

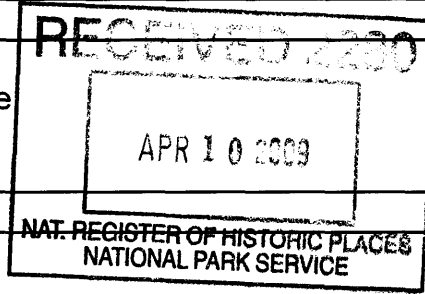
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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 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 Pace, Solomon and Penelopy, House
other names/site number N/A



2. Location

street & number 3057 Paces Mill Road
city, town Vinings community () vicinity of
county Cobb code GA 067
state Georgia code GA zip code 30339

() not for publication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:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	1	2
sites	0	0
structures	0	2
objects	0	0
total	1	4

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.

W. Ray Luce
Signature of certifying official

4-2-09
Date

W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
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

Elson H. Beall 5-20-09

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

for

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions:

OTHER: special events facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Other: Folk Victorian

Other: Gabled Wing Cottage

Materials:

foundation stone; brick; concrete

walls weatherboard

roof asphalt

other N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Solomon and Penelopy Pace House is located in the Vinings community, northwest of Atlanta, on the eastern edge of Cobb County near the Chattahoochee River. The house is a four-room, wood-frame, Folk Victorian-style Gabled Wing Cottage. It was constructed c.1870 as a Central Hallway Cottage. One-room additions c.1883 and in the 1950s brought the cottage to its current four-room plan. The one-room addition c.1883 changed the central-hallway plan to a gabled-wing-cottage plan and relocated the front entrance to face Pace's Mill Road. The historic entrance, with granite stairs from a previous house, is located on the west elevation. A wraparound porch with a shed roof extends along the south and west elevations of the house. The interior retains much of its original fabric including wood floors, doors, baseboards, crown molding, mantels, and window and door moldings.

Note: The following physical description was prepared by Stephanie Cherry and Kimberly Wescott, Georgia State University students, and edited by Lynn Speno, National Register Specialist, Historic Preservation Division. "Solomon and Penelopy Pace House," Historic Property Information Form July 10, 2008. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The house is located at 3057 Paces Mill Road in the Vinings community northwest of Atlanta. The original portion of the house was built c.1870 as a Central Hallway Cottage after Solomon Pace purchased part of his father's landholdings. The house is typical of the type of middle-class residence built in small rural Georgia towns during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. According to a statewide context, *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, this house type was primarily built from 1875 to 1915, and was a popular house type built throughout

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Georgia in both rural and urban areas.

A spike in the tax records for the property in 1883, despite a decrease in the total amount of property on which Solomon Pace paid taxes, represents a strong likelihood that it was at this time that a third room was added to the east side of the house, thereby transforming the house's plan into that of a Gabled-Wing-Cottage plan. A fourth room was added to the rear of the house sometime in the 1950s.

A wraparound porch extends the entirety of the south and west elevations of the house. The porch has tongue-and-groove wood flooring, split wood posts, jigsaw trim and exposed rafter ends. The porch rests on non-historic brick piers and a solid wall of concrete masonry units, both of which were installed during a 1998 renovation (photographs 4 and 5).

The house rests on a historic fieldstone pier and stacked fieldstone wall foundation, which was reinforced during the 1998 renovation with a solid row of concrete masonry units. During this same renovation, supports composed of a wooden post affixed to a formed concrete base were placed under the house at random locations. Floor joists are circular-sawn lumber notched so as to rest on top of the sill plate.

The 19th-century sections of the Pace house have a cross-gabled roof, which is covered in wood shingles. The roof was replaced during the 1998 renovation, but the original roof decking of rough-edged, thin pieces of lumber remains extant. Furthermore, the complete decking of the original gabled roof that topped the Central Hallway Cottage is evident in the attic. Gable cornice returns are present on the west side of the south elevation, as well as on the north and east elevations (photographs 1,3 and 7).

On the west façade, four massive granite steps survive – remnants of the Hardy Pace house, which was located, prior to the Civil War, on the site of Solomon Pace's house (photograph 4). These stairs are currently barricaded from use, due to event guest safety concerns, by a white wooden railing. The c.1870 wood-paneled entry door with single-paned glass transom leads to the central hallway (photograph 5). There are two wood nine-over-six double-hung sash windows on this façade (photograph 4).

The two wood-paneled entry doors that are located on the south elevation were added c.1883, one where an original exterior chimney was and one in the new addition. Each door has two glass panels in the top portion of the door. This elevation contains three window openings – two original to the c.1870 house and a third added c.1883 and located to the right of the second door in the southeast corner of the porch (photographs 1 and 2).

There is one nine-over-six, centrally placed, wood, double-hung sash window on the c.1883 gable end of the east elevation. The 1950s addition has two six-over-six wood, double-hung, sash windows on this elevation (photograph 3). A short set of stairs provides access to the wood deck.

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Section 7--Description

The north elevation has the c.1870 chimney and two window openings with nine-over-six, wood, double-hung sash windows. On this elevation, the 1950s addition is accessed by a ramp and deck with a wood railing. There is a narrow entry porch with a beadboard ceiling and wood floor. A single, square wood column with Doric capital and a single, matching pilaster support a plain wood fascia board. A multi-light metal door was installed during the 1998 renovation. This portion of the house has a standing-seam, metal, shed roof (photograph 7). A one-step stair provides access to the porch from the large deck that spans the area. The deck is considered a noncontributing structure.

The interior retains its wide, heart-pine floors, wood-paneled doors, nine-inch baseboards in the 19th-century rooms, crown molding, mantels, and window and door moldings. The wood ceiling is intact in the Victorian addition, while the rest of the rooms have drywall walls and ceilings, which are three inches lower than the ceiling in the c.1883 addition.

The original floor plan of the house consisted of two rooms and a central hallway. The room on the north side is today used as a dining room. The historic use of the rooms is unknown. A simple wood mantel with brick hearth is located on the north wall between the two windows (photograph 12). The firebox has been veneered with cement.

The central hallway retains its wood floors, entrance door with transom, and door molding. The door has its original metal hardware (photograph 8).

The room on the south side, today a parlor, has a mantel that was added c.1883 and is more decorative in style than the c.1870 mantel. There is a non-historic brick hearth and the firebox is brick with a decorative cast iron frame (photograph 10).

The c.1883 addition has a simple wood mantel with bricked-in firebox and decorative cast iron frame. Closets are located on either side of the fireplace. The closets have wood-paneled doors that match the c.1883 exterior doors in appearance (photographs 14 and 15). Today, the room is set up as a bedroom, and most likely functioned as such historically. All of the trim in this room has a distinctly Victorian character resulting in a more ornate and decorative look than that found in the rest of the house. The window molding is thicker, the base molding is more ornate, and there are chamfered edges along the mantel.

The 1950s room is smaller in size than the other two rooms and presently functions as an entrance area or back parlor. A bathroom has been installed within the room. This room has narrower wood floors and smaller baseboards than the other three rooms in the house (photograph 13). The door opening, with transom, leads from the 1950s room to the central hallway. The transom, currently unglazed, is identical to the one on the west wall.

There are modern electrical outlets in each room. There are also HVAC vents located in the floors of each room. Most of the vents appear to date from the mid-20th century, indicating that the house was probably outfitted with HVAC sometime between the 1950s and 1980. (Documentation from the 1998 renovation indicates that there was a pre-existing central heating system in the house at this time.) All light fixtures in the house are non-historic. Knob-and-tube wiring remains extant in the house's attic,

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Section 7--Description

affixed to the historic rafters. There is also minimal mid-20th-century wiring extant in the house's crawl space.

A grassy lawn, foundation shrubs and mature trees surround the house. This informal setting is typical of much residential landscaping in Georgia. The landscaping close to the house, including various types and sizes of shrubs and ornamental flowerbeds, was almost entirely installed during the 1998 renovation. Landscaping includes azalea and hydrangea shrubs on the east façade, as well as small shrubs lining the porch on the south and west façades. There are several young trees as well as mature pecan, magnolia, and oaks around the house (photographs 1 and 2). There is a paved drive, which enters and exits onto Paces Mill Road, circling the west, north and east sides of the property. A modern wooden fence separates the Pace property from a new housing subdivision. Both the drive and fence were installed during the 1998 renovation. A short gravel path leads from the paved drive to the stair that accesses the small rear porch on the north elevation of the house.

There is a well house located approximately ten feet north of the house. This is a historic element of the Pace house property, but it was moved in 1998 from its original location on the east side of the house. The relocation of this structure has destroyed its historic relationship to the property and it is considered noncontributing. The well house has a square cement base surrounding a square well shaft that is finished in cement with terra cotta tiles inside. Four square wooden columns support the gabled wood-shingle roof. The actual well no longer exists.

Also located on the property is the Western and Atlantic Railroad pavilion constructed in 1874 to encourage late-19th-century Atlantans to take the train to Vinings for day trips and picnics. The pavilion was moved approximately 250 feet to its current location in 1996 and extensively remodeled and therefore is considered noncontributing. There is also a 1998 activities building on the property that was constructed to facilitate the use of the Pace house as a special events facility. It is also noncontributing.

The Pace house is one of very few extant historic structures in the village of Vinings. Once a small settlement and popular rural day trip destination located on the Western and Atlantic Railroad and the Chattahoochee River, Vinings today is characterized largely by modern residential and commercial development. The Pace house is located on the eastern edge of what is currently considered to be the historic village of Vinings. The setting is presently suburban: a modern subdivision surrounds the property on three sides, and a high-rise condominium complex is visible on the hill north of the house. Cobb Parkway and Paces Ferry Road, two of the area's busiest thoroughfares, each run within a mile of the house. Directly across Paces Mill Road from the house, Piedmont Hospital operates a modern physician's office building. Just west of the Pace house on Paces Mill Road, the historic Yarborough House (not eligible) and the Vinings Inn remain extant at the intersection of Paces Mill and Paces Ferry roads.

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
Transportation

Period of Significance:

c.1870-1897

Significant Dates:

c.1870 – date of construction
c.1883 – addition
1897 – death of Solomon Pace

Significant Person(s):

Pace, Solomon K. (1818 -1897)

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

N/A

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Solomon and Penelopy Pace House is one of the very few remaining historic buildings associated with the formerly rural community of Vinings and it the oldest extant house in the community. It is the only extant historic resource associated with the Pace family and the former ferry that they operated on the nearby Chattahoochee River.

The house is locally significant in the area of transportation for its direct association with Solomon Pace who operated an important ferry for transportation across the Chattahoochee River. Before the building of bridges, ferries (or flatboats as they were called) provided the best means of transporting goods and people across rivers. In 1894 Pace reopened Pace's Ferry in partnership with his cousin, Hardy Isaiah Randall. The ferry transported passengers, rig, and cattle across the Chattahoochee River for free as part of an agreement with Fulton County. While there were other ferries in Cobb County, Pace's was the only one in Vinings and therefore contributed significantly to the growth of Vinings and the surrounding area. The ferry was operational until 1903 when it was replaced by an iron bridge. The house is the only known extant property associated with Solomon Pace, ferry operator, large landowner, and farmer in Cobb County.

Solomon Pace's father, Hardy, operated a ferry across the Chattahoochee River near his large land holdings in Vinings. Hardy Pace, pioneer settler in Cobb County, had operated the ferry since the 1830s, after the 1832 land lottery opened this part of Georgia to white settlers. The ferry and the family home were destroyed during the Civil War. According to deed records, Solomon Pace built his house sometime between 1867 and 1874 on the same spot where the family home had been, with only the granite steps from the Hardy Pace home remaining. Pace built a Central Hallway Cottage, which he enlarged around 1883 into a Gabled Wing Cottage in the Folk Victorian style. After Pace's death in 1897, the property went through a series of owners before Ruth Carter Vanneman, the great-granddaughter of Solomon Pace, purchased the property in 1952. Upon her death in 1992, the property went to the Vinings Historic Preservation Society. The house retains its character defining features and is significant in architecture as a good local example of a Gabled Wing Cottage.

National Register Criteria

B - The Solomon and Penelopy Pace House is significant in the area of transportation for its direct association with Solomon Pace who operated an important ferry for transportation across the Chattahoochee River.

C – The Solomon and Penelopy Pace House is significant in the area of architecture as a good local example of a Gabled-Wing Cottage that retains its character defining features.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c.1870, the approximate date the house was constructed, and ends in 1897 with the death of Solomon Pace.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

There is one contributing building, the Solomon and Penelopy Pace House. There are two noncontributing buildings, the pavilion and the activities building. The pavilion was moved approximately 250 feet to its current location in 1996 and extensively remodeled and therefore is considered noncontributing. There is also a 1998 activities building that was constructed to facilitate the use of the Pace house as a special events facility. Two noncontributing structures include the relocated well house and the newly-constructed, large wooden deck.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Note: The following historic context was prepared by Stephanie Cherry and Kimberly Wescott, Georgia State University students, and edited by Lynn Speno, National Register Specialist, Historic Preservation Division. "Solomon and Penelopy Pace House," Historic Property Information Form July 10, 2008. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Native Americans originally occupied the area known today as Vinings. The Chattahoochee River served as the boundary between the Creek, on the east, and Cherokee, on the west, until 1830, when the Federal government passed the Indian Removal Act, which began the forced removal of the Native Americans from present-day Vinings. The original Cherokee Indian territory became Cherokee County in December 1831. The following December of 1832, the original Cherokee County was divided into ten counties: Cass (renamed Bartow), Cherokee, Cobb, Floyd, Forsyth, Gilmer, Lumpkin, Murray, Paulding, and Union. In the drawing of tickets and in the granting of the land, the area was treated only as Cherokee territory. It was divided between land lots distributed by the sixth land lottery (160-acre) and "gold" lots (40-acre) that were distributed by the seventh land lottery.

It was at this point that Hardy Pace, the first of the Pace family to live in the Vinings area, entered the picture. He was born in 1785 in North Carolina, the son of well-to-do plantation owner Stephen Pace. The earliest records place the family in Georgia as early as 1809, when Hardy married Lucy Turner in Warren County, Georgia. The 1820 U.S. Census listed Hardy and Lucy as residents of Captain John H. Butts' District of Putnam County, and also indicated that by this year, Hardy and Lucy had five children: Parthenia (b.1813), Catron (b.1816), Solomon (b.1818), Bushrod (b.1819), and Keren (b.1820). According to the 1830 census, Hardy and Lucy had again relocated, this time to a portion of what was then DeKalb, but is today Fulton County, just east of the Chattahoochee River. This is the first record of Hardy's presence in the Vinings area. He established a home on the north side of what is now West Paces Ferry Road.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

It was via the 1832 land lottery that Hardy Pace obtained the land that began his settlement of the area today known as Vinings. Pace purchased Land Lot 951 of the 17th District after Blecker Kancy, the original grantee of the lot, failed to take up the grant, causing it to be reverted to the state and sold to Pace. Land Lot 951 lies immediately west of Land Lot 952, within which the Pace house is located. Both are within the 17th District, which consisted of 40-acre gold lots. Hardy Pace became a pioneer settler in the area, which promptly became known as "Pace's" in his honor. Pace built a home, eventually consisting of 17 rooms, established a local tavern, and a successful gristmill on Rottenwood Creek. Local lore indicates that at one time, Hardy Pace owned thousands of acres between present-day Vinings and Buckhead, although the exact extent of his holdings is not documented. Pace is known to have been a slave owner. The 1850 slave schedule listed him as owning 24 slaves, while the 1860 schedule indicated that he owned 31 slaves.

By 1834 Pace had established a ferry across the Chattahoochee River approximately 50 feet north of the present-day bridge on Paces Ferry Road. The land to accommodate ferry landings on either side of the river was not officially deeded to Pace until 1843. Ferries were essential to the early development of travel and trade routes north of Atlanta, as few bridges existed and many area waterways were too deep to ford. Pace's Ferry was not the first ferry in the Vinings area, as it appears that Pace actually took over and significantly improved an older ferry which appears on early maps as "Harris' Ferry." Population in the county was about 1,500 people at the time Pace established his ferry. Pace was also reportedly the postmaster of the post office established at his ferry, and thereby, the first postmaster of the Vinings area. Pace moved the post office from his ferry site to Vinings in 1839, probably anticipating trade to come with the railroad, then under construction.

In 1836 the State of Georgia authorized the construction of the Western and Atlantic Railroad from the Tennessee state line to a then-undetermined location south of the Chattahoochee River. Hardy Pace sold the right-of-way that enabled the railroad's path through the Vinings area, and in 1845, regular service began. "Pace's" soon became known as "Vining's Station," after one of the station engineers. The railroad's path would be the main source of the area's importance during the Civil War. After the war, the area's ability to rebuild and prosper, both as a town of its own and a suburb of the soon-to-be-booming Atlanta, would enable its growth.

Sometime prior to 1840, Hardy's daughter, Catron, married Pinkney H. Randall, who became Hardy's business partner in the ferry operation. In 1850 Pace and Randall received authorization from the state to construct a mill dam on their property, one of the first dams in Cobb County. Like the Pace family, the Randalls were also one of the pioneer white families to settle in Cobb County. Randall was the father of Hardy Isaiah Randall, whose sons, Harvey Gatewood (b.1864), William L. (b.1862), and Paul H. (b.1867), later founded Randall Brothers, Inc., a major coal and lumber supplier in Atlanta. Established in 1885, Randall Brothers, Inc. continues to operate today as one of the leading manufacturers and sellers of custom architectural millwork and building materials in the Southeast.

Prosperity continued in Vinings until the Civil War. Hardy Pace operated his ferry throughout this time, despite the arrival of the railroad. Most of the Pace family left Vinings for Milledgeville before Federal troops arrived in July 1864. Vinings' location between the railroad and the river made it a hotspot of skirmishing and Federal troop activity. According to the *Official Records*, Federal forces

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

arrived in the area on the morning of July 5, 1864, and by that afternoon, were in possession of Vining's Station. They remained in the area for 11 days, while General Sherman repaired the railroad, established telegraph communication, accumulated supplies, and prepared his strategy for the upcoming battle for Atlanta. After the troops crossed the river headed to Atlanta, tradition says that the Pace house served as a hospital for those wounded in the fighting in Atlanta. At some point after this time, Hardy Pace's residence reportedly burned to the ground, leaving behind only the granite stairs that remain extant on the west façade of the present-day Pace house. (What exactly happened to the original house remains unverifiable. All written histories and local lore indicate that the house was burned during the Civil War, but neither the *Official Records*, nor Sherman's Memoirs, nor any other Civil War documentation detail this.)

After the war, many of the families returned to Vinings, including the Paces. Hardy Pace, however, did not live long enough to return: according to his tombstone, he died on December 5, 1864, and family history indicates that he died in Milledgeville. His body was brought back to Vinings and buried in the family plot on top of present-day Vinings Mountain.

Solomon Pace was born to Hardy and Lucy Pace in Putnam County, Georgia on Christmas day in 1818. He grew up in Vinings, and according to the 1840 census, was a resident of Vinings. Solomon married Penelopy N. Glass (born November 23, 1821), also known as Penny, on September 13, 1843 in Newton County, Georgia, her home county. By 1850 the couple had relocated to Buck Head (sic), Georgia, and lived there when the 1860 U.S. Federal Census was taken.

Reportedly unable to have children, Solomon and Penelopy Pace raised a girl whose mother died at or shortly after her birth. The child's name was Sarah "Sallie" Collier, and she first appears as the couple's dependant in the 1850 U.S. Federal Census, at which time she was three years old. Her parents, Sarah Amanda Collier and James Madison Collier, were reportedly close friends of Solomon and Penelopy. James remarried in 1850 according to genealogical research. The Paces brought Sarah into their home and raised her, but did not officially adopt her.

Solomon Pace enlisted in the Confederate Army in Atlanta on April 25, 1864, at which point he was described as, "46 years of age, 5 feet, 10 inches tall, with a light complexion, hazel eyes and brown hair." His listed occupation was that of a farmer. He was a Private in the second regiment of Company C of the Georgia Reserves and was listed as "present" for duty from April 25 through December 31, 1864. Included in this span of months is the period during which fighting moved through Vinings and the surrounding area in preparation for the Battle of Atlanta.

Vinings was consumed with Civil War activity through the end of the war in 1865. When exactly between 1865 and 1867 the Pace family returned to the Vinings area is unclear, but census records once again list Solomon Pace as a resident of the Lemons District of Cobb County in 1870. However, prior to this date, Solomon resumed real estate dealings in Vinings due to the death of his father, Hardy. Cobb County records indicate that Hardy Pace died without a will, but left considerable assets behind, and according to Court of the Ordinary records, on November 8th, 1865, Solomon was approved by Cobb County to act as the administrator of his father's estate.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

On May 28th, 1867, he auctioned off most of Hardy Pace's property, including land, the gristmill, the Pace house property, and the ferry. His father's business partner, who was also Solomon's brother-in-law, Pinkney H. Randall, was the highest bidder. On the same day upon completion of the auction, Solomon Pace purchased from Randall a one-third interest in the property. The one-third interest is undefined. Then in 1870, Solomon purchased from Randall all of the "plantation known as the Hardy Pace Home Place lying north of Ferry Road not heretofore deeded...except that portion of land lying north of said Road and included in the land reserved and lined off and town lots". The later exception references a hand-drawn plat map that appears in Cobb County deed records, Deed Book C, p. 669, and indicates that at some time prior to 1872, portions of Land Lots 952, 953, 910 and 909, all surrounding the intersection of Mill Road (now Pace's Mill Road) and Ferry Street (now Pace's Ferry Road), were divided into town lots. Who was responsible for the division or when it actually occurred is unclear. As all of these real estate transactions involve land described only in reference to previous transactions or characteristics of the land and area during that era, one is still left with the question as to when Solomon regained ownership of town lot number 10, on which the Pace house is located. Tax digest records indicate that by 1874 Solomon owned and was paying taxes on all 40 acres of Land Lot 952, and therefore owned the current Pace house property. It is presumed that he built his house by this year, despite the lack of verifiable representation of this in deeds.

The house was originally a Central-Hall type; however, a third room, which transformed the house into a Gabled-Wing plan, was added within a decade. According to a spike in the tax records, which does not correspond with an increase in acreage owned, but instead, a decrease in acreage, the house was most likely remodeled into this Folk Victorian Gabled-Wing type in 1883. This practice of transitioning a Central-Hallway house to a Gabled-Wing plan was historically common in Cobb County. The addition of a third room also shifted the location of the front entrance and the orientation of the house from the antebellum stone stair of the original Hardy Pace house towards what is today known as Pace's Mill Road.

Prior to the Civil War, Solomon, like his father, was a slaveholder. The 1850 slave schedule reports that Solomon Pace owned seven slaves. Post-Civil War, Solomon's family is listed in the 1870 U. S. Federal Census as having three African-American servants. The three servants were Tabitha Glass (40 years of age), Francis Glass (17 years of age), and Henry Glass (12 years of age). Tabitha is listed as a cook, while Francis and Henry are reported as "house servants." By 1880 only Tabitha, then referred to as "Bitha," remains listed as the Pace's servant. This documents that the Paces were presumably relatively financially successful during this period, including the postbellum return to Vinings.

By 1893 Solomon had begun plans to reopen the much-needed ferry service across the Chattahoochee River. An 1893 *Marietta Daily Journal* article exclaimed, "The new ferry boat is in readiness to help the long inconvenienced public over the river at Pace's, near Vinings." Crossing the river had reportedly been a treacherous endeavor for several years after the Civil War, which had left the original Pace's Ferry in disarray. In 1894 in partnership with Hardy Isaiah Randall, who was Solomon Pace's cousin and the son of Pinkney H. Randall, Pace reopened the ferry. As part of an agreement with Fulton County, the ferry transported passengers, rig and cattle across the

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Chattahoochee River for free. In return, the county paid Pace and Randall \$10.00 per month to cover equipment costs. An iron bridge spanning the Chattahoochee River replaced the ferry in 1903. The bridge, financed by Cobb and Fulton counties, was built by the Cotton States Bridge Company of Atlanta in order to ease increasing traffic across the Chattahoochee River.

Solomon Pace died on November 2, 1897. Upon his death, the Pace house property passed to his wife Penelopy. Solomon's will also stipulated that upon Penelopy's death, ownership of the house would pass to Irene Kirkpatrick, Solomon and Penelopy's granddaughter. Penelopy died in 1904, at which point the property passed to Irene Kirkpatrick.

Solomon's sister, Parthenia, had married Thomas M. Kirkpatrick. In 1866 Sarah Collier married John Wallace Kirkpatrick, the son of Thomas and Parthenia Kirkpatrick. Irene Kirkpatrick was one of the daughters born to Sarah and John. Irene was born on September 5th, 1870. The Kirkpatrick family founded Kirkwood, a streetcar suburb of Atlanta.

Irene's possession of the property was short-lived, however, as she died in 1905, only one year after inheriting the Pace house property. In 1907 her land was auctioned and purchased by her mother, Sarah Kirkpatrick (formerly Sarah Collier), who promptly sold the Pace house property to Charles Z. Taylor and his wife Hulda, residents of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in 1908.

Charles Taylor was born in Kentucky around 1875. In 1900 Taylor lived in Point Precinct, Kentucky, with his then-wife, Lena Tate, whom he had married March 21 of that year in Pulaski, Kentucky. He worked as a telegrapher. By 1908, the year of his purchase of the Pace house property, Taylor had remarried and lived in Chattanooga, Tennessee, with his second wife, Hulda. By 1920 Taylor and his wife had two children, Charles Z., Jr. (b.1908) and Martha L. (b.1912). Taylor was at that time employed as a telegraph operator for the railroad. By 1930 he had become a farmer and Hulda was a public school teacher. It is unclear whether they actually lived in the house.

Sometime between 1908 and 1915, the Taylors deeded the Pace house property to another non-Georgia resident, Robert S. Cheney of Pickens County, South Carolina. It is unclear exactly when this transaction took place. Cheney was born in Georgia around 1885. The birth of his second child in Georgia in 1908 may indicate that the Cheney's had moved from South Carolina to Georgia. Cheney was a telegraph operator for the railroad. According to the 1920 U.S. Federal Census, the Cheney's had relocated to Atlanta. Cheney was employed as a towerman with the Terminal Company, and the couple had two more children: Elizabeth (born in Georgia in 1912), and Martha (born in South Carolina in 1919). Whether the birth of Martha in South Carolina indicates that the family lived there again for a period between 1910 and 1920 is unclear. According to the next recorded deed for the Pace house property, R.S. Cheney died and C.A. Jones purchased the property from R.S. Cheney's administrator, W.H. Cheney, in January 1916.

C.A. Jones held the property from 1916 through 1952, although the Jones family apparently did not live on the property for at least a portion of this time. Vinings resident, Anthony Doyle, recounted that his grandparents rented and occupied the Pace house during the 1920s. Jones was a member of the Vinings Civic Club and president of that organization in 1926. The 1939 obituary of Walter

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Yarbrough lists C.A. Jones as a pallbearer, which would indicate that Jones was closely tied with the Yarbrough family and therefore, other Pace descendants. Solomon refers to Ella Yarbrough, his niece, in his will. Ella was the daughter of Solomon's brother, Bushrod, and his wife, Georgia. In addition, the Jones name appears in relation to the activities of the Pace family prior to the Jones' purchase of the Pace house property. D.C. Jones was the administrator of Irene Kirkpatrick's estate and auctioned the Pace house property in 1907. Dewitt Clinton Jones, whom we assume is the same person, is also buried in the Vinings Mountain Cemetery, as are his wife and infant daughter. C.A. Jones was closely tied to Ruth Carter Vanneman, the Pace family descendant to whom he eventually sold the Pace house, as he sold it to her for "ten dollars and other valuable consideration."

In 1952 Ruth Carter Vanneman, who was Sarah Collier's granddaughter and therefore, Solomon Pace's great-granddaughter, purchased the property from C.A. Jones. This lineage, as well as a prominent and active position in the Vinings community, resulted in Vanneman's title as the "first lady of Vinings." Vanneman was born Ruth Carter in Vinings in 1900 to Charlie L. (also known as Lafayette) and Edna Carter.

The Carters were a prominent and active family in the Vinings area. Throughout her life, Ruth was active in many community organizations, including the Vinings Civic Club, the Vinings Women's Club, and a "birthday club," which met at the Old Vinings Inn on Paces Mill Road to celebrate community members' birthdays and other special occasions. She was a wealthy woman. Much of her fortune stemmed from a series of dissolved marriages and real estate transactions undertaken throughout Vinings and Cobb County. Some of the property she had inherited from her family. A proponent of the commercialization of Vinings, she sold land to private investors to build some of the most significant real estate developments in the Vinings area, including Vinings Jubilee, the Neo-Folk Victorian-inspired shopping center located one block west of the Pace house property, which was constructed in the 1990s.

Vanneman also had direct physical impact on the Pace house property. She was most likely responsible for the mid-20th-century addition and renovations to the Pace house including the extant single backroom extension, HVAC system and drywall installation. These likely occurred as a result of Vanneman's use of the house for various community functions and gatherings. For example, in 1978, Vanneman provided the Pace house for use as a "Guild House," within which Vinings shopkeepers, the Vinings Civic Club, the Cobb County unit of the American Cancer Society, and the newly-formed Vinings Women's Club used the house as a venue for a Christmas bazaar, essentially commencing the house's use as an events facility. Vanneman was responsible for the land sale that resulted in the subdivision that now surrounds the Pace house property.

Upon her death in 1992, Vanneman had conveyed the Pace house estate to the newly-formed Ruth Carter Vanneman Foundation, Inc., later renamed the Vinings Historic Preservation Society (VHPS). With a grant from Home Depot, the VHPS began an intensive renovation of the Pace house in 1998. As part of the restoration efforts, the carport and all but one room of the mid-20th-century addition were removed. The house was opened as a special events facility in 1999 and currently functions primarily as such. It is one of the few remaining buildings in downtown Vinings that still embodies the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

area's local history and charm, and is representative of the original development and architectural characteristics of Cobb County.

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National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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"Yarbrough, Mr. Walter P." *Atlanta Constitution*, 9 February 1939.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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): 206634

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 1.5 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 734507 Northing 3750301

Verbal Boundary Description

A heavy black line on the attached tax map indicates the boundary.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the current legal boundary for the entire Pace house property. The noncontributing buildings and structures are located within the legal boundary. In order to include the landscape, and simplify the boundary, the noncontributing resources have been included.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Lynn Speno

organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources

mailing address 34 Peachtree Street, Suite 1600

city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303

telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** April 2009

e-mail lynn.speno@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Stephanie Cherry; Kimberly Westcott

organization Georgia State University Heritage Preservation program

mailing address Richard Laub, Director HP Program

Department of History, P.O. Box 4117, Georgia State University

city or town Atlanta **state** GA **zip code** 30302

telephone N/A

e-mail rlaub@gsu.edu

() **property owner**

() **consultant**

() **regional development center preservation planner**

(X) **other: students**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Gillian Greer

organization (if applicable) Vinings Historic Preservation Society

mailing address 3010 Paces Mill Road

city or town Atlanta **state** GA **zip code** 30339

e-mail (optional) vhps1874@bellsouth.net

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Photographs

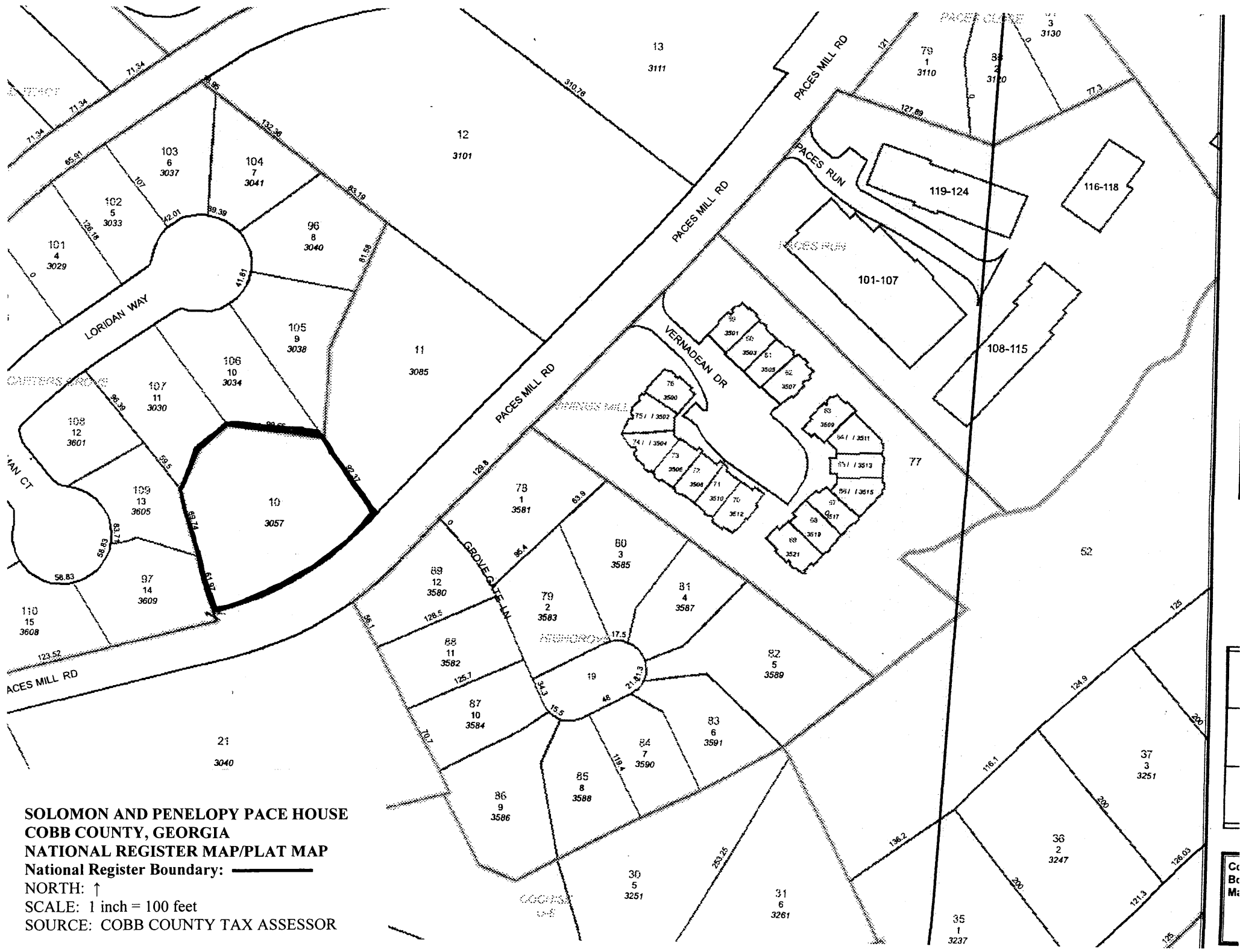
Name of Property: Solomon and Penelopy Pace House
City or Vicinity: Vinings
County: Cobb
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: November 2008

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 18

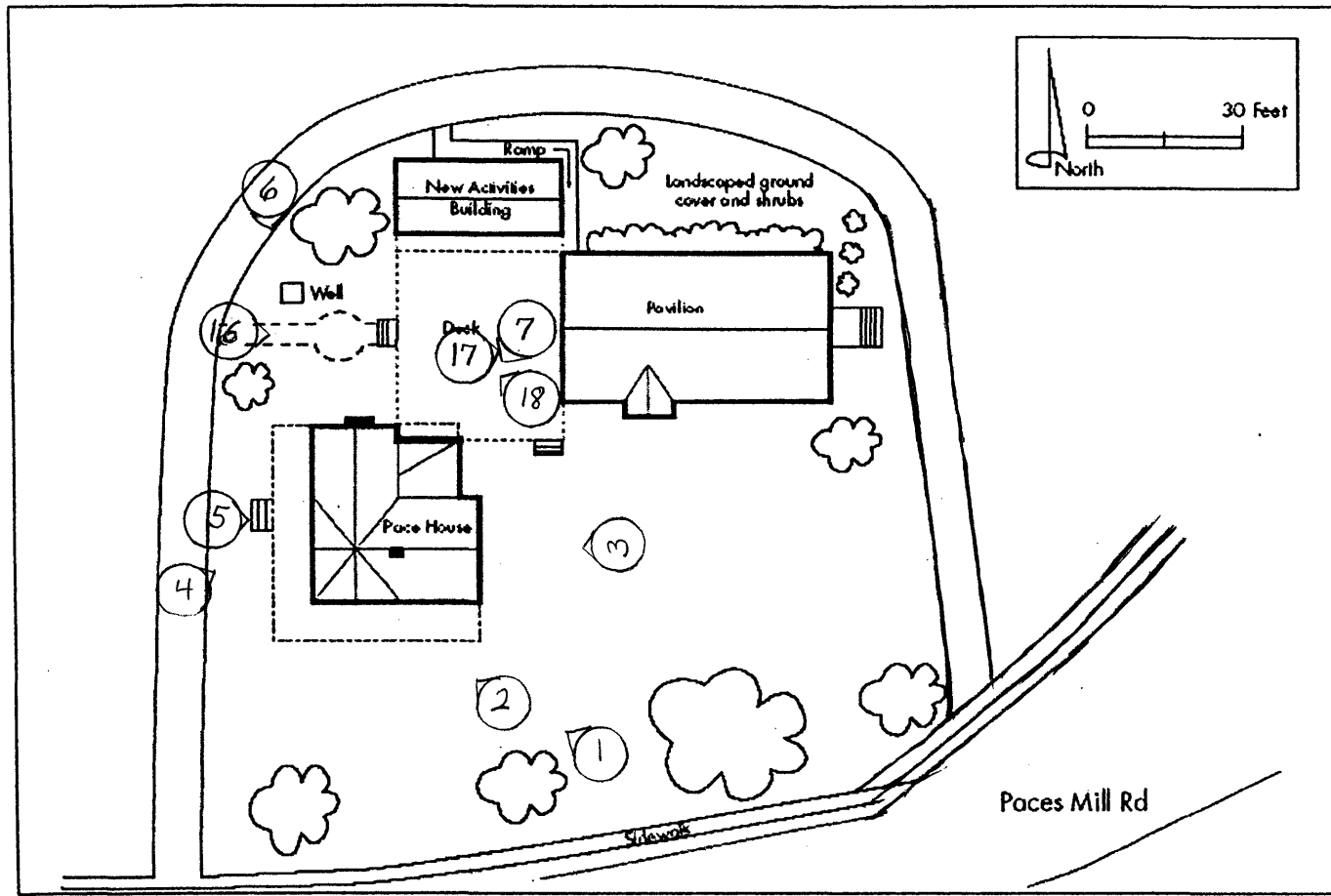
1. South and east façades of house; photographer facing northwest.
2. South façade of house; photographer facing northwest.
3. East façade of house; photographer facing west.
4. West façade of house; photographer facing northeast.
5. Close-up of porch on west façade of house; photographer facing east.
6. Towards west and north façades of house; photographer facing south.
7. North façade of house; photographer facing southwest.
8. Central hallway; photographer facing west.
9. From dining room across hall to parlor; photographer facing south.
10. Front parlor; photographer facing southeast.
11. From front parlor across hall to dining room; photographer facing north.
12. Dining room; photographer facing west.
13. Back parlor; photographer facing southwest.
14. Bedroom; photographer facing south.
15. Bedroom; photographer facing northwest.
16. Exterior towards well house, activities building, and pavilion; photographer facing east.
17. Towards pavilion; photographer facing east.
18. From deck towards activities building and well house; photographer facing northwest.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)



SOLOMON AND PENELOPY PACE HOUSE
COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA
NATIONAL REGISTER MAP/PLAT MAP
National Register Boundary: ———
 NORTH: ↑
 SCALE: 1 inch = 100 feet
 SOURCE: COBB COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR

Ct
 Bc
 Mi



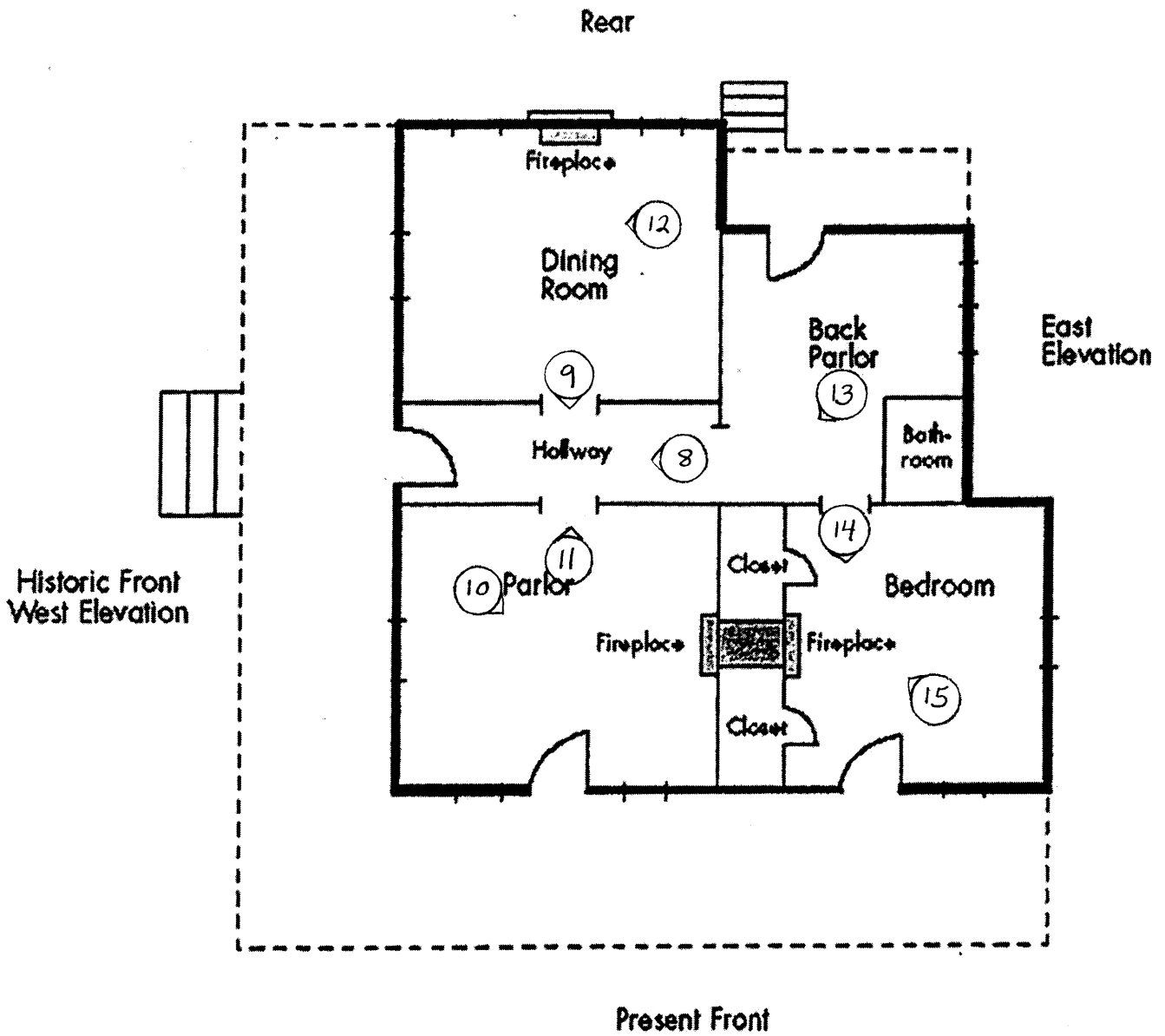
**SOLOMON AND PENELOPY PACE HOUSE
COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA**

PHOTO KEY

NORTH: ↑

SCALE: Not to Scale

PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW:



SOLOMON AND PENELOPY PACE HOUSE
 COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA
 FLOOR PLAN
 NORTH: ↑
 SCALE: Not to Scale
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW:



Cobb County Georgia
Online Mapping

Pace House



SOLOMON AND PENELOPY PACE HOUSE
COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA
AERIAL VIEW – PROPERTY OUTLINED IN RED
NORTH: ↑
SCALE: 1 inch = 91 feet
SOURCE: COBB COUNTY ONLINE MAPPING



Scale: 1:1,095