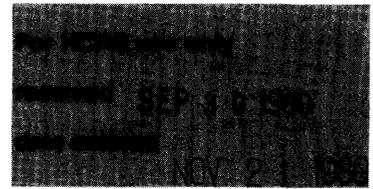


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Vineville Historic District

and/or common Vineville

2. Location

GA 247 and U.S. 41

street & number [See continuation sheet.] _____ not for publication

city, town Macon _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 8th - Billy Evans

state Georgia code 013 county Bibb code 021

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (more than 50 property owners)

street & number _____

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Superior Court

street & number Bibb County Courthouse

city, town Macon state Georgia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Architecture Inventory of Macon and Bibb County has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1970 [See continuation sheet.] _____ federal _____ state county _____ local

depository for survey records Middle Georgia Historical Society

city, town Macon state Georgia

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION

Vineville is a largely residential area located on a low plateau in the gently rolling fall-line terrain about a mile and a half northwest of downtown Macon. The area encompasses about 525 acres of land and includes more than 700 properties. It displays a heritage that began in the early-nineteenth century as a community of large agrarian estates and slowly evolved during the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries into a compact, homogeneous suburb. Houses in this area date from the 1830s to the 1930s and range in size from large mansions to modest cottages. Early-nineteenth-century styles and types like the Plantation Plain are present, but late-nineteenth-century Victorian, turn-of-the-century Neoclassical, and early-twentieth-century Bungalow and Period houses predominate. These houses generally stand on long, narrow, rectangular lots, although a few larger tracts remain intact along Vineville Avenue. Front yards are landscaped informally with trees, shrubbery, and lawn. Streets form an irregular grid on either side of the elongated S-curve of Vineville Avenue, the central thoroughfare in the district. Many of the streets are lined with curbs, sidewalks, and shade trees. Several churches, a school, a small neighborhood commercial center and a small park accompany the houses in Vineville.

The natural terrain of Vineville is that of a gently rolling fall-line countryside situated upon a plateau above the Ocmulgee River and the City of Macon. The suburban streets are set upon this plateau, leading away from the elongated S-curve of Vineville Avenue like the ribs of a ship. These side streets are roughly gridded in plan, resulting from the construction of these streets along the property lines of the early estates that lay perpendicular to the avenue. The streets range from the long and wide expanse of Vineville Avenue, to short, narrow and densely populated side streets and cross streets. Within this context, Stanislaus Circle is the exception, as its ovaloid street plan isolates its individual nature as an affluent mini-suburb; although its context is somewhat altered, the overall nature of this area remains an integral part of the Vineville district, enhancing the evidences of the evolutionary development of the Vineville suburb. Most streets are landscaped on either side like shaded parkways, with carefully aligned curbs, smooth lawns, flowering shrubs, and trees bordering or overhanging the streets. Building lots are laid out along every street in Vineville, ranging in size from several acres to more commonly-sized lots of one-third to one-half acre. Most lots form long and narrow rectangles, with frontages ranging from 50 to 150 feet, and depths ranging from 60 to 800 feet. The front yards are generally landscaped with lawns, shrubs, flowers, and trees in a natural or "romantic" manner, creating the consistent impression of an inhabited public park. In many areas of the district, the street grade was cut into the landscape, resulting in the staging of the building lots

[continued]

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Local History
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Vineville is historically significant in terms of architecture, landscape architecture, community planning and development, and local history. In general, Vineville manifests a history that represents the characteristic evolution of a neighborhood from an early-nineteenth-century agrarian community through a more-or-less exclusive enclave to an early-twentieth-century suburb in a metropolitan area. More specifically, Vineville contains a significant collection of middle- and upper-class nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residential architecture, some of which was designed by notable Georgia architects including Neel Reid. This architecture is set within informally landscaped yards and tree-lined streets that reflect prevailing turn-of-the century tastes in landscape architecture. The streets and lots themselves, aligned in a roughly gridiron plan, reflect a characteristic manner of subdividing and developing land. Vineville was also the home of many prominent figures in the social, political, professional, cultural, and business life of Macon and Georgia.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL NARRATIVE AND EVALUATION

The history of Vineville closely parallels the history of the settlement and development of the City of Macon. Macon's development as a city began in earnest in 1823, and the city grew rapidly through the decade on its roughly gridded urban plan. From this small city, the Forsyth Road meandered to the northwest over a plateau covered with pine trees to the town of Forsyth in Monroe County. Settlers purchased large land holdings on either side of the Forsyth Road because of the level, elevated and well-drained land, and the ready availability of fresh water. As the large estate holdings were purchased and settled, the "charming hamlet of Vineville" began.

AGRARIAN ESTATE CULTURE AND SOCIETY (CA. 1830–1875)

Vineville first developed as a community composed of large plantation estates occupied by wealthy and powerful members of Macon's commercial and political

[continued]

9. Major Bibliographical References

[See continuation sheet.]

10. Geographical Data

~~NTM NOT VERIFIED~~ ~~ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED~~

Acreeage of nominated property app. 525

Quadrangle name Macon West, Ga.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	7	2	5	1	0	8	5	3	6	3	8	3	4	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

B

1	7	2	5	2	5	4	0	3	6	3	6	2	6	5
Zone		Easting						Northing						

C

1	7	2	4	9	7	2	0	3	6	3	6	9	5	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

D

Zone		Easting						Northing						

E

Zone		Easting						Northing						

F

Zone		Easting						Northing						

G

Zone		Easting						Northing						

H

Zone		Easting						Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundary of the Vineville historic district is described by a heavy black line on the attached "property/sketch map" and is drawn to encompass the intact area historically known as "Vineville" and defined today by a coincidence of historical development limits and environmental character and appearance (see Section 7).

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title a) John Hopkins, historic preservation planner
 b) Richard Cloues, architectural historian

organization a) Middle Georgia APDC
 b) Historic Preservation Sec., Ga. DNR date March, 1980

street & number a) 711 Grand Building
 b) 270 Washington Street, S.W. telephone a) 912/744-6160
 b) 404/656-2840

city or town a) Macon
 b) Atlanta state Georgia

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Elizabeth A. Lyon
 Elizabeth A. Lyon

title Acting State Historic Preservation Officer date 9/22/80

For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>W. Ray Luce</u>	date <u>11/21/80</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: <u>Carl Dubois</u>	date <u>11/20/80</u>
Chief of Registration	

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Location &
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LOCATION

Along either side of Vineville Avenue, between Interstate Highway 75 on the east and the Georgia Academy for the Blind on the west, and between the Central of Georgia Railroad on the south and Elizabeth Place, Ingleside Avenue, Douglas Avenue, Ferguson Street, and Ward Street Place on the north.

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Request for Determination of Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, District: "Area of Vineville Avenue, Macon, Bibb County, Georgia," filed by the Georgia Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration on September 30, 1975; determined eligible by the Director of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation on November 5, 1975.

Structures within the proposed Vineville Historic District previously nominated to the National Register:

Napier-Small Place, 156 Rogers Avenue, entered May 27, 1971 (HABS, 1936);
Solomon-Smith-Martin House, 2619 Vineville Avenue, entered July 14, 1971;
Munroe-Goolsby House, 159 Rogers Avenue, entered January 20, 1972;
Davis-Guttenberger-Rankin House, 134 Buford Place, entered November 30, 1973.

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and the creating of platforms for the construction of residences. These platforms are combined with the landscaping of the streetscape and building lots to effectually frame the structures with vegetation, creating an appearance not unlike the frame surrounding a fine painting. Backyards are entirely removed from public view, and are landscaped for the many informal activities of the property owners. Houses in this area date from the early 1830s through the 1930s, and range from the largest of mansions to the most modest bungalows and cottages. Predominate architectural styles range from the traditional Plantation Plain form of residence to the Eclectic revivalism of the early-twentieth century. Most evident are the late-nineteenth- and twentieth-century revival styles, such as the Spanish Villa, English Tudor, Italian Renaissance, Federal, Georgian, Jacobean, Neoclassical, and Bungalow; the Bungalow and Neoclassical styles reached a high level of development in the Vineville area. There is very little undeveloped open space in the district, and only one public park, at the intersection of Stanislaus, Pio Nono and Vineville Avenues.

Each period of the evolutionary development of Vineville overlapped the previous period, and has resulted in a pervasive homogeneity of the entire area. As a result, few sub-areas can be identified as having an individual sense or identity as a subdistrict within the whole. The Stanislaus Circle area is the only such subdistrict, identified as a result of its somewhat isolated street plan. Most of the great architecture in the Vineville district was constructed along Vineville Avenue, while several other mansions are scattered along the side streets on larger building lots. Intrusions, though few in number, are scattered along Vineville Avenue, while a few isolated low-rise apartment buildings have been constructed along side streets (most notably on Calloway Street and Rogers Avenue). At the intersection of Buckingham Street, Calloway Street and Vineville Avenue is located a small commercial center for the neighborhood, consisting of a half dozen 1950s row shops (now mostly vacant), a convenience store, and a late-1950s supermarket, now converted for use by small specialty shops.

Overall, Vineville is characterized by continuity in its natural terrain, landscape architecture, street plan, and site planning, as well as in the scale and quality of its architecture and streetscape. Vineville is an exceptionally well-preserved nineteenth- and twentieth-century suburb, with few non-detracting structures and even fewer intrusions.

INTRUSIONS AND NON-DETRACTING PROPERTIES

Intrusions and non-detracting properties are marked on the enclosed maps. Non-detracting properties are defined as structures not meeting the criteria

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of sufficient age for listing on the National Register but of a character that is generally compatible with the more historic structures in the district and that will reinforce the characteristic evolutionary development of the suburb in the future. Generally, these structures are brick ranch houses, period houses, or cottages constructed from the mid-1930s through the present. These structures rest upon lands that were subdivided from some of the earlier estate properties, and they are situated individually or in groups. They tend to conform to the district in terms of setback, massing, materials and landscaping. Intrusions are defined as structures not conforming to the residential nature of the area, or of incompatible design, setting and use. Generally, intrusions into the district consist of low-rise apartment buildings, convenience stores, gas stations, and one multi-storied apartment building (Vineville Christian Towers). Two contemporary residential structures were identified as intrusions due to their incompatible design, scale and massing with the neighboring properties. The commercial center at the corner of Calloway Street and Vineville is likewise considered to be intrusionary at the present time.

BOUNDARIES

Boundaries for the Vineville Historic District were carefully drawn to contain the existing fabric of the Vineville community as it appeared prior to ca. 1930-1935, in order to best display the characteristic qualities resulting from its evolutionary development as a distinct residential area. Beyond these boundaries lie developed areas that do not conform to the character and appearance of the Vineville community.

To the north of Vineville lie the Ingleside and Pleasant Hill areas of Macon. Ingleside developed in the post-World War II era as a residential suburb, and while the Pleasant Hill neighborhood is in part contemporary with Vineville, its history has resulted in the development of distinctly different qualities of character and appearance in terms of scale, architectural design, landscaping, and street plan. Radical topographic features assist in separating the two areas as well, as the Pleasant Hill area developed at the base of the Vineville Plateau. To the east of where Hardeman and Forsyth streets intersect to form Vineville Avenue lies Interstate Highway 75 with its access ramps and modern service developments. The boundaries of this part of the district were drawn to eliminate these intrusions while at the same time including the remaining historic parts of this end, or entrance, of the district. To the south of Vineville lies the Central of Georgia Railroad right-of-way which runs the length of the southern boundary, except for the grounds of the Atlantic Cotton

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Mills and its mill village, which were excluded from this nomination due to their radically different history, character, and appearance. The convergence of Vineville Avenue and the Central of Georgia Railroad tracks effectively squeezes the western end of the Vineville area at a point just opposite the grounds of the Georgia Academy for the Blind. To the northwest, the property of the Georgia Methodist Orphans Home abuts that of the Georgia Academy for the Blind, creating a continuous institutional boundary on the north and west.

"VINEVILLE" AND THE "VINEVILLE AVENUE AREA"

The "Vineville" historic district incorporates in its entirety the "Vineville Avenue Area," which was determined eligible for the National Register in 1975 (see Section 6). The 1975 Request for Determination of Eligibility included "properties on both sides of Vineville Avenue from Forsyth and Hardeman streets to Pio Nono Avenue, including 2607 Vineville Avenue and 111 and 114 Buford Place;" the Request for Determination of Eligibility also noted that "this area is part of a larger historic district which the State Historic Preservation Officer intends to nominate at some time in the future." This "Vineville" nomination represents that "larger historic district."

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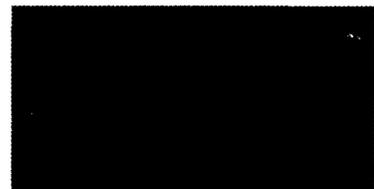
circles. Some of their residences served as the main plantation houses for the owners of large land holdings in the surrounding counties. One of these early settlers was Judge Christopher Strong, whose vineyards are traditionally given credit for the inspiration of the community's name as Vineville. Eventually, the area developed into about three dozen estates of 10 to 100 acres, comprising the area within the district boundaries, each laid out at a roughly perpendicular angle to the Forsyth Road. The manorial residences constructed on these lots were placed at considerable distance from the Forsyth Road, with a long drive leading to the residence. Each residence was surrounded by outbuildings to service the estate, and many kept large gardens and left other tracts for use as pastureland or croplands. Although few if any of these early secondary structures survive, many examples of the early residential architecture are still in existence. Vernacular and more classic forms both were constructed in this period. The pure, simple lines of the Solomon-Smith House at 2619 Vineville (variously attributed, ca. 1823-1836) in the "Plantation Plain" form or style are continued in other structures as the Sanders-Ellis-McClure House at 172 Cleveland Avenue (ca. 1836, with alterations ca. 1919) and the A.A. Drake House at 2455 Clayton Street (ca. 1840, with alterations ca. 1950). Concurrently, other estate residences were constructed with greater concern for contemporary, high-style architectural design. "Woodlawn" (201 Clisby Place), the ca. 1836 home of Colonel Samuel T. Bailey, and later home of newspaper editor Joseph Clisby, is an excellent example of the Federal style, though altered substantially through the removal of its eastern wing to allow the street construction of Clisby Place. Another fine example of a more classical form of the Federal style is the Comer-Winter-Johnson House at 2009 Vineville Avenue. The house was constructed in ca. 1834, and has been little altered from its original design save for the application of stucco to the brick walls and columns of the pedimented portico.

Vineville developed and expanded as a community throughout the decades of the 1830s and 1840s. The construction of Cotton Avenue and Georgia Avenue in 1831-1835 established important links between the Forsyth Road and the City of Macon. Residents of the Vineville community donated much of the \$25,000 needed to fund this construction, thereby reflecting the status of the community at this time. The cotton markets in Macon drew much of their product from the counties lying to the northwest, making the Forsyth Road an important transportation line between the grower and the cotton agent. Macon's population by 1837 had increased to 4,000 as a result, while Vineville boasted 500 residents among 40 families. The late 1830s saw a great deal of growth in the cotton markets to the northwest of Macon, spurring the construction of the Monroe Railroad from Macon to Forsyth along the present Central of Georgia right-of-way, which was completed in December of 1838.

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The 1840s saw Vineville as a fully established rural community. The Georgia Illustrated, published in 1842, described the Vineville community on the western side of Macon "with its quiet dwellings and majestic and pine forests." This description of Vineville remained valid until well into the 1880s, as shown by the G.M. Hopkins map of Vineville in 1872.

In the year 1846, the Vineville Station (mission) was established by the Mulberry Street Methodist Church as the first sanctioned house of worship in Vineville. The Methodists secured the use of a building on the present Clisby School grounds for a parsonage, and most likely held services in the small school building that occupied this same lot. The Methodists erected a wooden church with a bell tower at the present corner of Forest and Vineville avenues in the following year.

The construction of the Monroe Railroad encouraged Vineville's growth, as the 1850 Census shows a population for the community of 850. The architecture of this period directly preceding the Civil War relied heavily on Greek Revival design, as reflected in some of the outstanding surviving residences from this period. One of the best examples of a structure from this period is the Napier-Small House, built in 1846 for Skelton Napier, and now located at 156 Rogers Avenue. This academic Greek Revival structure is traditionally attributed to the hand of Elam Alexander, and has been nationally recognized as a prototypical example of a Greek Revival residence. Also of note is the Munroe-Goolsby House at 159 Rogers Avenue, constructed in 1841. This residence was constructed for Nathan C. Munroe, trustee for the Macon and Western Railroad (successor to the Monroe Railroad), and president and later treasurer of the Georgia Academy for the Blind. Munroe's residence is an unusual single-storied example of a Greek Revival Structure, featuring a small dome at the center of its original plan, topped by a large cupola. Access to the cupola is gained through an enclosed stair in an interior wall, where a small balcony surrounds the circular light well leading to the dome. The exterior details include the finely proportioned Doric columns of the portico and the Grecian Key fretwork in the entablature. Both the Napier-Small House and the Munroe-Goolsby House have been previously recognized by individual nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The Brewer-Corbin House at 2335 Vineville Avenue was constructed in the late 1820s or early 1830s for Thomas Brewer, and was expanded and altered considerably with an octastyle Roman Composite portico during this period.

Some of the more notable residents of the estates making up the Vineville community during this period included the Reverend G.F. Pierce, first president of Wesleyan College and professor of English literature; H.L. Jewett, trustee for the Georgia Academy for the Blind, president of the Capital Bank of Macon, and original secretary--treasurer of the Southwestern Railroad Company in 1847;

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George M. Logan, mayor of the City of Macon in 1839; and the Honorable Thomas Hardeman, representative to the U.S. Congress in the late 1850s.

According to local tradition, Mrs. Thomas Hardeman of Vineville was responsible for producing the first "Stars and Bars" to fly over the State of Georgia, after the description of the flag telegraphed to Mr. Hardeman by John C. Butler from the Confederate Congress assembled in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1861. The flag was presented the next morning to the officers of the local Floyd Rifles, a volunteer rifle company, first organized in 1840. Vineville contributed much to the Confederate war effort both locally and in service. Part of the defensive breastworks for the City of Macon were constructed along the northern ridge of the Vineville Plateau. The Battle of Atlanta during Sherman's March to the Sea in 1864 caused the withdrawal of great numbers of the wounded to Macon. Trains arrived daily from Atlanta, and discharged some of the wounded in the care of Vineville residents, who carried the patients to the emergency hospital tents set up between the present Hines Terrace and Pierce Avenue.

The aftermath of Sherman's March and the end of the Civil War left Vineville physically untouched, but nonetheless greatly damaged economically and socially, all but halting Vineville's growth for close to fifteen years. No significant land development took place during these years, and few if any important structures were built.

LATE-NINETEENTH-CENTURY SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT (1875-1910)

The economy of the Macon area healed within a decade or so after the Civil War, primarily because the city had been saved from the actual destruction of Sherman's March to the Sea. The Reconstruction period after the Civil War affected many personal fortunes of the estate residents of the Vineville community, but the recovery period in the city of Macon and Vineville as well seems to have been shorter and less severe than in other parts of the Southeast. By 1880, the "Old City" of Macon was undergoing a vigorous period of reinvestment and expansion, resulting in large-scale housing construction in the open areas of the city. The developmental pressure caused by the revitalization of Macon released itself along Vineville Avenue and elsewhere, and was further spurred by the construction of a "Dummy Line" steam-trolley system along Vineville Avenue in 1888. The beginning of this era in Vineville's history is documented by G.M. Hopkins' City Atlas of Macon, Georgia, published in 1872. The Hopkins map clearly shows the eastern half of the present Vineville district as an area composed of the large estate lands described in the previous era, occupied for the most part by

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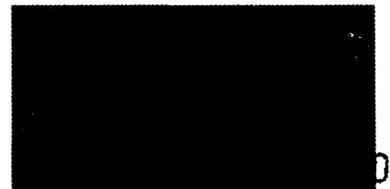
second- or third-generation Vineville families or their surviving elders. In contrast to this representation of the Vineville area is the map of "Greater Macon" published in 1912 by J.W. Burke and Company, showing the Vineville area at the close of this era as a highly developed suburb of the city of Macon. These contrasting images document the intense upheaval of the social, economic, and cultural norms of the Vineville community during this period. As the pressure for new suburban housing increased, so did the collapse of the agrarian estate society and culture of Vineville. Slowly, one by one, the large tracts of land that composed Vineville were subdivided for suburban development. New streets were constructed following the property lines of the early estate tracts running perpendicular to the course of Vineville Avenue. For the most part, these new streets were given the names of the early landowners whose lands were being subdivided, providing a lasting tribute to the families who had first established Vineville. As the large estate lands were subdivided, many of the existing residences were altered to fit the new plan of the developing community. Some were demolished, but as many were preserved, though altered or moved to a new site. The Solomon-Smith House, the Napier-Small House and the Sanders-Ellis-McClure House were all either moved closer to Vineville Avenue or turned to face a side street; all also remain relatively intact architecturally. "Woodlawn," the residence of Joseph Clisby, lost its eastern wing to the street construction of Clisby Place; the Brewer-Corbin House was split in half and part moved to an adjoining lot (the moved half was greatly altered; however, the remaining part retains much of the design and detailing of the original structure), while the entrance and plan of the Munroe-Goolsby House were altered to face Rogers Avenue. The Comer-Winter-Johnson House on Vineville is the only antebellum residence in Vineville that was not affected by these kinds of changes.

The redevelopment of the Vineville area in this period was aided in part by the establishment of Pio Nono College in 1874 within the present Stanislaus Circle area of Vineville. The area around the college is unfortunately not included in Hopkins' Atlas of 1872, but the presence of the college gives an impression of the extent of development in this area at this time. In 1889, the name of this Jesuit College was changed to St. Stanislaus College, which continued as an educational institution until the early 1920s. Industrial development along the fringe areas of Vineville contributed greatly to its suburban development, attracting the families of workers and administrators to the area to be near their place of employment. The Willingham Mills were constructed in 1899 on the lands of Broadus E. Willingham on the far side of the railroad right-of-way from his residence at 2048 Vineville Avenue. The Willingham property is one of the few large tracts of land left undivided in Vineville, leaving an impression that some of the wealthy residents of this period tried to maintain smaller versions of the earlier estate culture. At this same time, the Manchester Mills (now known as the Atlantic Cotton Mills), were constructed at the end of Oak Haven

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Avenue. Both mills were constructed to refine cotton and produce cloth or yards, and drew their employees at least partly from the Vineville area. The Manchester Mill also involved the construction of a small mill village at the corner of English and Oak Haven Avenues, which still contains many of its neat white quarters for workers (both mills and their related properties were excluded from this nomination -- see Section 7, "Boundaries"). The middle- and upper-level executives of these industries were responsible for some of the larger homes constructed on Vineville Avenue during this period, but the majority of these large suburban residences were constructed to house the upper-middle-class lawyers, bankers, accountants, architects and other professional people who commuted into the city of Macon to work in the offices and industries downtown. The residences of these new Vineville families reflected the more densely populated suburban nature of late-nineteenth-century Vineville; they were designed with a greater proportion of height versus width, to accommodate their construction on smaller lots.

The R.J. Taylor House at 2023 Vineville Avenue (ca. 1900), the Bethlehem Primitive Baptist Church at 2131 Vineville Avenue (ca. 1902), the B.E. Roughton House at 2305 Vineville Avenue (ca. 1905), the John D. Hough House at 2281-2283 Vineville Avenue (ca. 1890), and the Davis-Guttenberger-Rankin House (ca. 1890) at 134 Buford Place are all prominent examples of impressive design works from this period. In the early years of this era, the architectural design of these structures consisted mostly of the Second Empire, Shavian Gothic (or "Stick Style") and the Queen Anne style. By 1900, however, the Classic Revival and Colonial Revival styles were firmly entrenched as the prominent design mode. The affection of the Vineville area and the city of Macon as a whole for the Classic and Colonial Revival styles caused the remodeling of many earlier structures into these forms through the addition of columned porticoes and other classic design elements. Excellent examples of this type of architectural retrofit in the Vineville area include Broadus Willingham House at 2048 Vineville Avenue (ca. 1870-1880 with alterations ca. 1908) and the E.Y. Mallary House at 2533 Vineville Avenue (built in 1894 with additions ca. 1914).

Few residences of comparable scale and expense were constructed on the side streets. The majority of the structures along Hines Terrace, Buford Place, Cleveland Avenue and the like were much more modest examples of the late-nineteenth-century suburban home or cottage. In terms of design, these domestic structures took two forms. The first was a one-story cottage with a three-bay facade and a projecting or overhanging porch; the second was a two-story residence consisting of a proportionate mass twice as tall as its width, sited on a long and narrow lot. The typical three-bay facade of this second type often featured a two-story projection, one bay in width, with a one-story porch or veranda filling out the facade. Both types of domestic structures feature concentrations of Queen Anne, Victorian Gothic, Classic or Colonial

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Revival details that were applied to the street facades to individualize each residence. Both types of structures served as homes for working and middle-class families, who were able to commute to work in the mills or offices in Vineville and nearby Macon,

The escalated growth of Vineville as a mixed economic-class suburb of Macon increased the demand for transportation, electricity, sewer, public water and telephone services. This demand raised the question of the annexation of Vineville as an official part of the City of Macon. The annexation was opposed vigorously by many of Vineville's residents, who maintained the historic sense of Vineville as an independent community. When the Annexation Bill was passed by the Georgia State Legislature, the appeal of the measure was pressed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which denied the appeal of the Vineville community. As a result, the city limits were extended from the approximate location of Interstate 75 out Vineville Avenue to Holmes Avenue in December of 1904, thereby including the majority of the Vineville historic district within the jurisdiction of the City of Macon.

EARLY-TWENTIETH-CENTURY SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT (CA. 1910-1930)

Clearly, the greatest growth within the bounds of the Vineville historic district occurred during this twenty-year era. By about 1930, nearly all of the available lots facing Vineville Avenue had been occupied by substantial residences of diverse architectural design, age, and detail, creating an uninterrupted suburban streetscape of close to two miles in length. Concurrently, the side streets of the area were reaching the saturation point, with new homes for the working and middle-class families filling the available gaps. Much of this new construction activity was encouraged by the annexation of Vineville to the City of Macon in 1904 and was complemented by the further subdivision of some of the larger remaining tracts of land. By the close of the decade of the 1920s, the extent of the Vineville section of Macon had reached its maximum and was stabilized along the limits of the present district boundaries. Although concentrated on the top of the Vineville plateau, some of the identifiable growth of the community began to trail down the slope of the plateau as is shown in the development of the extensions of Hines Terrace, Buford Place and Pierce Avenue. For the most part, however, the readily-identifiable character and appearance of the neighborhood remained concentrated on the top of the plateau. Although Vineville Avenue remained as the premier setting for the residences of the more prosperous members of the community, Clayton Street and the Stanislaus Circle areas were developed during the early-twentieth century as the settings

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for impressive architectural works.

Although the Classic and Colonial Revival styles continued to dominate the architectural designs of the early-twentieth century, newer design forms began to appear and make their mark on the Vineville streetscape. By ca. 1915, it was not unusual for a residence to be constructed along the lines of the Tudor Revival or Spanish Colonial Revival; and Bungalow-design language was strongly represented. This period of active development in the Vineville area involved a new generation of architects in Macon, all well skilled in domestic design and classic detailing. Architects such as Neel Reid, W. Elliott Dunwoody, Jr., Frank Happ, and Curran Ellis were all contributors to the architectural history of Vineville in this period, and much of their work survives to date. The work of Neel Reid in Vineville began with the William Redding House at 1962 Forsyth Street in 1908, followed by the Dr. Thomas Hall House at 155 Oak Haven in 1909; the Bach-Duncan House at 114 Buford Place in 1915, and the Max Morris House at 2084 Vineville Avenue in the same year. Reid's influence on Vineville Avenue was profound, as many of his associates, students, and imitators closely followed to design works in similar variations of the Colonial Revival. Indeed, during the survey for this nomination, many more residences than those mentioned above were tentatively identified as the work of Neel Reid. Whether this identification can be documented is of little consequence to this nomination, although it is hoped that further research upon this subject will be carried out. The important matter at hand lies in the quality of the design of these structures, whether Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, or another style. The confusion over the authorship of a particular structure reinforces the assertion of Reid's leadership in architectural design of this era, while complementing the abilities of his imitators at the same time. The other important architects noted above were not diminished by the work of Neel Reid, however. W. Elliott Dunwoody, Jr., completed a number of impressive designs in the Vineville area, most notably the Comer House at 2590 Vineville Avenue (built in 1925), which is likely his most accomplished domestic work. The designs of Frank Happ have also had a great impact on Vineville Avenue, notably expressed in the nearby matched pair of Spanish Colonial Revival residences he designed and built for himself and his brother at 2486 and 2498 Vineville Avenue in 1918. Additional research must still be carried out on the residential architecture of the Vineville area to identify further the architects responsible for the many other grand residences built during this period.

As mentioned previously, the Stanislaus Circle area of Vineville was developed for residential construction during this period. The five-story, Second Empire-style college originally known as Pio Nono College and later as St. Stanislaus burned to the ground in 1921. The college property was sold by the Jesuit Brotherhood to a real estate firm in 1925 and was opened for development

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in 1926 with the sale of all 102 lots within the area. The new building space satisfied the developmental pressure for prime lots on Vineville Avenue, and, consequently, little new construction took place on Vineville Avenue between 1926 and ca. 1945. Stanislaus Circle provided alternative to the prestige of a Vineville Avenue address by offering a quiet park-like setting and a curving street plan, which contrasted to the bustle of activity along Vineville Avenue itself.

Along with its many expensive residences, other structures built during this period maintained the strong sense of community in Vineville. The Joseph Clisby School was constructed in 1915 in a modified form of an English Tudor design and still functions as a school for the children of Vineville. The Clisby School was constructed on the same lot as the original school house of the 1840s and, therefore, maintains nearly a century-and-a-half-old tradition of public education on this site. The Vineville Presbyterian Church was constructed at the corner of Culver Street in 1910, although its original appearance was greatly altered by remodeling in 1956 and 1976. The Vineville Baptist Church at the corner of Pierce Avenue was completed in 1923 in a Gothic Revival design, while the present Vineville Methodist congregation replaced their earlier brick church of 1894 with an impressive Neo-Greek Revival structure of stone in 1926. Subsequent additions to this structure have been designed in absolute sympathy to the original structure, creating a religious complex rich in architectural design and tradition.

As in the previous era, the majority of the residential construction in the Vineville area occurred on the side streets and was intended for the occupancy of the working and middle-class residents who constituted the numerical majority of the total population of the area. Unlike the previous period, the predominate mass of nearly all of these domestic structures was concentrated in a single story in height, presenting a cubical proportion to the facade. The small domestic cottage continued as a preferred form, although the Bungalow form was introduced and developed rapidly as an alternative. As an architectural form and style, the Bungalow introduced a radically new vocabulary of design, detailing, and motifs that forms a major contribution to the architectural history of this suburb. Both the Cottage and the Bungalow were subject to architectural license as no strict rules or formulas were followed in the design of a particular structure. As a result, it is not unusual to see combinations of stylistic motifs from different periods used to create the design of a single residence. The major stylistic details employed include the Colonial or Classic Revival, English Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial, and the true Bungalow, and were placed only at very visible locations on the facade. The concentration of architectural detail on the most visible parts of the facade served to enhance an inexpensive residence, giving it an appearance of greater cost. In the same way, this concern for architectural detail reinforced the architectural environment of Vineville.

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DECLINE AND REBIRTH (CA. 1930-PRESENT)

The Great Depression of the 1930s dramatically slowed the tremendous growth of the Vineville area during the previous period, although additions to the community were made. For the most part, residences constructed during the Depression were modest, middle-class structures that continued the Cottage and Bungalow forms, with a further interest in the Colonial, Tudor and Bungalow styles. These additions to the suburban Vineville scene were constructed on the few open lots left in the fabric of the suburb; very few were constructed so as to actually expand the limits of growth from the previous eras.

Despite the slowing of Vineville's growth, the suburb continued to play a major role in all levels of the affairs of the City of Macon and its commercial, industrial and academic life. The deterioration of the "old city" of Macon from the 1930s to the late 1960s affected Vineville very little. The majority of its larger residences were well maintained as single family homes, and the smaller homes on the side streets remained occupied and in excellent repair. Indeed, the deterioration of the old city may have aided the maintenance of quality in Vineville as inner-city residents moved to the Vineville area to live.

The onset of World War II caused a dramatic break in the development of Vineville. When the construction of new housing was renewed after the war, a radical shift in the character and appearance of the architecture occurred, caused by the introduction of the "ranch house" style. The concentration of the pre-war development in Vineville is readily evidenced by the relatively few examples of ranch houses that exist within the bounds of the district. The quality of the residential design in the post-war period is dramatically different in its sense of proportion and design, which leaves the scattered ranch houses all too often out of character with their surroundings. Some structures were constructed on Stanislaus Circle during this period and many display a serious concern for design quality and harmony within this part of Vineville. Still, by the close of the 1950s, even this concern for harmony in design had deteriorated, giving way to the ranch house to fill in the remaining vacant lots. The decade of the 1960s affected the appearance of the Vineville area by two contradictory means. During this decade, the majority of structures considered to be intrusions into the Vineville area were constructed, reflecting in many ways the shift in emphasis of Vineville Avenue from a suburban traffic artery to that of a major traffic highway. Gas stations, commercial offices, convenience stores and the like appeared, replacing some of the principal residences of the area and spotting the residential character of the area with incompatible designs and uses. The majority of the existing apartment complexes were soon to follow, which partially altered the appearance of the area from a solid residential character to that of a more transient nature. Despite this, Vineville contains proportionately few of these intrusions.

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The construction of Interstate Highway 75 at the eastern boundary of the district during the mid-1960s, with its attendant service facilities, has destroyed most of the context of the eastern end, or entrance, to the district, where Hardeman and Forsyth streets merge to form Vineville Avenue. The remaining residential structures in this area of the district are left as the survivors of the historic extant to Vineville and as such deserve protection from the encroachment of new development near the Interstate. Ironically, however, the Interstate Highway has helped to reinforce the traditional identity of the Vineville community as a separate entity from the city of Macon. This identity is preserved in the Vineville area today, as shown in the efforts of the Vineville Neighborhood Association and its concerned residents in this effort to nominate the community as a National Register Historic District. Although Vineville has traditionally maintained, preserved and reused its structures for the betterment of the community, the renovation of the Comer-Winter-Johnson House at 2009 Vineville Avenue in 1963 for reuse as a medical clinic was an extremely precedental occurrence, reflecting the concern of the residents of the Vineville area for the preservation of their historic environment. The adaptive reuse of this structure may prove to have been Macon's first real effort to preserve a part of its heritage for the benefit of future generations. It seems fitting, therefore, that this structure should dominate the eastern entrance to the district, and it is hoped that this earliest of efforts in the historic preservation field will be complemented by the nomination of the Vineville Historic District, some seventeen years later.

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The most significant source of information about Vineville is contained in a detailed architectural and historical survey of the area compiled by the Historical Districting Committee (Margaret Duncan, chairperson) of the Vineville Neighborhood Association (Tony Long, president; Blythe McKay, historian), in preparation for this National Register nomination. Participants in and contributors to this survey are identified in the February 1, 1980, issue of the Vineville Neighborhood Association Gazette. A copy of this survey is on file at the Historic Preservation Section of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

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