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OCT 28 1994

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION

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 J.C. Bankston Rock House
other names/site number The Rock House, Building 510

2. Location

street & number 901 Industrial Drive
city, town Dobbins Air Reserve Base () vicinity of
county Cobb code GA 067
state Georgia code GA zip code 30069-4206

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- () private
- () public-local
- () public-state
- (X) public-federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property:

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

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.

See letter dated 10/28/94

Signature of certifying official

Date

Thomas W. L. Mc Call, Jr.
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
(Environment, Safety and Occupational Health)
Federal Preservation Officer

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

Elizabeth A. Lyon

5/31/94

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Elson H. Beall *11-25-94*

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

**Entered in the
National Register**

() see continuation sheet

Signature, Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Single Dwelling

Current Functions:

vacant/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
English Vernacular Revival (English Cottage)

Materials:

foundation	stone
walls	stone
roof	asphalt
other	wood

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Bankston Rock House is a one-story English Vernacular Revival (English Cottage) style house built as a single-family dwelling by J.C. Bankston and his sons in 1938-39. The building is situated on a small grassy lot with a mature magnolia and persimmon tree to the front. It is surrounded by parking lots and the new Civil Engineering complex in the northwest section of Dobbins Air Reserve Base, which is located two miles southeast of Marietta, Georgia, in Cobb County, and 15 miles northwest of Atlanta. The Rock House is one of the few structural remains of the rural community that existed here prior to World War II, when the United States Army acquired the land. (Photo #1)

The Bankston Rock House is an exceptional, small example of "rustic" stone masonry construction. Exterior walls of hollow-core brick tile (4" x 4" x 8") are veneered with uncut fieldstone stacked without visible mortar joints. (Photo #3) The cross-gable roof is hipped on the rear, where it has a freestanding dormer window. The freestanding rear dormer window was added in the late 1940s or early 1950s. (Photo #2) The front exterior chimney, gabled projecting entrance, arched openings, and picturesque cross-gable roof line are typical features of the English Vernacular Revival (English Cottage) style, popular in the 1930s. An original exterior light fixture hangs over the entrance door. (Photo #5) A cornerstone at the northwest corner of the Rock House bears the inscription "Built by J.C. Bankston and Son, 1938".

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Windows and door openings have marble lintels and keystones. (Photo #2) The wooden three-over-one double-hung sash windows are paired on the front and west facades and are single elsewhere. The front door has a large lower panel with three glazed openings above. A French door leads from the living room onto the side porch.

The Rock House has four rooms in addition to a bathroom, a screened side porch, and an enclosed rear shed porch. (Photo #6) The front door opens directly into the living room, which has a fieldstone fireplace, a door that leads to the side bedroom, a door that leads to the kitchen, and a door that leads out to the side porch. (Photo #8) Behind the living room is the kitchen, and the other two rooms are bedrooms. Originally the Rock House was designed with four equally sized 12' x 12' rooms without a bathroom. (Photo #10) In 1939, J.C. Bankston, Sr. added a bathroom on the enclosed shed porch that has been removed. (Photo #9) In the 1940s, a bathroom was added between the kitchen and back bedroom.

The interior walls are covered with plaster applied directly onto the corrugated hollow-core brick tiles. (Photo #6) The rustic fieldstone fireplace in the living room extends approximately one-half the height of the wall and has been painted. The floors and ceilings are made of tupelo gum wood sawn into 12-foot lengths. (Photo #7) The original wood floors are currently covered with tongue and groove pine boards, which are covered with carpet. One exception, the kitchen floor, has a 1970s vinyl floor covering. The wood ceilings have been dry-walled; the house now has suspended ceilings. The pantry door and the bathroom door are the original two-panel wood doors. Both have decorative escutcheon plates. Elsewhere, interior doors are 1970s hollow-slab doors. Wood paneling from the 1970s covers the walls in the rear shed enclosure and the wainscoting and chair rail in the back bedroom. Window and door surrounds have simple wood casings with back band trim.

Current and recent construction surrounding the site includes a paved parking lot to the north and east and new construction to the south and west. (Photos #1,2) The landscaping associated with the Rock House is informal. There is a small grassy front yard, shrubs at the foundation, a mature magnolia tree, and a persimmon tree. There are several large pecan trees to the west of the Rock House.

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

Period of Significance:

1938-1939

Significant Dates:

N/A

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

J.C. Bankston, Jr.(Designer)

J.C. Bankston, Sr., J.C. Bankston, Jr., Harold Bankston(builders)

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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 Bankston Rock House is an exceptional example of the use of stone masonry construction in a rural dwelling built in the late 1930s. The Rock House is significant in architecture as an unusual example of the use of stone to build a house in Georgia; an exceptional example of stone masonry construction; an example of 20th-century Historical Revival architecture; and a 20th-century example of the adaptation of rural southern building traditions. Its significance in architecture supports eligibility for the National Register under Criterion C.

Developmental History:

The Bankston Rock House is located in Cobb County, which was created in 1835 from land held by the Native American Cherokee Nation. The county was one of the "last frontiers" in Georgia to be settled. Devastated during the Civil War, Cobb County was a slow-growing agrarian county until 1943. With the opening of the Bell Bomber plant, located just a stone's throw from the Bankston Rock House, the county was dramatically propelled into the forefront of 20th-century industry.

The Bankston Rock House was part of a rural farming community located two miles southeast of Marietta, the county seat of Cobb County. When the Rock House was constructed in the late 1930s, the city of Marietta had a population of less than 7,000. According to the 1930 census, the population of Cobb County was 35,408; there were 3,233 farms, 2,600 of which were cotton farms. Economic patterns of farm tenancy and sharecropping reduced the average size of the Cobb County farm from 86 acres in 1890 to 49 acres in 1930. The combined forces of the destructive boll weevil, declining cotton prices, and the national depression caused a decline in the viability of farming in the South. As a result, by the late 1940s Cobb County had 50 percent less farms than in the 1890s.

Jesse Clifford (J.C.) Bankston (1891-1976), born in Pike County, Georgia, was an engineer for the Nashville, Chattanooga, St. Louis Railroad.

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Bankston and his two sons, James Clifford (called J.C., Jr.) and Harold had lived in 21 different places by 1937. It was at this time that the senior Bankston married his third wife Blanche Howard, settled down, and built a place to call "home". Ironically he only lived in his new home from 1939 to 1942, when the United States Army took his land in order to establish an Army airfield. The Bankston Rock House is one of the few buildings remaining from the rural community that preceded the establishment of the Army airfield and Bell Bomber plant.

Construction began on the Bankston Rock House in 1938, less than one year after J.C. Bankston married Blanche Howard. Bankston purchased one acre of land from Clarence Howard in order to build a home just 100 feet away from his wife's family homeplace. Her father, William Newton Howard lived with his wife and eight children in a 1920s one-story unpainted frame house on an unnamed dirt road. William Howard, who lived to be 94, was drafted into the Confederate Army in Dalton, Georgia, when he was 15 years old. Like many other farm families in Cobb County, the Howards grew cotton and corn. The women supplemented the family income by weaving bottoms and backs for the rocking chairs made by the well-known Brumby Chair Company, which was established in nearby Marietta in 1875 and still exists today. By 1942, several of the eight Howard children had established their own small farms near the family homeplace.

In February 1938, the elder Bankston asked his son J.C. Bankston, Jr. to design a rock house which they would build on the land he had recently purchased from his wife's family. Without any prior architectural experience, 23-year-old J.C. Bankston, Jr. designed the Rock House with four 12-by-12-foot rooms, a front chimney, a cross-gable roof, and arched openings. These features were characteristic of the English Vernacular Revival (English Cottage) style, which was popular in Georgia and throughout America in the post-depression years of the 1930s and early 1940s.

The actual inspiration for the unusual stone construction was a 1920s rock bungalow located at 92 Whitlock Avenue in nearby Marietta. The fieldstone of this bungalow was laid into the cement so that no mortar was visible between the joints. Bankston showed the house to his son and told him this was the way he wanted his new home to be built. Since they had never constructed a stone house before, the Bankstons devised their own method of

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construction. After the tile walls were built, a small section of wall, starting at the bottom, was covered with a thick coat of cement, and the fieldstones were pressed into the wet cement mixture. Fieldstones for the Bankston Rock House were hauled in a two-horse wagon from Joe Thomas' farm, which was located near what is now the entrance to Dobbins Air Reserve Base. Thomas was happy to sell the stones he had removed from his fields and piled up over the years.

Mr. Bankston wanted his house to have structural walls made of hollow-core brick tile. He had learned about this new building material while working as an engineer on the Nashville, Chattanooga, St. Louis Railroad. The tiles were made in Kingston, Georgia, which was a spur on the "local" from Atlanta to Cartersville. Measuring 4" x 4" x 8", the tiles were twice the size of regular brick. The hollow tiles were fireproof and were corrugated so that plaster could be applied directly to the wall without laths; in addition they provided good insulation. Although coal furnaces were available at that time, the fireplace in the living room was the only form of heating in the Rock House while Bankston lived there.

For the floors and ceilings, J.C. Bankston, Sr. used 12-foot lengths of tupelo gum wood. Each board in the wood floors and ceilings ran the full length of the room, and there were no knots in the boards. The wood was ordered from his brother Ed Bankston's saw mill in Pike County. From 1932-36, when Bankston was laid off from the railroad as a result of the Great Depression, he and his sons worked for his brother at the saw mill. It was here that J.C. Bankston learned the merits of tupelo gum. This tree that grows in the swamps of the southeast has a light-colored soft wood that is resistant to rot.

When the Rock House was about 80 percent constructed in November 1938, J.C. Bankston, Jr. got a job at the Salem Steel Company in North Carolina. The senior Bankston and his younger son Harold finished construction of the Rock House in the spring of 1939. At first the Rock House was designed without a bathroom; the family intended to use an outhouse. Shortly after the house was constructed, however, sometime before the summer of 1939, Bankston added a small bathroom on the rear shed porch.

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When construction of the Rock House began, the rural farm community did not have electricity, but it was available by the time the Rock House was finished. The Rock House was the first in the community to have a telephone. Bankston even paid for the construction of one mile of telephone poles and wires so that in case the railroad needed him to work, they could call him. In addition to the outhouse, a well and a storage building were originally built on the property.

After his home was built, Bankston sold a half-acre of his one-acre plot to his longtime friend from the railroad, Joe Head, who married Josephine Howard, Blanche Bankston's sister. The Heads constructed a one-story frame bungalow approximately 60 feet to the west of Bankston's Rock House. Three family houses sat close to each other along the rural dirt road. One hundred feet to the west of the Howard homeplace was the Bankston Rock House; 60 feet west of that was Joe Head's house. In leisure times, family and friends would gather under the shade of the pecan trees, set up a table on the swept dirt yard, and play cards. William Howard, who died in 1943 at the age of 94, lived his latter years in the Rock House with his daughter and son-in-law.

Agrarian Cobb County was slow to rebound from the Great Depression of the 1930s. When Bankston constructed his Rock House, the nearby city of Marietta was a small slow-growing town with a population of less than 7,000. It was connected to the city of Atlanta, 15 miles to the south, by a trolley. In the 1930s, Atlanta, with a population close to 360,000, was a rapidly growing metropolis with a bustling economy. Atlanta was also emerging as an aviation center. In 1929, Atlanta purchased Candler Field with plans to create the nation's first air passenger terminal. The airfield later became Hartsfield International Airport.

About the same time Bankston was laying the foundation for his Rock House, a few visionary men were laying the foundation for Marietta and Cobb County's rapid emergence into the mainstream of 20th-century industry. During the administration of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, General Lucius D. Clay, a Marietta native, was working in Washington, DC. as the Assistant to the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautic Administration and Secretary of the Airport Approval Board. With World War II on the horizon, Clay was charged with identifying sites for 200 airfields in southern states. In the late 1930s, General Clay advised Marietta Mayor L.M. Blair and County Commissioner James Carmichael to establish a local

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airfield and connect it to Atlanta by a highway. In June 1941, Cobb County purchased 600 acres of land near the Bankston Rock House to establish Rickenbacker Field. Access to the new airfield was provided by Highway 41, Georgia's first four-lane, which connected Marietta to Atlanta.

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, and the United States entered World War II. Shortly thereafter, the Army Corps of Engineers took over the Cobb County airfield, and Bell Aircraft Corporation contracted with the Federal Government to manufacture the Bell Bomber in Marietta. One of four sites selected for the assembly of the B-29 bombers, the Marietta plant opened in 1943. It became the largest aircraft plant under one roof. Local people were trained to assemble the B-29 bombers, and during the war the plant employed 31,000 people. The Cobb County Army Airfield was officially established on June 10, 1943 (on June 15, 1943 it was renamed Marietta Army Airfield). The government had acquired over 2,400 acres of land for use by the Bell Aircraft Corporation as a B-29 "Super Fortress" assembly site and as an army airfield.

Bankston and his wife Blanche had lived in their house only three years before their land was acquired by the Federal Government on June 27, 1942. Throughout the rest of his life, Bankston was bitter about the military takeover of his rock house. Although the Army Corps of Engineers bulldozed many of the rural structures found on the land they acquired, a few buildings were retained and used. The antebellum Gardner House was used as an officers' club, and the Bankstons' Rock House was converted into temporary quarters for servicemen during World War II.

After the war, the airfield's mission turned to training Air Force Reservists. On June 13, 1948, it was renamed Marietta Air Force Base, which grew to become one of the largest Air Force Reserve training bases in the world. Marietta Air Force Base was renamed Dobbins Air Force Base on February 6, 1950, in honor of Captain Charles Dobbins of Marietta, Georgia. Dobbins was killed on July 11, 1943, when his aircraft was accidentally shot down by the U.S. Navy over the Mediterranean Sea on its return from a combat mission off the coast of Sicily. Reserve training has continued to be the base's mission since the end of World War II. In 1992, it was renamed Dobbins Air Reserve Base.

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The Bell Bomber plant closed after World War II. With the advent of the Korean conflict, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of Burbank, California, took over the Bell plant in January 1951. Since that time Lockheed has been the largest employer in the county. J.C. Bankston, Jr., who designed and built his father's Rock House, worked at Lockheed for over 25 years, from 1952 to 1977. Lockheed utilized the old Bell plant for the assembly of the C-141, the C-5, and the C-130 aircraft. The international sale of C-130 aircraft has focused worldwide attention on the Lockheed plant.

Today the J.C. Bankston Rock House is one of the few surviving buildings from the pre-World War II period of development at what is now Dobbins Air Reserve Base. Over the years, the Rock House has been used as guest quarters and as an office for the Base Civil Engineers. Today, surrounded by construction projects, the Bankston Rock House stands as a rare example of masonry stone construction; it is a survivor of the dramatic social and economic changes that took place in this southern community. Dobbins is planning a historic rehabilitation of the J.C. Bankston Rock House for use as offices.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

There are relatively few historic stone houses in Georgia. Only two others are found in Cobb County. Both are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Rice Cottage, located above Nickajack Creek, was built in 1900 and listed on the National Register in 1983. The rock house at 92 Whitlock Avenue, dating from the late 1920s or early 1930s, is part of the Whitlock Avenue Historic District in Marietta, which was listed on the National Register in 1989.

Although other examples may exist, the exceptional stone masonry construction whereby fieldstones are laid without visible mortar joints has been documented in only two other rock houses in Georgia: the Walter Jones Rock House, which was built as a rustic retreat in Walton County in the 1930s (nominated to the National Register in 1993), and the rock house at 92 Whitlock Avenue in Marietta. Historically, masonry construction relies on thick sand and lime mortar joints to hold stones together in a wall. With the increasing use of fast-drying hard-setting cement since the first decade of the 20th century, it became possible to develop a new type of masonry construction in which unshaped stones are set into the cement in order to create a naturalistic stone veneer. This type of rustic stone-

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vener and cement construction was promoted as early as 1907 in Gustav Stickley's *The Craftsman* magazine, which featured illustrations of Greene and Greene bungalows in California with cobblestone chimneys and foundations.

A regional example of this type of stone construction on a grand scale is Grove Park Inn near Asheville, North Carolina. Built in 1913, the Inn's walls are built with boulders from nearby hillsides. These are set into reinforced concrete so that mortar joints are not visible. The design of Grove Park Inn was inspired by the mountain lodges that Mr. E.W. Grove had seen in Yellowstone Park.

America's national parks and mountain resorts popularized the naturalism movement in architecture, which used indigenous materials, such as fieldstone and logs, in a simple straightforward way. The Arts and Crafts movement in America also promoted the use of fieldstone as a construction material for single-family dwellings. Gustav Stickley's *The Craftsman* magazine published articles such as "Split Fieldstone as a Valuable Aid in Building Attractive Bungalows". Another article, "Effective Use of Cobblestone as a Link Between Rock House and Landscape", published in 1908, illustrated a country rock house in Ridgefield, Connecticut, with a first story made of field rubble set in cement. "Cement Rock House Showing Intersecting Roof Treatment and Roomy Homelike Interior", published in 1909, also promoted cement as a construction material. A Greene and Greene bungalow on the Pacific coast was featured in another 1909 article entitled "A Mountain Bungalow Whose Appearance of Crude Construction is the Result of Skillful Design". Chimneys and foundations of rough stone set into cement were illustrated. In addition to promoting cement as a building material, the Arts and Crafts movement also promoted the idea of building your own home.

The Bankston Rock House is both a local interpretation of a national architectural movement and a 20th-century adaptation of established local building traditions. Many of Cobb County's antebellum mills - such as Concord Woolen Mills on Nickajack Creek, Ruff's Grist Mill off Concord Road, and Marietta Paper Mills on Sope Creek - and the tannery on Kennesaw Avenue in Marietta were constructed of fieldstone laid with thick mortar joints.

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The use of fieldstone with thick mortar joints to construct chimneys and foundations is a long-standing building tradition in Cobb County and throughout Georgia. In Cobb County, several of the early pioneer dwellings utilized fieldstone to construct exterior end chimneys and foundations. The Davis-Cook House is an early pioneer double-pen rock house with a fieldstone foundation. The Powers Cabin, one of the few remaining pioneer log cabins, has fieldstone chimneys. The house at Hyde Farm is another early home with a fieldstone chimney and pier foundation. The Williams Gibbs McAdoo House on U.S. Highway 5 is an antebellum raised Greek Revival plantation house with a fieldstone foundation. The Glover-McLeod-Garrison House near Marietta is an antebellum Greek Revival house with a stone outbuilding. The historic resources survey of Cobb County, *Architecture, Archaeology and Landscapes: Resources for Historic Preservation in Unincorporated Cobb County*, completed by Darlene Roth in 1988, documents that the use of fieldstone for chimneys and foundations was a rural building tradition that continued into the 20th century.

Although other examples may exist, the Bankston Rock House is one of three documented historic rock houses in Cobb County. The John W. Rice Summer Cottage, located above Nickajack Creek near the Concord Woolen Mills, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. It is a turn-of-the-century residence built entirely of fieldstones that are held in place by thick mortar joints. The rock house at 92 Whitlock Avenue in Marietta, constructed in the late 1920s or early 1930s, illustrates the use of invisible mortar between the joints. This construction technique was made possible by use of 20th-century cement and concrete mortar products that quickly set hard.

The Bankston Rock House is a local interpretation of the English Vernacular Revival (English Cottage) style, which enjoyed widespread popularity in Georgia and throughout America in the post-depression years of the 1930s and early 1940s. Although he used no architect's plans or designs from books, J.C. Bankston, Jr. nevertheless designed the Bankston Rock House in a Historic Revival style popular at the time. The front exterior chimney, gabled projecting entrance, arched openings, and picturesque cross-gable roof line are typical features of the English Vernacular Revival (English Cottage) style. Even the use of masonry as an exterior material evokes America's romantic version of England's Cotswold cottages.

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The Bankston Rock House is a well-documented 20th-century example of the continuation of rural southern building traditions with regard to site location, use of local materials, and construction by family members. Its location, just 100 feet away from the Howard homeplace (no longer extant), represents the continuation of a well-established rural southern community development pattern, that of a scattered rural kinship community. The Bankston Rock House combined the latest building technology with traditional building materials. For the structure of the house, Bankston used hollow-core brick tiles, an up-to-date building technology. For the exterior veneer, Bankston chose a more traditional material, fieldstone obtained from the nearby Joe Thomas farm. The Bankston Rock House, designed and constructed exclusively by Bankston family members, is a 20th-century continuation of the pioneer building tradition of a family constructing its own home.

9. Major Bibliographic References

See continuation sheet

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

(x) Federal agency

() Local government

() University

() Other, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

N/A

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Books:

Bishir, Catherine. *The Architecture of North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990.

Mueller, Robert. *Air Force Bases: Volume 1*. Washington, DC: Office of Air Force History, United States Air Force, 1989.

Roth, Darlene, Ph.D. *Architecture, Archaeology and Landscapes: Resources for Historic Preservation in Unincorporated Cobb County, GA*. Cobb County, GA: Cobb County Historic Preservation Commission, 1988.

Stickley, Gustav. *Craftsman Homes*. 1909. Reprint. New York: Dover Publications, 1979.

Temple, Sarah Blackwell Gober. *The First Hundred Years: A Short History of Cobb County in Georgia*. Athens, GA: Agee Publisher, 1935.

Historic Resource Survey:

Secrist, Phil, Ph.D. *Historic Cobb County - Bicentennial Project*. Cobb Landmarks Commission, 1967

Interviews:

Bankston, J.C., Jr. Interview by Maurie Van Buren. Marietta, GA, December 1, 1993 and January 3, 1994.

Clay, John (Grandson of General Lucius Clay). Telephone interview by Maurie Van Buren, January 6, 1994.

Huddleston, Hal (Environmental Engineer, Dobbins ARB) Interview by Maurie Van Buren. Dobbins Air Reserve Base, November 30, 1993 and January 5, 1994.

Kinney, Bill (Associate Editor, Marietta Daily Journal). Telephone interview by Maurie Van Buren, December 2, 1993 and January 5, 1994.

Lamb, Greg (Wing Historian, Dobbins ARB). Telephone interview by Maurie Van Buren, December 4, 1993.

Secrist, Phil (Historian). Telephone interview by Maurie Van Buren, January 6, 1994.

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Newspaper Articles:

"Dobbins in 1947 and in 1967." *Marietta Daily Journal*, Sept. 17, 1967.

Kinney, Bill. "Movie Brings Back Memories of Marietta's Bell Bomber Plant." *Marietta Daily Journal*, July 6, 1993.

Pamphlets:

Dobbins Air Force Base. Rock Hill, SC: Woodbridge Publishing, 1990.

Dobbins Air Reserve Base, United States Air Force, Fact Sheet. Marietta, GA: 94th Airlift Wing Public Affairs, 1992.

North Georgia Minuteman: An Unofficial Guide to Dobbins Air Force Base and Naval Air Station, Atlanta. American Publisher, 1990.

Verhulst, Hazel. *Dobbins Officers' Wives Club History, Part I, From Beginning to 1969*. Marietta, GA: 1984.

Site visits:

Maurie Van Buren, Jody Cook (Historian, National Park Service), Hal Huddlestun (Environmental Engineer, Dobbins ARB) and Bruce Ramo (Environmental Coordinator, Dobbins ARB), November 30, 1993.

Maurie Van Buren, December 2, 1993 and January 4, 1994.

Films and Photographs:

B-29s Over Dixie. Buffalo, NY: Bell Aircraft Corporation, 1944. Film.

Bankston, J.C., Jr. Rock House and environs during construction, 1938. Historic photographs.

Maps:

Bankston, J.C., Jr. Sketch site plan of Rock House and surroundings when built, drawn from memory in 1994.

Perry, T. Floor Plan of Rock House, located at Dobbins Air Force Base, Aug. 24, 1988.

USR Consultants. Headquarters Air Force Reserve "Real Estate Plan", Dobbins Air Force Base, 1987.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

Less than one acre

UTM References

A) Zone Easting Northing
16 728620 3756440

Verbal Boundary Description

The Bankston Rock House sits on a rectangular parcel measuring 90 by 56 feet. The northern boundary is 5 feet north of the north facade of the house; the eastern boundary is 5 feet east of the east facade of the house; the western boundary is 5 feet west of the westernmost part of the west facade; and the southern boundary is 50 feet from the southernmost part of the south facade.

Boundary Justification

The property includes the Bankston Rock House and two mature trees in the front yard, with a narrow buffer to the north, east, and west of the Rock House. The Rock House originally sat on a 0.6-acre parcel, however, today it is surrounded by recent and current construction. The northern and eastern boundaries of the property are defined by the paved parking lots and Industrial Drive, and the southern and western boundaries are defined by new construction.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Maurie Van Buren, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization Historic Preservation Consulting
street & number 40 Clarendon Avenue
city or town Avondale Estates **state** Georgia **zip code** 30002
telephone (404) 297-1850 **date** January 31, 1994
Under contract with:
National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office,
National Register Programs Division
(404)-331-2641

(HPS form version 10-29-91)

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Photographs:

Name of Property: Bankston Rock House
City or Vicinity: Dobbins Air Reserve Base
County: Cobb
State: Georgia
Photographer: Maurie Van Buren
Negative Filed: National Park Service, Southeast Region
Date Photographed: December 1993

Description of Photographs:

Photo #1

Bankston Rock House and mature trees surrounded by new and recent construction; photographer facing west.

Photo #2

Front (south) facade of Bankston Rock House; photographer facing northwest.

Photo #3

East facade of the Bankston Rock House with rear, frame shed addition and freestanding dormer; photographer facing west.

Photo #4

Rear (north) facade of the Bankston Rock House; photographer facing south.

Photo #5

West facade of the Bankston Rock House with arched openings on the side porch; photographer facing southeast.

Photo #6

Living room with stone fireplace; photographer facing south.

Photo #7

Bedrooms on the east side of the Rock House; photographer facing north.

Photo #8

Kitchen; photographer facing northwest.

Photo #9

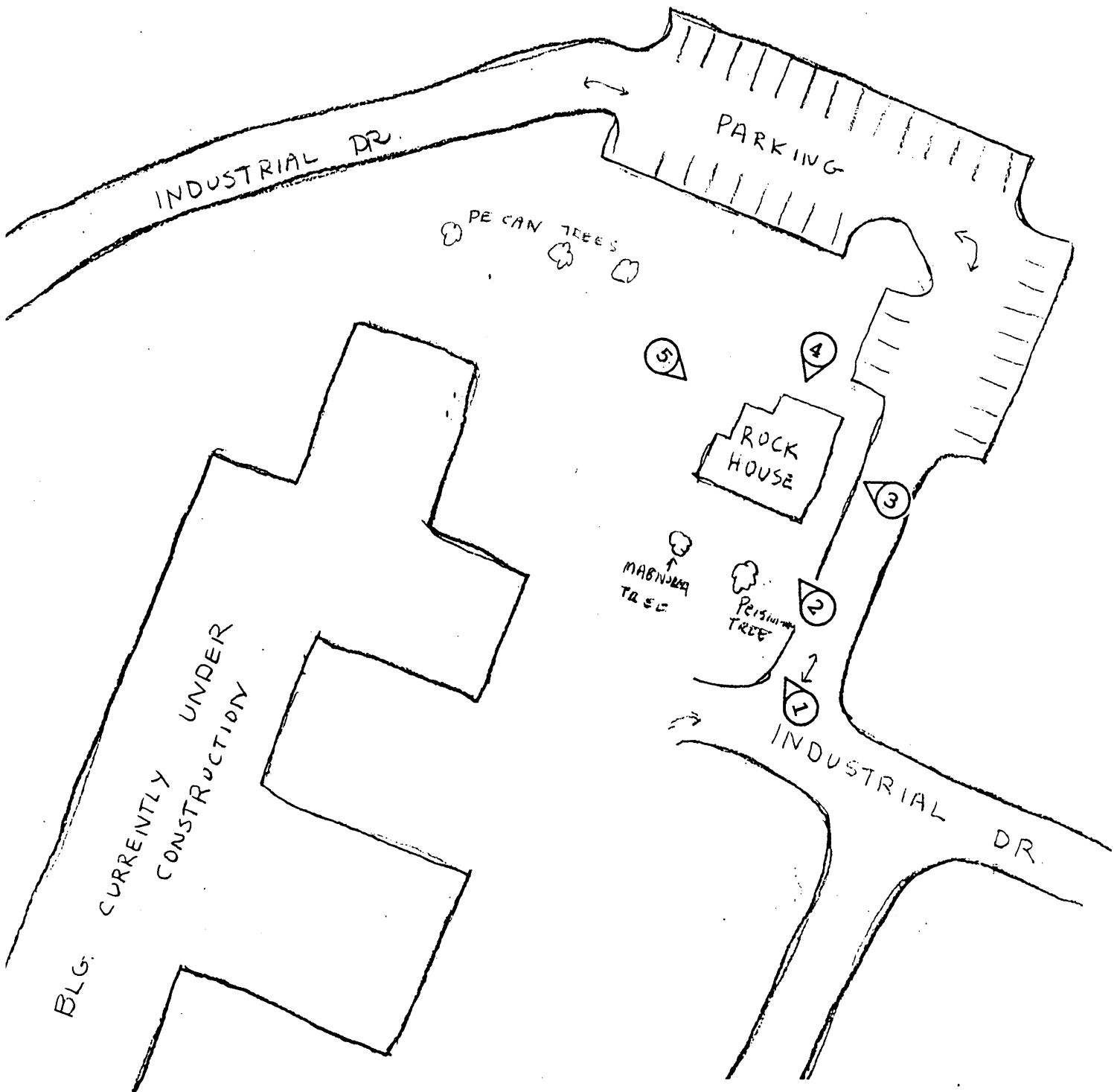
Bathroom; photographer facing north.

Photo #10

Rear shed; photographer facing east.

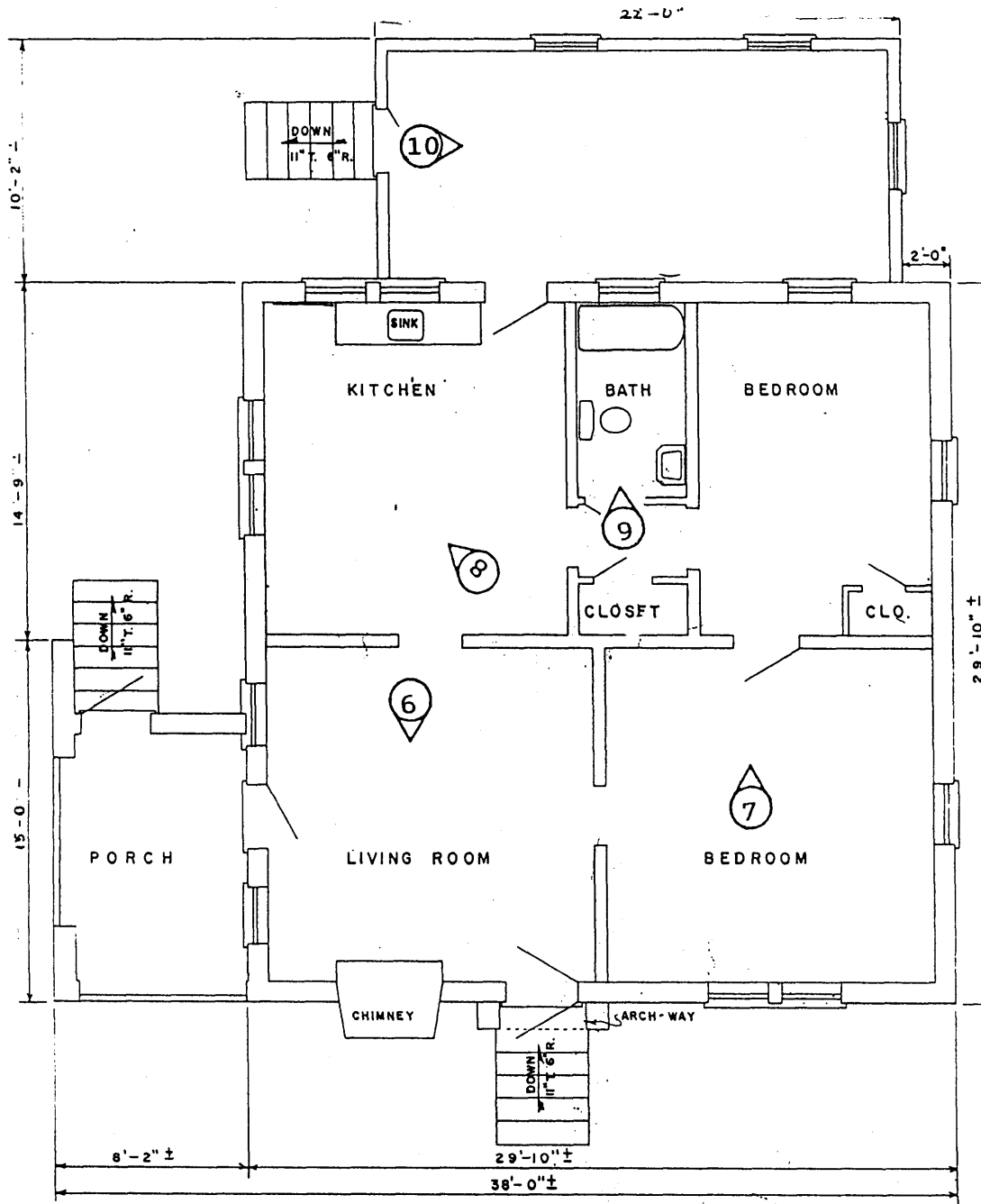
Photo #11


Front facade Rock House under construction in 1938. Historic Photo taken by J. C. Bankston, Jr., facing north.

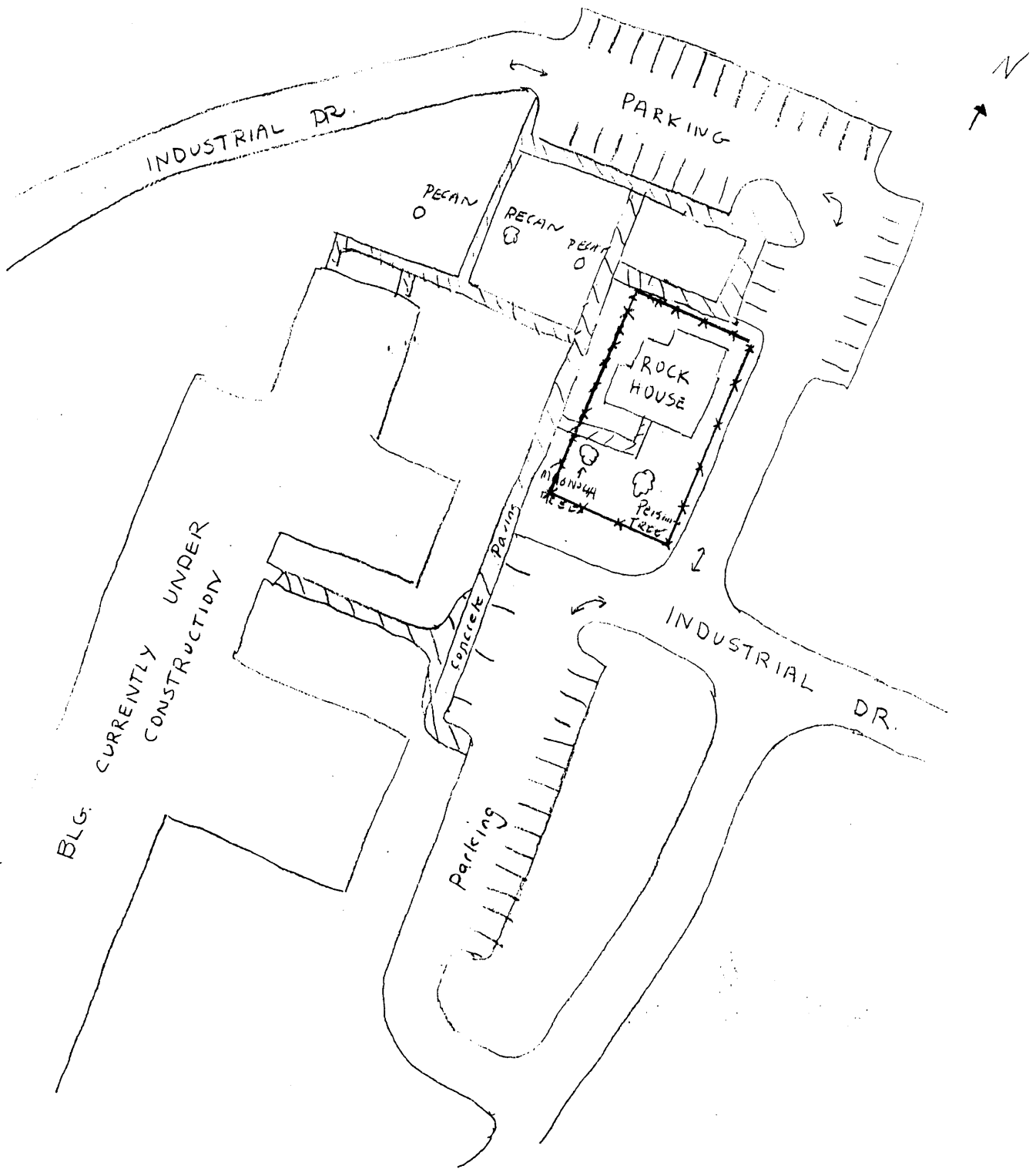


Bankston Rock House
Dobbins ARB
Cobb County, GA
1.94
Sketch map of the Site
Photographs/ Direction of View
Scale: 1"=38' N
North:





Bankston Rock House
 Dobbins ARB
 Cobb County, GA
 1.94
 Floor Plan
 Photographs/ Direction of View 
 Scale: 1" = 7' N
 North: ↑



Bankston Rock House
Dobbins ARB
Cobb County, GA
1.94
Sketch map of the Site
Property Boundary x-x-x
Photographs/ Direction of View
Scale: 1"=38'
North: N