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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 League, Ellamae Ellis, House  
other names/site number N/A

## 2. Location

street & number 1790 Waverland Drive  
city, town Macon ( ) vicinity of  
county Bibb code GA 021  
state Georgia code GA zip code 31211

( ) not for publication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.

Richard Cox  
Signature of certifying official

12-22-04  
Date

*for* 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

Daniel J. Vivian 2/15/05

determined eligible for the National Register

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determined not eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_

removed from the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_

other, explain:

\_\_\_\_\_

see continuation sheet

*for* \_\_\_\_\_  
Keeper of the National Register Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

### Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

OTHER: split-level house

### Materials:

**foundation** BRICK  
**walls** WOOD  
**roof** WOOD: shake  
**other** N/A

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

#### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Built in 1940-1941, the Ellamae Ellis League House is located in the Shirley Hills subdivision, northeast of downtown Macon and east of the Ocmulgee River. Architect Ellamae Ellis League (1899-1991) designed this house as her primary residence and lived there from 1940 until her death in 1991.

The design and materials of the house are unusual for this time period in Georgia. The frame house has a split-level floor plan with living spaces on the one-story first level, two bedrooms on the second level, and a built-in garage on the basement level (photographs 1 and 5). The house is sheathed in unpainted redwood siding and the side-gable roofs were originally redwood shakes (now cedar shakes). The house is asymmetrical in design with a variety of original window configurations and a recessed entrance with a wood parquet front door designed by League (photograph 4). The floor plan is comprised of the main level with a foyer, living room, dining room, and kitchen. On the right side of the foyer, stairs lead up to the bedroom level and down to the basement level. The house retains all its original interior materials including pine floors, plaster walls, and cove moldings with dentils in the living room, dining room, and hall. The kitchen retains its original built-in cabinets, and the master bedroom retains its built-in mirrored vanity/chest of drawers.

League never developed a landscape plan for the house, and the property is a grassed sloping lot with mature trees, few shrubs, and a patio and terrace to the rear of the house.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7—Description

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FULL DESCRIPTION

**The following description was prepared by Bamby Z. Ray, principal, Ray & Associates. "Ellamae Ellis League House," draft National Register of Historic Places Form April 30, 2002. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

The Ellamae Ellis League House (1940-41) is located at 1790 Waverland Drive in Macon, Georgia, lot 6 of the Shirley Hills subdivision. Shirley Hills is located northeast of downtown Macon and east of the Ocmulgee River. Part of the Shirley Hills neighborhood was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 17, 1989 (this house is not within the district). Architect Ellamae Ellis League (1899-1991) designed the house as her primary residence, and she lived there for 50 years until her death in 1991. League was one of Macon's most prominent architects of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the first Georgia woman selected as a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects (FAIA). The Ellamae Ellis League House is a split-level, frame house with a brick foundation, redwood siding, and cedar shake roof (originally redwood shingles). The plan of the house is commonly referred to as a split-level; however in the March/April issue of *Old House Journal*, this plan type was called a side-by-side.<sup>1</sup> Sketches of the original plans and elevations for the house are still in existence at the Washington Memorial Library in Macon, Georgia. Although there are some differences in the windows and some of the details of the house, primarily the garage and master bedroom, these sketches are remarkably true to the house as it was built and as it exists today (see enclosed floor plans and elevations).

The Ellamae Ellis League House represents a complete departure from League's designs for her clients, most of whom preferred the popular revival styles or the newer ranch house designs in the years after World War II. The house is a unique and original house for Macon; it is the only house in Macon that League created in a style that combined the massing of a New England saltbox and a tri-level floor plan with elements of the West Coast houses of Greene & Greene and Bernard Maybeck, whom League greatly admired.

There are two somewhat similar houses in the Shirley Hills neighborhood that were designed by League, but both were built 10 and 15 years later in her career. In 1950, League designed a house at 1849 Waverland Drive for her son Joe League, Jr., who still resides in the house. A house for Moe Scharfman was built in 1955 at 1170 Oakcliff Road. Both of these houses feature redwood siding, however they differ from the Ellamae Ellis League house in that they are one story and have U-shaped floor plans.

Ellamae Ellis League designed and built her house for her personal use, once her two children graduated from high school. The house reflects her needs and lifestyle as a divorced, professional woman with two grown children and later four grandchildren. The house is located on Waverland

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<sup>1</sup> "Split Decisions", *Old House Journal*, March/April 2002, p. 83.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7—Description

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Drive, which is a winding, two-lane road with houses on each side of the road. Most of the houses along the street are situated close together due to the long narrow lots. The League House is placed closer to the street than other houses, which enables the back yard to become an outdoor living space. The house takes up almost the entire width of the lot, and League took advantage of the east-west orientation of the house in the size and placement of the windows for cross-ventilation and the overhang of the roof, both of which were important in the southern climate of Macon before air-conditioning became standard in houses.

The house is a split-level design with a built-in garage at the basement level, offset living spaces on the first floor, and two bedrooms above the garage and a half-level above the first floor. The house has a rectangular T-shaped plan, gable roof, second floor sun porch, and first floor terrace. The house is sided with redwood siding, and the roof is now cedar shakes, which replaced the original redwood shingles. From the street or east elevation, the house has the living space to the left and a two-story bedroom/garage wing to the right (photographs 1 and 2). The windows are placed asymmetrically and are double-hung wood windows with a variety of light patterns. On the front (east) facade, two large twelve-over-twelve windows, which reach to floor level, identify the living room (photograph 3). The bedroom wing, which projects forward, has only two small four-over-four windows on the second floor of the front elevation (the lower level is the garage which is windowless).

The south elevation is the living room side of the house, which extends close to the lot line and is dominated by the large brick chimney of the living room fireplace (photograph 3). There are no windows on this end of the house.

The north side of the home has a two-story elevation (photograph 5). The driveway leads to an oversized one-car garage, which is incorporated into the north elevation at the basement level. A glass door next to the garage leads up several steps to the main level, and a solid wood door on the rear elevation of this wing leads to a half bath, which takes up part of the space originally designed for a second car. There are two six-over-six windows on the second floor, one in the master bedroom and one in the main bathroom. Behind the garage, the complexity of this small house begins to appear.

The rear (west) elevation of the house is far more complex in design than the front (photograph 6). The house opens out onto a large raised terrace, originally grass, which League later replaced with slate as nothing would grow in the deep shade. Solid wood doors lead from the living and dining rooms. Like the front yard, the rear yard is heavily treed and minimally landscaped with azaleas along the lot lines. A steep stair provides access to the second floor deck, which is located over the dining room (photograph 7).

Another two-story wing for the kitchen, and second bedroom projects out into the back yard toward the middle of the rear (west) elevation, forming an ell with the garage/master bedroom wing and giving the home its T-shaped floor plan.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7—Description

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The three sections of the house on the rear façade project different distances, and each has different windows. The dining room projects slightly, and the living room is set back from the dining room. Windows on the north and west elevations of the projecting ell are six-over-six. Dining room windows are floor-length, triple, six-over-six windows. Floor-length windows were a favorite of Ellamae Ellis League, almost a signature in her house designs. The living room window on this elevation is different from the other windows in the house. The full-length window features nine large panes of glass set three-over-three-over-three in a wood frame.

The front door is an oversized wood parquet door with a three light transom above (photograph 4). The door was designed by League, as were many details of the house. The foyer has two coat closets flanking the door and features a molded shell motif, a signature design of League (photograph 10). The living room is located to the left of the foyer (photographs 11 and 12). Three doors, two from the living room and one from the dining room, lead to the rear terrace. All interior doors except the front door are solid wood, painted white. The living room and dining room floors are random width pine, finished with a natural stain. Walls and ceilings are all smooth plaster. The first floor living, dining, and hall areas feature cove moldings with dentil ornament (photograph 13).

To the right of the front entrance, stairs lead up to the bedrooms and down to the basement door to the garage. The small kitchen is also located to the right of the front door and has doors leading into the dining room. The kitchen still retains its original wood built-in cabinets and the heavy, structural, plate-aluminum countertop added after World War II (photograph 14). The kitchen floor, originally linoleum, is now wood.

The master bedroom faces the front of the house and features a large built-in mirrored vanity and chest of drawers, which is not shown in the plans, but is original to the house (photograph 17). The room also has a generous closet. Door and window surrounds are simple moldings. Two small windows are placed high on the front wall giving privacy from the street. A large window faces to the south and another window is located on the north wall of this room. The bath is located at the same level as the master bedroom (photograph 16).

Facing the back of the house and located over the kitchen is another bedroom, originally used as a guest room, which has a small, private deck over the dining room (photographs 7, 8, and 9). Windows in this rear-facing bedroom are all six-over-six. A steep stair allows access directly from the deck to the slate patio below. An attic storage area is also located off the deck.

Very few changes have been made to the house (it has had only two owners). The current owner replaced the redwood shingle roof with cedar shakes, added a door to the garage, and replaced the original linoleum kitchen floor with wood.

**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

**Section 7—Description**

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Ellamae Ellis League never developed a formal landscape plan for her house. League left the trees already on the wooded lot and added a minimal amount of shrubbery. The stair to the second floor deck and the graveled patio and terrace represent her approach to landscaping.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Interview, Bamby Ray with Joe League, Sr., February 12, 2002.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**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  
Social History  
Other: Women's History

**Period of Significance:**

1940-1975

**Significant Dates:**

1940—Construction date of the house.

1975—Closed practice and end of her architectural career.

**Significant Person(s):**

League, Ellamae Ellis (1899-1991)

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):**

League, Ellamae Ellis (1899-1991)



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

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**Statement of significance (areas of significance)**

Located in the Shirley Hills neighborhood northwest of downtown Macon in Bibb County, Georgia, the Ellamae Ellis League House is the self-designed residence of Georgia architect Ellamae Ellis League, FAIA.

The Ellamae Ellis League House is significant in the areas of architecture, social history, and women's history for its direct association with prominent Georgia architect Ellamae Ellis League, as an excellent and intact example of her work, and as her private residence where she lived during her productive career. The house is a reflection of the architect who designed it to suit her own needs and lived there until her death in 1991.

The Ellamae Ellis League House is significant at the state level in the interrelated areas of social history and women's history as the primary residence of Ellamae Ellis League during most of her productive life as an architect. As discussed in the draft statewide historic context for women's history in Georgia entitled Georgia: A Woman's Place, women's professions in the south were generally limited to being a schoolteacher or running a boardinghouse, roles considered "acceptable" for women. Ellamae Ellis League was a pioneering woman in the architectural profession in the South, who ran her own successful architectural practice in Macon, Georgia, for more than 40 years (1934-1975). The profession of architecture represented a new career opportunity for women in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, and League was a precedent setter in this newly opened field for women. League's firm was one of the largest in Macon, unusual not only for a woman architect, but for architectural firms in general, most of which were one or two person operations. During a time in Georgia where few women owned their own businesses, League successfully ran her own business as well being a principal architect and served as a pioneer and influence to other women who pursued professional careers.

The success of her firm and her long career underscores League's significant in the architectural profession not only in architecture in Georgia and the South but in the larger professional world.<sup>3</sup> Women architects often specialized, or were expected to specialize, in domestic design as they were believed to have a better "feel" for that area. League, along with a few other women architects, notably Julia Morgan of California, preferred to design complex buildings, such as schools, churches and hospitals, as well as houses. League also was involved in rehabilitation work. Her best-known rehabilitation was the Grand Opera House in Macon, undertaken in the late 1960s and one of her last major projects.

Although Julia Morgan's career predates League's and is better known, the careers show a number of similarities. Morgan was the first woman admitted and the first to earn a certificate (1902) from the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, which only opened admission to women in 1896.<sup>4</sup> League also

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<sup>3</sup> Susana Torre, ed., Women in American Architecture: A Historic and Contemporary Perspective, New York: Whitney Library of Design, 1977, p. 113.

<sup>4</sup> Sara Holmes Boutelle, Julia Morgan Architect, New York: Abbeville Press Publishers, 1995, p. 29-39.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

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received training in France and studied design at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Fontainebleau for a year in the late 1920s. Both women followed the Ecole's method of first designing the plan of a building to meet the owner/user's needs and then using an exterior style appropriate for the building's use and location.<sup>5</sup> Both women operated their own independent architectural practices for more than 40 years, and both claimed to have been influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement.<sup>6</sup> However, there is a notable difference: Julia Morgan gained a national reputation, particularly through her work for the Hearst family. Ellamae Ellis League was certainly well known in Macon and Georgia, had a number of commissions in other parts of the country, and was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects (Julia Morgan was a member, but not a Fellow), but League does not appear to have sought or received recognition outside the South. None of League's work was included in the publication sponsored by the Architectural League of New York through its Archive of Women in Architecture entitled Women in American Architecture: A Historic and Contemporary Perspective. The 1977 exhibit (project director was architect Susana Torre, who edited the book) that accompanied the book's release opened at the Brooklyn Museum and toured around the United States also overlooked League's work. The book is still considered the authority on women architects in the United States and fails to even mention League. The omission of League's work possibly can be attributed to a lingering prejudice against the South, gender bias, and a focus on East Coast, West Coast, and Chicago in the architectural profession.<sup>7</sup>

Another difference between Morgan and League was their schooling. Morgan graduated from the University of California at Berkeley with an engineering degree. She became interested in architecture through acquaintance with Bernard Maybeck while at Berkeley.<sup>8</sup> League studied at Wesleyan College in Macon for a year, then left school, married, and had two children before divorcing five years later. When League decided to become an architect in the 1920s, the opportunity open to her was through apprenticeship since the Georgia Institute of Technology did not admit women to its architecture school until after World War II. A number of colleges in the Northeast and on the West Coast already had programs that graduated a number of women architects, but it was not an option for League with two young children. She did take correspondence courses from the New York-based Beaux Arts Institute of Design (BAID) before her year in France.

Looking at nearby states in the Southeast, Georgia stands out with three documented female architects who practiced professionally in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Another four women practiced in Atlanta between 1940 and 1960. Besides League, the other two from Georgia were Henrietta Dozier and Leila Ross Wilburn. The careers of Dozier and Wilburn as architects were completely different from League. Dozier and Wilburn were both a generation older than League, although Wilburn continued her architectural practice into the 1960s. Henrietta Dozier was from Atlanta, born c.1875,

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 14-15; Margaret W. Love, "Ellamae Ellis League FAIA", unpublished thesis for the degree of Master of Architecture, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta: Georgia Institute of Technology, 1981.

<sup>6</sup> Love, p. 7-9; Interview Bamby Ray with Joe League, Jr., January 25, 2000.

<sup>7</sup> Susan Hunter Smith, "Women Architects in Atlanta 1895-1979," Atlanta History Journal, p. 85.

<sup>8</sup> Torre, p. 79.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8—Statement of Significance

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graduated from Girls' High School in 1891, and studied in New York, graduating from Pratt Institute. She then attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), graduating in 1899, one of three women in her class. Dozier (she practiced under the name Harry, her deceased father's nickname) was one of six charter members of the Atlanta chapter of the AIA, which was founded in 1906. She was the third woman admitted to the AIA, and the first from the South. In 1916, she left for Jacksonville, Florida, where she remained. Unfortunately, there are very few buildings designed by Dozier extant in Georgia (one house in Columbus), but several of her Jacksonville commissions have been verified.<sup>9</sup>

Leila Ross Wilburn spent her architectural career in Atlanta and had a major effect on the appearance of the city with her residential designs, which are found in residential developments throughout the city. Like Ellamae Ellis League, she lived long (1885-1967) and had a long career, almost sixty years (1908-1967). Similar to League, Leila Ross Wilburn received training as an apprentice (draftsman) in an architect's office. Unlike League however, Wilburn's practice was almost exclusively residential; also unlike League she never joined the AIA. Wilburn designed more than 80 single-family homes, at least 26 apartment buildings, and 24 duplexes, all before 1920. After World War II, she switched from American four square- and bungalow-type homes to the newly popular ranch style. Wilburn worked for a number of large developers in Atlanta and published many of her designs in pattern books.<sup>10</sup>

As of 1999, the North Carolina and Alabama State Historic Preservation Offices had not identified any women who practiced architecture before the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>11</sup> In Tennessee, Sara Ward Conley, an artist rather than an architect, designed one building, the highly praised Beaux Arts-style Woman's Building (1897) for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition of 1897. Another Tennessean, Elizabeth Pritz (1879-?) trained at Columbia University in architecture, worked with several firms in New York and Nashville, and focused on residential architecture. No extant buildings designed by Pritz have been identified, and Sara Ward Conley's 1897 Woman's Building was destroyed after the Exposition. Considering the social climate for women in architecture in general, the South in particular and League's own personal challenges, League's professional achievements in Macon and across the state are extraordinary.

The Ellamae Ellis League House is also significant in the interrelated areas of social history and women's history as the home of the first woman Fellow of the American Institute of Architects (FAIA) in Georgia and the South. The American Institute of Architects (AIA) is the national professional society for architects. The AIA is organized into national, state, and local chapters. An architect does not automatically become a member of AIA and, upon applying for membership, must be selected by his/her peers. To become a Fellow of the AIA, an architect must be one of the top-practicing members of the profession. Even today, this is a national honor and only accorded to few architects and even fewer woman architects. There are still very few women FAIA nationwide; the

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<sup>9</sup> Smith, p. 86-89.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 90-94.

<sup>11</sup> Informal telephone inquiry to the North Carolina and Alabama SHPOs by Bamby Ray.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8—Statement of Significance

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second and only other Georgia woman FAIA is Ivanue Love-Stanley of the Atlanta architectural firm Stanley Love-Stanley. Ellamae Ellis League applied to join the AIA in 1944 and was selected. (The June 16, 1944 letter from the AIA president informing League of her election to the AIA was addressed to "Mr. League.") League was the second woman to be selected for membership in the Georgia Chapter of the AIA; the first was Henrietta "Harry" Cuttino Dozier in 1905, the third woman elected to the National Chapter of the AIA. For years, League was the only woman in the Atlanta Chapter of the AIA out of 20 members. League held several offices in the Atlanta Chapter and at the state and regional levels.

League was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects at the national convention in Portland, Oregon, in June 1968; she was only the sixth woman FAIA nationwide. Women elected to the FAIA who preceded her were Louise Bethune of New York in 1889, Lois Howe of Boston in 1913, Theodate Pope Riddle of Connecticut and New York in 1926, Elisabeth Coit of New York in 1955 (first woman FAIA under the present College of Fellows which was instituted in 1952), and Victorine Homsey of Wilmington, Delaware in 1967. Elizabeth Kendall Thompson of San Francisco was also elected FAIA in 1968; it was the first time two women became FAIA in the same year. At the time of her death in 1991, Ellamae Ellis League was the only woman FAIA in Georgia and one of only eight nationwide.

Believing AIA membership was not only an honor but also a duty, League established the Macon Chapter of the AIA in 1957 and was its first president. During her career, League held numerous offices including chairman of the committee to form a state AIA organization in the 1950s; first president of the Georgia Council of the AIA from 1963 to 1964; and later director of the Georgia Council. Among League's many AIA awards were the Chapter's Service to the Institute Award in 1961; Atlanta Chapter Producers' Council Award in 1963, awarded to the chapter member contributing the greatest service to the AIA; and recognition for her service as the Student Affairs Chairman in 1966.<sup>12</sup> In 1975, League was presented with the Ivan Allen Senior Award for her work on the Macon Grand Opera House restoration. League closed her practice in 1975 at the age of 76 and was awarded the AIA Bronze Metal, the highest state award given by the AIA. At the time league received the award, it had only been given to five architects other than past presidents of the AIA.<sup>13</sup>

The Ellamae Ellis League House is significant in the area of architecture as an excellent example of the work of architect Ellamae Ellis League and as an excellent and intact example of an architect-designed early split-level house in Georgia reflecting the Modern residential design movement occurring on the West Coast at the time. The design and materials of the house were rare and would not become prevalent in Georgia until decades later. The individuality of her home was intentional. In an interview with Margaret Love she said, "I had an aversion to using the local red brick used by most Macon home builders. So I decided to use California redwood siding and roof shingles for a more mellow color, and also for permanence provided by no other wood." She also

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<sup>12</sup> Love, p. 61-65.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., p. 39.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

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stated she used simple lines so the house would "look at home on the site surrounded by tall pines," and she used the placement of windows to provide cross-ventilation.<sup>14</sup> League even allowed the redwood shingles of the roof to acquire a "mossy green" color, which eventually resulted in the need for their (recent) replacement with cedar shakes. The Ellamae Ellis League House reflects the architect's stated admiration for California architects Greene & Greene and Bernard Maybeck, who also used natural materials in their house designs.

Shirley Hills is a residential subdivision of Macon, Georgia, which developed in two parts (the first section was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 17, 1989). Only two other houses in the Shirley Hills neighborhood reflect League's preference for natural materials such as redwood siding; both date from the 1950s, feature one-story floor plans, and were designed by League. In 1950, League designed a home at 1849 Waverland Drive for her son Joe, which used the same materials, but featured a single story floor plan, more of a ranch house design. This home was featured in the July 1953 issue of Progressive Architecture. Five years later, she designed a house at 1170 Oakcliff Road for Moe Scharfman, also in a modern style and also featuring redwood siding. The other homes League designed in the Shirley Hills area are brick and show the individuality that characterized her work because she planned each home around the particular needs and desires of the family, including the 1942 Howard House at 1837 Waverland Drive, the 1938 McNair House at 916 Nottingham Drive, the 1952 Dunlap House at 1151 Oakcliff Road, and two house in "old" Shirley Hills, the 1947 Coddon House at 1268 Jackson Springs Road and the 1939 Lee Happ House at 1271 South Jackson Springs Road (her best known and most copied residential design).

An examination of some of the houses designed by Greene & Greene and Bernard Maybeck, also Julia Morgan and Frank Lloyd Wright, shows some degree of similarity to the Ellamae Ellis League House in the materials used, and in the idea of the building "look[ing] at home on the site" (See Roth, A Concise History of American Architecture, pp. 200-212; Cardwell, Bernard Maybeck Artisan, Architect, Artist, Chapter IV, pp. 57-81; and Boutelle, Julia Morgan, Chapter 6, pp. 129-166). Of the four architects, League's philosophy seems closest to Maybeck, but the details are different. League's house has elements, such as the full-length windows, which very much a reflection of Southern architecture. Ellamae Ellis League never designed another house similar to this one in keeping with League's architectural philosophy that an architect's designs must meet the particular needs of the client (in this case herself).

The Ellamae Ellis League House also is an early, excellent, and intact example in Georgia of the Modern residential design movement occurring in the country toward the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. For example, the "split-level/tri-level" plan of her house, along with the more common ranch house, represented a move away from the bungalow plan that had dominated middle-class housing from the 1910s through the 1930s. The split-level house would become a much more common house type in the 1960s and 1970s; this house, built in 1940, is a very early example in Georgia of this new, non-

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<sup>14</sup> Ibid., p. 49.

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### Section 8—Statement of Significance

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traditional type of house. (Only two others are known at this time to predate this house and both were built in the late 1930s). The orientation of the house toward the backyard was also a Modern trend in residential architecture most clearly evident in the early California ranch houses such as those designed by Cliff May. In the Ellamae Ellis League House, the back yard with its gravel (now slate) patio functioned as an extension of the living area. Instead of a large front porch (common to southern houses since the early 1800s), the backyard became the center of outdoor living. The change in orientation symbolizes a change in families' life-styles in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century by turning away from the outside world and focusing on the inner sanctum of the home and yard. This trend was also seen in Frank Lloyd Wright's work of the same period.

Reflecting an individuality and thoughtfulness rarely found in residential design in Georgia at the time, the Ellamae Ellis League House also featured several forward-looking elements for 1940, including the built-in garage and "tri-level" floor plan. The use of roof overhangs, window placement and the orientation of the house to take advantage of cross ventilation, and make the southern climate more comfortable, harked back to earlier house designs. While the Ellamae Ellis League House can be seen as an early example of a number of housing trends that developed in the United States after World War II, it did not start a movement in Macon toward multi-level homes with redwood siding, and today it still retains its uniqueness there.

Plant landscaping is minimal, but by intent. The originally existing pine trees provide dense shade throughout the property. The front yard of the house assumes lesser importance than the backyard, where architectural elements such as a graveled terrace and ladder leading to the second floor deck were the principal elements of League's landscape design. A few azaleas were planted along the property line in the back, and there is a gardenia bush near the garage (her favorite flower). This approach to landscaping and site planning was identical to that adopted by many subdivision developers, site planners, and landscape architects in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century in Georgia as documented in the statewide historic context Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings (1991).

### National Register Criteria

The Ellamae Ellis League house is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and B in the areas of social history and women's history for its direct association as the primary residence of Ellamae Ellis League, one of Georgia and the South's most prominent female architects. League built her house shortly after becoming one of four women registered as architects in Georgia and opening her own practice in 1934, almost unheard of in Georgia and in the United States at that time. The house was her primary residence from 1940 through the end of her life in 1991 and represents where she lived during her productive career until her retirement in 1975.

The Ellamae Ellis League House is eligible under Criterion C as an excellent and intact example of a house designed by architect Ellamae Ellis League and as an excellent and unique example of the early use of Modern design and materials in a house in Georgia. League designed the house for her

**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

**Section 8—Statement of Significance**

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own use and incorporated design elements she used in other house plans including triple-hung windows. The split-level floor plan, emphasis on the backyard, and use of redwood siding was occurring on the West Coast at the time the house was built but would not become prevalent in Georgia until decades later.

**Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

The period of significance for the Ellamae Ellis League House ends at 1975, less than 50 years ago. The Ellamae Ellis League House meets Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance for the property's direct association with the productive architectural career of Ellamae Ellis League, which ended with her retirement and closure of her practice in 1975.

**Period of significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins with the date of construction for the house in 1940 and ends with 1975 to reflect the end of Ellamae Ellis League's productive career as an important Georgia architect. In 1975, League closed her architectural practice, although she lived in the house until her death in 1991. The period of significance encompasses the time period that League was actively working and is the time period most representative of the significance of her career.

**Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)**

The house is the only resource on the property and is a contributing resource.

**Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)**

**NOTE: The following developmental history was prepared by Bamby Z. Ray, principal, Ray and Associates. "Ellamae Ellis League House," draft National Register of Historic Places Form April 30, 2002. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

The Ellamae Ellis League House is a reflection of the architect who designed it to suit her own needs and lived there for the last 51 years of her long and productive life. She died in 1991 at the age of 91. League practiced her profession for more than 50 years, from 1922 until she retired in 1975. Refusing to seek special consideration as a woman, she stated, "If you are an architect, you are an architect."<sup>15</sup> The house is a unique statement of the designer's personality and the spaces with which she wanted to surround herself.

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<sup>15</sup> Love, "Ellamae Ellis League FAIA," unpublished master's thesis, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA, p.4. Love was able to interview Ms. League and others who knew and worked with her.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

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**Early Years: Becoming an Architect**

Ellamae Ellis League became an architect by necessity. In 1922, divorced at age 23 with two small children, she entered a profession for which she had no prior training. Her husband of five years left her with no financial resources, and Ellamae Ellis League needed to find employment. Six generations of her family had been architects including her uncle Charles E. Choate in Atlanta. Since she had no formal training, she joined the Macon firm Dunwoody & Oliphant as an apprentice and remained there for the next four years, from 1923 to 1927, combining office and child rearing duties. During that time, League also took correspondence courses from the Beaux Arts Institute of Design (BAID) in New York City, a school modeled after the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in France.<sup>16</sup>

Inspired by her experience with the French method of architectural training, League left her children with their grandparents and quit her job, a "very difficult" decision. With her Atlanta cousin Nell Choate, she studied for a year (1927-1928) at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Fontainebleau. There were only three women in her class of 30. The other two were from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the premier architecture school in the United States and known for using Ecole des Beaux-Arts methods in its architecture program.<sup>17</sup>

**Establishing a Practice**

For two years after she returned from France, 1928-1930, League worked for another Macon architect, George W. Shelverton. Shortly after, William F. Oliphant joined the firm as a partner. The years of the early 1930s, the beginning of the Great Depression, were a bad time for architects all over the country. Shelverton-Oliphant broke up, and League went with Oliphant. Delmar Warren, who had just completed the architecture course at the Georgia Institute of Technology, joined League and Oliphant. Oliphant died in 1933 leaving the two young architects in a predicament. Although Ellamae Ellis League had already been listed in the 1932-33 Who's Who in Georgia, she was not a registered architect, and neither was Warren. League could finish commissions already begun by the office but could not accept new jobs unless she became a registered architect in the state of Georgia. State registration required a degree in architecture or ten years experience in the office of a practicing architect and successful completion of an extensive examination.<sup>18</sup>

League went to Atlanta to take the examination, which required an entire week. Since she lacked the engineering background that was part of the examination, she received a "crash course" in that area with her uncle's help. However, League failed the test on design, her strongest area, when one of the examiners did not like her submission. According to League, the test was "designed to keep you out." As soon as possible, she retook the design portion of the examination and passed. Once she received her registration in 1934, League opened a practice under her name Ellamae Ellis

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<sup>16</sup> Ibid., p. 12-14.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., p. 15.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., p. 16-17.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

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League. She finished Oliphant's work and steadily took on more and larger commissions of her own.<sup>19</sup>

By the mid-1930s, League had begun to build a successful practice in her own name. In 1934, only two percent of American architects were women, and women who were principals in their own firms were practically non-existent. That there were women architects in Georgia and the South is undoubtedly true; Leila Ross Wilburn had a successful practice in Atlanta. However, the percentage of women architects in Georgia has historically been small—usually one percent and never more than three percent between 1920 and 1978. Susan Hunter Smith investigated women architects in Georgia from 1895, the date of the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition in Piedmont Park, through 1920, when state law began requiring architects to register, until 1978, three years after League retired. In 1920, 118 architects were registered in Georgia—two of whom were women, Leila Ross Wilburn and New York native Katherine C. Budd. In the 1930s, two more women were registered including League. Five women were registered in Georgia in the 1950s, two in the 1960s, and 17 in the 1970s. Records for the Atlanta Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) show a total of 22 women members between 1906 (Henrietta C. Dozier) and 1978. From 1916 when Dozier moved to Florida to 1941, there were no women members of the Atlanta AIA. Four women joined in the 1940s including Ellamae Ellis League in 1944, two in the 1950s, four in the 1960s, and 11 in the 1970s. Combining the AIA and Georgia registrations, a total of 41 women architects practiced in Georgia between 1905 and 1978.<sup>20</sup>

Most women architects specialized in domestic architecture almost exclusively—they were considered to have a better “feel” for house design. Leila Ross Wilburn of Atlanta, who had her own firm and an extensive architectural practice from 1908 to 1967, specialized primarily in houses and apartments. Ellamae Ellis League did not adhere to this tradition. In contrast to most women architects who ran one-woman offices and specialized in residential architecture, she took on a variety of jobs including Public Works Administration commissions. She designed many churches, schools and hospitals, her favorite projects, because they were so complex and were public buildings. Her firm did not attempt to establish its own distinctive design style but followed the Ecole des Beaux-Arts philosophy of “designing something that answers the need of the owner as far as function is concerned and which is pleasant to look at for both the owner and the public.”<sup>21</sup> Her work spanned the whole range of architectural design including new homes, residential remodeling, churches, schools, public housing, office buildings, parking garages, hospitals, and even a residential bomb shelter.<sup>22</sup> Between 1940 and 1960, four women architects in addition to Leila Ross Wilburn pursued careers in Atlanta: June Wood Wicker, Miriam Toulmin Williams, Helen Coleman Greer, and Elizabeth Moore Ellis. Of these four women, three of whom entered the profession during World War II working for the government and all of whom held college degrees, only Williams opened her own office and that was for a short period. Wicker and Williams became planners, and

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<sup>19</sup> Ibid., p. 18-19.

<sup>20</sup> Smith, “Women Architects in Atlanta,” p. 85-87.

<sup>21</sup> Love, p. 46.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., p. 19.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8—Statement of Significance

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Ellis worked as a draftsman.<sup>23</sup> In the decades of the 1960s and 1970s, reflecting nationwide trends in women's professional work, women architects in Atlanta grew both in numbers and in self-confidence according to interviews conducted by Susan Hunter Smith. Smith perceived these women as ready to take the mantle of leadership from "the most prominent woman architect in Georgia, Ellamae Ellis League from Macon, ... in the profession, as a fellow in the AIA, as president of the Atlanta chapter."<sup>24</sup> In late 1970, 33,000 registered architects were employed in the United States; about four percent of them were women.<sup>25</sup> However, the number of registered women architects in Georgia as well as nationwide increased rapidly during the 1970s, propelled by the feminist movement and increasing acceptance of women in top tier architectural schools.

League's daughter Jean Newton became an architect, practiced for a while with her mother, and even lived with her for many years before marrying. Jean League Newton continued to practice as an architect in Macon into the 1980s. Ellamae Ellis League's son Joe became an insurance agent, and she designed his house in 1950, which later appeared in the July 1953 issue of Progressive Architecture.

In the mid-1940s, the firm became League, Warren (Delmar) & Riley. Through the 1950s, there were only a handful of architectural firms in Macon and most were small operations with two or three people. League's practice was the exception. She hired many young architects and gave them a start in the profession. Her son Joe stated about half the architects practicing in Macon today had worked for her early in their careers.<sup>26</sup> Jordan Jelks, an architect who began his career in League's firm, described League as always a lady with her "demure, gentle manner and her tenacity."<sup>27</sup>

**American Institute of Architects (AIA)**

Ellamae Ellis League applied to join the AIA in 1944 and was selected. The June 16, 1944, letter from the AIA President informing League of her election to the AIA was addressed to "Mr. League." League was only the second woman to be selected for membership in the Georgia Chapter of the AIA. The first was Henrietta "Harry" Cuttino Dozier, selected in 1905, who was the third woman elected to the National Chapter of the AIA. For years League was the only woman in the Atlanta Chapter AIA membership of about 20. She held several offices in the Atlanta Chapter and also at the state and regional level. League was elected an AIA Fellow (FAIA) at the national convention in June 1968 in Portland, Oregon. Another progressive Georgia architect, John Portman was elected FAIA at the same convention; to that date there had only been 817 FAIA in the United States.<sup>28</sup> At the time of her death on March 4, 1991, Ellamae Ellis League was still the only woman FAIA in Georgia and one of only eight nationwide.

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23 Smith, p. 94-96.

24 Ibid., p. 96-101.

25 The Architectural Forum, "Women in Architecture", p. 46.

26 Interview Bamby Ray with Joe League, Sr., November 10, 1998.

27 Love, p. 31-38.

28 Ibid., p. 26-30.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8—Statement of Significance

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Believing AIA membership was not only an honor but also a duty, League established the Macon Chapter of the AIA in 1957 and was its first president. She served as Chairman of the committee to form a state AIA organization in the mid-1950s, served as the first president of the resulting Georgia Council from 1963 to 1964, and was a director of the Council afterwards. Among League's many AIA awards were the Chapter's Service to the Institute Award in 1961; Atlanta Chapter Producers' Council Award in 1963 (awarded to the Chapter member contributing the greatest service to the AIA); and recognition for her service as the National Student Affairs Chairman in 1966.<sup>29</sup> In 1975, League retired from active practice at the age of 76 and was presented the Ivan Allen Senior Award by the North Georgia Chapter of the AIA for her work on the Macon Grand Opera House restoration. League was also awarded the AIA Bronze Medal, the highest state award given by the AIA. At the time she received the award, it had only been given to five architects other than past presidents of the AIA.<sup>30</sup> In 1982, the Georgia Association of the AIA presented the Bernard B. Rothschild Award to Ellamae Ellis League. The Rothschild award is the highest honor awarded by the Georgia AIA and is given for the most distinguished service to the profession of architecture in Georgia.

**Contributions to Macon**

League's contributions to the Macon community included longtime involvement with the Macon Little Theater, membership on the Macon Civic Improvement Committee, and designs for the beautification of downtown Macon, especially the plaza on Mulberry Street and the pavilion and promenade along 3<sup>rd</sup> Street.<sup>31</sup>

Commissions in her first year as a registered architect (1934) included a service station, five houses including a log house, and a reservoir. The following year, her work included two church buildings, a high school, a commercial building and a residential restoration, in addition to residential commissions. A notable commission in 1969 was the restoration of the Grand Opera House in Macon, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970. League was active in historic preservation and was responsible for the renovation of many residences as well as the Opera House. She designed many schools, office and business buildings, club buildings and hospitals.

**The Ellamae Ellis League House**

In 1940, with both children in college and no longer any need to live close to work and their schools, Ellamae Ellis League designed and built herself a home in a new suburb, the Shirley Hills area of Macon. Christmas 1941 was the first family holiday there.

League followed her own ideas when she designed her house. In a 1981 interview with Margaret W. Love, she had this to say about her [new] home:

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<sup>29</sup> Ibid., p. 61-65.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid., p. 39.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid., p. 68-70.

**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

**Section 8—Statement of Significance**

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I had an aversion to using the local red brick used by most Macon homebuilders. So I decided to use California redwood siding and roof shingles for a more mellow color, and also for permanence provided by no other wood.

At that time in the trend of design it would have been almost fatal for an architect to build one's own house using simple lines which looked at home on the site surrounded by tall pines, and using tall windows taking advantage of the best exposures.

Redwood weathers well without the benefit of paint and the original roof is mossy green. I managed to acquire some good pieces of contemporary furniture—a Mies van der Rohe Barcelona chair, pedestal coffee table, a pair of Jeanneret chairs, and a lot of cabinets and chests by George Nelson. They are in scale for my house.<sup>32</sup>

Similar to Frank Lloyd Wright, League's concern with her residence extended to the appearance of the interior as well as the design of the structure. She designed moldings, the front door, the fireplace surround, and even a trellis for the terrace

The Ellamae Ellis League House is characterized by very modern and forward-looking features that would not commonly appear in houses in Georgia until a decade or more later including a built-in garage, split-level floor plan, the use of modern exterior materials, and the minimally landscaped yard with the large slate terrace placed to the rear of the house. Although some aspects of the design reflected well-established, centuries-earlier notions of homebuilding in Georgia including the orientation and the use of roof overhangs and window placement for passive heating and cooling, the house remains an expression of the highly individual taste and lifestyle of one of Macon, Georgia, and the South's premier women architects of the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

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<sup>32</sup> Ibid., p. 49.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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Turner, Sarah, AIA archivist. Telephone interview with Bamby Ray. March 11, 2002, Atlanta,  
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**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 Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia; Wesleyan College, Macon,  
Georgia
- Other, Specify Repository: Washington Memorial Library, Macon, Georgia

**Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A**

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## **10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property**      Less than one acre.

### **UTM References**

A)    Zone 17      Easting 253722      Northing 3639832

### **Verbal Boundary Description**

The National Register boundary for the Ellamae Ellis League House is indicated on the attached plat map with a heavy black line, drawn to scale.

### **Boundary Justification**

The National Register Boundary is the historic and current legal boundary of the property including the right-of-way.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**State Historic Preservation Office**

**name/title** Gretchen A. Brock/National Register Coordinator  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**mailing address** 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101  
**city or town** Atlanta      **state** Georgia      **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840      **date** December 20, 2004  
**e-mail** gretchen\_brock@dnr.state.ga.us

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

**name/title** Bamby Z. Ray, principal  
**organization** Ray & Associates  
**mailing address** 328 7<sup>th</sup> Street NE  
**city or town** Atlanta      **state** Georgia      **zip code** 30308-1602  
**telephone** (404) 607-7703  
**e-mail** bbray57@mindspring.com

- ( ) **property owner**
- (X) **consultant**
- ( ) **regional development center preservation planner**
- ( ) **other:**

**Property Owner or Contact Information**

**name (property owner or contact person)** Dennis L. McCleary  
**organization (if applicable)** N/A  
**mailing address** 1790 Waverland Drive  
**city or town** Macon      **state** Georgia      **zip code** 31211-1120  
**e-mail (optional)** N/A



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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**Name of Property:** League, Ellamae Ellis, House  
**City or Vicinity:** Macon  
**County:** Bibb  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** August 2003

**Description of Photograph(s):**

Number of photographs: 17

1. Exterior, front (east) façade; photographer facing northwest.
2. Exterior, front (east) and north facades; photographer facing southwest.
3. Exterior front (east) and south facades; photographer facing west.
4. Exterior, detail of front entrance; photographer facing west.
5. Exterior, south and rear (west) facades; photographer facing east.
6. Exterior, rear (west) façade; photographer facing east.
7. Exterior, detail of rear entrance and terrace; photographer facing northeast.
8. Exterior, detail of second floor deck; photographer facing north.
9. Exterior, detail of second floor deck; photographer facing west.
10. Interior, foyer; photographer facing east.
11. Interior, living room; photographer facing south.
12. Interior, living room; photographer facing southeast.
13. Interior, dining room; photographer facing west.
14. Interior, kitchen; photographer facing north.
15. Interior, view to patio and second floor deck; photographer facing west.

**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

**Photographs**

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16. Interior, bath; photographer facing west.
17. Interior, master bedroom; photographer facing north.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**List of Documented Ellamae Ellis League's Architectural Commissions<sup>1</sup>**

**1934-1969**

**(as amended by Joe League, Sr.)**

**1934**

Client: Reginald Trice  
Project: Sinclair Service Station  
Address: Napier & Vine Streets Macon, Georgia (demolished)

Client: Mr. Emory Parr  
Project: Residence  
Address: Reynolds, Georgia

Client: Miss Annie Laurie Brown  
Project: Residence  
Address: Aiken, South Carolina

Client: Mr. & Mrs. John David Duke  
Project: Residence  
Address: Fort Valley, Georgia

Client: Mrs. M. R. Medlock  
Project: Log House  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Dr. & Mrs. J. N. McGaw  
Project: Residence  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Reservoir  
Address: Hawkinsville, Georgia

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<sup>1</sup>Margaret W. Love, "Ellamae Ellis League FAIA," Unpublished thesis for the Degree of Master of Architecture, Georgia Institute of Technology. Atlanta: Georgia Institute for Technology, 1981, p. 110-119.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**1935**

Client: Methodist Church  
Project: Educational Building  
Address: Columbus, Georgia

Client:  
Project: First Baptist Church  
Address: Ashburn, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Allen C. Pritchett  
Project: Residence  
Address: Perry, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. T. Baldwin Martin  
Project: Residence Restoration  
Address: Vineville Avenue  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: High School  
Address: Gray, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Held's Dress Shop  
Address: Cherry Street,  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. E. Knox  
Project: Residence  
Address: Gray, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Charles Miller  
Project: Residence  
Address: Tifton, Georgia

Client: Dr. & Mrs. L. A. Thomas  
Project: Residence  
Address: unknown

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**1936**

Client: Mr. & Mrs. A. Emmett Barnes, Jr.  
Project: Residence  
Address: Vista Circle  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Ray Chamblis  
Project: Residence  
Address: Gray, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Harris Hafer  
Project: Residence  
Address: Fort Valley, Georgia

Client: Dr. & Mrs. Hall Farmer  
Project: Proposed Residence  
Address: Stanislaus Circle  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Pleasant Hill Colored School (L.H. Williams)  
Address: 325 Pursley  
Macon, Georgia (demolished)

Client:  
Project: Drug Store  
Address: Houston Avenue  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. A. O. Sparks  
Project: Country Lodge  
Address: Lake Reston, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Lanier High School Gymnasium  
Address: Macon, Georgia (demolished)

**1937**

Client: Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Ivey  
Project: Residence  
Address: Montezuma, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**1937, continued...**

Client: Mr. & Mrs. John Henry West  
Project: Residence  
Address: Overlook Drive  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Wynn  
Project: Residence  
Address: Cochran, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Grade School for Colored  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. T. Carstarphen  
Project: Residence  
Address: 778 Boulevard  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Jones County Gymnasium, Community Hall and School  
Address: Jones County, Georgia

Client: Dr. & Mrs. Robert Ferrell  
Project: Residence  
Address: Fort Valley, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Hollingsworth  
Project: Residence  
Address: Fort Valley, Georgia

Client: Webb Coal Company  
Project: Office Building  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: James H. Porter Memorial Gymnasium Restoration  
Address: Fort Hawkins, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Mark Fitzpatrick  
Project: Residence  
Address: Taversville, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**1937, continued...**

Client:  
Project: Community House  
Address: Gray, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. L. P. Burney  
Project: Residence  
Address: 738 North Avenue  
Macon, Georgia

**1938**

Client:  
Project: Solomon Store Building  
Address: 552 Cherry Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Bibb County Court House Alterations  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: McCook Lumber Company  
Project: House  
Address: Macon, Georgia (demolished)

Client: Mr. & Mrs. George Morris  
Project: Residence  
Address: Bellevue Road  
Dublin, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Bob Murray  
Project: Proposed Residence  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Bibb Manufacturing Co.  
Address: Porterdale, Georgia

Client: Mrs. Sidney McNair  
Project: Residence  
Address: 916 Nottingham Drive Macon, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**1939**

Client: Bibb County Commission  
Project: Weaver Memorial Entrance Gate  
Address: Weaver Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Bibb Building  
Project: Dr. Truman Slade Office Building  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Flint Electric Membership Corporation  
Project: Office Building  
Address: Reynolds, Georgia

Client: Alexander II School  
Project: Proposed Auditorium Addition  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. Sanders Walker  
Project: Residence  
Address: Calloway Drive  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Dr. & Mrs. O. D. Barron  
Project: Residence  
Address: Rentz, Georgia

Client: Mrs. Eugene Harris  
Project: Residence  
Address: Sandersville, Georgia

Client: First Methodist Church  
Project: Parsonage  
Address: Thomasville, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Charles Hartness  
Project: Residence  
Address: Cherokee Heights  
Macon, Georgia



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**1939, continued...**

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Joseph McElrath  
Project: Residence  
Address: Sandersville, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Schwartz Apartments  
Address: Napier & Birch Streets Macon, Georgia

Client: Bibb Manufacturing Co.  
Project: Teachers' House & Quarters Remodeling  
Address: Porterdale, Georgia

Client: Bibb Manufacturing Co.  
Project: Warehouse  
Address: Porterdale, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Taylor County School  
Address: Butler, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Girls' Junior High School  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mrs. Jack Cutler  
Project: Residence  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Drake  
Project: Residence  
Address: Clayton Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Wansker Apartment House  
Address: Calloway Drive  
Macon, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**1939, continued...**

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Vester  
Project: Residence  
Address: Calloway Drive  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mrs. E. M. Burney  
Project: Residence (?)  
Address: 774 Boulevard  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Dr. R. H. Murphey  
Project: Dental Offices  
Bankers Insurance Bldg.  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Recreation Hall  
Address: Camp Wheeler, Georgia

Client: Happ Brothers Company  
Project: Cafeteria  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mrs. J. B. Wall  
Project: Residence  
Address: Sandersville, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Popper Apartments  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Witman  
Project: Residence  
Address: Lorane, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. M. D. Coleman  
Project: Residence  
Address: Devereaux, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**1939, continued...**

Client: Hancock County  
Project: Board of Education Building  
Address: Devereaux, Georgia

Client: Mrs. Lee Happ  
Project: Two-family House  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Millirons  
Project: Residence  
Address: 844 Parkview Drive  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Sigma Alpha Epsilon  
Project: Fraternity House  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. T. W. Fisher  
Project: Tourist Camp  
Address: Cochran, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Lee Happ  
Project: Residence  
Address: 1271 Jackson Springs Rd.  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Pringle Willingham  
Project: Residence  
Address: 1057 Bond Street  
Macon, Georgia

**1942**

Client: Pig 'n Whistle  
Project: Dining Room Addition  
Address: Georgia Avenue  
Macon, Georgia (demolished)

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Floyd Tabor  
Project: Residence Addition  
Address: Byron, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

---

**1942, continued...**

Client:  
Project: Cochran Field Cadet Club  
Address: 645 Mulberry Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Bibb Manufacturing Co.  
Project: Social Club Building  
Address: Porterdale, Georgia

Client: Federal Works Agency  
Project: Emergency School Buildings  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Haskins  
Project: Farm Residence  
Address: Twiggs County, Georgia

Client: Bibb Manufacturing Co.  
Project: Meritas Village  
Address: Columbus, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Methodist Church  
Address: Warner Robbins, Georgia

Client: Ben Willingham  
Project: Residence  
Address: Forsyth Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. H. K. Burns  
Project: Residence  
Address: Riverdale Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. Jackson Edwards  
Project: Beach House  
Address: Coronado Beach  
Florida

**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

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**1942, continued...**

Client: Noland Company  
Project: Warehouse  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Walters Jewelry Store  
Address: 410 Second Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Edgar Brothers  
Project: Administrative Building  
Address: McIntyre, Georgia

Client:  
Project: McCord Office  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Happ Brothers Company  
Project: Plant  
Address: Sparta, Georgia

Client: Davis Auto Sales Agency  
Project:  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. U. S. Wynn  
Project: Residence  
Address: Dublin, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Negro Elementary School  
Address: Antioch Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Burney  
Project: Residence  
Address: Hawkinsville, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

---

**1942, continued...**

Client: Mr. & Mrs. M. F. Holt  
Project: Residence (?)  
Address: Auburn Drive  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Dr. & Mrs. C. W. Harwell  
Project: Residence  
Address: Cordele, Georgia

Client: Yarbrough-Brown Motor Co.  
Project:  
Address: Walnut Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Grantham  
Project: Residence  
Address: Dublin, Georgia

Client: Dr. C. H. Kittrell  
Project: Office  
Address: Dublin, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Gymnasium  
Address: Gray, Georgia

Client: Chapman Auto Sales Agency  
Project:  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Reid  
Project: Residence  
Address: Signal Mountain Palisades  
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Client: Mr. Elbert Mullis  
Project: Resort Hotel  
Address: Indian Springs, Georgia

Client: Pennfield Cemetery  
Project: Keeper's Cottage  
Address: Pennfield, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**1942, continued...**

Client:

Project: Cynthia Weir School

Address: Macon, Georgia

Client:

Project: Saloom Ice Cream Dispensary

Address: First Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client:

Project: Mr. & Mrs. John R. Howard

Address: Residence  
1837 Waverland Drive  
Macon, Georgia

Client:

Project: Mr. & Mrs. Brantley McAdoo

Address: Residence  
Lone Oak Drive  
Macon, Georgia

Client:

Project: Carroll Pontiac Sales Agency

Address: Dublin, Georgia

Client:

Project: Elk's Club

Address: Dalton, Georgia

Client:

Project: Carroll Hudson Agency

Address: Dublin, Georgia

Client:

Project: Baptist Church

Address: Fort Valley, Georgia

Client:

Project: Georgia Baptist College

Address: Macon, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**1942, continued...**

Client: Edgar Brothers  
Project: Residence  
Address: McIntyre, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Fort Hawkins School Alterations  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. Herbert H. Brandon  
Project: Residence  
Address: Dublin, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Chambers  
Project: Residence  
Address: Gray, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Marvin Bowdoin  
Project: Residence  
Address: Juliette, Georgia

Client:  
Project: School  
Address: Bartow, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. M. W. White  
Project: Residence  
Address: Forsyth Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Pickren  
Project: Residence  
Address: Unadilla, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Davis Lane  
Project: Residence  
Address: Fort Valley, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Methodist Church  
Address: Ashburn, Georgia



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**1942, continued...**

Client:  
Project: Casson Flower Shop  
Address: Forsyth Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Herbert Smart Air Terminal  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Happ Housing Complex  
Address: Ware Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Scott Service Station  
Address: Forsyth Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Southern Waterproofing Company  
Project: Shop Building  
Address: Macon, Georgia

**1947**

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Albert Glass  
Project: Residence  
Address: 1350 Waverland Drive  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. M. Daugherty  
Project: Residence  
Address: 1831 Upper River Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. Thruman Watley  
Project: Lake Lodge House  
Address: Reynolds, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**1947, continued...**

Client: Wesleyan Christian Advocate  
Project: Publishing House  
Address: Forsyth Road  
Macon (?), Georgia

Client:  
Project: Quinn Furniture Store  
Address: Cherry Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Reidsville High School  
Address: Reidsville, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Glennville High School  
Address: Glennville, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Blackburn  
Project: Residence  
Address: Sparta, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Porterfield Community Building  
Address: Houston Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mrs. Malcom Jones  
Project: Residence  
Address: Buford Road, Macon Georgia

Client: Blue Bird Body Company  
Project: Administration & Cafeteria Building  
Address: Fort Valley, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Gardner Motor Court  
Address: Perry, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**1947, continued...**

Client: National Cash Register Co.  
Project: Office Building  
Address: Cherry Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Adams Office Building  
Address: 625 Walnut Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Orr Apartments  
Address: Vineville Avenue  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Coddon  
Project: Residence  
Address: 1268 Jackson Springs Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Mortuary & Chapel Building  
Address: Warner Robins, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Barnett  
Project: Residence  
Address: 1840 Waverland Drive  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Grand School  
Address: Gray, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Ballard Hudson School  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: John W. Burke School Assembly Room  
Address: Macon, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**1947, continued...**

Client: Mr. & Mrs. John Wadley  
Project: Residence (?)  
Address: 335 Riverdale Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: McKenzie Apartments  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Lewis Shop  
Address: Vineville Avenue  
Macon, Georgia

**1949**

Client:  
Project: Cooper Office Building  
Address: 552 Third Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Adams Service Station  
Address: Forsyth Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Bibb Manufacturing Co.  
Project: Office Building  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Albert S. Jenkins  
Project: Residence  
Address: Baxley, Georgia

Client:  
Project: First St. Methodist Church  
Address: First Street  
Macon, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**1949, continued...**

Client: Beckham  
Project: Lake House  
Address: Perry, Georgia

Client: Burke  
Project: Residence  
Address: Stanislaus Drive  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mrs. R. P. Walker  
Project: Residence  
Address: Kathleen, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. B. G. Shaw  
Project: Residence  
Address: South Carolina

Client: Dr. F. K. Bruss  
Project: Dental Offices  
Address: Mulberry Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Mary Lou Shop  
Address: Cherry Street  
Macon, Georgia

**1950**

Client:  
Project: Happ Apartment Group  
Address: North Avenue  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Dr. & Mrs. R. McAllister  
Project: Residence  
Address: Twin Pines Drive  
Macon, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**1950, continued...**

Client: Dr. & Mrs. D. E. Nathan  
Project: Residence  
Address: Fort Valley, Georgia

Client: Macon Electric & Blueprinting Company  
Project: Building  
Address: 444 Walnut Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Mable White Baptist Church  
Address: Broadway  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Dr. Holloway Bush  
Project: Doctors Office Building  
Address: Daisy Park  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Dr. Sam Patton  
Project: Office  
Address: Poplar Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. H. K. Burns  
Project: Residence  
Address: Wimbish Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Fraternal A. Masons (FAM)  
Project: Macon Lodge No. 5  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Lehman Keen  
Project: Residence  
Address: Dublin, Georgia

Client: James King Stores  
Project:  
Address: Ingleside Avenue  
Macon, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**1950, continued...**

Client:  
Project: Vienna Methodist Church  
Address: Vienna, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Bus Station  
Address: Soperton, Georgia

**1951**

Client:  
Project: Smith Service Station  
Address: McRae, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Macon Little Theater  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Mikado Baptist Church  
Address: 3837 Houston Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Caldwell Dance Studio  
Address: Cherry Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Christ Episcopal Church  
Project: Proposed Parish House  
Address: Dublin, Georgia

**1952**

Client: Mrs. J. T. Killen  
Project: Residence  
Address: Vista Circle  
Macon, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**1952 continued...**

Client: Mr. & Mrs. J. Coke  
Project: Residence & Country House  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: South Macon High School  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Recreation Center  
Address: Vienna, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Academy for Blind Negroes  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. R. Neel  
Project: Residence  
Address: River Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: St. James Episcopal Church  
Address: Courtland Avenue  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Dunlap  
Project: Residence  
Address: 1151 Oakcliff Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Lamar Bryant  
Project: Residence  
Address: Dublin, Georgia



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**1953**

Client: Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Scruggs  
Project: Residence (?)  
Address: 2924 Hillandale Circle  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Porterdale Baptist Church  
Address: Porterdale, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Jones County Health Center  
Address: Gray, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Glass  
Project: Residence  
Address: Winchester Circle  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Macon Hospital Expansion  
Address: Macon, Georgia

**1954**

Client:  
Project: Macon Street Elementary School  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Idle Hour Country Club  
Project: Alterations  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. Harry Marshall  
Project: Residence  
Address: Lone Oak Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Church of the Mediator  
Project: Parish House  
Address: Washington, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**1954, continued...**

Client: Byron High School & Elementary School  
Project: Lunchroom & Kitchen  
Address: Byron, Georgia

Client: Randolph Ragan  
Project: Residence  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Rachels  
Project: Residence  
Address: Dublin, Georgia

**1955**

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Moe Scharfman  
Project: Residence  
Address: 1170 Oakcliff Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Pennington Office Building  
Address: 829 First Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Dr. & Mrs. R. C. Eberhardt  
Project: Residence  
Address: 2970 Hillandale Circle  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Fort Valley Elementary-High School  
Address: Fort Valley, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Carl Cochran  
Project: Residence  
Address: Dublin, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Westmoreland Animal Hospital  
Address: Riverside Drive  
Macon, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**1955, continued...**

Client:  
Project: Chestnut School  
Address: Fort Valley, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Williams Apartments (Proposed)  
Address: Vineville Avenue  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: St. Matthews Mission  
Address: Monroe Street  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Salvation Army Building  
Address: 1976 Houston Street  
Macon, Georgia

**1956**

Client:  
Project: Fort Valley Jr. High School  
Address: Fort Valley, Georgia

Client: Judge & Mrs. William Bootle  
Project: Residence  
Address: Lamar Drive  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Bryon Methodist Church  
Address: Bryon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Tatnall Square Medical Center  
Address: 1624 Coleman Avenue  
Macon, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**1956, continued...**

Client: Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Haynes  
Project: Residence  
Address: Tucson, Arizona

Client: Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Evans  
Project: Residence  
Address: Fort Valley, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Ellis Office & Warehouse  
Address: Tampa, Florida

**1957**

Client: Mineral & Chemicals Corp.  
Project: Records Storage Building  
Address: Brunswick (?), Maine

Client:  
Project: Forest Park Nursing Home  
Address: Forest Avenue  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. John Houser  
Project: Residence  
Address: Perry, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Briggs Apartments  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Ivan Allen  
Project: Alterations  
Address: Macon, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**1958**

Client: Holman Hotel  
Project: Alterations  
Address: Athens, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Runson  
Project: Residence  
Address: Reynolds, Georgia

Client:  
Project: M. M. Burdell School  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: First Baptist Church  
Address: Soperton, Georgia

**1959**

Client: Townsend Brothers  
Project: Funeral Home  
Address: Dublin, Georgia

Client: Central Hotel  
Project: Alterations  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. J. Sinquefila  
Project: Residence  
Address: Tennille, Georgia

Client: Christ Church  
Project: Chapel & Parish House  
Address: Walnut Street  
Macon, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**1960**

Client: Christian Science Society  
Project:  
Address: Warner Robins, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Apartment Building  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client: American Legion  
Project: Post 74  
Address: Miller Field Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Macon Housing Authority  
Project:  
Address: Felton Avenue  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Frank Lee  
Project: Residence (?)  
Address: 2024 Upper River Road  
Macon, Georgia

**1961**

Client: Mr. William Nathaniel  
Project: Residence  
Address: Glen Cove  
Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Formly Beauty Salon  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Scottish Rite Temple  
Address: 1985 Vineville Avenue  
Macon, Georgia

**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

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**1963**

Client:  
Project: Seventh Day Adventist Ch.  
Address: 640 Winbish Road  
Macon, Georgia

Client: Kohlmeyer & Company  
Project: Office, First National Bank Building  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Winship School  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Masonic Building  
Address: Macon, Georgia

**1964**

Client:  
Project: Ballard-Hudson Vocational School  
Address: Macon, Georgia

Client:  
Project: Parks Office  
Address: Reynolds, Georgia

**1965**

Client : Mr. & Mrs. C. Schofield  
Project: Residence  
Address: Fort Valley, Georgia

Client: Mr. & Mrs. Hendley Napier  
Project: Residence  
Address: Briarcliff Road  
Macon, Georgia

**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

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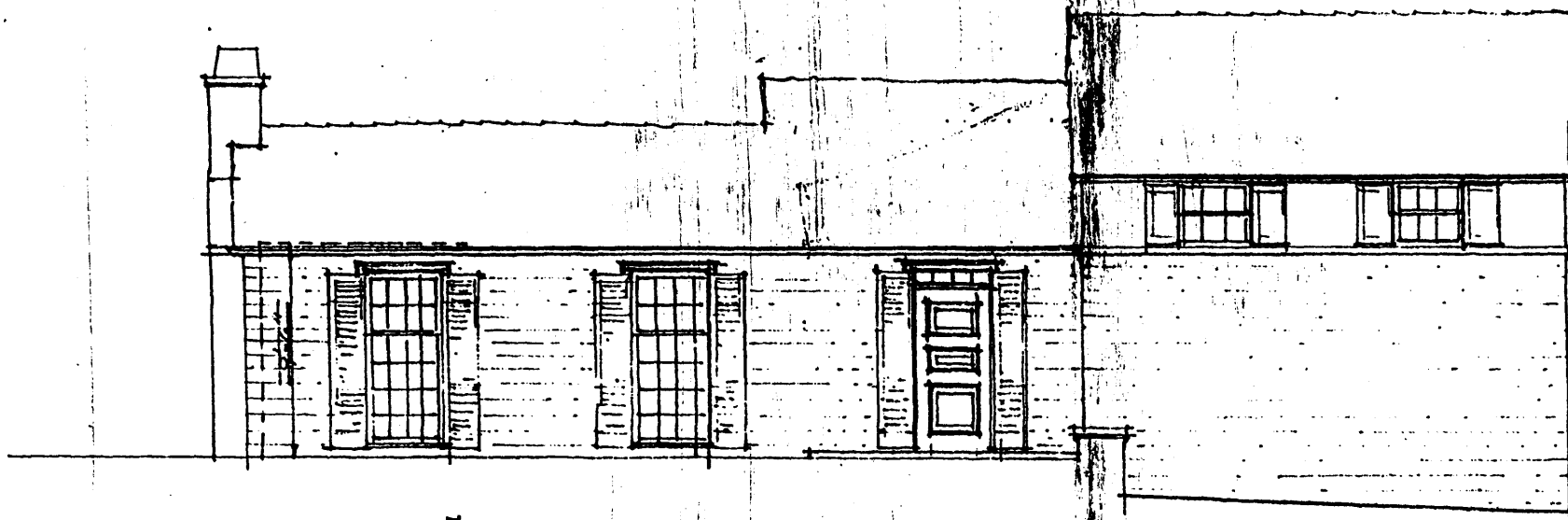
**1965 continued...**

Client: Clisby & Company  
Project: Offices  
Address: First Street  
Macon, Georgia

**1969**

Client:  
Project: Grand Opera House Renovation  
Address: Macon, Georgia





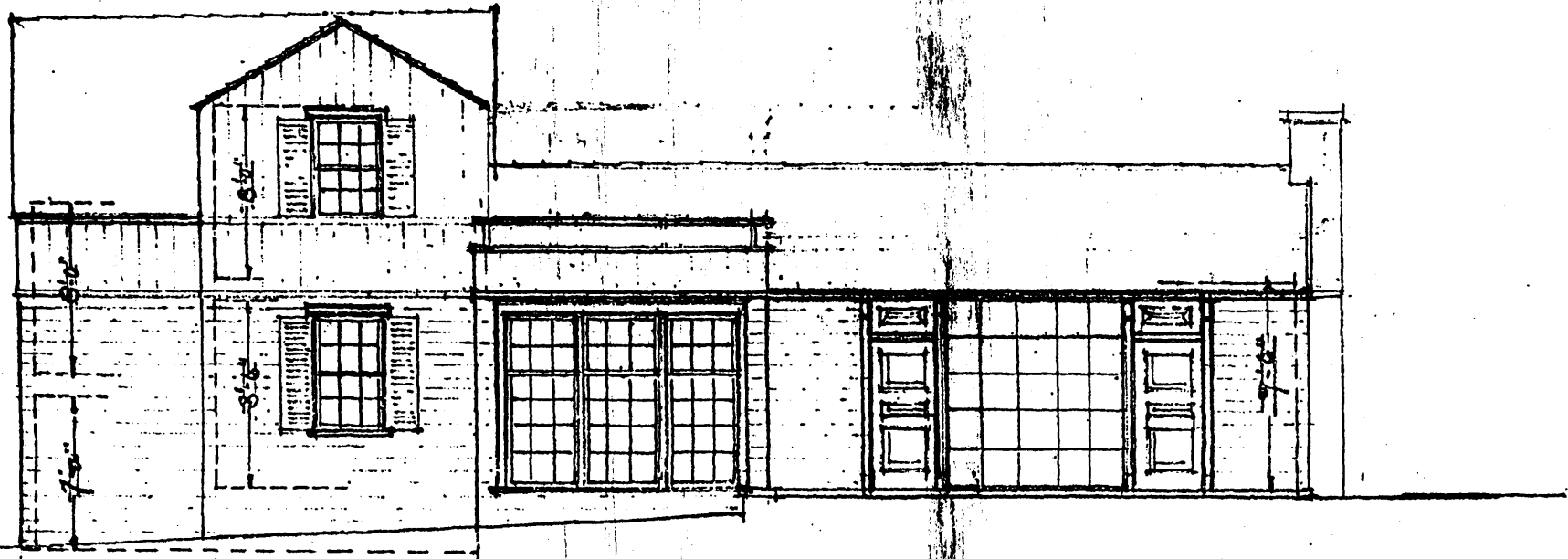
FRONT ELEVATION  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

RESIDENCE FOR  
MRS. MACON GEORGIA

ELLAMAE ELLIS LEAGUE

LEAGUE, ELLAMAE ELLIS, HOUSE  
BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA  
FRONT ELEVATION

SOURCE: ORIGINAL DRAWINGS OF ELLAMAE ELLIS  
LEAGUE AT WASHINGTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY,  
MACON, GA

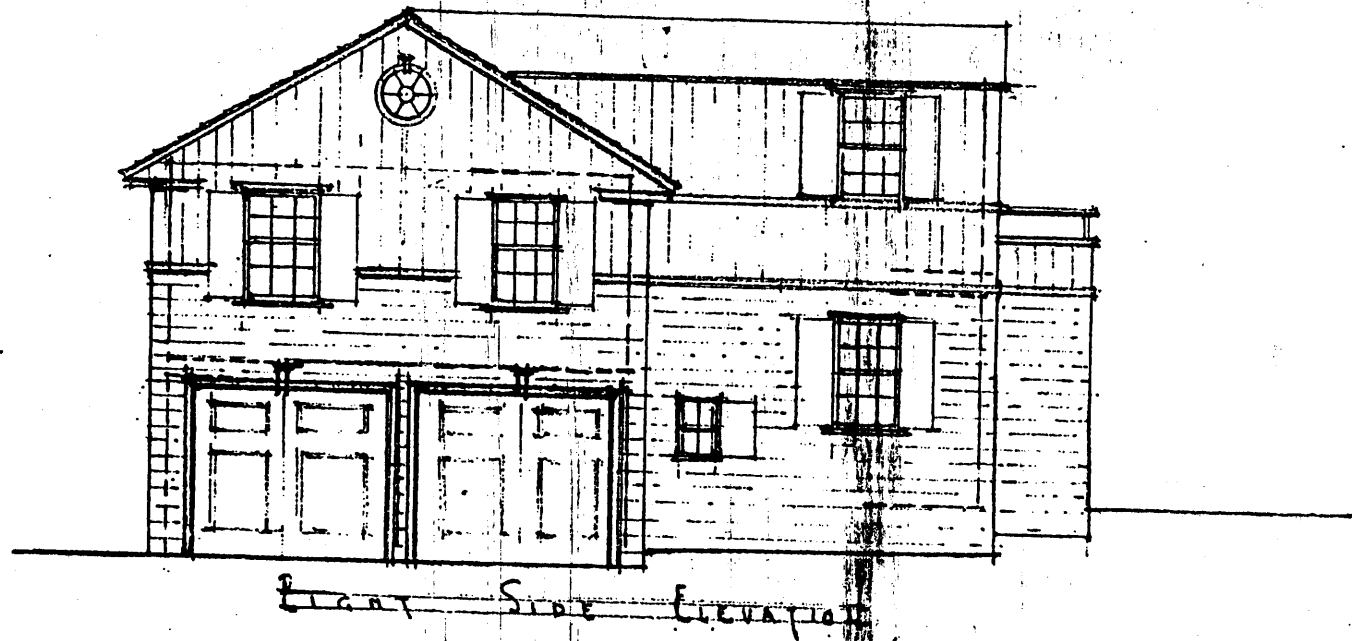


P E S I D E N C E

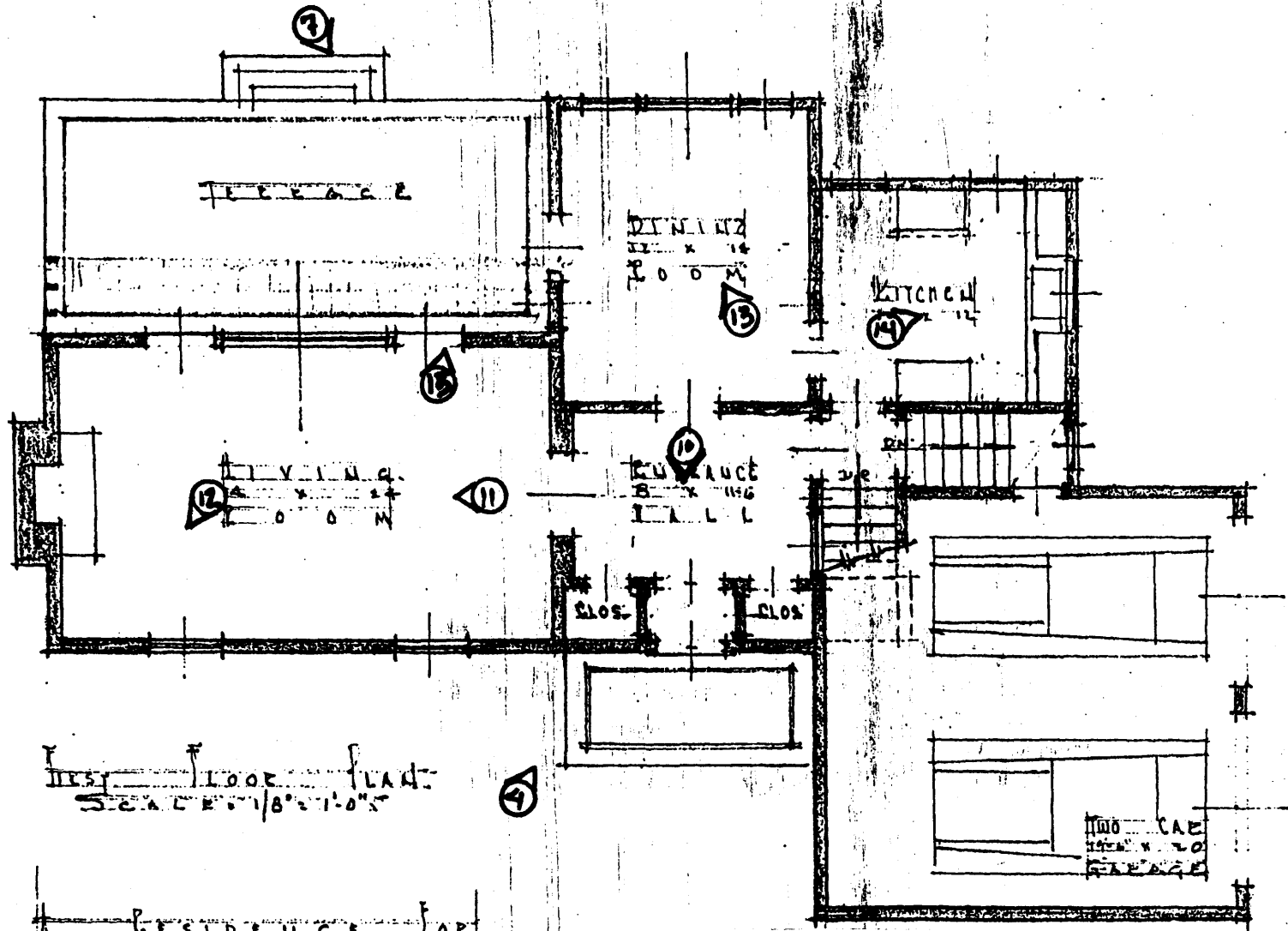
ELLAMAE ELLIS LEAGUE  
ARCHITECT  
MACON GEORGIA

REAR ELEVATION  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

LEAGUE, ELLAMAE ELLIS, HOUSE  
BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA  
REAR ELEVATION  
SOURCE: ORIGINAL DRAWINGS OF ELLAMAE ELLIS  
LEAGUE AT WASHINGTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY,  
MACON, GA



**LEAGUE, ELLAMAE ELLIS, HOUSE**  
**BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA**  
**RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION**  
SOURCE: ORIGINAL DRAWINGS OF ELLAMAE ELLIS  
LEAGUE AT WASHINGTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY,  
MACON, GA



FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

RESIDENCE FOR  
MRS. ELLAMA ELLIS LEAGUE  
MACON, GEORGIA

**LEAGUE, ELLAMA ELLIS, HOUSE**

**BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA**

**FIRST FLOOR PLAN (AS DRAWN)**

PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①

NORTH: →

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

SOURCE: ORIGINAL DRAWINGS OF ELLAMA ELLIS LEAGUE AT WASHINGTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY, MACON, GA

LEAGUE, ELLAMAE ELLIS, HOUSE

BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA

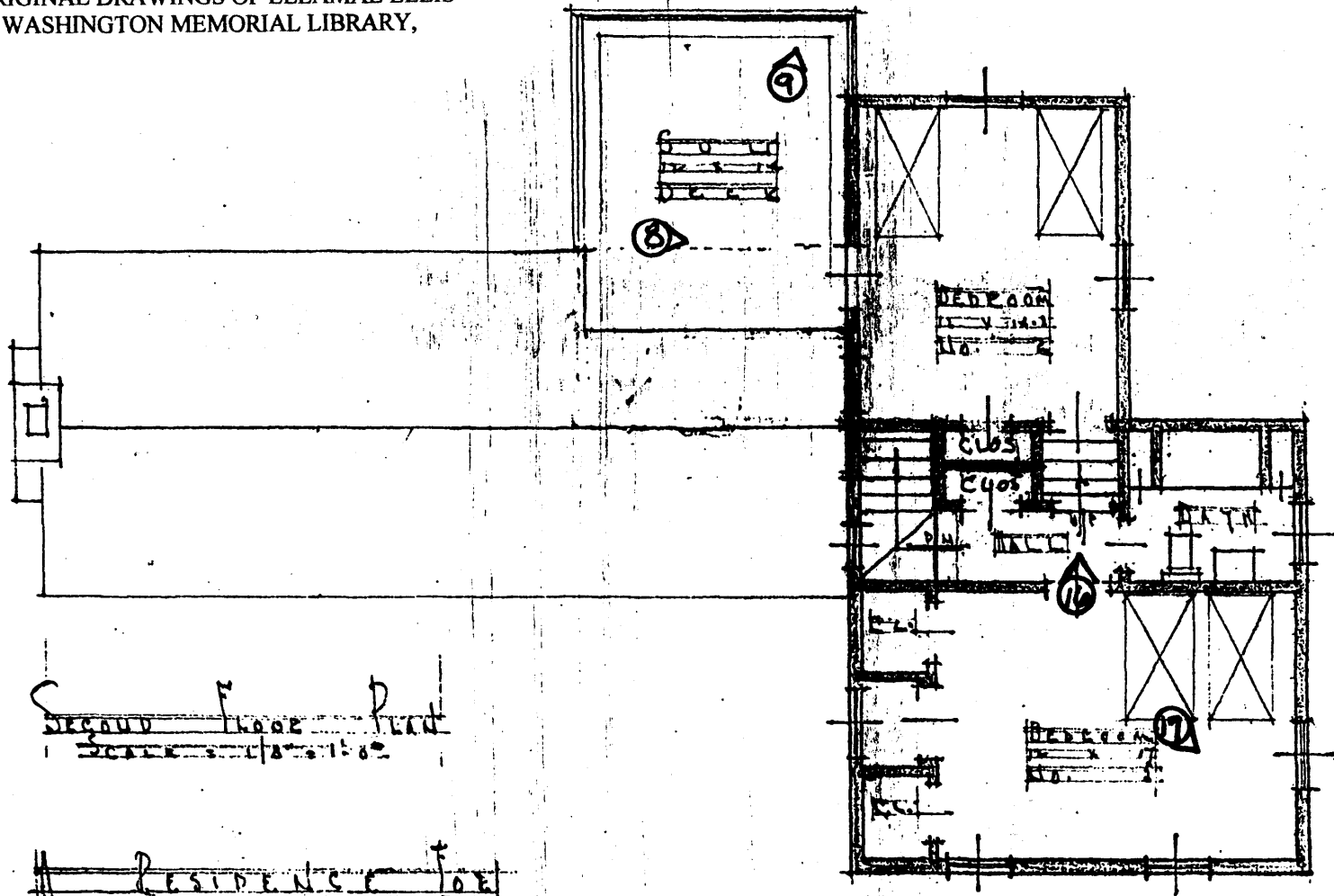
SECOND FLOOR PLAN (AS DRAWN)

PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①

NORTH: →

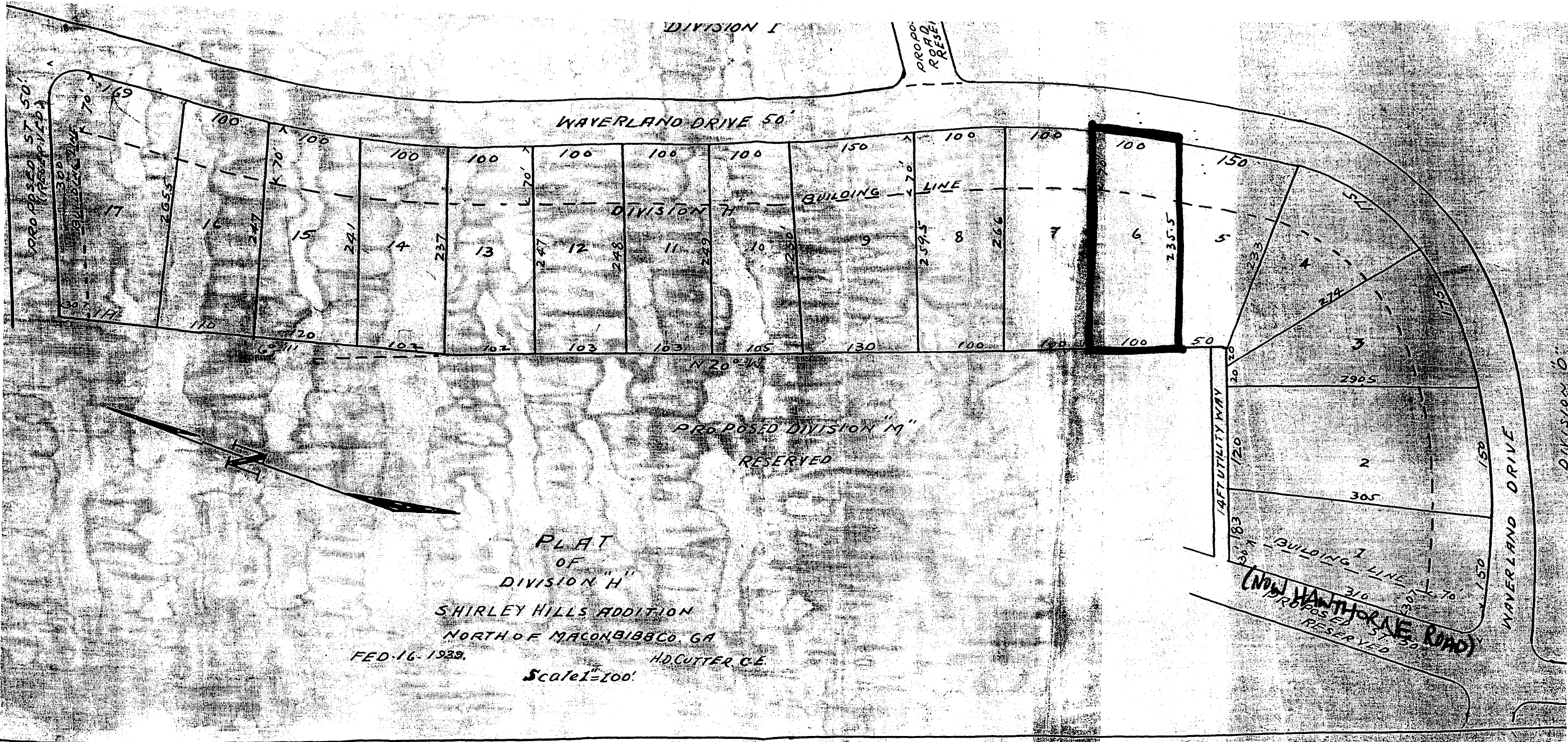
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

SOURCE: ORIGINAL DRAWINGS OF ELLAMAE ELLIS  
LEAGUE AT WASHINGTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY,  
MACON, GA



SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

RESIDENCE FOR  
MRS. ELLAMAE ELLIS LEAGUE  
MACON, GEORGIA



PLAT  
OF  
DIVISION "H"  
SHIRLEY HILLS ADDITION  
NORTH OF MACON BIBB CO. GA  
FED. 16. 1939.  
H.D. CUTLER, C.E.  
Scale 1"=100'

LEAGUE, ELLAMAE ELLIS, HOUSE  
BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA  
PLAT MAP/NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY  
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY:   
NORTH:   
SCALE: 1" = 100'  
SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNER