#### **United States Department of the Interior National Park Service**

### **National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in How to Complete National Posister Forms

For NPS use only received MAR 1 9 1986 date entered APR 3 0 1086

1. Nam	ne			
historic Barne	esville Depot			
and or common	(Same)			
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	· Plaza Way and Mair	ı Street	Ŋ	/A not for publication
city, town Bar	nesville	N/A vicinity of		
state Georgia	a code	013 county	Lamar	code <sup>171</sup>
	sification			
Category district _X_ building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition N/Å in process being considered	Status  X occupied  unoccupied  work in progress  Accessible X yes: restricted  yes: unrestricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation X other: Being Restor
name See Co	ontinuation Sheet			
city, town		vicinity of	state	
5. Loca	ation of Lega	l Descripti	on	
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc. Super	cior Court		
street & number	Lamar County Court	house		
city, town Bar	nesville		state	Georgia
	resentation i	n Existina		
Histori	ic Structures Field S	Survey:		Y va
title Lamar (	County, Georgia	nas this pr	<u> </u>	igible? yes _X_ no
date 1983			federal X stat	te county local
depository for su	urvey records Historic 1	Preservation Secti	on, Department of N	atural Resources

good ruin	check one eriorated unaltered sX altered xposed	Check one  X original site moved date	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

7. Description

The Barnesville Depot is a good example of a railroad passenger depot built in 1913 to serve a functional purpose, that of being a passenger waiting area and ticket office, in a small agricultural and commercial center. It is made of brick with wood-framed windows and doors. The roof creates a fifteen-foot overhang to protect passengers and goods outside the building. The overhang is supported by large brackets. The most interesting exterior features are the scalloped gables. The interior consists of a large waiting room on one side, a center section for ticket sales, and office, a smaller waiting room, and a freight or baggage room on the end . The two distinct waiting rooms were originally created to provide separate rooms for whites and blacks. There were also separate bathrooms. There is wooden wainscoting throughout the interior, plastered original walls, paved concrete floors, doors with transoms, and tongue-andgroove ceilings. The depot is located in central Barnesville adjacent to the commercial area. It is surrounded by concrete, asphalt, lawn, and flowers, and a railroad track fifty feet from the building. There are no outbuildings. Changes to the depot include the rearrangement of interior partitions that expanded the original ticket area/office to its present configuration, relatively minor alterations for its use as a restaurant, and more recent efforts to undo these changes. The original tile roof has been removed.

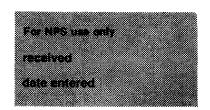
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OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87

## **United States Department of the Interior** National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Owner of Property

Item number 4

Page

1

Building:

Barnesville-Lamar County Historical Society

c/o William Cherry, President

512 Thomaston Street

Barnesville, Georgia 30204

Land:

Harold C. Mauney, Jr. Southern Railway Company 99 Spring Street, S.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30303

### 8. Significance

1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agricultureX architecture art commerce communications	community planning	landscape architectu law literature military music	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theaterX transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1912-1913	Builder/Architect Cer	ntral of Georgia Rail	road,
		(	Chief Engineer	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Barnesville Depot is significant in <u>architecture</u> as a good example of a small town railroad depot built to serve as a passenger depot and ticket office. It retains the significant features of this type of building. It was designed by the Chief Engineer of the Central of Georgia Railroad from Savannah. In <u>transportation</u>, it is significant because it was the passenger depot for a major inland commercial and agricultural center, later a county seat, and was the city's major tie to the outside world. This building replaced an earlier structure. In <u>politics and government</u>, it is significant as the departure point for the local soldiers who left in 1917-1918 to fight in World War I; it was here that the "jubilant petitioners" arrived from Atlanta to announce that they had been successful in having Lamar County established in 1920; and the site of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's arrival in 1938 to dedicate the local EMC, the only one he ever dedicated personally. These areas of significance support the property's eligibility under National Register Criteria A and C.

#### Historical Narrative

The town of Barnesville was settled in 1826 in what was then Pike County and was named for an original settler, Gideon Barnes. It was located at the crossing of two Indian trails. Agriculture was the town's chief business, since it was on the frontier of an area of Georgia opened for settlement only five years earlier, in 1821. Although it was not the county seat, it prospered. In 1841, the Macon and Monroe (later the Macon and Western) Railroad (one of Georgia's first three railroads) was extended to Barnesville. This route was later acquired by the Central of Georgia Railroad. Barnesville was also on the stage line from Columbus. It became the shipping point for a large territory, and more merchants moved there and opened businesses.

Barnesville's days as a shipping center diminished once the railroad was extended to Atlanta and another route, the Southwestern and Muscogee, opened a route to Columbus. There was a depot as early as 1852.

After the Civil War, the town recovered and prospered, having a newspaper in 1867, new banks, and even an opera house. The local economy was largely supported by cotton agriculture in the county. Barnesville was also noted for its two buggy companies. In the 1870s, the Gordon Institute was founded. Much of downtown near the railroad had to be rebuilt after a disastrous fire in 1884. In 1887, Jefferson Davis, the only president of the Confederacy, came through town, stopping at the then existing depot.

9.	Major Bibliographical References
Ва	nesville Depot Restoration Committee. "Central of Georgia Railroad Depot at Barnesville." <u>Historic Property Information Form</u> , September 1, 1985, with supplemental research. On file at the Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.
10	Geographical Data
Quad	ge of nominated property Less than one acre angle name Barnesville, Georgia Quadrangle scale 1:24,000 eferences
A <u>1</u> Zo C <u>L</u> E <u>L</u> G <u>L</u>	6 7 6 5 5 6 0 7 8 0 B
on 1e	The nominated property consists of just the land which the depot rests. It is all that is considered part of the depot lot which is sed to the current owner of the building.
List : state	Il states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries ${ m N/A}$ code county code
state	code county code
11	Form Prepared By
	itle <u>Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian</u> Historic Preservation Section zation Georgia Department of Natural Resources date March 10, 1986
street	k number 270 Washington Street, S.W. telephone 404/656-2840
city o	town Atlanta state Georgia 30334
12	State Historic Preservation Officer Certification
The e	aluated significance of this property within the state is:
	national stateX_ local
665), 1	designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated ing to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.
State title	Elizabeth A. Lyon  Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  Mate 3//3/86
Fo	NPS use only hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
Ke	per of the National Register  date 4/50/86

date

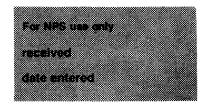
GPO 911-399

Attest:

Chief of Registration

## **United States Department of the Interior**National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number 8

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As the 20th century dawned, the town continued to prosper. In 1906, it was selected as one of the eleven sites in Georgia for a district A&M School, another major educational achievement.

It was in this setting that a new passenger station, or depot, was requested from the railroad in 1912. The previous one was too tiny and insufficient for the passengers' needs. Passengers had complained of having to step out into the rain and mud to board a train! Due to local lobbying, it was announced on June 20, 1912, that a new passenger depot would be built on the site of the existing tiny building and a new freight depot away from the center of town. This was to remove the dangers caused by the switching of trains. The new passenger depot was described as being "handsome and commodious." The freight depot was to be built first. Work on both was underway by late December, 1912. The new passenger depot was completed in 1913, although the exact date is unknown.

The new passenger depot was in use from 1913 until 1971, when passenger service to Barnesville ceased.

Some major events that took place at the depot include the following. In 1918, local troups left for World War I from this depot. In 1919, 25,000 bales of cotton were produced in Pike County, much of which was shipped out of the county via the Barnesville depot, before the town, like the rest of Georgia, was hit by the boll weevil. In 1920, after a prolonged effort, the Georgia Legislature passed a constitutional amendment to the state constitution that created Lamar County, out of portions of Pike and Monroe, with Barnesville as its county seat. When news reached Barnesville of the victory "Barnesville itself broke loose in pandemonium." They demonstrated locally with the arrival of each passenger train at this depot, awaiting the legislators and the lobbyists who had demonstrated in Atlanta. Lamar County officially came into being on November 2, 1920, when the amendment was approved in the general election.

Another major event at this depot was the arrival there of President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1884-1945) on August 11, 1938. He came from Athens by train to dedicate the newly completed unit of the R.E.A. (Rural Electrification Administration), the Lamar EMC (Electric Membership Corporation). It is said to be the only one he ever dedicated personally. The program was held at the stadium.

The famous passenger train, the "Nancy Hanks," covered the route from Macon to Atlanta, and is fondly remembered by many Barnesville residents. It was the last train to offer passenger service when it ceased operation in 1971.

After it ceased being used for passenger service, the depot was almost lost. Southern Railway (successor to the Central of Georgia) sought to tear it down in 1973. Citizens formed a "Save the Depot" campaign, the result of which was the creation of the Barnesville-Lamar County Historical Society. In 1973, they leased the land, and in July, 1974, the railroad deeded the building to the society. It was used briefly as a restaurant, and now is undergoing restoration for use as a meeting space and a museum.

