

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 Redbone Community House
other names/site number Redbone Community Clubhouse

2. Location

street & number Route #2, Community House Road
city, town Barnesville (X) vicinity of
county Lamar code GA 171
state Georgia code GA zip code 30204

(n/a) not for publication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:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	1	0
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	1	0

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.

Mark R. Edwards March 2, 1998
Signature of certifying official Date

Mark R. Edwards
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

Edson H. Beall 4-9-98

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Bar _____
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

SOCIAL: clubhouse

Current Functions:

SOCIAL: clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Craftsman

Materials:

foundation	stone
walls	wood
roof	asphalt
other	n/a

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Redbone Community House is located in the rural community of Redbone in the southeast corner of Lamar County near the Upson County line. Constructed in 1935-1936, the Redbone Community House is a one-story, frame-constructed building with understated Craftsman and Colonial Revival influences. It has a front-gabled roof with elbow brackets and exposed rafter ends, asphalt shingles, stone chimneys, weatherboard siding, shed roof partial front porch with rectangular columns, and continuous stone foundation.

With a symmetrical facade, the centrally located main entrance has wood-paneled double doors with double screen doors and six-light transom. The windows are single and paired, 6/6, double-hung, sash windows. The plaque on the front facade of the building reads, "BUILT BY WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 1935-1936." The rear entrance is a single, wood-paneled door with transom, stone access stairs, and flanked on either side by paired, small, six-light windows. Also on the rear facade is the access to the partial basement which is a single wood-paneled door. An extremely small, concrete-block pump house is attached to the rear of the building (only four concrete blocks tall and four blocks wide).

The interior floor plan includes a large community room, stage area, kitchen, and bathroom upstairs with stairs leading to the partial basement and a second bathroom. Architectural features include beaded-board ceilings and walls, wood floors, wainscoting in the community room, wooden stage, brick fireplace, wood window and door surrounds, wood-paneled doors, wood staircase with balustrade, hardware, and light fixtures. The fireplace is red brick with a stone hearth and simple wood mantel.

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Section 7--Description

There is no formal landscaping and the property is surrounded by rural farmland. The terrain is flat with scattered large hardwood trees and mature pine trees. There are shrubs in front of the building and around the sign. The nonhistoric sign at the front of the property reads, "REDBONE COMMUNITY CLUBHOUSE."

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
Politics and Government
Social History
Other: Women's History.

Period of Significance:

1935

Significant Dates:

1935-Construction of the Redbone Community House

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

n/a

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

Located in the rural community of Redbone, the 1935-1936 Redbone Community House is significant in architecture, women's history, social history, and politics and government at the state level of significance because it is an outstanding, untouched example of a Works Progress Administration (WPA) constructed community landmark building which still serves as community clubhouse today.

It is significant in architecture as an excellent and intact example of a community building constructed in the 1930s in rural Georgia by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Its bracketed roof with exposed rafter ends and symmetrical facade with rectangular columned porch represent the understated influence of the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles, both of which were popular during the early 20th century throughout Georgia.

The Redbone Community House is a "community landmark" type building. Community landmark buildings include the institutional, religious, social, and educational buildings in a community. These buildings are usually freestanding and reflect the architectural trends of the period. As centerpieces for public gatherings, buildings such as the Redbone Community House, provide a sense of place and cohesiveness for the citizens and symbolize the permanence, stability, and strength of a community

The Community House is significant in women's history and social history as an excellent example of the involvement of Georgia's women's clubs in community activities and civic improvements. The Redbone Woman's Club spearheaded the effort to get the community house built; finding the land, electing the board, obtaining the construction materials, and eventually running and maintaining the building until 1981. The Redbone Woman's Club was founded in 1922 as a member of the Georgia Federation of Woman's Clubs. On October 22, 1936 the first meeting was held at the new building by the Redbone Woman's Club. In terms of social history, the building is significant as the center of community activities for the area since it was built in the 1930s and continuing through to the present.

Built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the Redbone Community House is significant in politics and government because it represents the federal government's efforts to provide employment and assist communities during the Depression as a part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's economic stimulus programs and a major Depression-era public works project for Redbone Community. The building has additional significance because it was one of the first rural buildings in the country to receive electricity through the Rural Electrification Administration (REA),

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

as nearby Barnesville was the first town to become electrified in 1938. It was at this building that the Redbone Community hosted a banquet honoring John D. Carmondy, head of the REA.

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) began February 15, 1934 as the Civil Works Emergency Relief Act and then became the WPA in 1935. After July 1, 1939 it became the Works Projects Administration and then it was transferred to the Federal Works Agency (FWA) and lasted there until 1942. This program was by far the most well-known and controversial. It gave work to almost eight million people including construction workers, architects, artists, and writers. The WPA spent over eleven million dollars and completed 250,000 projects. Seventy-five percent of its projects were construction and 40,000 buildings were built. The projects were sponsored by local, state, or federal agencies who contributed ten to thirty percent of the cost of the project. The WPA was criticized as a waste of taxpayers' money; however, others defended the program because it provided people with income which stimulated the economy, and gave people a sense of pride and hope. The Redbone Community House is an excellent and intact example of a community building constructed by the WPA with local support, as well as a legacy to the WPA building program.

National Register Criteria

The Redbone Community House meets National Register Criteria A and C for its significance in the women's, social, political, governmental history of the county and the state and for its architecture as an excellent and intact example of a WPA-era community building with Colonial Revival and Craftsman influences.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification)

The building was constructed in 1935

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing and only resource is the Redbone Community House.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Redbone Community Clubhouse History 1922 to 1996

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

NOTE: The following information was compiled by Pamela Marshall from the recorded minutes dating from 1922 to 1996 of the Redbone Woman's Club and the Redbone Community Club. In addition, the Redbone Woman's Club maintained a scrapbook with news articles and other memorabilia dating back to 1922.

1922 - Redbone Woman's Club was founded with 21 charter members and established by-laws for the organization. They belonged to the Georgia Federation of Woman's Clubs, District 6 until 1960. Mrs. Grady Dumas was the first president. The club is still in existence and active today. The club flower is the daisy. The club bird is the mockingbird. Throughout the club's history, donations and support were given to Tallulah Falls School in North Georgia, the 4-H Club, Student Aid Program, the Red Cross, the Polio Fund, churches, and other needy causes. During World War II, club members made bandages for the Red Cross, gave blood, sewed and knitted sweaters and wool linings for helmets. In the 1940s, they were very involved in the "the district beautification project" and planted many of the trees which line the streets of Redbone today.

1926 - The Redbone Woman's Club identified three one-acre sites owned by members of the community as possible site locations for the new community clubhouse: Moyer at a hundred fifty dollars, Buford at one hundred dollars, and Sappington at one hundred dollars.

August 30, 1935 - The community of the Redbone district bought one acre from A.J. Sappington for one hundred dollars to build the clubhouse. The Redbone Woman's Club spearheaded this effort and elected seven members of the community to become the Board of Trustees in charge of the club and whose names appear on the property deed recorded in the Lamar County Courthouse in Barnesville.

1935-1936 - The community clubhouse was built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The lumber was donated by the members of the community and milled at a local sawmill Barnesville.

October 20, 1936 - First meeting held at the new clubhouse by the Redbone Woman's Club. The clubhouse was run and maintained by the Redbone Woman's Club until 1981. It formally relinquished responsibility maintaining the building to the Redbone Community Club in 1986.

August 11, 1938 - President Franklin D. Roosevelt visited Barnesville to commemorate the first Rural Electrification Project in the United States. The Redbone clubhouse was among the first rural buildings to be electrified in the United States. On August 10, 1938 the Redbone Woman's Club sponsored a banquet at the clubhouse John M. Carmody, Head of the Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, DC.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

1940s - During World War II this building was utilized by the Redbone Woman's Club as a gathering place for the women to make bandages, knit helmet linings and sweaters, have sewing circles and conduct blood drives for the Red Cross War efforts. In addition, during the late 1930's and early 1940's, the clubhouse was used to conduct summer reading programs for the 4H clubs.

October 23, 1947 - Redbone Woman's Club celebrated its 25th anniversary and hosted a silver tea banquet held at the clubhouse.

May 28 1972 - The Redbone Woman's Club celebrated its 50th anniversary and hosted a banquet for 130 members and guests held at the clubhouse.

1977 - The exterior sign was constructed. The sign was designed by Otis Roberts and built by L.V. Molton. Bricks were donated by Tavor Woodall and the rocks were gathered from various Redbone plantations to signify fellowship and unity within the community.

1981 to the Present - The Redbone Community House is run and maintained by the Redbone Community Club. This club elects a board who serves a two-year term. The community holds a family night gathering once a month for fellowship, educational programs, and guest speakers.

In the past the clubhouse has hosted important political speakers, such as Governor Eugene Talmadge, Senator Richard B. Russell, and Attorney General Mike Bowers. In addition, the club is involved in projects to improve the community, such as a litter clean-up program and is active in charity projects such as helping needy families in the community. The clubhouse has also been utilized for many years as a voting precinct for the district No. 2, which includes approximately 500 people. The clubhouse has always been maintained and supported by donations from within the community and from local businesses. Through the years, the Redbone Community Club has won numerous awards and received recognition for their active involvement in the community and has always been involved in the annual Buggy Days event in Barnesville.

The land was bought from A. J Sappington for \$100.00 on August 30th, 1935 by the Trustees of the Community Hall of Redbone District of Lamar County, Georgia: Miss Lucy Sappington, Mrs. Frank Askin, Mrs. O. N. Dumas, S. H. Bush, R. B. Means, S. V. Milner, and Andrew Smith. All of the original trustees are now deceased. The building was run and maintained by the Redbone Woman's Club until 1981. During Georgia state fiscal year 1996-1997, the Georgia Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources awarded the Redbone Community House with a Georgia Heritage 2000 Grant to make various repairs.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Marshall, Pamela A. "Redbone Community Clubhouse," Historic Property Information Form, May 31, 1996. On file at the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Taken from the "Redbone Community Clubhouse," Historic Property Information Form by Pamela A. Marshall)

Barnesville Herald-Gazette at Gordon College Library (microfilm) from 1935 to 1940. The only original clippings were found in the scrapbook of the Redbone Woman's Club and the Redbone Community Club and are copied in the attachments.

Deed for the Redbone Community House recorded August 31, 1935, Deed Book #10, Page 309. On file at the Lamar County Courthouse, Barnesville, Georgia.

Marshall, Pamela A. "Redbone Community Clubhouse History." A summary written by Pamela Marshall in April 1996 after researching the minutes from the Redbone Woman's Club and Redbone Community Club from 1922 to 1996.

Middle Georgia Mutual Insurance Company. A policy was first instituted on March 11th, 1948. This company still insures the building today.

Roberts, George Otis. "A History of the Redbone Community 1821 to 1978," 1979.

Works Progress Administration Work Order, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

The following interviews were conducted by Pamela Marshall from January 1996 through May 1996:

Llewellyn Bush Sheckmar, Barnesville, GA: She is one of the oldest members of the Redbone Woman's Club and Redbone Community Club (about 85) and the only person still alive who remembers when the Clubhouse was actually built. Generations of the Bush family were active in the clubhouse and still live in Redbone, She lives across from the clubhouse and confirmed all the information found in the minutes.

Joseph & Frances Bowdoin, Barnesville, GA: (age 80s) Frances was a past president of the Redbone Woman's Club and recalled much history of the clubhouse. Joseph served for many years as a building committee chairman, who was responsible for maintaining the building. Together, this couple gave us a tremendous amount of actual history of the clubhouse.

Milly Smith, Barnesville, GA.: (age 80s) Milly is one of the oldest members of the Redbone Woman's Club and Redbone Community Club. She served as a past president to the Woman's Club and has lived in Redbone her entire life. Generations of her family are from Redbone and still live there.

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Section 9--Major Bibliographic References

Floyd Moyer, Barnesville, GA.: (age 50s) The Moyer family has lived in Redbone for generations. Their property adjoins the building property. Floyd's father was a political figure for Lamar County. Floyd has served as past president of the Redbone Community Club and is very active in the club.

Geraldine and Sauney Pippin, Barnesville, GA: (age 50s) The Pippins have had several generations who have lived in Redbone. Geraldine has served as past president and is currently the Tax Commissioner for Lamar County. Sauney has served as past treasurer for the club.

Norman Smith, Barnesville, GA: Mr. Smith is an attorney who did legal work for the Redbone Woman's Club in 1982 to organize the legal documents for the building. We have recently contacted Mr. Smith to review our documents and ask his help in updating them.

Shanna English, Barnesville, GA: She is a historian for the area, a member of Barnesville Historical Society and Director/Curator of the Barnesville Buggy Museum. Shanna is a local historian who is extremely knowledgeable about the history of the buildings in Barnesville. She was directly involved in getting the town of Barnesville accepted to the National Register in 1995.

Pat Edwards, Barnesville, GA: Pat served as Chairperson of the Georgia Historic Preservation Division National Register Review Board and is currently the Chairperson of Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation. She is very knowledgeable about the history of all the buildings in Barnesville and was the person who spearheaded getting the town of Barnesville accepted to the National Register in 1995.

Tim Turner, Barnesville, GA: Tim is currently the president of the Barnesville Historical Society. He grew up in Barnesville and all of his previous generations of family is from the area. Tim is very knowledgeable about the people and history of Barnesville.

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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): n/a

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Photographs

Name of Property: Redbone Community House
City or Vicinity: Barnesville Vicinity
County: Lamar
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: December 1996

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 8: Redbone Community House and grounds; Photographer facing west.
- 2 of 8: Redbone Community House; Photographer facing south.
- 3 of 8: Redbone Community House, rear and east facades; Photographer facing north.
- 4 of 8: Interior of Redbone Community House, front doors; Photographer facing northeast.
- 5 of 8: Interior of Redbone Community House, meeting space and stage; Photographer facing southwest.
- 6 of 8: Interior of Redbone Community House, meeting space from stage area looking toward front door; Photographer facing east.
- 7 of 8: Interior of Redbone Community House, detail of fireplace and mantel; Photographer facing northwest.
- 8 of 8: Interior of Redbone Community House, basement; Photographer facing west.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approximately one acre

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 771250 Northing 3653670

Verbal Boundary Description

The legal boundary is described as the "tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Redbone District of Lamar County, Georgia, containing one acre, more or less and bounded on the North and East by the public road leading from Barnesville to Rama Church, South by lands of A.N. Moye, and West by lands of F.W. Bush." See attached tax map with boundary indicated by a heavy black line, drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary contains all of the land owned by and associated with the Redbone Community House, currently and historically.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Leslie N. Sharp, National Register Coordinator
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth Street
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** February 25, 1998

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

name/title Pamela A. Marshall, Ways and Means Chairperson
organization Redbone Community Club
street and number 495 Woodward Way, NW
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30305
telephone 404-355-4974

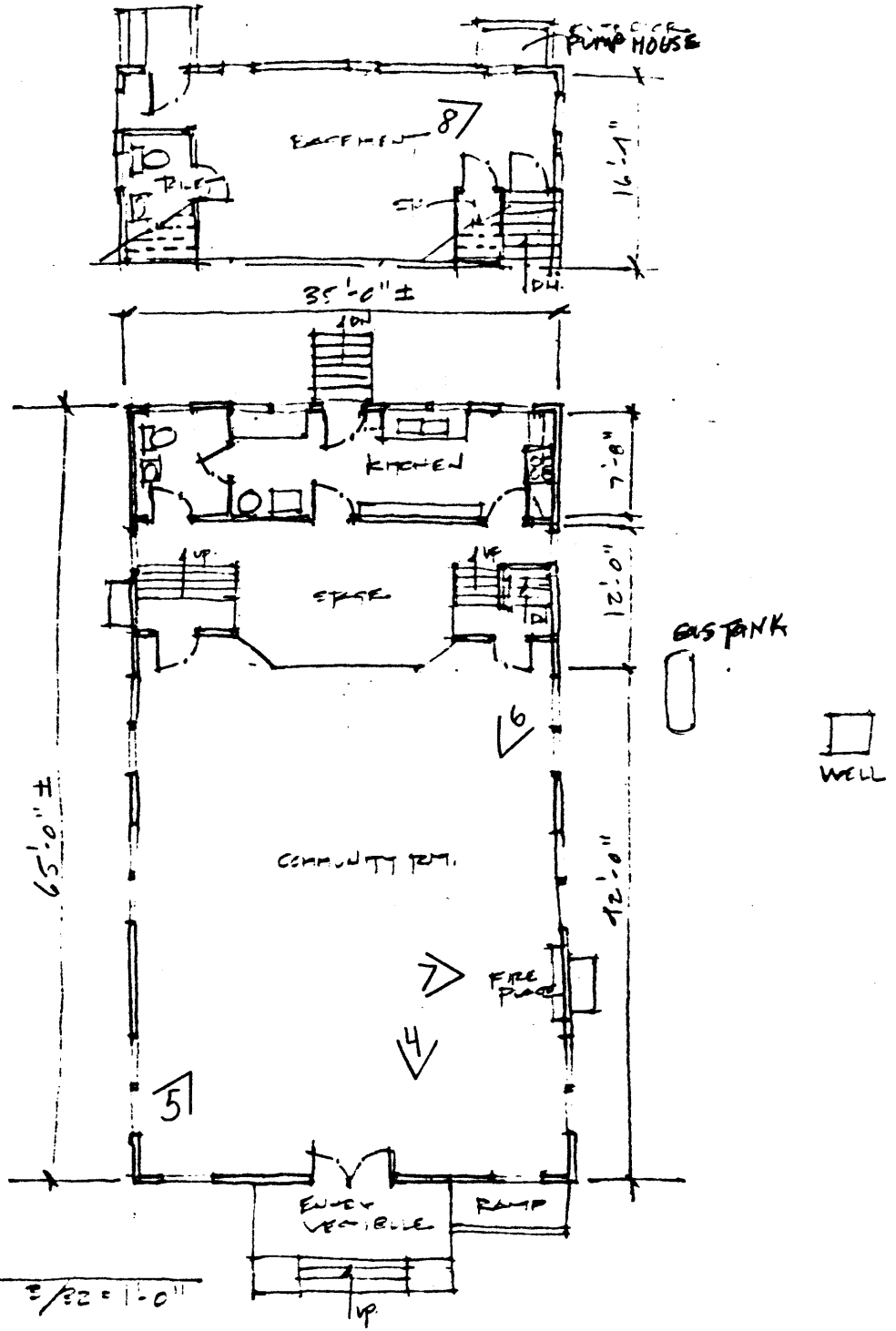
- () consultant
- () regional development center preservation planner
- (X) other: Member of the Redbone Community Club

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

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Redbone Community House
Lamar County, Georgia
Floor Plan
Not to scale
Photographs: 1>

North
↓



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