling		
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)		Materials (Enter categories from	m instructions.)	
LATE 19 TH and EARLY 20 TH C	ENTURY			
REVIVALS: Colonial Revival		foundation: BR walls: WOOD:		
		wallsvvoob.	weatherboard	
		roof: ASHPAL	Т	
		other:		
Narrative Description				

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

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Summary Paragraph

Vinewood is located on Roscoe Road about four miles north of Newnan in west central Georgia. Roscoe Road was largely rural until the late 20th century when new housing developments encroached upon traditional farmland. Records indicate that the house was constructed between 1852 and 1859 for Benjamin Leigh as a two-story, frame, central-hallway, I-house. Alterations in the late 1940s by Dr. Ronald Crowden Stewart "Scotty" Young transformed this house into a much larger house, while retaining 1850s elements in the house form, materials, and craftsmanship. Oral history reveals that there was probably no architect for this renovation, which likely was completed by Brown Brothers Construction, a local company known to have worked for Dr. Young on other occasions. Prior to Dr. Young's purchase of the house, it had fallen into a state of disrepair. The house includes many design features, including the front pediment and cupolas atop the garage and well house, consistent with the 20th-century Colonial Revival style made popular after the renovation of Colonial Williamsburg. Changes by Dr. Young included adding a master bedroom, bathroom, and den where the original rear kitchen and breezeway are believed to have been. Other changes included building a new kitchen and garage on the north side of the house. The 1850s frame well house was bricked over at this time, and a cupola was added. The barn was constructed after Young's ownership and is not contributing. In 2004 the side porch was rebuilt, a brick patio added, and additional landscaping features were installed.

Narrative Description

Vinewood is a two-story, antebellum, central-hallway I-house with 20th-century one-story additions in the Colonial Revival style. The house is located outside of Newnan in what was largely a rural area until the middle of the 20th century. Vinewood's 10-acre setting contributes to its rural feel today, despite nearby 20th-century housing developments. The house is set back from Roscoe Road amidst a large expanse of lawn, mature trees, and semi-circular driveway. A front sidewalk and gate create a formal landscaped entry from the road. One-story additions on the north side of the I-house including a kitchen, enclosed breezeway, and garage transformed this house in the 1940s. At that same time, additions on the rear or west side of the house included a bedroom, bathroom, and den downstairs and a bathroom in the upper half-story. A porch, built in 2004, is located on the south side of the I-house.

The house is clad in weatherboard. Aluminum siding, added in the 1960s, was removed in 2004 and the weatherboard repaired as needed. The main block of the 1850s house has a symmetrical façade with a central entrance (photographs 1 and 2). Doric pilasters frame the entry door, which is capped by a triangular pediment with dentil motifs. Sidelights and a transom flank the paneled door (photograph 4). The brick and tile front porch has a sloped concrete ramp with metal railing that was added to accommodate Dr. Young's invalid wife. Windows are nine-over-nine, sash, wood windows with sidelights and are located on either side of the entry door. Windows on the second floor are located above the first floor windows and the door. The second-floor window above the door does not have sidelights. End chimneys with decorative caps are centrally located on either end of the main block (photograph 3). The roof is a side-gable roof with gable returns and covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation is brick.

A new porch was constructed in 2004 on the south elevation of the I-house where an earlier porch had been located. The owners used remnants of the original porch as a guide for its construction. A simple entablature with dentil work supports the square porch posts with Doric columns. The porch extends back beyond the main block of the house and a covered breezeway with square posts connects the porch to an interior hallway (photographs 5 and 6).

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Attached to the side elevation (north) of the main block is a 1948 one-story kitchen addition with an enclosed breezeway that leads to a garage. The kitchen is stepped back from the main block approximately one foot affording the 1850s I-house to be clearly distinguishable from the later additions. The kitchen is covered in weatherboard. The single window on the front elevation is a nine-over-nine, sash, wood window. The rear elevation of the kitchen has a large bay window that was added in the 1970s. The enclosed breezeway and garage, also added in the 1940s, are covered in weatherboard; windows are six-over-six, sash, wood windows (photographs 3 and 7). The two garage doors are located on the rear of the one-and-a-half story garage.

Extending back from the main block is a rear ell addition that houses a bedroom, bathroom, and den. The ell has a gable roof, dormers, and a chimney located off-center. The ell is covered in weatherboard and has nine-over-nine, sash, wood windows on all three elevations. The dormers have six-over-six, sash, wood windows. A chimney, which matches the other two chimneys in its detailing, is located close to the main block of the house. Located on the south elevation of this ell, as part of the den, is a small shed-roofed addition that extends beyond the block of the ell. Multiple windows are located across the side (south) and rear (west) elevations. This shed-roofed addition has a standing-seam metal roof (photographs 6 and 7).

These newer additions borrow most of their stylistic elements from the main block of the house, including the symmetrical placement of windows, boxed eaves, and eave returns. An exception is the cupola on the garage, which reflects the Colonial Revival style, popular in the mid-20th century.

There is a small, antebellum well house with cupola located at the entrance to the property on Roscoe Road. It is a square brick structure, originally covered with flush weatherboard siding. The brick was added during Dr. Young's remodeling of the property in the 1940s. There is a wood, paneled door on one elevation and narrow triple-paned, rectangular windows on the other elevations. The slight eave overhang with wide frieze board, pyramidal roof, and symmetrical proportions exhibit elements of the classical style. The pyramidal roof is covered with standing-seam metal and is topped with a decorative cupola (photograph 10). The cupola is a Colonial-Revival element added in the late 1940s.

The horse barn, located behind the house, was constructed after the historic period and is not contributing (photograph 9).

Interior

Because the house was in a state of disrepair when purchased by Dr. Young in the 1940s, it is unknown where all of the material that is currently in the house originated. Most of the wide pine floors, ceiling boards, baseboards, doors, and moldings in the I-house likely date to that period and are original to the house. Because no records were kept of the remodeling done in the 1940s it is difficult to know exactly what materials were added to what rooms.

The central entrance hall has wide pine floors with baseboards and a wide pine ceiling with cornice molding. Walls are painted pine with dado panels with a chair rail (photographs 11 and 12). Located in the central hallway is a quarter-turn staircase, which has an enclosed, paneled base that contains the stairs to the basement. According to the present and previous owners of the house, the access to the basement was added in the 1940s when a heating system was installed in the house.

Two rooms flank the central hallway. Today the room to the left (south) of the central hallway is used as a living room (photograph 13) and the room to the right (north) is used as the dining room (photograph 15). Both rooms have plaster walls, pine ceilings and floorboards, wide baseboards, and cornice molding. Fireplaces with wood mantels are located along the end walls of each room. The mantel in the living room was likely altered in the 1940s. It reaches the ceiling with columns on either side supporting the mantelshelf. The dining room mantel is much simpler in style and matches the upstairs bedroom mantels.

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The interior walls of the 1850s I-house portion of the house are painted plaster. According to local history, all of the interior walls were originally wood boards. Dr. Scotty Young, who purchased the house in the 1940s, had the walls plastered where the wood paneling no longer existed. The walls and ceilings of the den and back downstairs hallway are wood that local tradition says came from piles of wood stored upstairs, which Young used when he remodeled the house.

Most of the doors throughout the house are pine doors with two vertical panels.

In the 1948 renovation, a rear addition including a master bedroom, bathroom, and den was added to the I-house. At this time, Dr. Young added pine floors to the downstairs master bedroom (photograph 18), back hallway (photograph 17), and new kitchen (photograph 16). These new floors are narrower and of a different grade than the wide 1850s pine floors.

The den has pine walls, floors, and a partially beveled, wood ceiling. The wood used in the den is reputedly recycled material from the original portion of the house. The den has a stacked stone fireplace with unpainted wood mantel and built-in bookshelf that dates from the 1940s when this room was constructed (photograph 17).

Behind the den is the master bedroom and bathroom (photograph 18). The floors, molding, baseboards, and door surrounds appear to date from the 1940s. There is a closet and bathroom connected to this bedroom.

The back hallway connecting the den to the kitchen has door surrounds and a chair rail that date from the 1940s. The hallway has floor and ceiling boards, as well as baseboards, that match the 1850s portion of the house.

The one-story kitchen was added in the 1940s to the right side (north) of the main block. The baseboards and floors date from the 1940s and the beaded-board paneling dates from 2004. The bay window was added in the 1970s (photograph 16). The current owners added new cabinets and appliances. The exposed brick in the kitchen is part of the chimney that was originally on the exterior of the north side of the 1850s house. An enclosed breezeway connecting the kitchen to the garage was added in the 1940s. The 1940s garage is divided into space for two automobiles and a workshop. Stairs lead from the workshop space into the second floor, which contains two rooms.

Upstairs in the main block of the house is a hallway that connects the two upstairs bedrooms (photograph 19). The hallway has wide pine floor and ceiling boards, as well as baseboards, from the 1850s. A bathroom has been added to the rear portion of this hallway.

Both upstairs bedrooms have wide ceiling and floorboards, baseboards, and 1850s fireplace mantels (photographs 20 and 21). There is a storage room/closet created in the 1940s off the north bedroom. Also leading off the north bedroom, in the half-story located above the downstairs bedroom, is a long hallway with closets and a bathroom. This space and access to it was created in the 1940s renovations. The present owners have remodeled the bathroom.

The house faces east on an east/west ridge, the highest ground between Big Wahoo and Little Wahoo creeks. The landscape contains a mixture of shrubs and mature trees including oak, magnolia, and crape myrtle. A circular driveway approaches the front (east) elevation from Roscoe Road. This driveway is gravel and is lined with fieldstone. A second driveway branches off this main driveway south of the house to access the rear (west) of the property and loops back to Roscoe Road near the well house. This rear driveway is also gravel. A low stone wall lines this driveway on the south side of the house and continues to the rear, where the driveway passes a low brick retaining wall and pool terrace. Beginning in 2005, the current owner installed this brick wall and integrated stone fireplace.

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An enclosed garden with stone and gravel pathways is located behind the kitchen. The garden is accessed from the breezeway by a brick patio. The garden is enclosed with a brick and wood fence. There are ornamental shrubs and small trees planted along the perimeter of this area (photograph 7).

A swimming pool installed by the Catudal family in the 1970s is located behind the house. The present owners installed a stone patio around the pool. A new brick retaining wall supports the pool patio. There are evergreen shrubs planted around the perimeter of the patio (photograph 6).

The area west of the house, beyond the rear driveway, slopes towards an open field and noncontributing barn. Large mature trees, including oaks and pines, are scattered across this open space (photograph 9).

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8. Statement of Significance			
Applicable National Register Criteria	Areas of Significance		
Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)	(Enter categories from instructions.)		
or National Register listing.)	ARCHITECTURE		
A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.			
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.			
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or			
represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant	Period of Significance		
and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	c.1852-c.1948		
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	Significant Dates		
	c.1852 - date of construction of house		
	c.1948 – date of remodeling of house		
Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)			
Property is:	Ol-VIIA D		
	Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)		
A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.			
pulposes.	N/A		
B removed from its original location.			
C Sister	Cultural Affiliation		
C a birthplace or grave.	N/A		
D a cemetery.			
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.			
	Architect/Builder		
F a commemorative property.	N/A		
G less than 50 years old or achieving significance			
within the past 50 years.			

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance dates from the construction of the house c.1852 to the remodeling of the house c.1948.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Vinewood is significant at the local level under Criterion C in architecture as an I-house constructed in the 1850s that was transformed in the mid-20th century into a Colonial Revival-style house. The Colonial Revival style was a dominant architectural expression in the first half of the 20th century, becoming especially popular in the 1930s and 1940s because of the high-profile restoration of Colonial Williamsburg by John D. Rockefeller. Evidence of 1850s craftsmanship survives, along with some of the original materials of the I-house.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Vinewood is significant at the local level under Criterion C in <u>architecture</u> as an I-house constructed in the 1850s that was transformed in the late 1940s into a Colonial Revival-style house. Benjamin Leigh, farmer and slaveholder, purchased the property in 1850. According to county and personal records, Leigh constructed the house between 1852 and 1859. Leigh built this house on the highest point of land, facing east, between Big and Little Wahoo creeks. The property remained in the family, passing to his son, S.E. Leigh, in 1892 and to Benjamin Leigh Redwine, his grandson, in 1917. Dr. Ronald Crowden Stewart "Scotty" Young transformed the house in the mid-20th century into a Colonial Revival-style house.

A new interest in America's colonial heritage grew out of the Centennial International Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876. The exhibition celebrated the 100th anniversary of the signing of the *Declaration of Independence*. By the early 20th century, colonial buildings were carefully studied for correct proportions and details. Many architects applied this popular style to existing houses during renovations, as well as to new construction. The high-profile restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, begun in 1926, also contributed to the mass popularization of the Colonial Revival style. As documented in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*, the Colonial Revival style remained popular in Georgia from the 1890s through the 1940s and beyond. The house that Young built incorporated original materials from the I-house, while transforming the 1850s form into a much larger house that reflected the Colonial Revival style through its massing, symmetry, simple classical details, cupolas, and window and door designs.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

NOTE: The following historic context was prepared by Keyes Williamson, consultant, and edited by Lynn Speno, Historic Preservation Division. "Vinewood" Draft National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, August 14, 2009 on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Benjamin Leigh was born in Wilkes County, Georgia, on January 12, 1818. He moved with his father's family to Coweta County in 1835. The following year, at age 18, Leigh joined Captain Grier's cavalry company to participate in the Seminole War. Upon his return, Leigh married Emily Shaw in 1837, but Shaw died the following year leaving a young son A. B. Leigh, Jr. In 1840 Leigh married Mary Culberson of Troup County. This marriage produced seven children — four boys and three girls. According to the 1845 census of Coweta

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County, Leigh owned 405 acres in Land Lot 132 located west of where he would later buy land and build Vinewood. In 1860 prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, Leigh sold a portion of Land Lot 132 to Henry Hyde for \$400. Leigh was also the owner of five slaves according to the census records. Further evidence of Leigh's owning slaves appears in the *Coweta Chronicles*, which records that "Dan Leigh, colored, died on September 22, after serving the Benjamin Leigh Family since he was inherited from an uncle in Augusta."

By 1850 according to *A History of Coweta County*, Newnan was "growing partly in anticipation of the coming of the railroad." The Atlanta and LaGrange Rail Road was chartered on May 24, 1847. The line was completed and opened to passenger trains on September 9, 1851. The railroad helped support a growing economy in Coweta County based on agriculture and manufacturing. The first cotton warehouse was opened in 1852. By 1860 Coweta County had a thriving agricultural economy, based on its rich, fertile soil. Important cash crops included cotton and timber products. According to the 1860 census, there were 14,703 citizens in Coweta County–7,449 free white citizens and 7,248 slaves. Prior to the Civil War, 25 percent of Coweta farmers owned slaves and owned the land on which they farmed. Willcoxon Manufacturing Company, a locally owned cotton yarn factory opened in 1867 following the Civil War. This successful operation purchased cotton from local farmers and employed 50 operatives.

Benjamin Leigh likely constructed Vinewood at some point between 1852 and 1859 based upon information in the county tax records and various published accounts. He purchased Land Lot 123 and part of Land Lot 134 for \$1,700 in 1850. According to the Coweta County Chronicle, Leigh built his house "on a gentle slope facing the sunrise," and grew cotton and grains. According to A History of Coweta County, "Benjamin Leigh bought a farm on the Roscoe Road, four miles north of Newnan. In 1859 he built a plantation style house on the highest point of land between Big Wahoo Creek and Little Wahoo Creek. This house is still standing." The house was constructed fronting the main road (Roscoe Road) leading north out of Newnan. This road appears on an 1855 map of the county. The name Roscoe Road refers to a small farming community located north of Vinewood. The Leigh property originally stretched south approximately two miles to the Leigh family cemetery located at the intersection of Roscoe Road and Millard Farmer Industrial Boulevard (GA Highway 34 Bypass).

According to census records from the 1850s through the 1880s, Benjamin Leigh remained a farmer throughout his productive life. Benjamin Leigh was a significant contributor to the community, was a founding member of the Coweta County Agricultural Society, and served as an auctioneer of agricultural equipment. He sold the house and 446 acres to his son Sam E. Leigh in 1892. Benjamin Leigh died six years later in 1898. According to the *Chronicle*, "Judge Ben Leigh was a noble citizen to die at eighty years of age after having paid taxes in the county for sixty years."

His wife, Mary Leigh, continued living in the house with her son Sam and daughter Emily before she died in 1913. Sam (also known as S.E.) became a well-known agriculturalist and served in the Georgia State Legislature for two years.

Benjamin and Mary Leigh's eldest daughter, Julia Leigh born in 1841, married Lt. William Redwine, a veteran of the Confederate Army. Julia and William Redwine had two children Ben Leigh and Mary.

Ben Leigh Redwine purchased the Vinewood property from his uncle, Sam E. Leigh, in 1917. Redwine married Lorine Collins, the home demonstration agent for Coweta County, in 1929. They had no children. They also bought, and then moved to, a Redwine family home in the community of Madras, a few miles from Vinewood.

In the first years of the 20th century, Coweta County farmers continued to rely upon cotton as the main agricultural crop. However many farmers were beginning to experiment with additional crops including beef, poultry, hay, and wheat. According to *A History of Coweta County*, wheat farms increased from 525 to 5,500

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acres, while cotton farms actually declined in acreage. County agents were recommending new farming practices to Coweta farmers to improve the soil and prevent erosion. Ben Leigh Redwine was a progressive farmer in the county and, according to A History of Coweta County, "was one of the first to experiment with diversified farming methods." He raised cotton, sheep and Black Angus cattle. According to an unpublished history of the Redwine family, "Ben... was one of Georgia's Master Farmers."

The entire property remained in the family until the death of Benjamin Leigh Redwine in 1943, when the family lands were sold off. Of the original Vinewood property, only 9.952 acres remain part of the property today. An unpublished history of the Redwine family describes Ben Leigh's home as a very nice old home and farm on the Roscoe Road. Tenants lived in the house and the place fell into disrepair. After Redwine's death, Dr. Scotty Young, a Baptist preacher, purchased the house, which according to the current owner, had remained in its original configuration until that time.

Dr. Ronald Crowden Stewart "Scotty" Young was born on October 16, 1900. A native of Scotland, Young served with the Gordon Highlanders and Royal Flying Corps in World War I. He moved to the United States after the war, finding work in Flint, Michigan. Young later moved to Georgia and attended Mercer University, where he played football. He served as the pastor of Central Baptist Church in Newnan from 1929 to December 7, 1941. Young lived in the parsonage of the church while he was pastor. Dr. Young was married to Martha Josephine Williams, a native of Thomaston, Georgia. They had two children – a daughter Nan, and a son Ronald Jr., who died of leukemia in 1939 at the age of seven.

Upon his resignation from Central Baptist Church, Dr. Young and his family moved to Milledgeville, where he was a professor and administrator at Georgia State College. Dr. Young was also a highly successful motivational speaker. He returned to Newnan in 1945 or 1946 to preach at several rural churches in Coweta County, including the Elim Baptist Church. Upon his return to Newnan, the Young family moved to a residence at 85 Jackson Street before he purchased the Leigh/Redwine house on Roscoe Road c.1946-1948.

After purchasing Vinewood, Dr. Young made additions to the house designed to accommodate his invalid wife. The Youngs' alterations to the house included a rear addition for a den, master bedroom, and bathroom. A bathroom was also added upstairs in the half-story. A new kitchen and garage were added onto the right side (north) elevation. Also, the original front portico was removed and replaced with the existing stoop. To assist Mrs. Young, accessibility ramps were constructed to the side/kitchen door and to the front door.

According to three Newnan residents, Robert Baron, Dr. Jimmie Thomason, and Susie Thomason, who remembered the house under renovation, their opinion is that it is unlikely that there was an architect involved in designing the alterations to the house and that the alterations were designed by the Youngs and the builder. According to these friends of Dr. Young, it is their opinion that the house was renovated to meet the needs of Mrs. Young, who was an invalid, and their daughter Nan. Dr. Jimmie Thomason recalled that the house was in very poor condition when Young purchased it and specifically mentioned the need to add bathrooms to the house. Dr. Richardson recalled that all the work was done at one time to make the house livable for the family. Newnan newspapers from the 1940s and 1950s mention Dr. Young but do not provide any information about Dr. Young's house.

Dr. Young was serving as the pastor at Elim Baptist Church during this period. While pastor, he hired a local contractor and parishioner at Elim, Jim Ball Construction, to build a new church building. C. W. and Robert Brown, parishioners at Elim, worked for Jim Ball during this period. According to Mrs. Irene Brown, widow of Robert Brown, the Brown brothers opened their own construction company around this time when Jim Ball retired. According to Elizabeth Beers, a local resident of Newnan, Brown Brothers Construction had a reputation for working on older houses. Mrs. Brown "kept the books" for Brown Brothers Construction and recalled working for Dr. Young, but could not say for sure whether they worked at Vinewood. Both Mrs. Brown

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and Tim Brown, grandson of C.W. Brown and a contractor in Newnan, doubted that an architect would have been involved in a Brown Brothers' remodeling project. Neither city building permits nor tax records provide information about construction projects from the 1940s.

The remodeling of the house conforms to the Colonial Revival aesthetic made popular following the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, which created an idealized aesthetic of colonial America. The remodeling and updating of historic homes was not uncommon in the Newnan area or elsewhere in Georgia.

Dr. Young's use of the house for marriage ceremonies led many Coweta County residents to refer to the house as the "Wedding House." Nancy Hardigrew, a Newnan resident interviewed for this nomination, attended a wedding at Vinewood.

According to Coweta County Deed Book 64, the Manget Foundation purchased the house from Young in 1953, when the Youngs moved to Michigan. The Manget Foundation was a cotton brokerage business in Newnan. It is believed that the Manget Foundation helped the Youngs by purchasing the house to facilitate their move to Michigan where Dr. Young was hired as a lecturer for General Motors. The Youngs returned periodically to the Newnan area over the following decade, eventually building a small cabin off Franklin Highway. Dr. and Mrs. Young died in a car accident in Kentucky on August 16, 1964.

The 1950s and 1960s were decades of tremendous growth and change in Coweta County. The farming community temporarily shifted away from cotton to other crops like cattle and peaches. Within a few decades, the farming economy had declined and numerous farmers subdivided their land for residential development. At this time residential development moved north out of Newnan along Roscoe Road, filling the open space around Vinewood.

The Hilgenberg family lived in the house in the 1960s and covered the house with aluminum siding. The Gielow family purchased the property from the Hilgenbergs before selling the house to the Catudal family in 1975. The Catudal family added the bay window to the breakfast room off the kitchen, updated the kitchen and bathrooms, and constructed the swimming pool. They also stripped the floors and doors to their original finish. The Spier family purchased the property in 1990 and added aluminum siding to the barn. The Spiers sold the property to the Walls family in 1996. The current owners Jamie McPherson and Tra Raines purchased the property in 2004. The current owners have rehabilitated the house, preserving the woodwork, including the baseboards, mantels, wood trim, doors, and floor and ceiling boards. The owners updated the bathrooms and kitchen and reconstructed a side porch that had existed on the south elevation of the house. The owners removed the exterior aluminum siding and repaired the original weatherboard siding. Landscaping changes included adding the garden, a rear patio, and a garden wall, as well as installing new trees and shrubbery.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Vinewood Name of Property Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Coweta County, Georgia County and State			
		Primary location of additional data: x State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository:			
Historic Res	sources Survey	Number (if assigned): NAHRGI	S 16285		
10. Geogra	phical Data				
UTM Refer	ences	resource acreage.)			
1 16	703356	3700946	3		
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
20116					
			4		
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
Zone Verbal Bou The bound Boundary The bound	ndary Description (Education) ary is indicated Justification (Education)	Northing tion (Describe the boundaries of the ped by a heavy black line on the explain why the boundaries were selected tent legal boundary and remains.	Zone property.) ne attached	map, drawn to s	scale.
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Zone Verbal Bou The bound Boundary The bound 11. Form Pi name/title organization	ndary Description (E) Justification (E) ary is the currenced By Lynn Speno Historic Presented Pr	ed by a heavy black line on the explain why the boundaries were selected rent legal boundary and remainstrated by the servation Division	Zone property.) ne attached	map, drawn to serty associated verty date <u>February</u>	with the house.

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Vinewood Name of Property Coweta County, Georgia County and State

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- Continuation Sheets
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Vinewood

City or Vicinity: Newnan vicinity

County: Coweta State: Georgia

Photographer: Charlie Miller

Date Photographed: March 30, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 21. Front and side elevations, including I-house front façade, kitchen, breezeway and garage additions. Photographer facing southwest.
- 2 of 21. Front façade of house including gate and sidewalk. Photographer facing west,
- 3 of 21. Front façade of I-house, including kitchen. Photographer facing southwest.
- 4 of 21. Front or main entry door, close-up. Photographer facing west.
- 5 of 21. Side (south) elevation of house and porch. Photographer facing northwest.
- 6 of 21. Rear elevation of house with pool and gardens. Photographer facing east.
- 7 of 21. Rear elevation including kitchen, bedroom, and gardens. Photographer facing southeast.
- 8 of 21. Rear elevation. Photographer facing east.
- 9 of 21. Rear elevation, barn and fields. Photographer facing east.
- 10 of 21. Wellhouse. Photographer facing north.

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Vinewood	
Name of Branady	

Name of Property

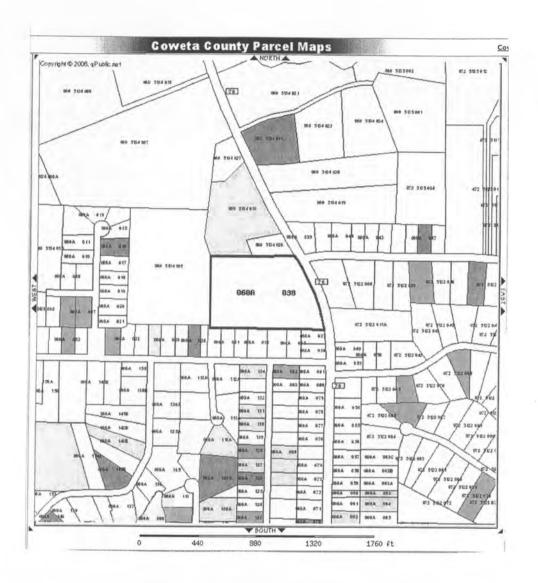
Coweta County, Georgia
County and State

- 11 of 21. Interior central hallway. Photographer facing east.
- 12 of 21. Interior central hallway. Photographer facing west.
- 13 of 21. Living room. Photographer facing south.
- 14 of 21. Living room through central hallway to dining room. Photographer facing north.
- 15 of 21. Dining room. Photographer facing northeast.
- 16 of 21. Kitchen. Photographer facing west.
- 17 of 21. Den. Photographer facing northwest.
- 18 of 21. Bedroom. Photographer facing northwest.
- 19 of 21. Upstairs hallway to bedroom. Photographer facing north.
- 20 of 21. Upstairs bedroom. Photographer facing north.
- 21 of 21. Second upstairs bedroom. Photographer facing south.

Property Owner:			
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)			
ame Jamie McPherson			
street & number 1324 Roscoe Road	telephone		
city or town Newnan	state GA zip code 30263		

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



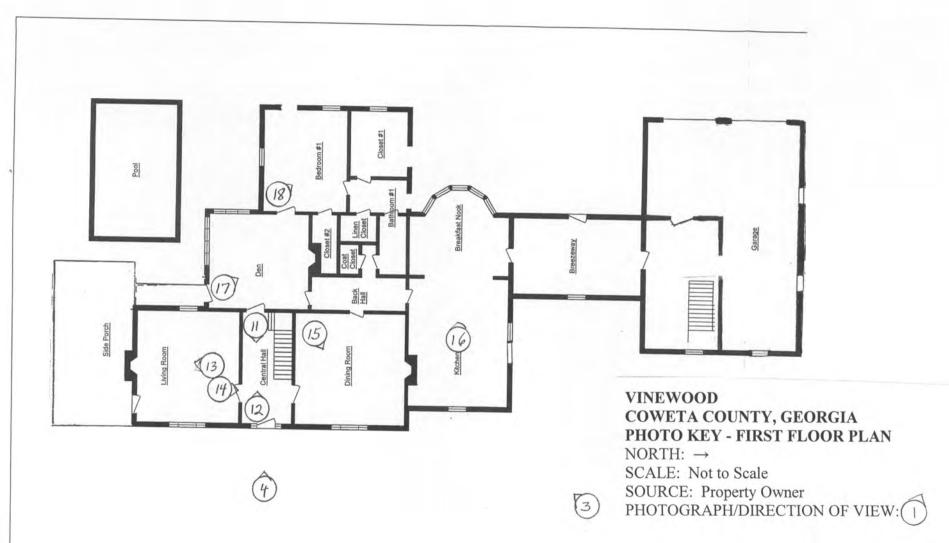
VINEWOOD COWETA COUNTY, GEORGIA NATIONAL REGISTER TAX MAP

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: -

NORTH: ↑

SCALE: 1 inch = 704 feet

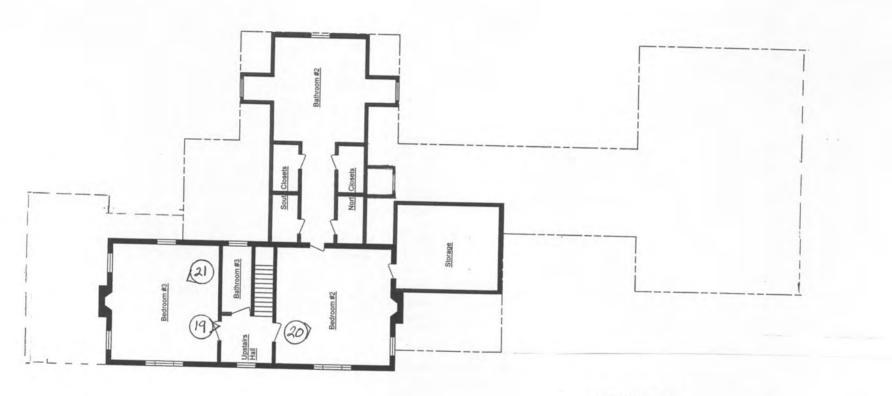
SOURCE: COWETA COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR



10)

(2)

5



VINEWOOD COWETA COUNTY, GEORGIA PHOTO KEY - SECOND FLOOR PLAN

NORTH: →

SCALE: Not to Scale

SOURCE: Property Owner
PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION	
PROPERTY Vinewood NAME:	
MULTIPLE NAME:	
STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, Coweta	
DATE RECEIVED: 4/01/\$1 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5.5.11 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:	DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4.20.11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/18/\$1
REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000263	
REASONS FOR REVIEW:	
APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDS OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIC REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR I	D: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
COMMENT WAIVER: N	4.17
✓ ACCEPTRETURNREJEC	T 5-11-11 DATE
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS: Entered The National of Historic P	Register
PROM (GRIFFERIA	
RECOM./CRITERIA	OLGGIDI INE
	DISCIPLINE
	DATE
DOCUMENTATION see attached comment	s Y/N see attached SLR Y/N
If a nomination is returned to the nomination is no longer under cons	e nominating authority, the sideration by the NPS.



Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 1 of 21



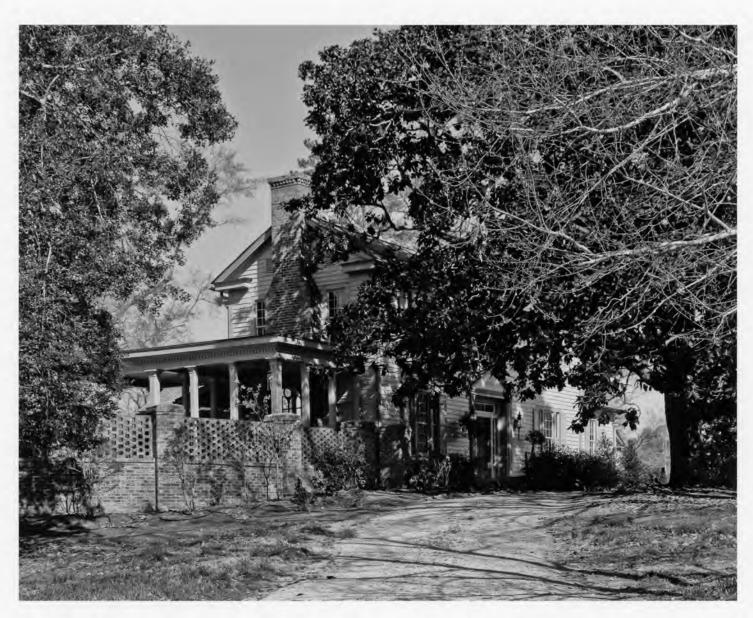
Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 2 of 21



Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 3 of 21



Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 4 of 21



Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 5 of 21



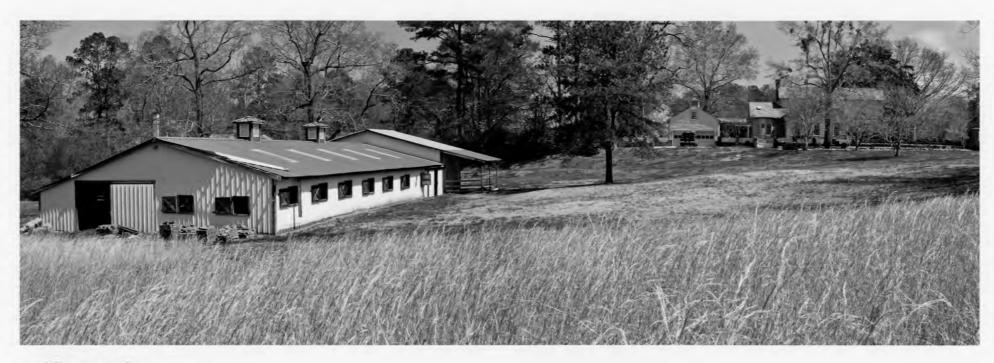
Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 6 of 21



Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 7 of 21



Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 8 of 21



Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 9 of 21



Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 10 of 21



Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 11 of 21



Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 12 of 21



Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 13 of 21



Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 14 of 21



Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 15 of 21



Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 16 of 21



Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 17 of 21



Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 18 of 21



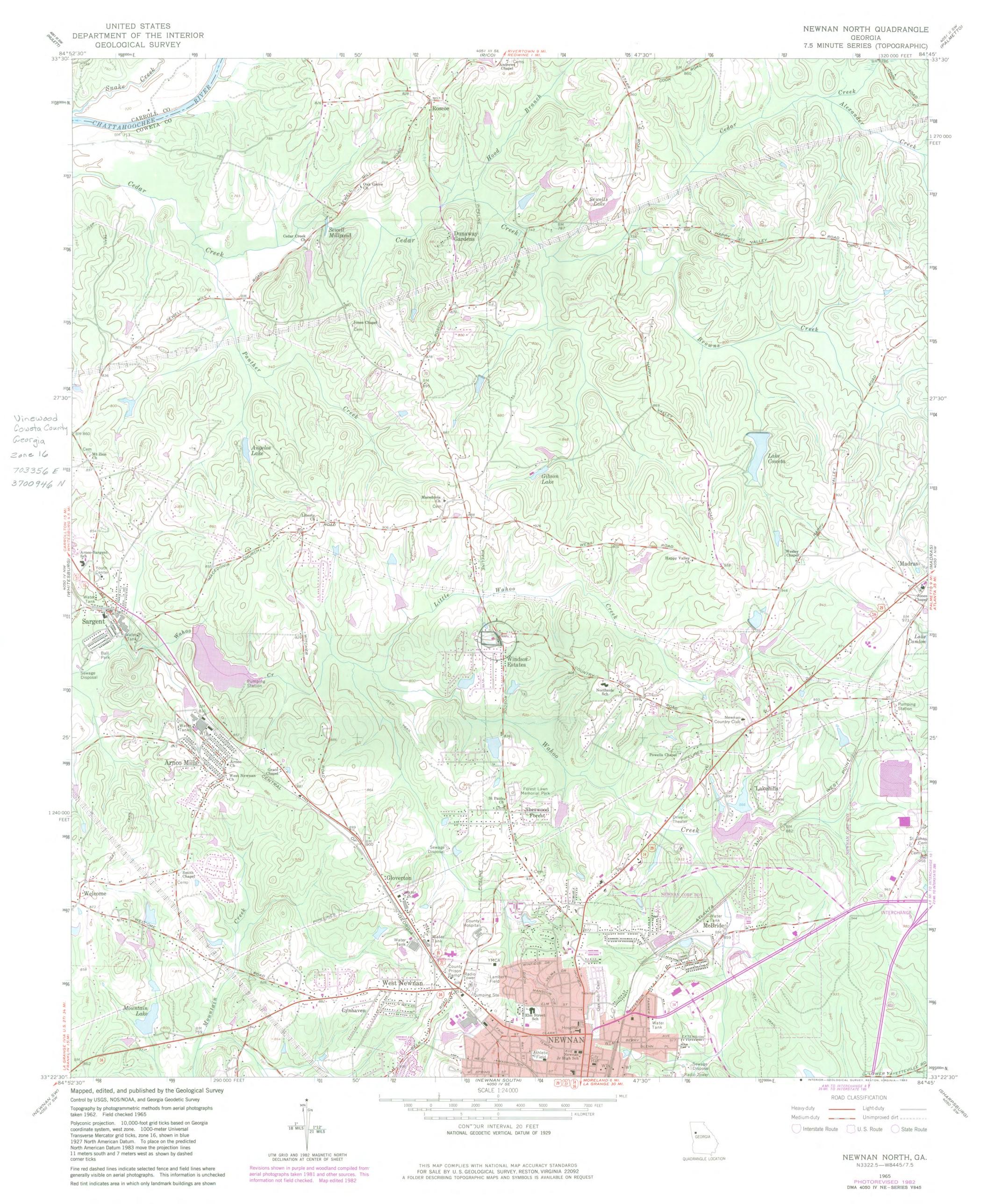
Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 19 of 21



Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 20 of 21

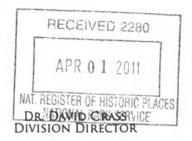


Vinewood Coweta County, Georgia Photograph 21 of 21





MARK WILLIAMS COMMISSIONER



March 29, 2011

J. Paul Loether National Park Service National Register of Historic Places 1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W. 8th floor Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Please find enclosed the following nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for your consideration:

Vinewood (Coweta County)
Westside Historic District (Troup Co.)

Sincerely,

Gretchen Brock

National Register & Survey Program Manager

Ketcher Brilly