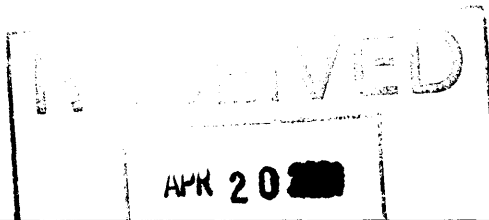


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box. Enter the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Oak Grove Plantation
other names/site number Arnold, James House

2. Location

street & number 4537 North U.S. Highway 29
city, town Newnan
county Coweta code GA 077
state Georgia code GA zip code 30265

(X) vicinity of

(N/A) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	7	0
sites	1	0
structures	2	1
objects	0	0
total	10	1

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

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Richard Cooco 4.16.01
Signature of certifying official Date

for W. Ray Luce, Division Director and
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edouard A. Beall 5/25/01

() determined eligible for the National Register _____

() determined not eligible for the National Register _____

() removed from the National Register _____

() other, explain: _____

() see continuation sheet

JAM _____
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding
FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: Georgian House

Materials:

foundation STONE, BRICK
walls WOOD: weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Oak Grove Plantation is located in a rural section of northeast Coweta County, approximately six miles from the county seat of Newnan and just north of the community of McCollum. The property encompasses an antebellum-period main house, several outbuildings, a terraced field, and family cemetery. A dirt drive leads from U.S. Highway 29 towards the main house and ends in a circle directly in front of the house. The drive crosses the CSX Railroad, originally the Atlanta and LaGrange Railroad, which runs along the east side of U.S. Highway 29.

The main house, built c.1842-1847, is a wood-framed, two-story, Georgian-type house with a one-story, rear, nonhistoric addition (photographs 1 and 2). Exterior features include paired, brick, side-gable chimneys partially covered with stucco, modillions in the eaves, boxed cornice returns, a wide band of trim beneath the cornice, six-over-nine and four-over-six double-hung windows on the second story, nine-over-nine double-hung windows on the first floor, and decorative window surrounds (photographs 4 and 5). The original portico was replaced with a full-width, Victorian-style porch in the late 1890s. The Victorian-style porch was removed in 1980 and the current front portico was constructed to resemble the original portico (photograph 4). There is a small shed-roof porch on the north façade between the two chimneys (photograph 8). Flush wide-board siding is located around the front door and side porch door; the remainder of the exterior is sheathed in weatherboard. The double single-panel front doors have five-light sidelights on each side. The door

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

surround consists of a decorative lintel with exaggerated corner blocks and keystone supported by fluted pilasters. Window surrounds on the first and second floor repeat this motif. On the side facades, only those windows closest to the front and the attic window have this same window surround. The house is of heavy timber-frame construction with a granite pier foundation that has been infilled with brick.

The interior floor plan of the central block corresponds to the Georgian-plan house: a two-story building two-rooms deep with a central hall. The staircase is located towards the rear of the central hallway (photograph 13). There is a second, enclosed stair leading from the first floor bedroom to the northwest bedroom on the second floor. A closet is located on the first floor under each stairway.

The interior retains its original features including the original plaster (first floor) and wood-board (second floor) ceilings, plaster walls, paneled wainscoting, faux bois on some of the wainscoting and baseboards, interior doors and surrounds, wide board floors, and mantels (photographs 12 and 14). The central hall on the first floor features paneled wainscoting and a fluted door surround with corner blocks (photograph 9).

The interior doors are double-paneled and many have been grained to resemble birds-eye maple (photograph 10, view of the front left parlor). The front and back doors feature decorative surrounds with corner blocks and fluting (photograph 13). All of the mantels in the house are original and feature a wide, high profile with simple classical details (photograph 11, view of front right parlor). The main stair has a simple balustrade with a hand-planed banister and mortised return on the second floor (photographs 13 and 15).

The second floor and attic have plaster walls with wide-board ceilings. The second-floor rooms feature original mantels and simple baseboards and window and door surrounds (photographs 16, 17, and 18).

Changes to the house include replacing the 1890s Victorian-style full-width hipped-roof porch with a replicated front portico and adding a one-story addition to the rear of the house for a kitchen and bath in the 1980s (photographs 6 and 7).

A historic well house is located northwest of the main house (photograph 3). The well house features square posts and a hipped roof and the well is constructed of fieldstone. A dirt road, which is located to the north of the main house, leads to the main barn, two tenant-house complexes, and a fenced terraced field.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

The frame, transverse-crib main barn is located just north of the main house. The barn features weatherboard siding, a metal roof, and two shed additions (photograph 19, right).

The first tenant house complex (c.1920) is comprised of a double-pen house, transverse-crib barn, single-crib barn, and well (photographs 20-23). The double-pen house with a rear shed addition features a metal roof, two brick gable-end chimneys with fieldstone bases, full-width front porch, and weatherboard siding (photographs 20 and 21). The frame, transverse-crib barn features two shed additions and vertical wood siding (photograph 23). The frame, single-crib barn features two shed additions, a front-gable metal roof, and weatherboard siding (photograph 19). The well house features square posts and a gable roof (photograph 23).

The second tenant house complex (c.1920) is located north of the first tenant house complex at the end of the dirt road. The saddlebag house features a metal roof, full-width front porch, weatherboard siding, and a rear shed addition (photographs 24 and 25). The transverse crib-barn is located east of the saddlebag house and features two shed additions, a front-gable metal roof, and vertical siding (photograph 26).

The Arnold family cemetery is located to the southeast of the main house (photograph 27). The earliest grave is dated 1848 and latest grave is dated 1884. The original wrought iron gate with the name "Arnold" still stands. Members of the Arnold family, including Samuel L. Arnold and his wife Mary Barbara Cosby Arnold who purchased the property in 1858, are buried in the cemetery. Grave markers are generally marble or granite.

Landscaping surrounding the main house features mature trees, planted beds, foundation plantings, and low stone walls (photographs 2, 3, and 8). Two large oaks trees and foundation plants are located on either side of the front walk. A variety of fenced gardens such as herb, flower, and vegetable are located along the sides and rear of the main house. The agricultural outbuildings area also fenced with simple picket and rail fences (photographs 19, 21, and 22). The former agricultural field retains its historic terracing.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

ARCHITECTURE
AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance:

c.1842 - 1951

Significant Dates:

c.1842 - construction of the house

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

N/A

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

Located in rural Coweta County, Oak Grove Plantation is comprised of an intact antebellum main house with a collection of early 20th-century outbuildings and a terraced agricultural field.

The Oak Grove Plantation is significant in terms of architecture as an excellent example of a Georgian-type house with vernacular Greek Revival stylistic elements. The character-defining features of the house include its overall form and floor plan, the symmetrical placement of the doors and windows, wide band along the cornice, modillions, and classically inspired windows and door surrounds. According to Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings, the Georgian house type was popular in Georgia from the early 19th century well into the 20th century, with the majority of examples built between 1850-1860 and 1900-1930. The main house retains its historic Georgian house-type plan with a central block composed of two-stories, two rooms deep, with a central hall. The house has retained many of its interior character-defining features such as the original ceilings, plaster walls, faux bois finishes in the wainscoting and base boards, interior doors and surrounds, wide board floors, and mantels. The house features some Greek Revival elements in the exterior window and door surrounds and modillions. The interior Greek Revival-style features include fluted door surrounds with corner blocks, paneled wainscoting, and classically-inspired mantels. The Greek Revival style was popular throughout Georgia from the 1840s to the 1860s with vernacular interpretations having simplified details. The builder/architect of the house is unknown; however, there are several houses in the area with similar design elements as the Arnold House.

The Oak Grove Plantation is significant in agriculture for its remaining resources associated with the agricultural development of the property. According to the 1850 Agricultural Census, Oak Grove Plantation had 37 slaves and primarily grew cotton. Following the Civil War, crop production was diversified with corn and wheat. Located on the dirt road that runs north of the main house, the two remaining c.1920 tenant house complexes represent the use of tenant farmers/sharecroppers on the farm during the early to mid-20th century. Corn was the primary crop during this period. The tenant houses were in use until the 1960s as evidenced by newspapers found in both of the houses, and the outbuildings were in use until farming ceased in the 1970s. The remaining resources associated with the agricultural history of the property include two tenant houses, four barns, and field with terracing, which is a relatively high number of surviving agriculturally-related buildings and structures for a farm in Georgia.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

National Register Criteria

The Oak Grove Plantation is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its remaining agricultural resources including tenant houses and outbuildings that are associated with the property's early to mid-20th century agricultural history. The Oak Grove Plantation is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for the main house as an excellent example of a Georgian house type with vernacular Greek Revival elements. The property is also eligible for listing under Criterion C for the two tenant houses as good examples of double-pen and saddlebag house types, respectively, and for the good examples of barn types including single crib, and transverse crib.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the main house in c.1842 and ends with the end of the historic period in 1951. The "50-year" date is used since there is no more specific date to define the end of the historic period. Oak Grove Plantation continued to be owned and farmed by members of the Arnold family through the 1970s.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing buildings include the main house, two tenant houses, and four barns. The Arnold family cemetery is a contributing site. The two contributing structures are the well houses. The one noncontributing structure is the non-historic pool.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Note: The following historical narrative was prepared by historic preservation consultant Ellen B. Ehrenhard, Newnan, Georgia. "Oak Grove Plantation," Historic Property Information Form, May 5, 1995. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

In 1825, the Treaty of Indian Springs was ratified and the Creek Indians turned over the last of their land in Georgia. In December 1826, the Georgia General Assembly passed an act to organize the

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

newly acquired territory between the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers into five sections and land lots. These land lots were then distributed by lottery to the citizens of Georgia. The resulting land districts were organized into Carroll, Coweta, Lee, Muscogee, and Troup counties. Coweta County ironically named after one of the towns governed by Chief McIntosh once extended from Line Creek to the Chattahoochee River on the west and to within a short distance of the present city of Atlanta. It is currently bordered on the north by Fulton County, on the east by Fayette County, and on the west by Meriwether, Heard, and Carroll counties.

Prior to the treaty, several white families had already settled in the area while it was still Indian Territory. Aquilla Hardy, who purchased the land in the Sixth District where Oak Grove Plantation is located, had been leasing land from the Creeks and operating a trading post near Line Creek (now the intersection of State Routes 34 and 54). The first county seat, Bullsboro, was located on Grayson Trail, some two miles east of the present town of Newnan. Following the 1827 Land Lottery, settlers began streaming in from North and South Carolina and other parts of Georgia. By 1840, the census count for the county was over 10,000.

Land Lot 44, where Oak Grove Plantation is located, was drawn by Obadiah S. Morriss of Columbia County. Apparently, Morriss did not register the deed because there is no record of any real estate transactions involving this piece of land until Morrison Burney purchased 192 acres of Land Lot 44 from Alfred Cranford in 1842 for \$1000 (deed book H, page 491). Burney sold this property the same day to James Arnold for \$1400. This part of Land Lot 44 remained in the Arnold family until 1980.

James Arnold's father, John Arnold was born in North Carolina in 1750 and died in 1812. He was married to Mary Pettis in 1770. Their son, William Pettis Arnold married Elizabeth Eddins in 1799. William and Elizabeth both died in Madison County, Georgia in 1832 and 1847 respectively. Of John and Mary Arnold's nine children, George W., William, and James all moved to Coweta County by 1840 (1840 Census of Coweta County). John and Mary Arnold, other family members, and friends were part of a group of settlers from North Carolina that moved to Madison, Oglethorpe, and Wilkes counties in the early part of the 1800s.

Zeddie Barron, the family historian and direct descendent of Charles Arnold, recalls that the Arnold family's migration was a planned move and involved both family and friends. Another Arnold family tradition states that the plantation house was built for Charles Arnold between 1830 and 1840; however, James did not sell Land Lot 44 where the house is located to his son Charles until June 27, 1842 (deed book G, page 172) for the same amount he had paid for it earlier in the year. Four years later in 1846, Charles bought all of the adjacent Land Lot 21 from O.H. Kenner for \$2000, adding to his property.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

By 1850, the Arnold family had acquired large land holdings in Coweta County. The 1859 census lists seven Arnolds including Charles W. along with his wife Mary E. Banks and their five children. Living in the same house in addition to the Arnold children is Thomas L. Banks, a 21-year old student and probably a relative. Aaron and Richard Terril, 26 and 30 years old respectively, also live with the Arnolds and their occupation is listed as a "ditcher". A third ditcher is Thomas Hand, 19, from Ireland. The deed between the Atlanta and LaGrange Railroad dated August 11, 1849 granting right-of-way to Charles makes reference to his house indicating that the house was standing at that time and that these ditchers who were probably working for the railroad were boarding with the Arnolds. The house was probably built around 1846 when Arnold purchased the adjacent land lot.

White's 1849 History of Georgia states that in the late 1840s Coweta County had ten post offices, schools in every community, one carding mill, one steam-powered saw mill (probably the R.D. Cole mill), six water-powered saw mills, and 12 water-powered grist mills. By 1845, the county seat of Newnan had a brick courthouse, male and female academies, as well as a number of taverns, dry goods stores, lawyers, and doctors. A cotton plantation economy had also developed in this part of Georgia by this time. Even so, Charles Arnold became disappointed in the quality of land in Coweta County and moved his family on to Texas sometime in 1858. He nonetheless had developed a prosperous cotton plantation before he left. On the 1850 slave census, Charles is listed as having 33 black slaves and four mulatto slaves worth \$26,200. His father, James, who lived close by had 32 black slaves and 12 mulattos valued at \$3,500. George W. Arnold owned 28 black slaves and five mulattos who were valued at \$20,500.

On February 8, 1858, presumably when Charles moved his family to Texas, 1417 ½ acres of land were sold to Samuel L. Arnold by Charles W. Arnold including Land Lots 21 and 44. Samuel L. was the son of Park Eddins and Charles's nephew.

The 1860 census lists Samuel along with his wife, Mary Barbara Cosby White, nicknamed "Babbie" by her family, and several children. Babbie had lived with her family, Thomas and Rebecca Meriwether White and two sisters on a plantation just north of Palmetto in Fulton County. Babbie was valedictorian of her class at Madison Female College in Madison, Morgan County, and married Samuel Arnold on December 20, 1855 the year after she graduated.

Babbie and Samuel had three children before his untimely death in 1864. Their first child, Sara Mina, died at age six, and their first son was stillborn. Both are buried in the Arnold family cemetery. After Samuel's death, Babbie married W.A. Osbourne in 1871 and moved with him to Kentucky along with her son, Thomas Park Eddins Arnold (b. October 3, 1858 - d. March 7, 1930), who was 13 at the time. At the time of Samuel's death, the estate had 125 tilled acres and 175 acres of woodland valued at \$1500 with livestock and machinery totaling another \$425. He had \$2000 worth of farm products: eight "milch" cows, 12 cows, six calves, 350 pounds of butter, ten sheep, four lambs, six

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

fleeces, 25 swine, 100 barnyard chickens, and 250 dozen eggs produced over the year. There were 19 acres of Indian corn totaling 300 bushels, six acres of wheat totaling 25 bushels, 100 acres of cotton and 33 bales, 60 cords of wood, and \$90 worth of forest products.

Unhappy with his new stepfather, Thomas Park (T.P. as he was called) returned to Georgia and later played an important role in the development of Palmetto in Fulton County. Babbie was also unhappy with her situation and returned to Georgia where she died in August 1877. Babbie had been appointed permanent administrator of her husband's estate after his death and she, in turn, got the court to acknowledge T.P. as Samuel's son and heir. In spite of this legal action, family tradition reports that the Osbourne family took away all of the furniture, silver, and china leaving T.P. only a bed, table, and pie safe. His stepfather also tried to take the land but with the help of his grandparents, T.P. was able to save his heritage. He continued to live on the plantation, named Oak Grove by his mother, until his marriage to Cora Virginia Ballard on September 12, 1888.

Cora had been raised in her family's Greek Revival-style house (the National Register-listed Levi Ballard House) north of Palmetto in Fulton County and did not want to leave "town" for the "country". Obliging, T.P. moved to Palmetto and the "big house" was thereafter occupied by various plantation overseers. T.P. continued to farm and traveled from Palmetto to the Arnold plantation daily. He was elected mayor of Palmetto in 1896 and left office in 1899. He continued to be a community leader throughout the greatest period of growth in Palmetto.

Even though he lived in town, T.P. treasured his plantation, and fond memories of his life on a working plantation are provided by his granddaughter Mrs. Zeddie Barron, Jr., who was born August 7, 1917, and used to accompany him on trips to Oak Grove. T.P.'s son, Thomas Eddins Arnold (b. October 3, 1907- d. February 20, 1980) equally cherished the land. His relationship to Palmetto was similar to that of his father. His business interests lay outside the city, yet he was active in civic affairs. He served as mayor from 1937 to 1939 and also worked for the First National Bank of Atlanta. Mr. Leslie Smith was the main overseer and lived in the "big house" from the 1940s until 1980 when the property was sold.

Thomas never married and lived with his sister Cora in Palmetto until his death on February 20, 1980. He is buried in Floral Hill Cemetery in Palmetto. Since no Arnolds in the immediate family line were able to live at Oak Grove, it was sold shortly after his death. The current owners, George and Elizabeth Tedder, acquired the house and 20 acres in 1983. The remainder of the Arnold property was sold to Buckeye Cellulose Corporation and Vulcan Materials Company in 1980.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Barron, Mrs. Zeddie. Unpublished family history.

Ehrenhard, Ellen B. "Oak Grove Plantation," Historic Property Information Form, May 5, 1995. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division. Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings. 1991.

Jones, Mary G. and Lily Reynolds. Coweta Chronicles. 1928.

Newnan-Coweta Historical Society. History of Coweta County. 1988.

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

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office**
- Other State Agency**
- Federal agency**
- Local government**
- University**
- Other, Specify Repository:**

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CW-296

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 20 acres.

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A)	16	714519	3704455
B)	16	714835	3704465
C)	16	714807	3704249
D)	16	714438	3704226

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary is the current legal boundary indicated on the attached plat map with a heavy black line.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the main house, outbuildings, cemetery, and remaining historic acreage associated with the Oak Grove Plantation.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Gretchen B. Kinnard/National Register Coordinator
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 156 Trinity Avenue, SW, Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** April 12, 2001

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

name/title Ellen B. Ehrenhard
organization N/A
street and number 226 Jackson Street
city or town Newnan **state** Georgia **zip code** 30263
telephone (770) 502-1219

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

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Oak Grove Plantation
City or Vicinity: Newnan vicinity
County: Coweta
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: March 1998

Description of Photograph(s):

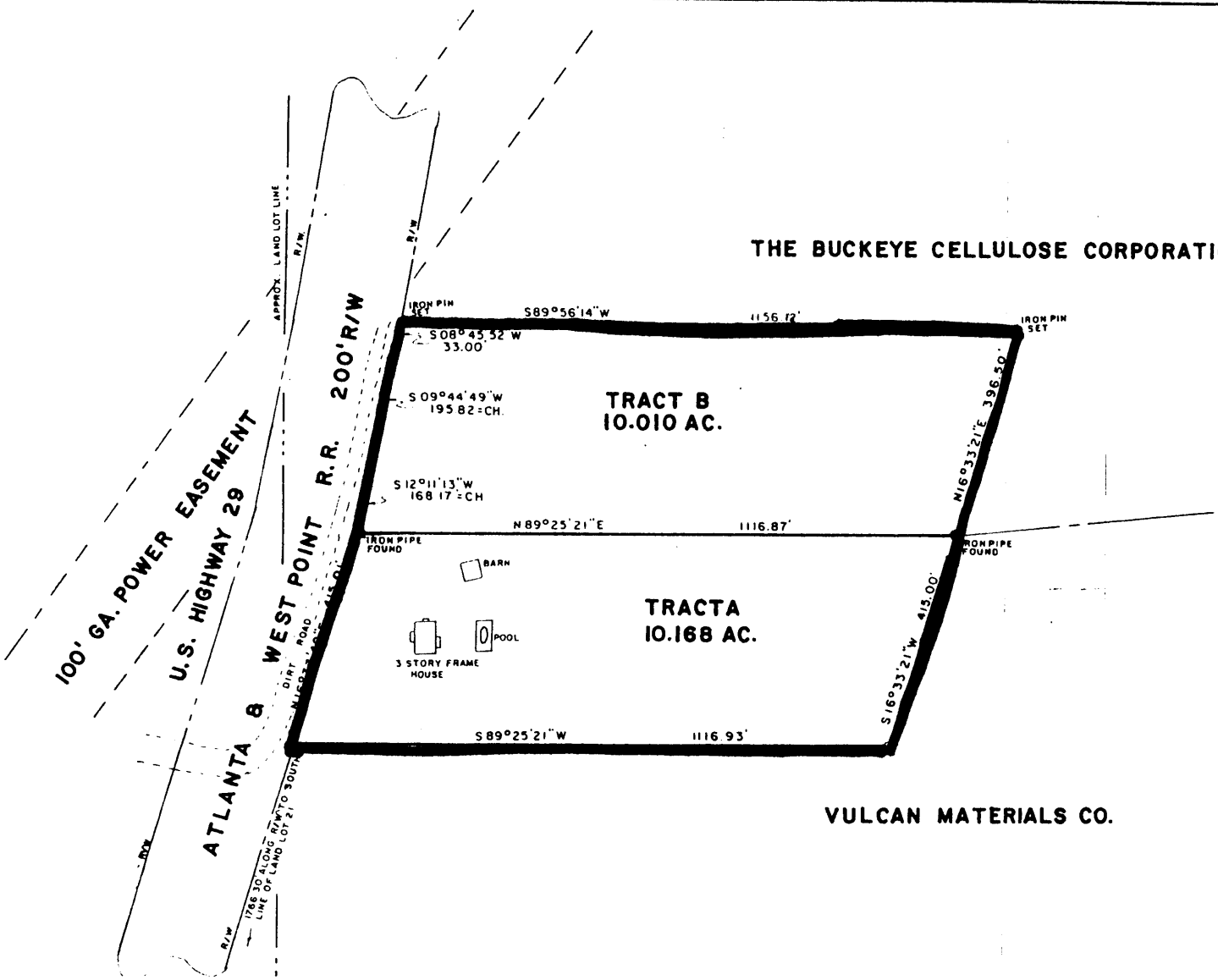
- 1 of 27: View of front façade; photographer facing east.
- 2 of 27: View of front façade; photographer facing east.
- 3 of 27: View of front façade and well house; photographer facing southeast.
- 4 of 27: View of front and south facades; photographer facing northeast.
- 5 of 27: View of south façade; photographer facing north.
- 6 of 27: View of south and rear (east) facades; photographer facing northwest.
- 7 of 27: View of rear (east) façade; photographer facing west.
- 8 of 27: View of north façade; photographer facing southwest.
- 9 of 27: Interior, view of front south parlor from central hall; photographer facing south.
- 10 of 27: Interior, detail of faux bois on door and wainscoting in front south parlor; photographer facing north.
- 11 of 27: Interior, view of front north parlor; photographer facing northeast.
- 12 of 27: Interior, view of dining room; photographer facing northwest.

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Photographs

- 13 of 27: Interior, view of rear of central hall, stairway, and rear doors; photographer facing northeast.
- 14 of 27: Interior, view of first floor bedroom; photographer facing northeast.
- 15 of 27: Interior, view of second floor central hall; photographer facing east.
- 16 of 27: Interior, view of southwest bedroom; photographer facing south.
- 17 of 27: Interior, view of northwest bedroom; photographer facing northeast.
- 18 of 27: Interior, view of northeast bedroom; photographer facing northeast.
- 19 of 27: View of barns and main house from the dirt road; photographer facing west.
- 20 of 27: View of tenant house front and east facades, barn, and shed; photographer facing southwest.
- 21 of 27: View of tenant house east facade; photographer facing west.
- 22 of 27: View of tenant house rear (south) façade; photographer facing northwest.
- 23 of 27: View of barn near the first tenant house; photographer facing northwest.
- 24 of 27: View of second tenant house front and east facades; photographer facing west.
- 25 of 27: View of second tenant house east façade; photographer facing west.
- 26 of 27: View of barn near the second tenant house; photographer facing west.
- 27 of 27: View of Arnold family cemetery; photographer facing northwest.

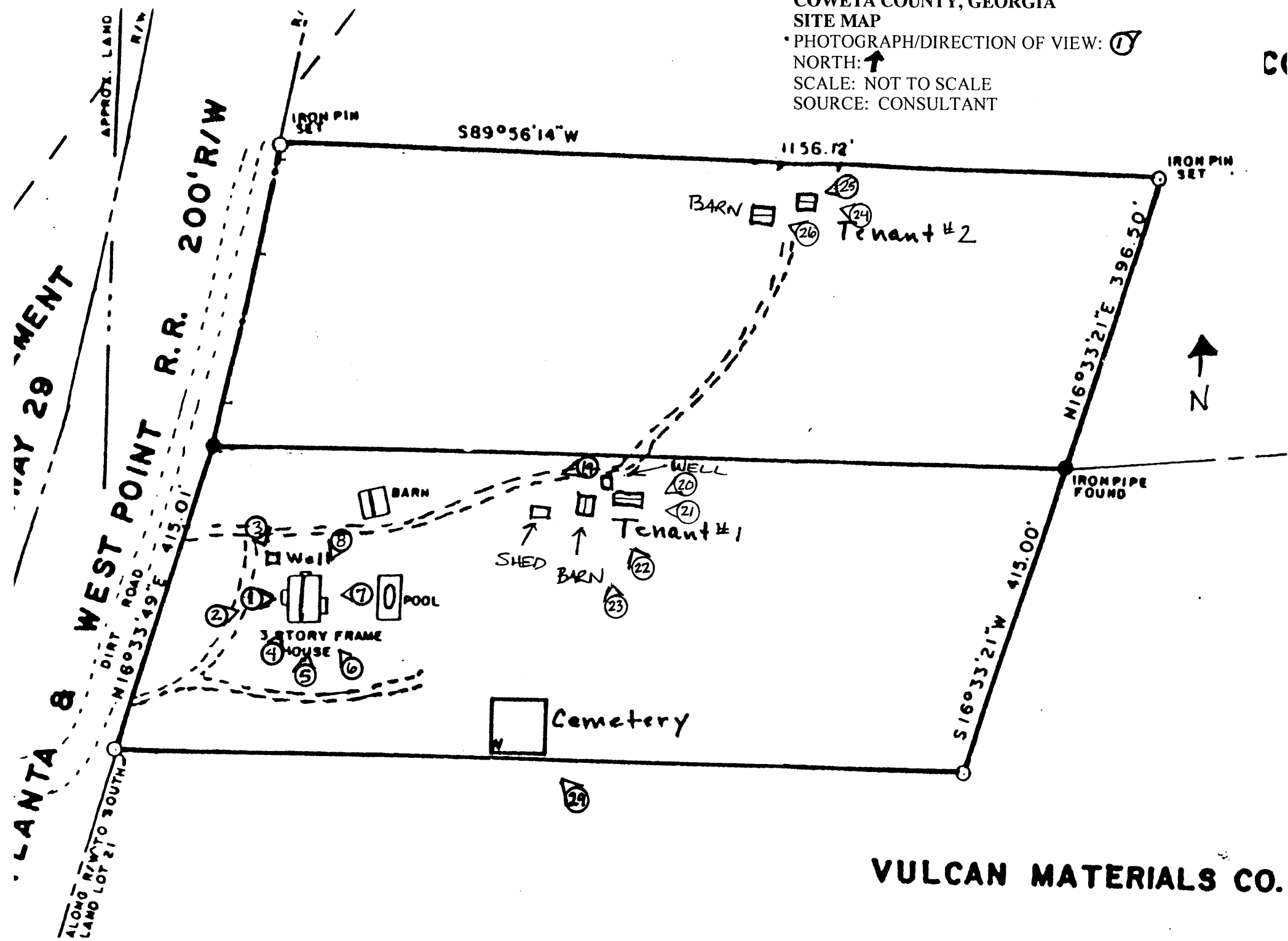


IN MY OPINION, THIS IS A TRUE AND CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF THE PLATTED PROPERTY AND HAS BEEN PREPARED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF LAW

OAK GROVE PLANTATION
COWETA COUNTY, GEORGIA
PLAT MAP/NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: [REDACTED]
NORTH: ↑
SCALE: 1" = 300'

OAK GROVE PLANTATION
COWETA COUNTY, GEORGIA
SITE MAP

PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: (1)
NORTH: ↑
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
SOURCE: CONSULTANT



VULCAN MATERIALS CO.

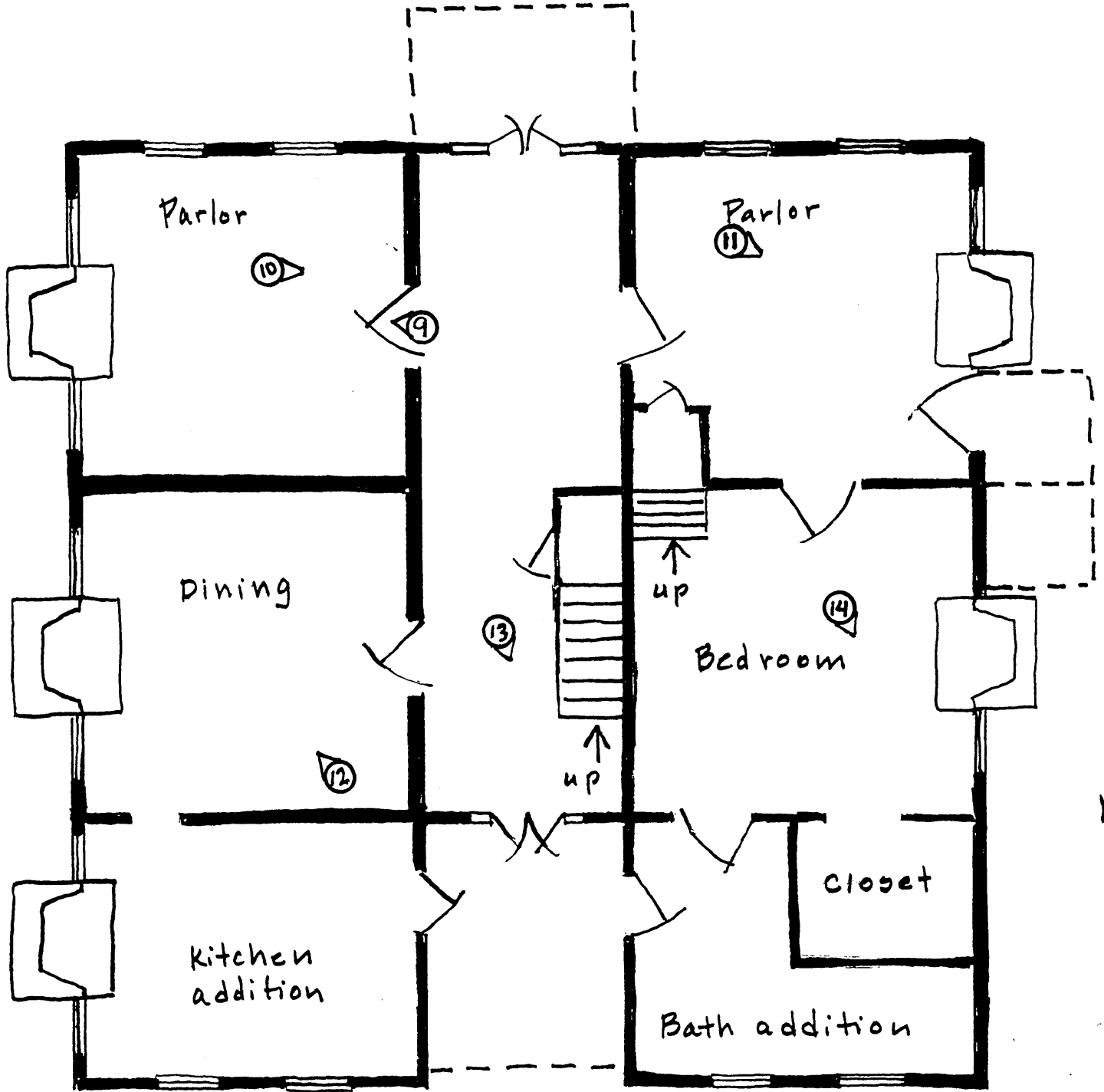
OAK GROVE PLANTATION
COWETA COUNTY, GEORGIA
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①

NORTH: →

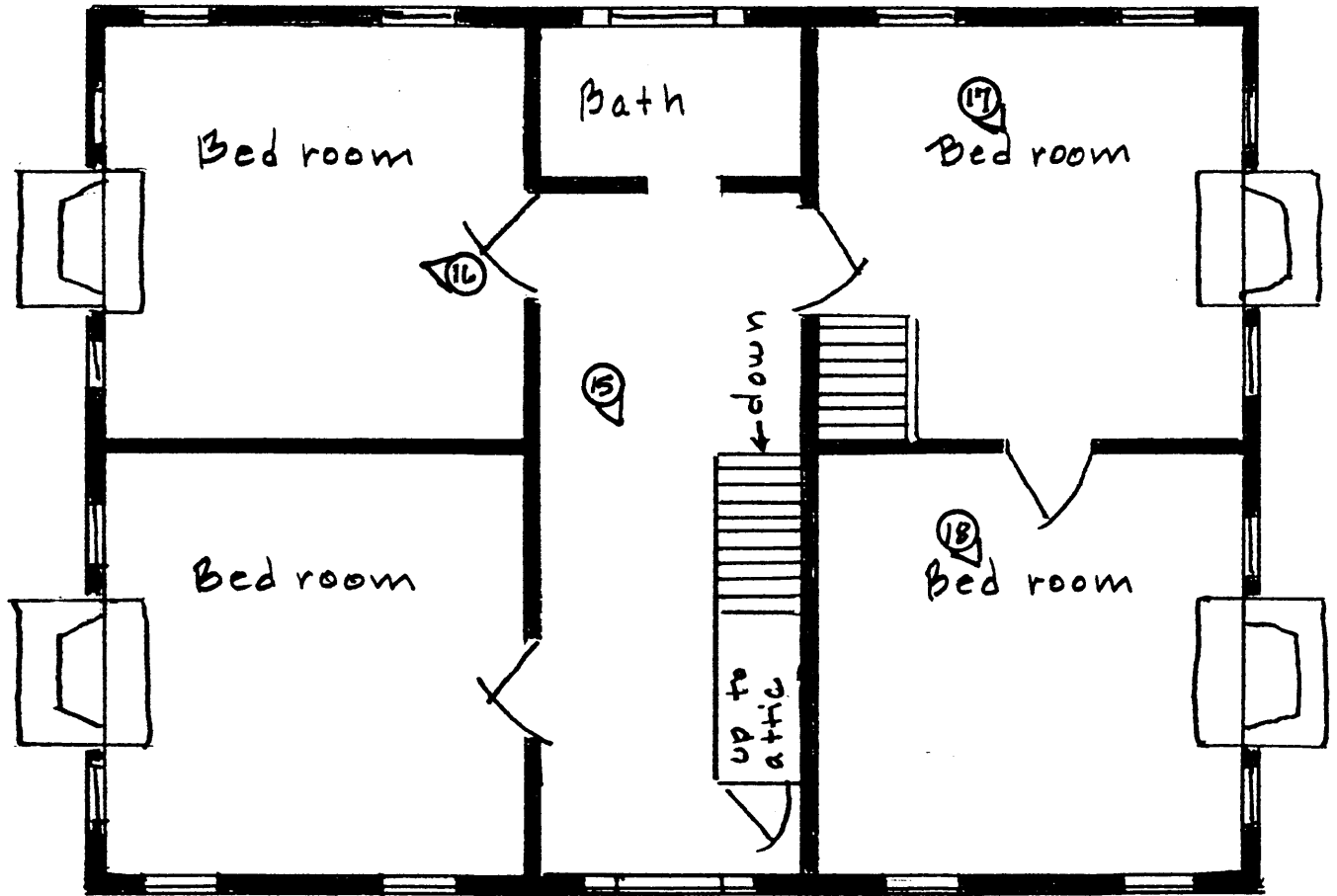
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

SOURCE: CONSULTANT



First Floor

OAK GROVE PLANTATION
COWETA COUNTY, GEORGIA
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①
NORTH: →
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
SOURCE: CONSULTANT



Second Floor

