

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 or by entering 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 Roscoe-Dunaway Gardens Historic District
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number An area roughly bounded by the Chattahoochee River,
Cedar Creek, Hood Branch, and White Oak Creek.
city, town Roscoe (x) vicinity of
county Coweta/Fulton code GA 077/121
state Georgia code GA zip code 30263

(n/a) not for publication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	79	64
sites	9	0
structures	2	0
objects	0	0
total	90	64

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

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.

Mark R. Edwards

Signature of certifying official

10/24/96
Date

Mark R. Edwards
State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Edson H. Beall
Entered in the
National Register

12-6-96

Signature, Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/specialty store
RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater
AGRICULTURE/processing
AGRICULTURE/agricultural fields
AGRICULTURE/animal facility

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery
AGRICULTURE/agricultural fields

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER/Plantation Plain
OTHER/I-House
OTHER/Georgian cottage
OTHER/Folk Victorian
OTHER/Saddlebag
OTHER/Double-pen
OTHER/New South cottage
OTHER/Central Hallway
OTHER/Hall-parlor

Materials:

foundation brick, stone
walls wood
roof asphalt shingles, metal
other concrete

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Roscoe-Dunaway Gardens Historic District is a rural historic district that focuses on the small crossroads community of Roscoe, nearby outlying farmsteads, and the designed landscape of Dunaway Gardens. Roscoe is located on high ground near the center of the district with roads extending out from the community in all directions connecting the outlying farmsteads located on knolls with Roscoe. This high ground slopes off to the river, creeks, and low-lying areas

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surrounding it. The district boundaries follow these low-lying areas, property lines, and topographical features.

Roscoe

Roscoe, located in northern Coweta county, is a small crossroads community officially established in 1882 with a post office. The community consists mostly of late-19th- and early-20th-century type houses with their associated outbuildings. The community is centered around the intersections of Georgia S.R. 70/Roscoe Road, Hood Road, Sewell Mill Road, Adcock Road, and Starrs Pond Road with Oliver Potts Road. The various intersections create a very irregular crossroads plan; the community does not conform to the more common four-corner crossroad plan. As a result of the irregular crossroad plan, the historic residences vary in lot size but do orientate towards the road. Large hardwood trees line the intersections and roadway near the center of the community. The roads consists of two 12-foot travel lanes with sloping curves with the historic residences located near the roadway; the existing conditions convey a strong sense of a rural community. Only a few dirt roads remain, most located near the homeplaces, and all the state and county roads are paved. This rural setting is considered to be an excellent example of a rural community and significant for its sense of place; many rural communities in Georgia have lost their sense of place due to past and continuing roadway projects that realign existing rural roadways.

The historic residences near the crossroads were built during the late-19th and early-20th centuries. The New South type house with Queen Anne stylistic elements is represented in the historic residences located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Sewell Mill Road @ Oliver Potts Road (see photo 22) and located on the southeast corner of the same intersection (see photo 16). Located on the northern side of Oliver Potts Road west of Sewell Mill Road is a good example of a Georgian cottage orientated to the road with large hardwoods in the yard (see photo 21). Many of the historic residences have associated outbuildings. Some of the barns are large and unique in design, such as the barn associated with the historic residence located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Sewell Mill @ Oliver Potts Road (see photo 17). This barn is very similar to the barn located at the Hutcheson-Redwine Homeplace (see photo 8). The Sewell Barn, located on the south side of Oliver Potts Road west of Sewell Mill Road, is the only barn of this unique type known in Georgia (see photo 18).

The landscapes associated with the historic residences in and near the crossroads primarily conform to the New South landscape, as defined in the Georgia's Living Places: Historical Houses in their Landscaped Setting context. The crossroads intersection conveys the New South

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landscape through the informal locations of the hardwood trees and open lawn with flowers creating a sense of a larger park-like landscape (see photos 24 and 25).

Outlying Farmsteads

The outlying farmsteads are situated within a rolling agricultural landscape with farmhouses sited on knolls, associated agricultural outbuildings and fields, and two family cemeteries. Several tenant houses remain. These farmsteads include the Lang Homestead to the northwest, the Oliver Potts Farm to the west, the J.C. Hood Farm to the east, and the King property, Hutcheson-Redwine property, Varner property, and Phillips property to the northeast. The terrain between most of these homesteads is rolling with residences typically sited on knolls.

The Lang Homestead is situated adjacent to a sharp turn in Adcock Road. The Lang House is one of the oldest intact residences within the district (see photo 32). Dating from the antebellum period, this two-story, wood-framed I-house is set on a raised stone foundation and features one end chimney, six-over-six windows, a gabled roof covered with metal, boxed cornice returns, and decorative modillions under the eaves. A shed porch has been added to the front facade, and the rear of the house includes a basement level. There is a family cemetery sited on a high knoll north of the Lang House surrounded by hardwoods. The cemetery appears to contain about ten graves. Three are marked with concrete headstones, and the remaining graves are marked with fieldstones.

The Oliver Potts Farm is located on Adcock Road near the intersection with Oliver Potts Road. The farm consists of a one-and-one-half-story wood-framed dwelling with approximately six outbuildings situated in the rear yard. The house has two distinct sections. The front portion, built c.1920, includes a high hipped roof featuring a dormer, a porch extending across most of the front facade, and two-over-two windows. The rear of the house, which is the original section, is a narrow, rectangular form with a gabled roof. Historic outbuildings include several barns, a smokehouse, a blacksmith shop, and a sweet potato curing house. The agricultural complex is situated in a grove of pecan trees, planted by Oliver Potts in the 1920s. In close proximity to the Potts farm and included within the original tract are several tenant houses and the remains of a former syrup mill. One of the most intact tenant houses is a one-story wood-framed dwelling set on stone piers and with unpainted siding, a hipped roof covered with standing seam metal, interior chimneys, and a front porch extending across the front facade (see photo 19).

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The J.C. Hood Farm, located on Hood Road, consists of a 1902 residence and several ancillary buildings, situated on both sides of the road. The residence is a one-story frame dwelling with a gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles and simple detailing of the Victorian period. A low concrete retaining wall extends across the front of the property. To the rear of the house is a log cabin, part of a former residence that was once situated in the location of the main house (see photo 33). A corn crib, a small square, wood-framed building with a pyramidal roof, is situated next to the house. A red barn located across the road dates from 1920.

Situated in the northern section of Roscoe Road is the King property. This site features a wood-framed residence and large wood-framed barn. The residence and barn are situated on a high knoll near a curve in the road, providing views of this site from several perspectives (see photo 12).

Across Roscoe Road from the King residence and situated on a high knoll is Andrews Chapel United Methodist Church. The church building is of simple design with wood-framed construction and gabled roof with two towers, one a more dominant feature on the front facade (see photo 11). A large cemetery is situated south of the building. The rear section of the cemetery is oldest and features a variety of monuments and markers constructed of stone, metal, and cast iron with the inscription of several noted monument sculptors. W. T. White, noted to be "Sculpt. CSC", was the designer of a Hutcheson family monument dated 1852. William Hutcheson's marker dated 1864 was designed by "M. Gannon, Char. SC". The Sewell-Hood family cemetery contains the inscription on the metal gate, "Industrial Architectural Iron Works of Cincinnati".

At the corner of Hutcheson Ferry Road and Roscoe Road is the Hutcheson-Redwine House with two large barns in the rear yard and a seed house across the street. This two-story house, dating from c.1840, features a Greek Revival doorway, one-story porch extending the length of the front facade, end chimneys, and four-over-four windows. The interior floor plan includes two rooms over two rooms with a central hallway. The landscape of the historic residence consists of a good example of an ornamental yard with the landscape of work to the rear of the house is located at the Hutcheson-Redwine Homeplace (see photo 7). A retaining wall constructed of field stone open to a set on steps with fieldstone piers on either side of the steps. A hedgerow is located on either side of the front walkway to the porch. Large hardwood are located along each side of the hedgerows. The hedgerows are a part of an original boxwood garden. The barns are two of the most elaborate within the district. These wood-framed buildings are characterized by massive roofs covered in

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metal. The larger barn features a square cupola with a pyramidal roof (refer to photo 8).

Located opposite the Hutcheson-Redwine Homeplace is the Phillips Homeplace. The house is a gable ell cottage with a rear ell addition. A family cemetery consisting of ten graves is located on a high knoll near the house. A wood picket enclosure surrounds the cemetery site. The Phillips Homeplace conveys the New South landscaping through the stone retaining wall and hardwood trees.

The Varner complex contains a residential structure, nonhistoric outbuildings, and a family cemetery. The residential structure is reputed to contain a log structure beneath the current siding, but it appears nonhistoric at a cursory inspection. The Varner family cemetery is the most elaborate of the family cemeteries found within the district. The cemetery contains about ten marked graves. The most modest mark the graves of the original owners of this tract: J. H. Varner, died 1836, and Mary Varner, died 1863 or 1868. Other monuments include four boxed graves and several decorative stone monuments, dating from the late-19th and early-20th centuries.

West of the family cemetery, the Varner property contains the site of a former ferry. An original boat structure is reputed to be intact beneath the waters of the Chattahoochee River. Also contained within the property between the river and the cemetery on fairly steep terrain, are what are thought to be military trenches. These long narrow ditches are approximately three to four feet in depth. However, no formal archaeological study has been conducted within the boundary of the district.

The Phillips property, situated along Hutcheson Ferry Road, contains a residence and several outbuildings (see photo 6). The L-shaped Phillips House has been altered with the addition of siding and a picture window, but it still retains much of its original detail. The Phillips family cemetery, situated on a high knoll near the house, includes approximately ten graves. Seven are marked with field stones and three with stone markers. A wood picket enclosure surrounds the cemetery site, which is covered in a hardy stand of vinca minor (Periwinkle) groundcover.

Hutcheson Ferry Road is not passable by automobile to the west of the residence. A contemporary residence, dating from the 1950s, is located at the end of the improved roadway. The trace of the original road is still apparent in the landscape. Indigenous vegetation lines the route which extends to the river's edge to the site of the former ferry crossing.

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Industrial Complexes

Existing industrial complexes found within the district today are limited to the remnants of the syrup mill associated with the Oliver Potts farm, and the Sewell's Mill pond. There are other locations that once contained industrial structures. These include several sites: a saw mill and cotton gin near the Hutcheson Ferry Road and Roscoe Road intersection; a cotton gin at the Saunders property on Roscoe Road; and a cotton gin and grist mill at Sewell's Mill. Located on Sewell's Mill Road, the mill site is reported to have contained a grist mill on the east side of the river and a cotton gin on the west side, both situated north of the bridge. The existing concrete bridge dates from 1959. The mill pond today is bounded by a rock dam, believed to be original.

Dunaway Gardens

Dunaway Gardens is located in the southern part of the district on an approximately 64-acre tract of land overlooking Cedar Creek. Beaver activity in recent years has created a swampy marsh where originally a flowing creek was located. Former terraced agricultural land was used in the design of the gardens during 1928-1929. A series of "garden rooms" were built on the terraces and were outlined by an extensive system of rock-retaining walls. The "garden rooms" ranged from a swimming pool at the lower level to an amphitheater placed higher on the hill and designed to seat a thousand people. The original rock work remains intact to convey the framework of the garden's original form. A variety of exotic plant materials also survives and provides an idea of the former botanical character of the garden; however, few structures survive. Ruins of an antebellum house, used as the site of the gardens' tea room and destroyed by fire in recent years, are still discernable. A portion of the original garden site containing three wood-framed dwellings, used as housing for the Sewell family and support staff, is still extant on an adjacent tract. Portions of the original rock entrance walls remain. The walls were altered in recent years by a highway construction project, which also resulted in the removal of a frame barn on the property, known as the "Patchwork Barn" and used in the many theatrical productions during the history of the site.

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
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
ETHNIC HERITAGE/AFRICAN-AMERICAN

Period of Significance:

c.1830-1946

Significant Dates:

c.1830
c.1934

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Hettie Jane Dunaway Sewell (Dunaway Gardens)
Monroe and Cagle/Landscape Architects (Dunaway Gardens)

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Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Roscoe-Dunaway Gardens Historic District is significant as an intact rural area composed of a small crossroads community surrounded by outlying farmsteads, including a formally landscaped garden used for theatrical productions and training.

The district is significant in architecture for its 19th- and early 20th century residential and agricultural type buildings. The residential buildings are a good collection of types of houses identified in the Georgia's Living Places context, including the I-house, Georgian cottage, New South cottage, gabled ell cottage, saddlebag, central hallway, hall-parlor, and bungalow. The district is also significant for its collection of large and unique agricultural outbuildings, such as the Sewell Barn. The Andrews Chapel (c.1850) is a good example of a rural church with two towers and Gothic Revival stylistic elements. The associated cemetery is located directly behind the church.

The district is significant in agriculture for its excellent collection of farm complexes including farmhouses, associated outbuildings, and agricultural fields that convey the agricultural significance of the area. Agricultural practices from various periods in the area's development are conveyed through some of the remaining outbuildings and ruins, such as a sweet potato curing house, corn cribs, mule barns, remains of a grist mill and pond, remains of syrup mill, and smoke houses. Tenant farming is conveyed through the Oliver Potts farm and its adjacent tenant houses. The tenants supplied all the materials for their own farming enterprises and only rented the land. The tenant farmers, mostly African-American, traded their goods at the no-longer-standing Sewell and Starr stores.

The district is significant in community planning and development for its strong development as a rural crossroads community associated with the early settling families, such as the Lang family, Hood family, Starr family, and others. The community acquired a post office in 1882 and named their community Roscoe. Roscoe continued to receive families from Virginia and North Carolina, and developed into an agricultural region with a strong economy. According to the county history, the population of Roscoe peaked at 1500 people during the 1880s.

The district is significant in landscape architecture for the various types of landscapes represented within the district. The Landscape of Work, as identified in the Georgia's Living Places context, is

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conveyed through several of the farm/homeplaces, such as the Sewell Farm, Hutcheson-Redwine Farm, and Lang Farm. The landscape is mostly functional and includes the farmhouses, associated agricultural outbuildings, wells, and agricultural fields. The Hutcheson-Redwine Farm also conveys the characteristics of the Ornamental Yard as identified in Georgia's Living Places context. Located in the front yard, the landscape contains boxwood gardens, hedgerows lining the front path to the porch, a fieldstone retaining wall, and large hardwoods.

From 1928 to 1929, Dunaway Gardens was created by Hettie Jane Dunaway Sewell and the Monroe and Cagle landscape architectural firm based in Atlanta. Mr. Ed Powers, a rock mason from Atlanta, was hired to supervise the extensive system of rock walls and terraces. During the gardens period of significance, it included seven springs, a pool made of fieldstones, an outdoor amphitheater terraced to sit 1000 people, various exotic plants and flowers, several buildings and a barn theater, and a totem pole designed by Mrs. Sewell. This landscape complex is unique in Georgia.

The district is significant in entertainment/recreation for the theatrical activities that were based at Dunaway Gardens, and for the relationship, based on the theatrical activities, that developed between Dunaway Gardens and the community of Roscoe. Dunaway Gardens was established and designed from 1928 to 1929 and officially opened in 1934. Wayne Sewell and his actress wife Hettie Jane Dunaway Sewell established the gardens and used them as a training center for a network for small-town theater groups that utilized local talent. The gardens also served as a summer training site for nationally known theatrical groups, and several well-known actors, including Minnie Pearl, received their early theatrical training at the gardens.

According to an article in the February, 1937 issue of Garden Gateways by Mildred Seydell, Mrs. Sewell had produced an African-American opera of spirituals called "The Gospel Train". The production performed throughout Georgia with a cast of one hundred African-Americans.

Dunaway Gardens is considered to be a nationally significant property due to its association with the Chatauqua style of theatrical training, the development of the Dunaway Gardens as a training facility, and the production of plays throughout the southeastern United States.

The district is significant in ethnic heritage for its development of an African-American section of the district encompassing a historic cemetery associated with the section and a few remaining tenant houses located along Oliver Potts Road. The African-American residents

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within the district also contributed to the construction and maintenance of Dunaway Gardens.

National Register Criteria

The Roscoe-Dunaway Gardens Historic District is considered eligible under Criterion A for its association with the Chatauga style of theater, the development of the crossroads community of Roscoe, the development of an African-American section of the entire community, and its collection of agricultural complexes. The resource is considered eligible under Criterion C as a good example of a rural area composed of a small crossroad community, mid-19th- and early-20th-century type houses, and for the development of the landscape of Dunaway Garden.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Roscoe-Dunaway Gardens Historic District begins with the construction of the Hutcheson/Redwine House and Lang House c.1840 and ends in 1946, the end of the historic period.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing 79 buildings, 10 sites, and 2 structures were built within the period of significance and maintain historic integrity. The 64 noncontributing resources located within the district were constructed after 1946, the end of the historic period, or have lost historic integrity.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

The Roscoe-Dunaway Gardens Historic District consists of the crossroads community of Roscoe, associated rural outlying area associated with the community of Roscoe, and Dunaway Gardens. Each has shared in the development of the others.

The crossroads community of Roscoe is located near the Chattahoochee River on high ground which slopes down towards the river, creeks, and a swamp area. The community was established in 1882 with the creation of a post office in the town. The town received its name, oddly

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enough, from a northerner named Roscoe Conkling. Conkling was a well known New York senator who was elected to Congress in 1867 and was sent to Georgia to supervise an election. He was active in reconstruction plans for the southern states and promoted better civil services and postal reform. Apparently, he became friends with many of the locals. When the residents requested a post office from the U.S. postal officials, the request was granted and the post office, named for Senator Roscoe Conkling, was established on February 15, 1882. The post office in Roscoe was closed in 1904 when the Rural Free Delivery was introduced into the area.

One of the earliest settlers in the area of Roscoe was T.E. Lang, who arrived with his family from North Carolina in the early 1800s. Lang brought all of the family's possessions, wagons, livestock, and slaves. The original Lang Homeplace is still located within the district on Adcock Road. The family cemetery is located several hundred feet behind the house.

Other early families to settle in the area (c.1840) with their homeplaces remaining within the district are the King family, Sewell family, Hutcheson family, Potts family, and Hood family. Other early settling families were the Doster family, Carmical family, Brimer family, Edwards family, and the Starr family.

In the early 1900s, there were eight cotton gins that processed over 1,000 bales of cotton a year from the Roscoe area. There were also five sawmills, four gristmills, four general stores.

Two churches are located within the historic district. The Andrews Chapel Methodist Church (c.1840) was named in honor of the Methodist Bishop James O. Andrews, who lived near Roscoe. Many of the early settlers attended church there and are buried in the church cemetery. A unknown number of slaves are buried in the a separate section of the cemetery.

The Oak Grove Church, located just north of the junction of Adcock Road @ Sewell Mill Road, marks the location of a once larger African-American section of the district. An associated cemetery is located next to the church. Much of the African-American section of the district is gone. The Oak Grove Church has been so significantly altered, due to the addition of brick veneer and other additions and alterations, that the church no longer can convey the significance of the African-American section nor its original architectural integrity. However, the cemetery and a few remaining tenant houses located along Oliver Potts Road still conveys a sense of the African-American section.

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One of the most unusual outbuildings located within the district is on the Sewell property. The Sewell barn (c.1925) was built by Wayne Sewell to house exotic animals, such as bears, rabbits, foxes, and birds. The barn is constructed of hand-sawn pine and maintains 240 windows (see photo 18). Currently, the barn is used by CORRAL (Coweta Organization for Riding, Rehabilitation and Learning) to provide a space for children with disabilities to ride horses.

In the mid-1920s, Dunaway Gardens was established south of Roscoe on the former cotton fields of the Sewell family property. Wayne Sewell, a descendant of the founding Sewell family, returned to Roscoe with his wife, Hettie Jane Dunaway, shortly after their marriage in 1916. Wayne Sewell operated Wayne P. Sewell Productions with his famed ex-Chatauga star wife. Upon arriving on the Sewell farm, Hettie Jane Dunaway Sewell began the construction of her gardens. The gardens were designed by Mrs. Sewell with the professional assistance of the Atlanta landscape firm, Cagle and Monroe. Local labor, consisting primarily of African-Americans, constructed the different levels of the gardens, the stone/rock walls and pools, and planted landscapes under the direction of Hettie Jane Dunaway. During the work, seven springs were uncovered which were woven into the landscaping and made to flow through a series of small pools over man-made waterfalls. Ed Powers, a rock mason from north Atlanta, was responsible for the rock work within the garden. Powers spent over ten years constructing the extensive system of rock walls and terraces.

The garden included a totem pole designed by Mrs. Sewell, painted by Frances Goodman from California, and carved from a 45-foot native poplar tree. The pole featured a smiling African-American girl holding a watermelon, an Native-American chief representing the spirit of Chief McIntosh, butterflies, thirteen varieties of birds, flowers, and an American eagle. At the top of the pole was a dove representing peace. Once the garden was completed, the Sewells moved their production company from Atlanta to the garden. The garden officially opened on May 18, 1934.

The garden served as the home base for a network of small town Chatauga-style productions. The Chatauga style was developed by John H. Vincent, a New Jersey minister, at Lake Chautauqua, New York in 1874. The Chatauga style was a specialized form of American stage entertainment which appeared after 1870. Vincent's vision of education and culture in a natural setting became the core concept of Chautauqua.

At Dunaway Gardens, young girls came to the garden for a two-week training period and then were assigned to small towns throughout the southeast to direct local productions. These productions were supported by the local residents from acting to building sets and

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creating costumes. Local civic clubs sponsored the production and the proceeds were shared between the club and the Sewells.

Minnie Pearl, of Grand Ol' Opry fame, began her career at Dunaway Gardens. Ophelia Colley, Minnie Pearl's real name, was employed by the Sewells for over seven years. She was responsible for coordinating local productions at various locations throughout the southeast.

From the beginning of Dunaway Gardens, a strong relationship between the gardens and the community of Roscoe was established. Mrs. Sewell paid Roscoe farmers for every wagonload of flat rock they hauled to her gardens. Costumes for the local productions were sewn in Roscoe and workers were paid ten cents an hour. Much of the labor force needed to run the gardens was supplied by the community of Roscoe. The Patchwork Barn, originally located between Roscoe and Dunaway Gardens, was the site of many theatrical productions. Due to a road widening project, the barn was razed several years ago. The interior features included chandeliers constructed from old buggy wheels, pine slab benches, and patchwork design along the ceiling. The balcony of the barn was reserved for the African-Americans attending performances. The seating capacity of the barn was 350 people. The barn was the site of amateur theatricals and Saturday night barn dances sponsored by the community of Roscoe.

The outdoor amphitheater, located on the highest point of the gardens, was terraced to seat over a thousand people. The stage and dressing rooms were outlined with cedar trees. The remains of the amphitheater are still visible today.

A few buildings were associated with the Dunaway Gardens. The Tea Room, an antebellum cottage, served as the formal restaurant for the gardens. The building burned several years ago; however, the ruins of the building still can be seen. Windy Hill, built of logs and cedar poles, was a guest cottage/honeymoon cabin and still is standing within Dunaway Gardens.

Dunaway Gardens is overgrown and in need of maintenance; however, much of the rock walls and terraces remain intact. The garden was donated to the Dunaway Gardens Restoration Inc., and the organization is currently raising money to restore the garden.

9. Major Bibliographic References

The Newnan-Coweta Historical Society, History of Coweta County, Georgia. Roswell, Georgia: W.H. Wolfe Associates, 1988.

Georgia Department of Agriculture, Georgia: Historical and Industrial. Atlanta, Georgia: The Franklin Printing and Publishing Co., 1901.

Hughes, Glenn. A History of the American Theatre, 1700-1950. New York: Samuel French, 1951.

Case, Victoria and Robert Ormond Case. We Called it Culture: The Story of Chatauga. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., 1948.

Sherwood, Adiel. A Gazetteer of Georgia. Atlanta, Georgia: Cherokee Publishing Co., 1860.

"Riled Roscoe Residents Ready for Register Review." The Newnan Time-Herald 29 Jan. 1992, sec. D: p. 1.

Maps from the Georgia Department of Archives

-Coweta County Act of 1825-1826 by William Simpson

-Map of Coweta, 1869 by B.W. Frobel

-Map of Coweta, 1930 by the Newnam Herald Map, History and Directory.

Hood, John. Personal interview.

Starr-Mottola, Virginia. Personal interview.

Potts, Willis. Personal interview.

Smith, Inez. Personal interview.

Wallace, James. Personal interview.

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

- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested**
- () 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):

Dunaway Gardens/Cw-497
Roscoe/Cw-90 through Cw-138

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4500 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 703200 Northing 3711460
B) Zone 16 Easting 703700 Northing 3708700
C) Zone 16 Easting 703820 Northing 3708160
D) Zone 16 Easting 701400 Northing 3705580
E) Zone 16 Easting 698020 Northing 3707400
F) Zone 16 Easting 699850 Northing 3710000

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is indicated as a solid black line drawn to scale on the USGS topographical maps (1"=2000'). These maps are the largest scale maps available for this rural area.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses all of the existing contiguous historic development identified in the area. The boundary reflects a variety of homesteads, farming complexes, and the formally landscaped Dunaway Gardens. Beyond the boundary is nonhistoric development or historic development associated with other rural communities.

11. Form Prepared By

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organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
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city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
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(HPS form version 10-29-91)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: Roscoe/Dunaway Gardens Historic District
City or Vicinity: Roscoe
County: Coweta/Fulton
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: June 1994

Note: Photography was field checked in September, 1996; photographs still convey an accurate representation of the properties.

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 33 Front Facade of Honeymoon Cabin located within Dunaway Gardens; photographer facing west.
- 2 of 33 Ruins of pools located within Dunaway Gardens; photographer facing west.
- 3 of 33 Steps leading to outdoor amphitheater located within Dunaway Gardens; photographer facing south.
- 4 of 33 Ruins of framed building located within Dunaway Gardens; photographer facing south.
- 5 of 33 Main drive to Dunaway Gardens; photographer facing west.
- 6 of 33 Phillips Homeplace; photographer facing northeast.
- 7 of 33 Hutcheson/Redwine Homeplace; photographer facing north.
- 8 of 33 Barn located behind the Hutcheson/Redwine Homeplace; photographer facing northwest.
- 9 of 33 Saddlebag tenant house located near Starr Pond; photographer facing northwest.
- 10 of 33 Saddlebag tenant house located directly across from the Hutcheson/Redwine Homeplace; photographer facing east.
- 11 of 33 Andrews Chapel and Cemetery; photographer facing east.
- 12 of 33 King Homeplace; photographer facing northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

13 of 33 Streetscape of Georgia S.R. 70; photographer looking northeast.

14 of 33 Agricultural outbuildings located near King Homeplace; photographer facing northwest.

15 of 33 Bungalow located on Roscoe Road just east of the crossroads intersection; photographer facing east.

16 of 33 Residence located at crossroads intersection; photographer facing west.

17 of 33 Barn located at crossroad intersection; photographer facing northwest.

18 of 33 Sewell Barn; photographer facing west.

19 of 33 Tenant house located near the Potts Homeplace; photographer facing northwest.

20 of 33 Double-pen tenant house located near the Potts Homeplace; photographer facing southeast.

21 of 33 Sewell House located next to crossroads intersection; photographer facing north.

22 of 33 New South cottage located at the crossroads intersection; photographer facing northeast.

23 of 33 Outbuildings located behind the house in Photo 22; photographer facing northeast.

24 of 33 Dr. Tanners doctor's office located at the crossroads intersection; photographer facing northwest.

25 of 33 View of crossroads intersection; photographer facing west.

26 of 33 The Starr Homeplace located just south of the crossroads intersection; photographer facing south.

27 of 33 Tenant house; photographer facing northeast.

28 of 33 Sewell mill pond and dam; photographer facing south.

29 of 33 Morris House; photographer facing northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

30 of 33 Tenant house located near the Potts Homeplace; photographer facing south.

31 of 33 Streetscape view of the Potts Homeplace; photographer facing south.

32 of 33 Lang Homeplace; photographer facing north.

33 of 33 Hood Homeplace; photographer facing northwest.

National Register Boundary
Roscoe-Dunaway Gardens Historic District

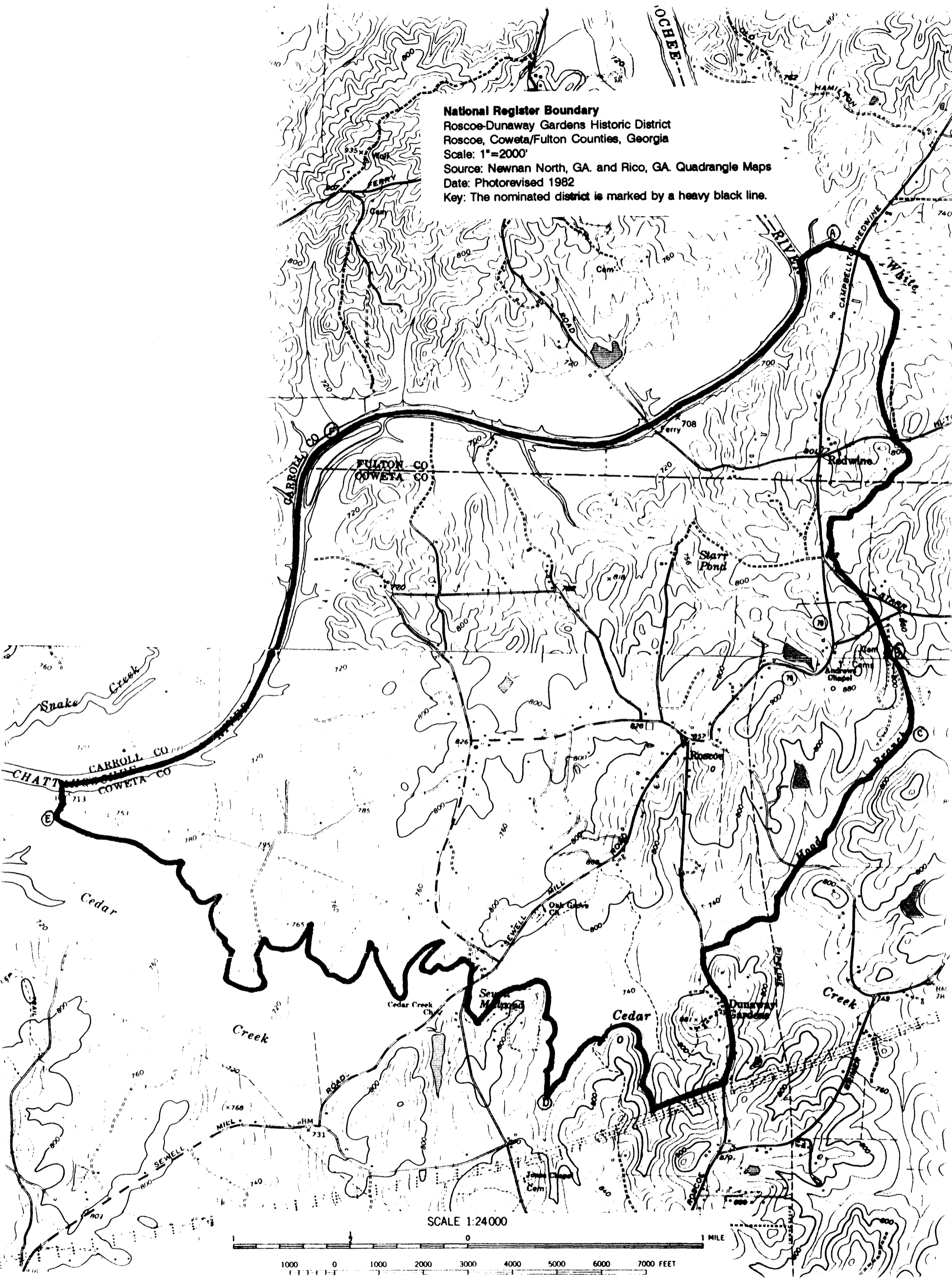
Roscoe, Coweta/Fulton Counties, Georgia

Scale: 1"=2000'

Source: Newnan North, GA. and Rico, GA. Quadrangle Maps

Date: Photorevised 1982

Key: The nominated district is marked by a heavy black line.



SCALE 1:24 000

