OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Georgia Industrial Home	
other names/site number Georgia Industrial Children's	s Home, The Mumford Home
2. Location	
street & number 4690 North Mumford Road	not for publication
city or town Macon	vicinity
state Georgia code GA county I	Bibb code 021 zip code 31210
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
registering properties in the National Register of Historic set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.	determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for c Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements et the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property nificance:
Signature of commenting official	Date
	agency/bureau or Tribal Government
4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that this property is:	
Ventered in the National Register	determined eligible for the National Register
determined not eligible for the National Register	removed from the National Register
Disi denie	12/9/19
Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action

United States Department of the Int	terior
National Park Service / National Re	egister of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900	OMB No. 1024-0018

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Bibb County, Georgia County and State

	Category of Property (Check only one box.)	Number of Reso (Do not include previ	ously listed resources in t	
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
X private	building(s)	<u> </u>	2	_ buildings
public - Local	X district	0	0	_ sites
public - State	site	1	5	_ structure
public - Federal	structure	0	2	_ objects
	object	7	9	Total
lame of related multiple prope Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a m	erty listing ultiple property listing)	Number of cont listed in the Nat	ributing resources ional Register	previousl
N/A			N/A	
. Function or Use				
listoric Functions Enter categories from instructions.)		Current Function (Enter categories fro		
OMESTIC: institutional housing	<u> </u>	DOMESTIC: inst	itutional housing	
GRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	agricultural field,			
gricultural outbuilding				
DUCATION: education-related				
Architectural Classification		Materials (Enter categories fro	m instructions.)	
rchitectural Classification Inter categories from instructions.)	REVIVALS:		m instructions.)	
Architectural Classification Enter categories from instructions.) ATE 19 TH AND 20 TH CENTURY Colonial Revival		(Enter categories fro	m instructions.)	
Architectural Classification Enter categories from instructions.) ATE 19 TH AND 20 TH CENTURY Colonial Revival ATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTUR	RY REVIVALS:	(Enter categories fro		, WOOD
7. Description Architectural Classification Enter categories from instructions.) ATE 19 TH AND 20 TH CENTURY Colonial Revival ATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTUR Classical Revival: Neo-Classical	RY REVIVALS:	(Enter categories fro	RICK, CONCRETE	, WOOD
Architectural Classification Enter categories from instructions.) ATE 19 TH AND 20 TH CENTURY Colonial Revival ATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTUR	RY REVIVALS:	(Enter categories fro	RICK, CONCRETE	

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Georgia Industrial Home is located approximately 5 miles west of downtown Macon. The facility was chartered on January 20, 1899 as a non-denominational home for indigent children who had been rejected for placement by denominational and fraternal homes. The district today includes a cluster of six buildings surrounded by substantial wooded and open acreage that formerly housed the facility's agricultural operations. Mumford Memorial Hall, the c.1906 administrative center, is a symmetrical two-story brick Neoclassical Revival style building with a dominant full-height front portico with classical columns, central entrance and dormer, hipped roof, and 9/9 windows with stone sills. There are five extant cottage buildings in the district, each built before 1963 and having replaced an earlier residential cottage that formerly stood on the site. All the cottages are one-story brick buildings that contain variations of bedrooms, bathrooms, a common or recreation area, a kitchen area, and office space. One cottage has a raised entry and cross-gabled roof, while the other cottages exhibit elements of the Colonial Revival style, such as a centrally located entrance sometimes elaborated by a pediment supported by simple columns. Noncontributing resources in the district date to outside the period of significance and include a basketball court, gazebos, storage buildings, and a climbing wall. The district retains its semi-rural setting and has a high level of overall integrity.

Narrative Description

NOTE: The following description was written by Maryel Battin, and edited by Christy Atkins, National Register Historian, Historic Preservation Division, "Georgia Industrial Home," *Historic District Information Form*, March 14, 2016. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Stockbridge, Georgia.

The Georgia Industrial Home is a historic district comprised of a 159-acre campus, with wide expanses of grassy lawn, pecan groves and wooded areas. The boundary lines run along the parcel lines, with the southern and western boundary lines being Rocky Creek, while the northern boundary line is partly along North Mumford Road. The eastern boundary line is partially delineated by Wolf Creek, which converges with Rocky Creek, at the southeastern point of the parcel and district boundary. The pecan groves (see photos 43, 44) were planted in the 1960s, according to a survey by the Georgia Extension Service. Large expanses of the property were used for agricultural purposes through the 1970s. The character of the surroundings is semi-rural suburban, with large wooded areas, dirt path trails that run throughout the property, and open grassy lawns. To the north of North Mumford Road, opposite the entrance to the Georgia Industrial Home, is a small modern subdivision. The United Methodist Ministries owns the adjacent property to the east, and it has a number of modern buildings including a chapel, office, gymnasium and group homes. These buildings are set back from the road and there is a large wooded buffer between the two properties so the buildings are not visible from the Georgia Industrial Home. To the west along North Mumford Road are single family houses on wooded lots, which helps the property to retain its historic secluded and semi-rural setting.

Contributing resources in the district include six buildings: c.1906 Mumford Memorial Hall, c.1937 Lions Cottage, c.1953 Anderson Cottage, c.1955 McCommon Cottage, c.1958 Geico Cottage, c.1963 Baldwin Cottage; and one structure, a c.1924 Boiler House that at one time housed a Delco Light Plant (see photo 31). Noncontributing resources in the district date to outside the period of significance and include two buildings: a c.2005 storage building (see photo 40), an altered c.1960 storage building; five structures: a climbing wall (see photo 41), two wooden gazebos (see photos 27, 29, 30, 42), a basketball court (formerly a pool) (see photos 27, 30), and a brick entrance gate; and two objects: a c.2000 marker (see photos 31, 32), and a brick sign.

Mumford Memorial Hall (see photos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15)

Mumford Memorial Hall is a c.1906 Neoclassical Revival style administration building, designed by Macon architect Frank R. Happ.¹ The two-story red brick building has a full-width two-story portico, supported by six cylindrical stone columns that originally had Corinthian capitals. The building has two pilasters at each end of a painted brick front façade, both of which

¹ "Fine Mumford Memorial Hall Soon to Be Erected in Macon." The Atlanta Constitution. April 23, 1905.

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still retain the original Corinthian capitals. The centered entrance consists of double wood doors with full glass inserts and a plain transom above, flanked by squared pilasters with molded necks and plinths. The windows are 9/9 wood sashes with simple stone lintels with a small keystone and sills that are now painted. The porch decking is covered with hexagonal stone tiles over which a non-slip granular coating has been applied. The front steps have been extended to a four-bay width and are also covered with the granular coating. The hipped roof is covered with fiberglass shingles and features an original front-facing dormer and a modern skylight. There are also four tall brick chimneys with simple detailing. The side elevations of Mumford Memorial Hall are unpainted brick and protrude at the center. The side and rear elevations feature 9/9 windows with stone lintels and sills. A few of the windows are missing some of the muntins, while others on the second floor at the right have been modified to incorporate fixed transoms. The foundation has been parged, which also covers some of the basement windows. A modern two-story red brick addition with a shed roof enclosing a stair has been added at the rear, and has 6/6 windows. A two-story red brick addition was also added in the mid-20th century on the south-facing side elevation, featuring a side-facing gabled roof, jalousie-type windows covered with metal awnings and entries at left side and rear. A modern covered breezeway connects Mumford Memorial Hall to Geico Cottage on the north-facing side elevation. Traditional foundation plantings are found around the building. Mumford Memorial Hall exhibits the Neoclassical Revival style by its dominant full-height and full-width front portico with classical columns, a symmetrical façade with central entrance, a classical cornice with dentils, and a hipped roof according to the statewide historic context, Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings.²

The interior of Mumford Memorial Hall has a wide central hall that runs front to rear, with a pair of French doors with a transom above added to create an entrance foyer, room #1 (see photo 6). Rooms off the central hall, room #2 (see photos 8, 9), contain administrative offices and other functions. The wall finish in the hall is painted bead board wainscoting, the ceiling is a dropped acoustical tile system, and the floor is covered with tile and carpeting. Double doors with paneled surround and a four-pane transom is located at the rear of the hall. From the hall, room #3 (see photo 7) is accessed through a multi-paned single door. The fireplace retains its original mantel. The walls feature bead board wainscoting and the ceiling has acoustical tile. Along the walls of rooms #4 and #5, adjacent to the central hall, are a series of smaller spaces that have been created providing for a closet, access to rooms #4 and #5, and two restrooms. The walls and ceilings in rooms #4 and #5 are similar to room #3 and the central hall. Room #6 (see photo 10) is a large dining room that originally was two dining spaces divided by the central hall. The walls are covered with painted wood paneling, the ceiling has acoustical ceiling tiles and the floor is covered with tile. At center rear of the building, a modern staircase accesses the second floor. To the south of room #6 is room #7, the kitchen, which is located in two rooms of a modern addition. To the northwest of room #6 is a door leading to the breezeway. Room #9 now incorporates a two-leg staircase, located on the former fireplace wall. The walls have bead board wainscoting, the ceiling has acoustical tile, and the floor has carpet. Access to this room is through double multi-paned French doors from the central hall. It appears this staircase was added at a later date, but it was not possible to locate where an original staircase was located due to modern Celotex that has been applied to the original bead board ceilings above the acoustical tile. Room #10 (see photo 11) is similar to other rooms. Rooms #11 and 12 were altered c.2000 to create two spaces. Only two walls in room #11 have wainscoting and both spaces have acoustical ceiling tile and carpet floors.

The second floor of Mumford Memorial Hall also has a central hall, room #14 (see photo 12), that runs front to rear of the building. A small space, room #15, was created towards the front of the building, with a similar space created at the rear, room #13. The walls on left of the central hall, room #14, have painted wood wainscoting with unpainted vertical wood paneling above. Tongue-and-groove pine flooring extends throughout the central hall. The ceiling in the hall has a modern skylight well at the center with gypsum board soffits at ceiling level that incorporates recessed can lighting. Double doors with transoms are located at each end of the hall. Room #15 has exposed brick at the front and right sides, while the wall adjacent to the staircase is covered in gypsum board. The wall adjacent to the hall is covered with horizontal bead board which appears to be original, and the ceiling is pine tongue-and-groove. Room #16 features an original mantle, plaster walls with wainscoting, pine board ceiling and a modern wood paneled closet with storage above to right of the fireplace. Wood trim in room #16, #17, and #18 is varnished, as well as the vertical tongue-and-groove pine paneling. The window trim appears to have been replaced. The small T-shaped space, room #13, leading to the modern staircase at the rear of the building retains original bead board ceilings and wainscoting. Room #20 also retains a historic bead board ceiling. Room #21 and #22 have been converted to restrooms. Room #23 retains an original bead board ceiling, and the walls are gypsum board, with two having wainscoting. Rooms #24, #25, #26 and #27 all have gypsum board ceilings, vertical tongue-and-groove pine walls with wainscoting and pine floors. The basement level rooms are in the western (rear) side of the building. Most interior doors are historic six-paneled with transoms. The building was originally heated with coal fires, and candles and kerosene lamps were used for lighting.

² Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division. *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. Atlanta, GA: 1991.

Georgia Industrial Home Name of Property

Cottages

There are five extant residential cottages in the Georgia Industrial Home district. The cottages are also along the crest of a hill, close to Mumford Memorial Hall. The cottages vary slightly in plan and details, but all are single-story brick buildings with shallow pitched roofs and modern asphalt shingles. All of the cottages, with the exception of Lions Cottage, exhibit elements of the Colonial Revival style, such as a centrally located entrance, elaborated by a pediment supported by simple columns. The cottages contain various arrangements of bedrooms, bathrooms, a lobby, a common or recreation area, a kitchen area, space for utilities and office space. Bedrooms in the cottages are typically large enough to accommodate more than one child, and most have an attached bathroom. The cottages are named for financial benefactors, and have changed over the years.

Lions Cottage (see photos 14, 15, 16, 17)

The Mason Zuber Lions Cottage (commonly called Lions Cottage), was constructed in c.1937, and is the oldest extant cottage. The Lions Cottage is located to the north of Mumford Memorial Hall and Geico Cottage. It is a one-story painted brick cottage with a low-pitched, cross-gabled roof, and a central front-facing vented gable above a rectangular raised open porch with a brick foundation supported by four square columns with two matching pilasters. The entrance has a paneled wood door with a fan light above and side lights, and the windows are 9/9 and 6/6. A one-story ell was added to the cottage at the rear in c.1950, with a hipped roof. Two small rooms with shed roofs were also added on either side of the ell. On the interior, the entrance leads to a living room, a kitchen and an office. The bedrooms are located on either side of the central hall. Finishes include bead board walls, wood flooring, acoustical ceiling tiles throughout, and carpet in the bedrooms.

Anderson Cottage (see photos 24, 25, 26)

The Anderson Cottage, also known as Moose Cottage, was constructed c.1953, and is to the south of Mumford Memorial Hall and Baldwin Cottage. The red brick, one-story cottage has a central entrance with a small pediment over painted wood board and batten with simple columns, a brick chimney and two small rear covered porches. The interior is accessed by the central entrance into a lobby, which is open to a hall. To the north and south ends of the hall are common living rooms which have walls covered with wood, while other walls in the cottage are simply painted concrete block. Flooring includes vinyl tile throughout and carpet in the bedrooms.

McCommon Cottage (see photos 28, 37, 38)

The McCommon Cottage was constructed c.1955, and is located the farthest south of the main buildings. The cottage is a linear one-story, red brick building with a low-pitched side-gabled roof, multiple double and single 6/6 windows. A small and simple pediment entrance is located towards the right side of the front façade, and there is a small porch at the right side on the rear. Small wings are located at both the east and west sides of the building. The interior has a central hall running east-west giving access to the entrance foyer, bedrooms, an office, a laundry space, a kitchen and a living room. Finishes include painted brick walls and vinyl tile flooring throughout, with carpet in the bedrooms.

Geico Cottage (see photos 15, 18, 19, 20, 33, 34, 35, 36)

The Geico Cottage, also known as Elks Cottage, was constructed c.1958. This one-story, red brick, side-gabled cottage is located adjacent to the north side of Mumford Memorial Hall and the two are connected by a breezeway. The cottage was designed by architect N.J. Pascullis of Macon. The entrance features a large pediment with round window, an arched architrave over simple squared columns, and modern 1/1 windows with shutters. The cottage has a central chimney and is entered through a large living room. There is a hallway that runs north-south, off which six bedrooms, an office and a kitchen are located. Finishes include tall bead board wainscoting and wood flooring in the living room and hall, carpet in the bedrooms, and bead board-faced doors throughout. A daylight basement is visible on the rear elevation, as well as a shed-roofed patio on the lower level with brick columns.

Baldwin Cottage (see photos 21, 22, 23)

The Baldwin Cottage was constructed c.1963 and is located immediately south of Mumford Memorial Hall. The one-story red brick, side-gabled cottage has a raised central entrance with a pediment supported by small turned wood columns, and a mix of 8/8 and 1/1 windows with shutters. The cottage features wood paneling under the front windows and a carport on the north side. To the rear there is a vinyl-clad addition similar in form and connected by an enclosed hall. Finishes include vinyl tile flooring throughout and carpet in the bedrooms. The cottage is accessed by the front entrance into a lobby. The lobby opens into a large kitchen and hall, which accesses bedrooms, bathrooms and storage. An office is located behind the carport and accessed through the kitchen. The rear addition includes a common room, laundry and additional bedrooms.

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Alterations and integrity:

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Most of the early cottages were demolished due to a number of factors including deterioration, lack of sufficient bathing facilities, fire hazards and state regulations regarding dormitory-type living. The five extant cottages replaced the original cottages that were located at similar locations on either side of Mumford Memorial Hall along the crest, and each had four bedrooms, a living room and a hall. Over the years there have been several secondary support buildings removed as the needs of the home changed. These included agriculture-associated buildings such as barns, storage buildings, a garage, a laundry, a bathhouse and an implement building. Alterations to extant resources include small additions, some window replacement, exterior brick being painted, and interior finish replacement. Lions Cottage had some minor alterations in c.1972. The Georgia Industrial Home has a high level of overall integrity. The campus retains its semi-rural setting and most alterations happened within the period of significance. Although the agricultural operations ceased in the 1970s, and associated buildings have been lost over time, the historic usage of the acreage is still readable today. Mumford Memorial Hall retains a high level of integrity on the exterior, with the exception of the loss of the Corinthian capitals on the front columns. While the original cottages were lost over time, the extant cottages represent the evolution of the campus and its needs during the period of significance, and continues the original cottage plan.

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NPS Form 10-900	OMB No. 1024-0018

Georgia Industrial Home

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

Х	A

В

Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Property is associated with the lives	of persons
significant in our past.	

С	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics
	of a type, period, or method of construction or
	represents the work of a master, or possesses high
	artistic values, or represents a significant
	and distinguishable entity whose components lack
	individual distinction.



Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Period of Significance

c.1899-1969

Significant Dates

c.1899 - facility chartered

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
В	removed from its original location.
С	a birthplace or grave.

- a cemetery. D
 - E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
 - a commemorative property. F
 - G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Frank R. Happ – c.1906 Mumford Memorial Hall

N.J. Pascullis – c.1958 Geico Cottage

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with c.1899, when the Georgia Industrial Children's Home was first chartered, through 1969, the end of the historic period at the time of nomination.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Georgia Industrial Home was established in 1899, a time when orphanages were common as societal awareness of the need for helping disadvantaged children increased. Although not the only orphanage in the area at the time, it appears to have been the only one not associated with either a religious or civic organization and strived to accept all children. The idea for the home was initiated by Reverend William E. Mumford, a Methodist minister who worked for several years to gather support from various public officials and organizations throughout Georgia, as well as neighboring states. A Board of Trustees, which included many of Macon's prominent figures, was formed to govern the facility. The campus was designed to both house children in need, and teach them an industrial trade through which they could earn a living as they became adults. Over the years, the program included agricultural ventures like raising livestock, dairy farming, and pecan growing, as well as domestic skills including cooking and sewing. The use of cottages to house children in a home-like setting was unusual in the early-20th century when most homes of this type provided dormitories in large institutional buildings. The Georgia Industrial Home appears to be one of the first facilities of its kind in the Macon area to house children in cottages prior to 1909 national recommendations. While the facility's original cottages were lost during the mid-20th century, the extant cottages represent the evolution of the campus during the period of significance and have perpetuated the original cottage plan. The Georgia Industrial Home is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good example of an institutional campus for an orphanage with supporting buildings such as Mumford Memorial Hall, which is a representative example of Neoclassical Revival style architecture, and residential cottages with Colonial Revival elements. It is also significant under Criterion A in the area of social history for its open acceptance of children regardless of religious background, and its early use of residential cottages in an orphanage setting. The district is being nominated at the local level of significance for its contributions to the social welfare of Macon and Bibb County, and for the architecture of its campus.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Georgia Industrial Home is significant under Criterion C under the area of <u>architecture</u> as a good example of an institutional campus for an orphanage. The campus has supporting buildings such as an administration building, residential cottages and support structures and buildings. The c.1906 Mumford Memorial Hall administration building is a representative example of Neoclassical Revival style architecture. According to the statewide historic context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*,³ the Neoclassical Revival style was popular in Georgia from the 1890s through the 1930s. Common features of the Neoclassical Revival style that are exhibited at Mumford Memorial Hall include a dominant full-height and full-width front portico with classical columns, a symmetrical façade with central entrance, a classical cornice with dentils, and a hipped roof.

The campus also has five residential cottages featuring Colonial Revival elements, with the exception of Lions Cottage. The cottages consist of the c.1937 Lions Cottage, c.1953 Anderson Cottage, c.1955 McCommon Cottage, c.1958 Geico Cottage, and c.1963 Baldwin Cottage. According to the statewide historic context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, the Colonial Revival style characteristics can include symmetrical form, a central entranceway elaborated with a pediment and supported by pilasters of columns, and the use of fanlights and sidelights are common. All of these style elements are exhibited by four of the residential cottages. The one story cottages have a pedimented entrance with columns, most often centralized, with some entrances have fanlights and sidelights. The campus also contains noncontributing storage buildings, a climbing wall, objects, two gazebos and a basketball court.

The Georgia Industrial Home is also significant under Criterion A in the area of <u>social history</u> for its open acceptance of children regardless of religious background, and its early use of residential cottages in an orphanage setting. Reverend Mumford, the creator of the Georgia Industrial Home, worked to create a place for white children that were refused entrance at other orphanages. Because Mumford did not refuse admitting children due to religion, this allowed the admission of children who might not otherwise be taken care of by any other facility.

Early orphanages in the United States were set up on a workhouse system, where children were housed in institutions in exchange for work. In 1734, The Ursuline Sisters, a French Catholic order, opened an orphanage in New Orleans to care for children orphaned as a result of an Indian massacre in Mississippi. Georgia's first orphanage was open by 1737, run by

³ GA DNR, Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings.

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German missionaries and located in Ebenezer. In 1738, George Whitefield, an Anglican minister, opened an orphanage in Bethesda. By the 1830s, orphanages had opened in big cities in most areas of the country and by 1850 there were approximately 77 orphanages nationwide. By 1860, almost all states had an orphanage and there were over 600 orphanages across the country. Children were orphaned or destitute mostly due to the rapid rate of industrialization, immigration and growing population in cities, unemployed parents, illnesses and accidents. Other children were orphaned as a result of wars such as the Spanish-American War and the Civil War. According to Columbia University historian David Rothman "The orphanage movement begins at just the same time we begin building prisons and state hospitals for the insane. They're all part of the same phenomenon."⁴ Some people saw orphanages as a type of school, while others saw it as a holding tank of sorts to accommodate children until they were old enough to live on their own. Many institutions were opened by religious orders, social organizations and others by immigrants wanting to preserve their cultures and languages. Wealthy citizens also established orphanages for less fortunate children and racial minorities. Volunteer boards of trustees usually ran the institutions, raised funds, hired and supervised the staff and admitted the children. Many staff members were long-time employees, giving stability and continuity to the organizations.

By 1890, many superintendents were trained social workers, specializing in child care. They were seen by many parents as a better alternative to the care they could give their own children, and often the children had only one parent living. By 1910, with more than 100,000 children in 1,151 institutions of which 836 were orphanages,⁵ reformers fought against child labor and for compulsory education. Orphanages were urged to address those issues by reformers and politicians. The positive attributes of the orphanages were that they did not break up families as they encouraged parental involvement and many returned to their families when circumstances changed. However, reformers believed that the institutional aspect of orphanages were detrimental to the children. Large dormitories housing many children were deplored, and cottages with house mothers replaced the dormitories at some institutions. The use of cottages to house children in a home-like setting was unusual in the early 20th century when most homes of this type provided dormitories in large institutional buildings. A White House conference on Dependent Children held in 1909 suggested the "cottage plan" in place of the dormitories. The Georgia Industrial Home had actually implemented such a plan seven years prior to the conference.

During the 1920s, alternatives to orphanages became available. Foster care was introduced, and pension laws for widows provided an income that helped children to remain in their own homes. Also during the 1920s, over 200,000 children were shipped by "orphan trains" to the rural West for adoption and for farm labor.⁶ In 1935, *Aid for Dependent Children* legislation was enacted which allowed children to remain with their families. Although minimal academic education had been given at the Georgia Industrial Home in the early years, by the 1940s the children all attended local public schools. By 1950, there was a push to de-institutionalize the care of children and place them in foster care and/or adoption. This led to temporary foster care where short stays with different foster parents led to a lack of security and belonging for the children. Group homes or boarding schools were another alternative that developed after World War II. It was during this period that the older cottages at the Georgia Industrial Home were demolished and new updated cottage facilities were constructed. Little had been done after the Great Depression and the World War II years to upgrade the buildings due to lack of funds. Also by the 1950s, state funding provided for dependent children, and orphanages were considered "residential treatment centers."

Many orphanages closed in the 1960s due to changes in state funding and the increase of foster care. However, foster care faced a number of issues such as lack of foster parents, lack of supervision and children who were moved from one foster home to another. Twenty-four percent of residential facilities in 1961 served 20 or fewer children, but by 1981 fifty-seven percent were serving such numbers. This reflected the move toward smaller institutions and reflected the movement against institutionalization.⁷ By the 1980s, building of new centers were undertaken by states and philanthropists for those children who were not likely to find foster care or be adopted. Permanent foster care and services for families in crisis were high priorities for these centers.⁸ By the 1990s, there was a change in the length of time that the

⁴ Gates, David. "History of the Orphanage." Newsweek. Newsweek, March 14, 2010. https://www.newsweek.com/history-orphanage-185444.

⁵ Courtney, Mark E., and Iwaniec, Dorota. *Residential Care of Children, Comparative Perspectives*, p. 176. USA: Oxford University Press, 2009.

⁶ Gates, "History of the Orphanage."

⁷ Courtney and Iwaniec, Residential Care of Children, p. 182

⁸ "Orphanages." Orphanages - Orphanages in the United States, Post-Civil War Orphanages, The Attack on Orphanages, Post World War I Orphanages - Encyclopedia of Children and Childhood in History and Society, http://www.faqs.org/childhood/Me-Pa/Orphanages.html.

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children could remain at an institution. In the early years of the Georgia Industrial Home, children would remain there until they graduated from high school. But in the 1990s the maximum stay was changed to only 18 months. After that time the children would either return to their families or relatives or be placed in foster care.

The Georgia Industrial Home was not the only orphanage in Macon during the latter part of the nineteenth century. However it appears it was the only such home that was not affiliated with either a religious or civic organization. According to information at the Washington Memorial Library Genealogical and History Room, the following orphanages were located in Macon in the late 19th and early 20th centuries: Appleton Church Home for Orphan Girls (1869); Bibb County Orphans Home (1886); Georgia Colored Industrial and Orphans Home (1899); Hephzibah Children's Home (1900); Masonic Home (1903); Methodist Home for Children and Youth (1873). Some of these institutions are still in existence and provide care for children. All of these early Macon-area facilities had some prerequisites that the children had to meet in order to be admitted, such as be affiliated with a particular religion or social group. In stark contrast, Mumford created the Georgia Industrial Home after experiencing having to turn away such children at the Methodist orphanage he worked at previously.

Many of the early orphanages and children's homes were located in built-up urban areas where space was at a premium. It appears Mumford chose the rural location for the Georgia Industrial Home for a number of reasons, including its location near the city of Macon in a central area of the state, the relatively low initial property acquisition cost, that there were already small buildings on the site (no longer extant), that could be utilized until new buildings could be constructed, and that the farmland would provide work for the boys in the home. This gave the facility a greater focus on farming as a vocational training unlike many of the other children's homes which did not have this agricultural component. The girls, like many in other such homes, were taught homemaking and domestic pursuits so they could also be self-sufficient when they left the home.

The Georgia Industrial Home appears to be one of the first facilities of its kind in Macon to house children in cottages. This form of housing was recommended at White House conferences on children and youth held in 1909 and 1916, where that issue was addressed as a major concern. Hephzibah Children's Home in Macon did not build cottages for their children until the early 1960s, while the South Georgia Conference Methodist Orphans Home built cottages in the 1920s. Notably, residential cottages were in use at the Georgia Industrial Home by 1902, years before the practice was officially recommended. As such, the Georgia Industrial Home was a leader in developing cottage-style living in Macon before it was recommended in Washington and before it was widely implemented in the United States. The vocational training at the Georgia Industrial Home provided training for the children - farming for the boys, domestic training for the girls - which was typical for orphanages at the time. It allowed the children to receive almost free labor, but more importantly gave the children a vocation that would allow them to be self-sustaining when they left the orphanage into adulthood.

Developmental history/additional historic context information

NOTE: The following narrative was written by Maryel Battin, and edited by Christy Atkins, National Register Historian, Historic Preservation Division, "Georgia Industrial Home," *Historic District Information Form*, March 14, 2016. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Stockbridge, Georgia.

The Georgia Industrial Home was chartered on January 20, 1899, in Bibb County with the charter being granted by Judge W. H. Felton. The charter states that "The sole purpose of the corporation is of a purely chartable nature, being the care, education, training, maintenance, rearing and support of orphans and indigent children."⁹ The charter was the culmination of several years of work by Reverend William E. Mumford. Mumford, a Methodist minister, was a former Superintendent of the Methodist Children's Home in the nearby Vineville area, which was incorporated into the city of Macon in 1904. After seeing the need for a home for indigent white children who had been rejected for placement by denominational and fraternal homes, Mumford started working on gathering support for the Georgia Industrial Home. It was likely a cause close to his heart, as Mumford was himself orphaned at a young age. Mumford spent several years soliciting support for a new home that would be non-denominational and non-fraternal in nature. He sought support from both financial and moral arenas, and from various public officials and organizations throughout the state of Georgia, as well as neighboring states. Mumford found wide support, and many original letters of support are retained in the institution's archives of historic materials. Along with Mumford, a Board of Trustees worked to establish the institution and was formed to govern the home, which included many of Macon's most prominent figures at the time. From its founding, the Georgia Industrial

⁹ Original Charter of the Georgia Industrial Home, 1899, Bibb County, Georgia.

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Home was planned to be a non-denominational facility, even though Mumford was a Methodist minister. A Macon Evening News article from December 12, 1898 states that the institution was planned for four reasons: "to care for indigent orphans and children of both sexes, to reach and save the street waif and all children under the age of 14 who are convicted of crime, to relieve the vanity of any boy or girl over 6 years of age being sent to any poor home, and to provide all these classes of neglected and helpless children a home...and industrial education."¹⁰ A vocational program was instituted at the facility where children were taught an "industrial" trade through which they could earn their living as they became adults. The vocational programs included printing (as Mumford was a printer by trade), carpentry, hat and shoes making, and farming among many.

Reverend William E. Mumford was the son of William E. Mumford (1808-56) and his wife Clementine G. Henderson (1813-56). He was born December 1, 1852 in Fort Gaines, located in Clay County. After the death of his parents when he was a small child, he moved to Bainbridge where he lived with his brother-in-law, Mr. Georgie Lewis. At age 16 he went to Talbotton to learn the printing trade. In 1875, he married Ida Eugenia Leonard. They had six children, Mrs. W. R. Harwell, Mr. Leonard Mumford, Mrs. Henry Lowe, Miss Kate Mumford, Mr. Ed Mumford, and Miss Ruth Mumford. Mumford joined the South Georgia Conference and became a Methodist minister. In 1896, he came to Macon as head of the Methodist Orphans' Home, located on Pierce Avenue in the Vineville neighborhood. He remained with that organization until 1899, when he founded the Georgia Industrial Home. By the time the Georgia Industrial Home was chartered, Mumford had already purchased and was editor of the Talbotton New Era newspaper.

Before the property became the location of the Georgia Industrial Home, the property was originally surveyed for Elijah Cotton and purchased by David Ralston and John L. Jones in June of 1831. The original plot amounted to five acres, and is thought to be the location of the current administrative building, Mumford Memorial Hall, and the cottages. The total property was historically comprised of a number of lots in several land districts. The current 159-acres appears to have not been owned by a single entity until the end of the 19th century, when J.J. Cobb sold this property for \$3,000 to the newly formed Georgia Industrial Home. The sale took place on February 9, 1899, but was not recorded until December 3, 1903.¹¹ During the effort to establish the home, the original plot of five acres was purchased by Parks Lee Hay of Macon, and transferred to the ownership of the Board of Trustees for the Georgia Industrial Home. Mr. Hay was locally well known as founder of the former Bankers Life Insurance Company of Macon.

A deed from Thomas and Mary MacMillan dating to 1904 conveyed part of lot 306, which was approximately five acres and included a mill building and improvements. This appears to be the same property Sarah Phillips sold to John W. Johnston in 1873, because mill buildings and a gin house are mentioned in the deed. Johnston sold this parcel to William D. Ross in 1887, who then sold it to Asa Ernest in 1899. It appears that the part of lot 306 mentioned in these deeds was located in the low-lying area in front of Mumford Memorial Hall. According to a 1935 survey, there were remnants of two buildings in that location.¹² Fifty acres of lot 144 adjacent to the current eastern boundary of the property fronting on North Mumford Road was once owned by the home but was sold in 1978.¹³ This area of the property had a quarry, started sometime between 1920-1938 when it appears on a map. The quarry produced gravel used by the Georgia Industrial Home, and later by nearby Robbins Air Force Base. The guarry was closed in the 1970s due to liability issues, as there were several instances of people drowning in the water that collected in the quarry pit. A separate small portion of land to the north was also sold in 1997. The parcels of land making up the current 159 acres have been owned at one time by the following individuals: J. J. Cobb (President of Security Loan and Abstract Co.), Sarah P. Thomas, John Sharp, J. W. Johnston (a farmer with a home on Bellevue Road), John T. Knight (owner of livery stables on Polar Street in downtown Macon), Asa M. Ernest (a farmer with a home on Ridge Avenue in the Vineville area of Macon), Washington Thomas, Edmund Carter. William D. Ross, Thomas and Mary McMillan, Richard Simmons, William Kirkpatrick, Stephen A. Crump, attorney, and Thomas D. Ousley. Not all of these names were found in the Macon City directories, so those individuals may have been residents of neighboring counties.

The Georgia Industrial Home was soon in operation after the 1899 charter and land purchase, and children were residing on the property by March of 1899. Five cottages were quickly built by 1902, with 91 children in residence. The original cottages were named Faith, Savannah and Columbus (named for the cities who financed their construction), Hope (built

¹⁰ "Rev W E Munford." *Macon News*. December 12, 1898.

¹¹ Deed of sale from J. J. Cobb, 9 February 1899 (recorded 3 December 1903), Deed Book 112, page 548, Bibb County, Georgia.

¹² Deed dated March 12, 1934, recorded in Book 9, page 109, Bibb County, Georgia.

¹³ Deeds recorded in books and pages as follows: HH/167, T/688, PP/69, PP/299, AE/267, and W/238, 70/262 and 263, UU/688, UU/69, and C/219

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by Masons), and the House of Boaz. The cottages provided accommodation for 120 children. The girls were housed in Hope Cottage and House of Boaz, while the boys were housed in the three other cottages.¹⁴ The children came not only from Macon, but from the cities of Milledgeville and Dalton as well. By 1901, the home had matrons, teachers, instructors in farming and housekeeping established, had poultry and cattle, and the boys were learning carpentry, shoemaking, shop work, farming, and printing while girls were learning sewing, fitting, cutting, cooking, washing, and more.¹⁵

Reverend Mumford continued as manager of the Georgia Industrial Home until his untimely death on August 12, 1904, dying without a will. At one time he had lived on Rogers Avenue in Macon where he owned four houses, worth a total of \$17,000. He was a Mason, belonged to the order of the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and several other fraternal and charitable organizations. He was survived by his wife and six children. Mumford's funeral was well attended by over 3,000 people, including the children from the Georgia Industrial Home.¹⁶

After Mumford's death, the Georgia Industrial Home was managed by J.R. Gunn. He raised funding for a new large administrative building, which was named in honor of the recently passed Mumford. Mumford Memorial Hall was constructed c.1906, and is still the center of the property.¹⁷ After Gunn, Revered Albert Sidney Dix, a Baptist minister, managed the home for approximately three years before he died on December 27, 1910. He was survived by his wife and seven children.¹⁸ J.A. Harris took over as manager of the Georgia Industrial Home, having worked at the institution since 1906 when he started as the financial secretary. Harris was also a Baptist minister. Harris continued the work to solicit donations needed to support the home, as can be seen in a 1921 letter in the institution's archives. The letter includes a wonderful drawing on the letterhead with a woman over Mumford Memorial Hall with the line "A Mother's Care for Unfortunate Children."¹⁹

The farming aspect of the Georgia Industrial Home was also necessary to provide support for the home. Extensive fields were planted over most of the property and the resident children helped with field and farm work. Girls helped with canning of fruit and vegetables. Various maps of the last century indicate the locations of corn, beans, potatoes, oats clover and other crops.²⁰ Livestock and flocks of fowl were also kept. Excess produce was sold to provide additional income. The children were not only taught "industrial" trades, but were also taught the gospel and the principles of righteousness. In addition to the general education, children were also provided music education. The Boys Band was well known throughout the southeast as a result of extensive travels and performances. The band traveled Georgia and the surrounding states in an open sided bus, sometimes being on the road for months at a time. These trips provided travel opportunities for the children, but also served another purpose: fund raising. The band performed in theaters, churches, parks and on sidewalks, taking collections from the attendees. This money provided needed supplies such as clothing, incidentals, equipment and utilities for the home which were not provided by the farm.²¹

According to a 1920 report,²² Mumford Memorial Hall was by then being used as the administration building. It had a large assembly room on the second floor that shortly after construction was divided into several boys' and girls' dormitories with 6-10 beds in each room, an infirmary room, matron's room, living room, gathering/wash room and two bathrooms. The room at right front stored clothing and supplies. Fifty percent of the acreage was cultivated, fifty percent in pasture and wasteland. This allocation of land continued until at least 1938, as seen in a land use map.²³ Hay, oats, corn, peas and potatoes were farmed, and fifteen cows, six mules, fifty hens and thirty hogs also resided on the campus. All were used by the home to feed the residents. Pigeons and hares were also hunted as food for the children. No cotton was raised due to the boll weevil. The 1920 report also gave sources from which children were obtained. All were committed by the Court of Ordinary upon application by two citizens not related to the applicants. Often parents or relatives had applied to one of these citizens. Other admission requirements were a statement from County Commissioners, a physician's certificate and release of the applicant. Many children were in the situation because either their mother or father had died, while some still

¹⁶ "Dr. Mumford's Remains Rest at Riverside." *The Macon Telegraph*. August 15, 1904.

¹⁴ The Macon Telegraph. December 1, 1902 and January 5, 1903

¹⁵ Lewis, Walker. "The Georgia Industrial Home." *The Atlanta Journal*. October 19, 1901.

¹⁷ "Fine Mumford Memorial Hall Soon to Be Erected in Macon."

¹⁸ "A. S. Dix, Manager of Georgia Industrial Home, Died Tuesday." *Macon Telegraph*. December 28, 1910.

¹⁹ Harris, J. A., J. A. Harris to the Masonic Brotherhood of Georgia, November, 1921.

²⁰ Farm Map and Land Use, Ga. Industrial Home. U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1938.

²¹ "Boys Band Home After Long Tour." The Macon Telegraph. October 9, 1904.

²² First Annual Report of the State Board of Public Welfare. Atlanta, GA: Atlanta Printing Company, 1920.

²³ Farm Map and Land Use, 1938.

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had both parents living. Other reasons included desertion by the father and illness of one or both parents. The children lived at the home on a more-or-less permanent basis. The focus was on providing a safe haven for these children but also giving them practical education so that they could be self-supporting adults.

In the 1920 U.S. Population Census, the Georgia Industrial Home is listed in the Vineville area. The residents of the home are listed with the children listed as "inmates," a common term used for indigent children at the time. The census shows 64 children, ranging in ages 6-17, as residents of the home at the time. There were also what appears to be several families living on the property, potentially as support staff. By 1928, there were 300 children living at the Georgia Industrial Home, between the ages of three and eighteen, and Harris was still the manager.²⁴

The institution encountered financial troubles in 1931, as the home faced "...the possibility of closing its doors unless funds to pay accumulated bills of several months and workers' salaries for the current month are not forthcoming within a few days...²⁵ Reverend Harris retired from the Georgia Industrial Home in 1932 after 25 years as manager, and passed away three years later in 1935.²⁶ In 1934, the Georgia Industrial Home and the Children's Service Society of Georgia merged their programs and from then on acted as "one agency.²⁷ At the time, the home had 33 children in its program, and it was planned that the home would act as a "temporary shelter pending placement of children in family homes.²⁸ Kendall Weisiger was chosen as president of the merged organizations, and there was an executive committee and a Board of Trustees to help run the institution.²⁹

The Mason Zuber Lions Cottage (Lions for short, formerly Lions Club Cottage) was constructed in c.1937, and a 1939 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows the following buildings on the property: Lions Club Cottage, Mumford Memorial Hall, a small boiler house (still extant) behind Mumford Memorial Hall, a three-car garage (where Baldwin Cottage is now located), Boaz Cottage, a small one-story bathhouse, and Withers Cottage. Three additional small structures are randomly located behind the main buildings. By 1940, all the children were being educated in local public schools.

By the 1940s some of the older girls lived on the second floor of Mumford Memorial Hall in smaller rooms that still exist today. The matron's bedroom was located in room #17. On the main floor there were, in addition to offices at the front, two school rooms, and a large dining room and kitchen across the rear. It appears that the central halls running front to rear on each floor have existed since the assembly area on the second floor was subdivided for dormitories. The main staircase may have been located in the central hall prior to having been moved at an unknown date to the right front room on the main floor. Marvin Kemper became Executive Director/Superintendent, and he remained in that position until 1980. Starting in the 1940s, according to Larry Kemper and Mrs. Betty Kemper-Lhotka (children of Marvin Kemper),³⁰ their family lived on the main floor to left of the central hall. The living room was located in room #3 with bedrooms behind the living room. Behind the staircase to right of the central hall was an office and a library named for a donor, Nell Perry. The dining room was located in the same rear portion of the building as it is today. Well water was pumped up from a hollow behind the house. All laundry was done in the basement, as was the canning operation.

The original cottages were demolished during the 1940s to be replaced with more modern accommodations, with the exception of the c.1937 Lions Cottage which had a rear addition c.1950. A one-story ell from the former Boaz Cottage was saved and moved to an unknown location behind the extant cottages, and used over time as a farm store to sell farm produce, and for hay storage. According to Larry Kemper³¹, it was moved in the 1990s to a parcel of land adjacent (and northwest) of the main campus on North Mumford Road. This parcel was not historically associated with the campus, and is therefore not included within the district boundary.

https://www.newspapers.com/image/398124898.

²⁴ "\$5,000 Is Sought Here in Orphans' Campaign." *The Atlanta Constitution*. April 1, 1928.

 ²⁵ "Industrial Home Pleads For Help." *The Atlanta Constitution*. January 18, 1931. https://www.newspapers.com/image/397768617.
 ²⁶ "Rev. J. A. Harris Dies at Residence." *The Atlanta Constitution*. December 9, 1935.

https://www.newspapers.com/image/398018645.

 ²⁷ "2 Children Agencies Merge Programs." *The Atlanta Constitution*. June 5, 1934. https://www.newspapers.com/image/397909355.
 ²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ "Weisiger Named Head of Welfare Branches." The Atlanta Constitution. August 22, 1934.

https://www.newspapers.com/image/397866490.

 ³⁰ Battin, Maryel. Interview with Larry Kemper and Betty Kemper-Lhotka in Macon, Georgia. February 18, 2016.
 ³¹ Ibid.

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According to Larry Kemper and Betty Kemper-Lhotka,³² in the 1950s there was a wooden hay barn and a brick dairy barn approximately 450 yards behind Anderson Cottage at one time. In that general area there were also a small farm store and other outbuildings. To the west of Anderson Cottage, there was Withers Cottage which was demolished. Near that building was an 8'x10' building used when a barber and dentist visited the home. Three of the five extant cottage, and c.1958 Geico (formerly Elks) Cottage. In 1954, 130 acres of the property were under cultivation. The farm had milk cows and hogs, and the home also owned at least one grain drill, several cultivators and planters, a tractor, disc plow and hole diggers. The boys still worked on the farm while the girls learned practical housekeeping.

A 1962 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows the property as containing the Lions Club Cottage, Elks Cottage, Mumford Memorial Hall with a boiler house behind, automobile garage, Moose Cottage, bathhouse, Withers Cottage and McCommon Cottage. Located behind these buildings was a smoke house, potato house and a small dwelling, likely used by the cook. The roadways in 1961 were reduced in length, with only one access point from North Mumford Road, and a single roadway from the main road, with drives ending at the Elks and Withers Cottages. In the general area there were also a small farm store, and other outbuildings, no longer extant. Nearby was an 8'x10' building, possibly the original bathhouse. By 1962, 57 children were enrolled at the Georgia Industrial Home. Senior girls were housed in Geico Cottage, junior girls in Lions Cottage, junior boys in McCommon Cottage, and senior boys in Anderson Cottage. The Baldwin Cottage was constructed c.1963, and was used to house pregnant residents or "problem" children.

Farming at the Georgia Industrial Home ended in the 1960-70s. This was primarily due to governmental regulations such as pasteurization of the milk supply and changes in meat slaughtering regulations. In addition, administrative staff who worked with the children were required to be college graduates with appropriate degrees. The intake of children changed with many coming from the Georgia Department of Family and Children's Services. Their needs involved mental health issues as well as other treatments. As noted in "Room in the Inn," an article by Betty Kemper-Lhotka, "Runaways, temper tantrums, low academic performance, self-destructive behaviors and an inability to develop relationships with other people provide the staff with major challenges every day."³³ After farming on the property ceased, pecan trees were planted in both the front and rear of Mumford Memorial Hall.

The only survey of the property since 1934 was done in 1978, of the 50 acres that was sold to the Agape Village, Church of the Exceptional. According to Larry Kemper, the sale occurred c.1978. It was sold because the Georgia Industrial Home no longer needed that portion of the property, and wanted to be rid of the troublesome quarry located on it. The institution was known as the Georgia Industrial Home at least through the 1970's, when the name was changed slightly to the Georgia Industrial Children's Home.

Approximately eight acres adjacent to the main property was acquired in the 1990s, according to Larry Kemper, and is not part of this nomination. A plat of adjacent property shows that 4758 North Mumford Road was owned in 1966 by Georgia R. Gordon. There are no records at the Bibb County Courthouse of when Gordon sold the property. The one-room building that had been used as a farm store for the home was moved to the location after the acquisition. Howard J. Moore, Jr. was the administrator of the institution during this period, and he lived on the property with his wife, Renee Jackson.³⁴ By the 1990s there was a change in the length of time that the children could remain at the Georgia Industrial Home. In the early years most of the children would remain there until they graduated high school. In the 1990s the maximum stay was changed drastically to 18 months. After that time the children would either return to their birth families or be placed in foster care.

In 2009, the Georgia Industrial Home joined Twin Cedars Youth and Family Services, Inc.,³⁵ which now has several locations in Georgia and Alabama. The Georgia Industrial Home now provides a residential program serving male and female residents between the ages of 11 and 21. It works with youths who have emotional and/or behavioral disorders. The children are still housed in five cottages on the property. An independent living coach assesses the individual skill levels of the children, and counseling is provided by licensed therapists. The goal is to work with each child to teach him or her the necessary life skills for eventual independent living and the focus now is residential treatment rather than custodial

³⁵ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ Kemper-Lhotka, Betty. "Room in the Inn." *Macon Magazine*, 1995.

³⁴ "Georgia Industrial Children's Home." Twin Cedars Youth and Family Services, Inc. https://www.twincedars.org/program/georgia-industrial-childrens-home/.

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care. The children are now referred to the institution by the Department of Family and Children's Services and the Department of Juvenile Justice. This arrangement is similar to that described in *Residential Care of Children*, which states "Residential care is now reserved almost exclusively for children and youth with emotional and behavioral problems. It is likely to remain an important resource for public authorities that must provide out-of-home care for children who seem too troubled for available family-based alternatives."³⁶ The Georgia Industrial Home, now known as the Georgia Industrial Children's Home, continues to provide residential services to youth in need today, in the same vein as Reverend Mumford's original mission. In recent years, the home has plans to return to its agricultural roots, with successful pecan groves and initiatives for public events such as farm-to-table dining experiences.³⁷

³⁶ Courtney, Mark E., and Dorota Iwaniec. *Residential Care of Children, Comparative Perspectives*. USA: Oxford University Press, 2009.

³⁷ "Georgia Industrial Children's Home Moving Back to Farm Life." Macon Telegraph, April 22, 2012.

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Georgia Industrial Home
Name of Property

Bibb County, Georgia County and State

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Original Charter of the Georgia Industrial Home, 1899, Bibb County, Georgia.

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Georgia Industrial Home Name of Property Bibb County, Georgia County and State

"Orphanages." Orphanages - Orphanages in the United States, Post-Civil War Orphanages, The Attack on Orphanages, Post World War I Orphanages - Encyclopedia of Children and Childhood in History and Society, http://www.faqs.org/childhood/Me-Pa/Orphanages.html.

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Washington Memorial Library Genealogical and History Room, Macon, Georgia.

"Weisiger Named Head of Welfare Branches." The Atlanta Constitution. August 22, 1934. https://www.newspapers.com/image/397866490.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)

previously listed in the National Register

- previously listed in the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University Other
- Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 159 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 32.847231	Longitude: -83.719428
2. Latitude: 32.848089	Longitude: -83.708339
3. Latitude: 32.843722	Longitude: -83.708319
4. Latitude: 32.843431	Longitude: -83.709636
5. Latitude: 32.839522	Longitude: -83.709481
6. Latitude: 32.842211	Longitude: -83.717356

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is identified by a heavy black line on the attached survey map, which is drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the intact and contiguous acreage that was associated with the institution during the period of significance.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Christy Atkins, National Register Historian		
organization	Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources	date October 22, 2	2019
street & num	ber <u>2610 GA Hwy 155, SW</u>	telephone 770-389	-7844
city or town	Stockbridge	state GA	zip code 30281
e-mail	christy.atkins@dnr.ga.gov		

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- Continuation Sheets
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

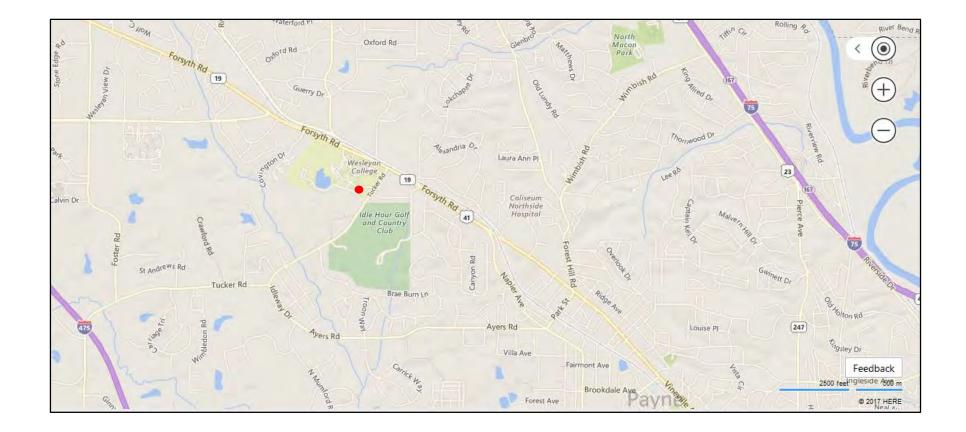
Name of Property:	Georgia Industrial Home	
City or Vicinity:	Macon	
County:	Bibb S	tate: Georgia
Photographer:	Maryel Battin	
Date Photographe	d: March 2 and May 25, 2016	
Description of Pho	tograph(s) and number:	
1 of 45: Fr	ont elevation of Mumford Memorial Hall,	photographer facing west.
2 of 45: Si	de elevation of Mumford Memorial Hall s	howing addition, photographer facing north.
3 of 45: Re	ear elevation of Mumford Memorial Hall,	photographer facing east.
4 of 45: Si	de elevation of Mumford Memorial Hall s	howing cottage breezeway, photographer facing southeast.
5 of 45: Si	de elevation of Mumford Memorial Hall, µ	photographer facing southwest.
6 of 45: M	umford Memorial Hall, first floor interior r	oom #1, photographer facing northeast.
7 of 45: M	umford Memorial Hall, first floor interior r	oom #3, photographer facing northwest.

- 8 of 45: Mumford Memorial Hall, first floor interior room #2, photographer facing west.
- 9 of 45: Mumford Memorial Hall, first floor interior room #2, photographer facing east.

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Georgia Industrial Home Name of Property Bibb County, Georgia County and State

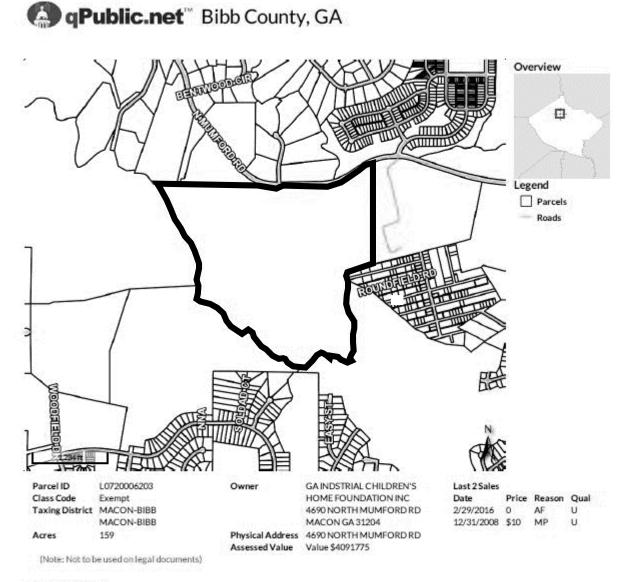
10 of 45:	Mumford Memorial Hall, first floor interior room #6, photographer facing northeast.
11 of 45:	Mumford Memorial Hall, first floor interior room #10, photographer facing southwest.
12 of 45:	Mumford Memorial Hall, second floor interior room #14, photographer facing west.
13 of 45:	Mumford Memorial Hall, second floor interior room #18, photographer facing northwest.
14 of 45:	Front elevation of Lions Cottage, photographer facing west.
15 of 45:	Site view of Lions Cottage, Geico Cottage and Mumford Memorial Hall, photographer facing south.
16 of 45:	Side elevation of Lions Cottage, photographer facing northwest.
17 of 45:	Side elevation of Lions Cottage, photographer facing south.
18 of 45:	Front elevation of Geico Cottage, photographer facing west.
19 of 45:	Rear elevation of Geico Cottage, photographer facing east.
20 of 45:	Side elevation of Geico Cottage, photographer facing southeast.
21 of 45:	Front elevation of Baldwin Cottage, photographer facing west.
22 of 45:	Side elevation of Baldwin Cottage, photographer facing north.
23 of 45:	Rear elevation of Baldwin Cottage, photographer facing east.
24 of 45:	Front elevation of Anderson Cottage, photographer facing west.
25 of 45:	Side elevation of Anderson Cottage, photographer facing north.
26 of 45:	Rear elevation of Anderson Cottage, photographer facing east.
27 of 45:	Site view showing buildings, gazebo and basketball court, photographer facing northwest.
28 of 45:	Front elevation of McCommon Cottage, photographer facing southeast.
29 of 45:	Site view showing lawn and pecan trees, photographer facing northeast.
30 of 45:	Site view showing lawn and basketball court, photographer facing southeast.
31 of 45:	Site view showing lawn and marker, photographer facing northeast.
32 of 45:	Marker, photographer facing west.
33 of 45:	Geico Cottage, interior living room, photographer facing south.
34 of 45:	Geico Cottage, interior hallway, photographer facing north.
35 of 45:	Geico Cottage, interior bedroom, photographer facing north.
36 of 45:	Geico Cottage, interior bedroom, photographer facing southeast.
37 of 45:	McCommon Cottage, interior foyer, photographer facing north.
38 of 45:	McCommon Cottage, interior bedroom, photographer facing west.
39 of 45:	Site view, photographer facing southwest.
40 of 45:	Site view showing storage building, photographer facing northeast.
41 of 45:	Site view showing climbing wall, photographer facing northwest.
42 of 45:	Site view showing gazebo, photographer facing northwest.
43 of 45:	Site view showing drive and pecan trees, photographer facing southwest.
44 of 45:	Site view showing drive and pecan trees, photographer facing west.
45 of 45:	Site view showing wooded area, photographer facing south.



Georgia Industrial Home

4690 North Mumford Road Macon, Bibb County

North:

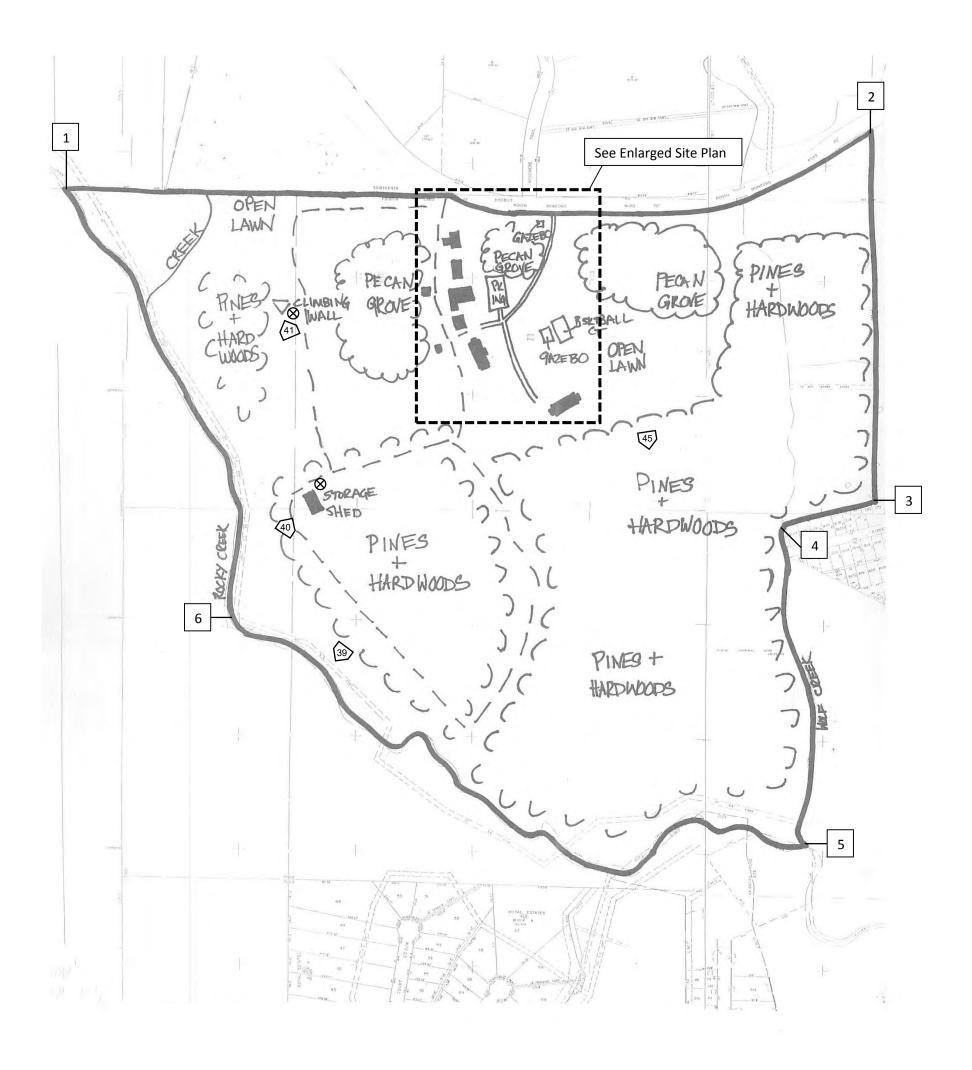


Date created: 9/12/2019 Last Data Uploaded: 9/12/2019 1:02:55 AM

Developed by Schneider

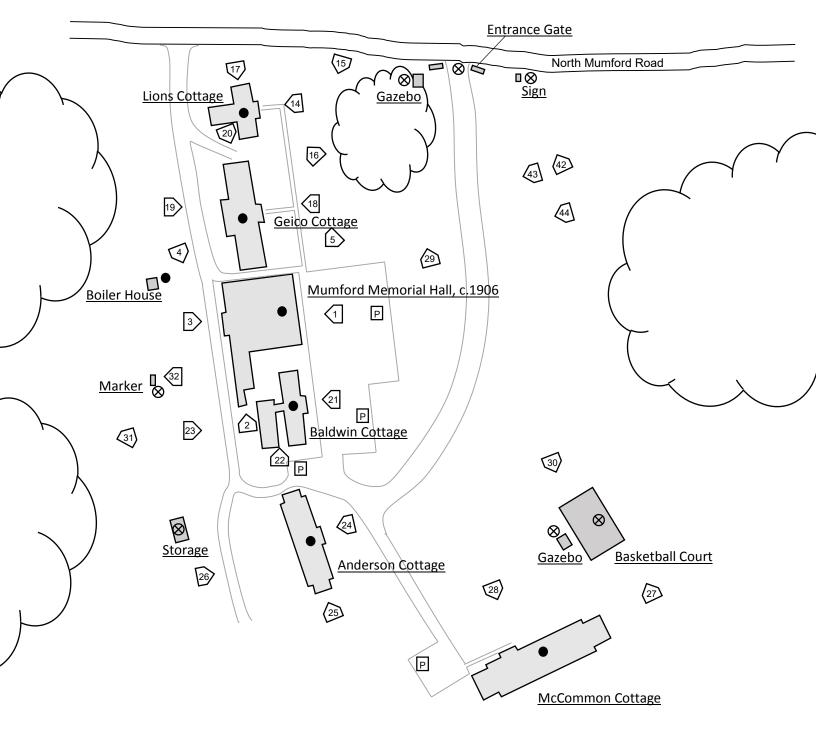
Georgia Industrial Home 4690 North Mumford Road Macon, Bibb County, Georgia Tax Map

North: National Register boundary: —



Legend Lat/Long: X North: A Photograph #/Direction of View: X Boundary: Double Track Trails: ----Resource: P Paved Driveways: ----Parking: P Pecan Grove/Wooded Area: ----Contributing Resource: A

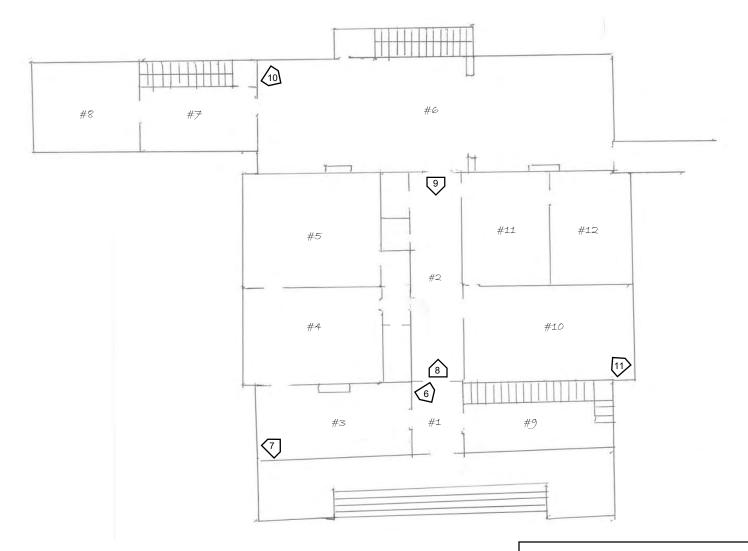
Georgia Industrial Home 4690 North Mumford Road Macon, Bibb County Scale: Not to Scale Latitude, Longitude: 1: 32.847231, -83.719428 2: 32.848089, -83.708339 3: 32.843722, -83.708319 4: 32.843431, -83.709636 5: 32.839522, -83.709481 6: 32.842211, -83.717356



Legend
North:
Photograph #/Direction of View: 🐼
Resource:
Paved Driveways: —
Parking: P
Pecan Grove/Wooded Area: 💭
Contributing Resource:
Noncontributing Resource: 🛇

Georgia Industrial Home Macon, Bibb County, Georgia

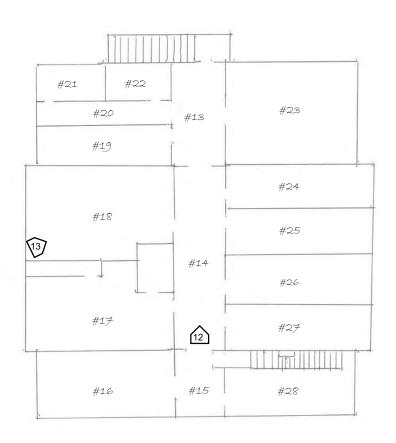
Site Plan, Enlarged Created by HPD/CRA Scale: Not to Scale



Georgia Industrial Home Macon, Bibb County, Georgia

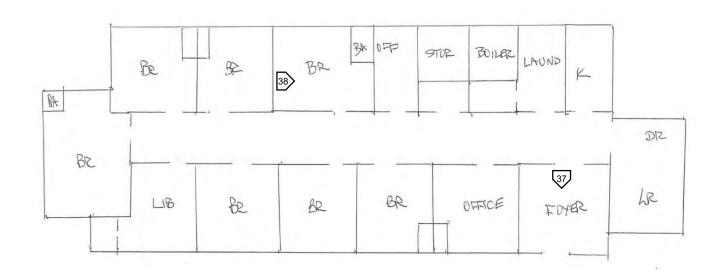
Floor Plan – Mumford Memorial Hall, 1st Floor

North: Photograph #/Direction of View: 🔇



Georgia Industrial Home Macon, Bibb County, Georgia Floor Plan – Mumford Memorial Hall, 2nd Floor

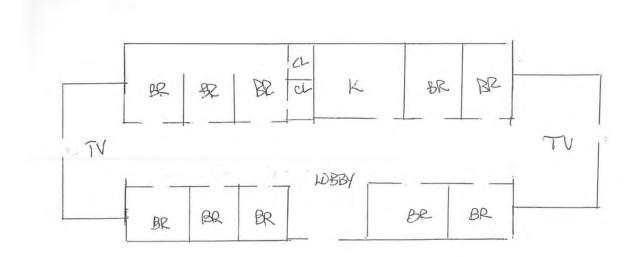
North: Photograph #/Direction of View: X Scale: Not to Scale



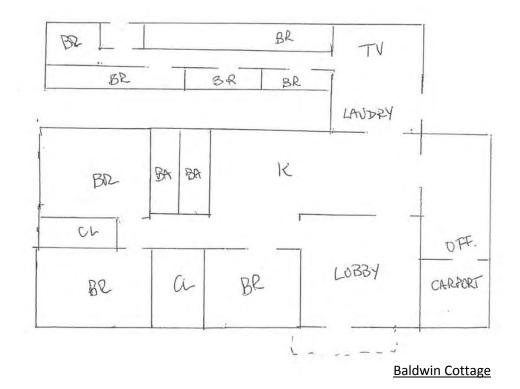
Georgia Industrial Home

Macon, Bibb County, Georgia Floor Plan – McCommon Cottage

North: Photograph #/Direction of View: Scale: Not to Scale

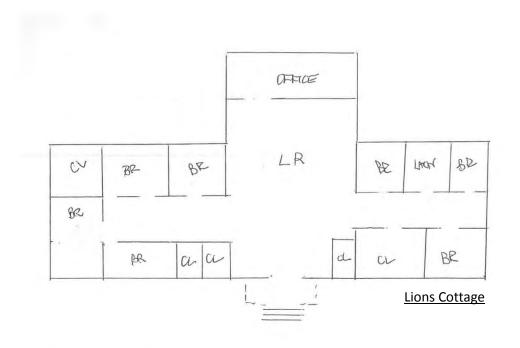


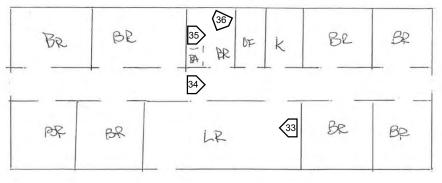
Anderson Cottage



Georgia Industrial Home Macon, Bibb County, Georgia Floor Plan – Anderson & Baldwin Cottages

North: Photograph #/Direction of View: N/A Scale: Not to Scale





Geico Cottage

Georgia Industrial Home Macon, Bibb County, Georgia Floor Plan – Lions & Geico Cottages

North: Photograph #/Direction of View: 🐼 Scale: Not to Scale







































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IN LOVING MEMORY OF FORMER RESIDENTS GEORGIA INDUSTRIAL HOME

DONATED BY HESTER HUNT TAYLOR FORMER RESIDENT 1926-1939



























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination		а. А.	
Property Name:	Georgia Industrial Hon	ne		
Multiple Name:				
State & County:	GEORGIA, Bibb			
Date Rec 10/25/2			ay: Date of 45th Day: 12/9/2019	Date of Weekly List:
Reference number	: SG100004743			
Nominator:	SHPO			
Reason For Review	w:			
Арре	al	PDIL	Text/	Data Issue
X SHP	O Request	Landscape	Phot	0
Waiv	er	National	Map/	/Boundary
Resu	bmission	Mobile Resource	Perio	bd
Other	r	TCP	Less	than 50 years
		CLG		
X Accept	Return	Reject	<u>12/9/2019</u> Date	
Abstract/Summary Comments:	NR Criteria: A and C.			
Recommendation/ Criteria	AOS: Social History, / children's home.	Architecture; LOS: local; F	2OS: c. 1899-1969. Oi	rphanage and
Reviewer Lisa	Deline	Discip	oline Historian	
Telephone (202)354-2239		Date	12/9/1	9
DOCUMENTATIO	N: see attached com	ments : No see attach	ed SLR : No	,

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

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HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS COMMISSIONER



October 22, 2019

Kathryn Smith National Park Service National Register of Historic Places 1849 C St, NW, Mail Stop 7228 Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Smith:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Georgia Industrial Home**, **Bibb County**, **Georgia** to the National Register of Historic Places.

<u> </u>	Disk of National Register of Historic Places nomination form and maps as a pdf				
X	Disk with digital photo images				
X	Physical signature page				
	Original USGS topographic map(s)				
	Sketch map(s)/attachment(s)				
	Correspondence				
	Other: Letters of support or notarized letters of objection				
COMMENTS:	Please ensure that this nomination is reviewed				
	This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67				
	The enclosed owner objection(s) do do not constitute a majority of property owners.				
	Special considerations:				

Sincerely,

Olivia Head National Register Specialist