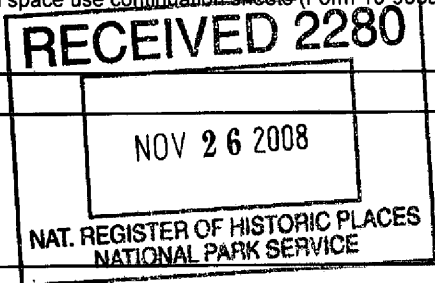


1280

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, Joseph and Mary Jane, House
other names/site number League House

2. Location

street & number 1849 Waverland Drive
city, town Macon () vicinity of
county Bibb code GA 021
state Georgia code GA zip code 31211-1120

() not for publication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:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	2	1
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	2	1

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0
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 Clowes
Signature of certifying official

11-19-08
Date

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 _____
- determined eligible for the National Register _____
- determined not eligible for the National Register _____
- removed from the National Register _____
- other, explain: _____
- see continuation sheet _____

Patricia Andrews
Keeper of the National Register
1/9/2009
Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER/Ranch-type house
OTHER/Contemporary style

Materials:

foundation	concrete
walls	wood
roof	asphalt
other	glass

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Summary Description

The Joseph and Mary Jane League House is a Contemporary-style Ranch-type house built in 1950. It is located in the Shirley Hills neighborhood north of downtown Macon and on the east side of the Ocmulgee River. The house is one-story high with an H-shaped footprint and a low gabled roof. The front section of the house contains the main entry, the living room, an integral carport, and a narrow, partial-width, recessed front porch. Windows on the front façade are in high, narrow bands across the living room and kitchen walls. Four bedrooms are located in the rear section of the house; three are original, and the fourth was added in 1962. The bedrooms have a variety of windows; each bedroom also has an exterior door. The connector between the front and back sections of the house contains the dining area, the kitchen, a bathroom, and utility rooms. On the interior, the living room, dining area, and foyer are interconnected open spaces; the bedrooms are enclosed. The living room, foyer, and bedrooms also feature vaulted ceilings. One end of the living room is formed by a large brick fireplace. The living room and dining area feature floor-to-ceiling window walls opening onto a courtyard between the front and rear wings of the house. The house is constructed with a combination balloon and post-and-beam framing system, and the exterior is sheathed in redwood weatherboards with the exception of the carport which is partially enclosed by vertical wood slats. The house is situated on an approximately one-half acre suburban lot. Landscaping is based on a 1960 landscape plan prepared by the architect of the house: the front yard is an open, grassed space with several large trees; the rear yard is informally landscaped and incorporates several patios, planting beds, and paths along with two small utility sheds. The house is largely unchanged since its construction with the exception a bedroom added in 1962 and remodeling of the kitchen in 1974, both done according to designs by the house's original architect. The original homeowners, Joseph

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

and Mary Jane League, still own and live in the house.

Detailed Description

NOTE: The following description was taken from a draft National Register of Historic Places Registration Form provided by the property owner's consultant, Ray and Associates, dated October 2003, on file at the Historic Preservation Division, and edited by the Historic Preservation Division.

The Joseph and Mary Jane League House is located at 1849 Waverland Drive in the newer portion of the Shirley Hills neighborhood in Macon, Georgia, approximately two miles north of the downtown commercial center and on the east side of the Ocmulgee River and Interstate 16. Jean League Newton, AIA, (1919-2000), with the prominent Georgia architectural firm of Ellamae Ellis League, FAIA, (1899-1991), designed the house for her brother Joseph (Joe) and sister-in-law Mary Jane Proebstle League in 1950. She also designed the c.1958 back-yard workshop, the c.1960 landscape plan, the 1962 bedroom addition, and the 1974 remodeling of the kitchen. On the nominated property and associated with the house are a contributing c.1958 workshop and a non-contributing 1970s prefabricated shed with a gambrel roof.

The League House is a Contemporary-style, one-story, Ranch-type house with a concrete slab foundation, redwood siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The house consists of a front porch, carport, rear patio, foyer, dining room, living room, kitchen, utility area, four bedrooms and three bathrooms. The original house had only three bedrooms and two bathrooms. Excepting the carport, the house contained 1,349 square feet. In 1962, when the Leagues were expecting a third child, Mary Jane and Joe League had the architect, Jean League Newton, Joe's sister, design a new master bedroom and bath, hall storage cabinets, heater closet, and another bathroom that complemented her original design. The original children's bathroom was demolished to make room for the addition. The addition continues the bedroom hallway north behind the carport.

When the Leagues first built the house, there was no landscaping or plan. To get the yard in shape required moving a large amount of dirt from the backyard to the front. Mary Jane and the two oldest children sprigged the whole front yard with Charleston grass to create a lawn. Around 1955, the Leagues paved the runners of the driveway, which had been all pine straw, with concrete.

About 1958-1959, Joe League built the wood workshop in the back yard from plans drawn by his sister. Joe was also responsible for installing the landscaping including stone walls, a patio, azaleas, ivy, and other flowering trees, shrubs, and plants. The undated planting plan was found with the house plans for the property; this plan, which dates from around 1960, was also drawn for the Leagues by Joe's sister Jean. Today the yard still reflects the original plan. Sometime in the 1970s, the Leagues added a non-historic, pre-fabricated storage shed to the rear of the property.

In 1974, the Leagues enlarged their kitchen by incorporating the original "outdoor room" and drying area adjacent to the carport and under the main roof of the house into the kitchen, creating a L-shaped kitchen. Plans were drawn by the house's original architect, Jean League Newton. Originally the kitchen had "Curtis units" for cabinets; they have been replaced with modern black cabinets. The

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

utility area, which is located between the kitchen and the bedroom hall, is still used as the laundry and utility area, but is now enclosed. The original washer was a Westinghouse front-loading machine; now the Leagues have a modern machine that is located in the original space designed for the washer. When the house was built, the Leagues had no clothes dryer and dried their clothes outside in the "drying area" under the main roof of the house between the original kitchen and the carport; they now have a dryer located in the utility area across from the washing machine. Also in the same utility area is the original utility closet that still contains the hot-water heater.

Exterior Description

The house is combination balloon-framed and post-and-beam construction with a concrete slab foundation, horizontal redwood siding, and a brown asphalt-shingle roof. The plan of the house is in the form of a sideways "H" with the front section forming one side of the H, the rear bedroom wing forming the other side of the H, and the kitchen and dining room in the connector. The main portions of the roof over the front and rear sections are side gabled and low pitched. The white-painted brick chimney, in the form of a rectangular slab, rises above the roof crest, just off center of the house, adjacent to the front entry. A one-car carport on the northern section of the front façade is integrated into the main body of the house under an uninterrupted roofline. The carport is open to the front and rear and has wood lattice with pronounced vertical slats enclosing the gabled north end. Adjacent to the house within the carport area is an original built-in and enclosed storage area. The carport floor is finished concrete and the ceiling has exposed rafters. (Photographs 1, 2, and 15.)

The front porch is integrated into the main roofline and extends across half the front of the house from the carport to the front door, ending at the large, centrally located chimney. Wood posts support the roof of the house along the front of the porch and the carport. The porch has a red brick floor, referred to in the original plans as "brick paving." In the exposed portion of the chimney at the end of the front porch is a small, wood door with brass hardware opening into a firewood storage box; this wood box connects to the living room where there is another door, adjacent to the fireplace, allowing access to the firewood. The front entrance contains an oversized wood door with brass hardware. To the left of the door is a light fixture; to the right is a single-pane sidelight. (Photographs 13, 14, and 15.)

The front wall is sheathed with redwood weatherboards. At the corners of the house, instead of cornerboards, the individual weatherboards are mitered. Windows are long, narrow, and relatively small, horizontally oriented, with single-pane hinged sash, arranged in a band high on the wall, just under the eaves of the roof. (Photographs 1, 2, and 12.)

The rear facade of the house (the back bedroom wing) differs from the front. Bedrooms have multiple single-pane and casement windows on the back wall, and the three original bedrooms have exterior doors with full-length windows. The added bedroom on the north end of the rear wing has a large sliding glass door opening onto the back yard. The back and side walls of the bedroom wing are sheathed in redwood weatherboards with mitered corners. (Photographs 3, 4, and 12.)

The front yard contains a large expanse of lawn with two large pine trees and a large magnolia on the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

south side of the house. There are a variety of shrubs, ivy, and other plants along the front of the house. There is a circular planting bed to accentuate the light pole in the angle made by the driveway and the front porch and a curved planting bed in front of the living room wall. The driveway leading to the carport has two concrete tire strips laid down in 1960 when the owners first landscaped their yard. (Photographs 1 and 2.)

The south side of the house (the right side of the house as you approach it from the street) is the location of a courtyard formed by the H-shaped plan of the house. The south courtyard is the outdoor family living area and contains a stone terrace, decorative stone wall, and stepping stones that connect the patio, carport, rear of the house, and workshop. The terrace is located in the cutout of the H-plan formed by the glass window-walls of the living room and dining room and the more solid west wall of the bedroom wing. Also on the south side of the house, leading around to the back yard, is ivy and an arbor. The backyard has grass, ivy and a variety of trees creating a natural and casual landscape that still reflects Jean League Newton's original landscape plan. A stone wall at the rear of the house contains a circular planting area with trees and shrubs. (Photographs 5-11 and Photograph 3.)

On the north side of the house, behind the carport, is a smaller, narrower utility courtyard in the other cutout area of the H-shaped house plan. Part of the area is a covered walk from the back kitchen door to the carport. The covered walk has concrete floor and wood posts similar to the front porch. Toward the kitchen, the open courtyard area is informally landscaped with low shrubs and flowering plants. Immediately behind the carport, the courtyard is used as an outdoor work area. (Photograph 16.)

Two outbuildings are located at the rear of the property. One is a non-historic prefabricated storage/utility building with a gambrel roof. The other is a historic workshop designed by the architect, Jean League Newton, and built by the property owner, Joe League; it is located furthest away from the house. The workshop is a gable-front, wood building with five aluminum-framed jalousie windows on each side. The double-door entrance is on the gable front of the building, opening up to the yard. Both of the outbuildings are painted red.

Interior Description

The front entrance leads to a brick-paved foyer that opens into the dining room (straight ahead) and the living room (to the right). The foyer is defined by the large chimney on one side and the back of the kitchen wall on the other (Photograph 19). The dining "room" (along with part of the enlarged kitchen) is located in the connector section of the H-shaped house (Photographs 19, 20, and 26). Its south wall is a floor-to-ceiling window wall with a glassed door that opens onto the courtyard terrace. The ceiling is wood paneled. The floor is a continuation of the brick paving of the foyer. The dining room and foyer open onto the living room. The living room comprises the southern end of the front wing of the house. Its east wall, facing the courtyard, and a portion of the south wall, facing the side yard, are full-height window walls; the east wall has a double-glassed door with wood surround opening onto the terrace (Photograph 18). The front or west wall features five high, narrow, horizontal windows just under the ceiling; these windows are hinged and open outward from the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

bottom (Photograph 20, background). The north "wall" of the living room is a partial wall formed by the massive chimney and fireplace (Photograph 17). The fireplace is raised above the floor level; it does not have a traditional hearth but rather a continuation of the brick foyer floor in front of the fireplace, and it does not have a traditional mantel but rather a simple metal shelf. The fireplace is flanked by the wooden door to the firewood box built into the chimney base. The living room floor is covered in carpet. The ceiling is vaulted and smoothly plastered.

The kitchen and utility areas are located to the north of the dining room and foyer (Photograph 25). A portion of the kitchen is in the connector between the two main sections of the house; the rest of the kitchen is in the front section of the house, behind the front porch. The kitchen is separated from the dining area and foyer by a wall with a solid wood door. The kitchen was modernized and enlarged in the 1970s. What was formerly called the outdoor room or drying area between the kitchen and carport was integrated into the kitchen at that time. This addition added approximately 24 square feet to the kitchen. The utility area contains a door that leads via a covered walkway to the carport. It also serves as the laundry room and connects the kitchen to the bedroom wing hall. The utility closet contains the hot water heater and mechanical systems.

The rear bedroom wing is parallel to the front wing and is connected to it by the kitchen/utility area and the dining room. It contains four rear-facing bedrooms linked by a lateral hallway with bathrooms at each end (Photographs 21-24). Except for the tile bathroom floors, all of the floors in the hall and bedroom wing are carpeted (the original plans called for asphalt tile to be laid in the hall, bedrooms, and dining area, with linoleum in the baths and kitchen). Originally the bedroom wing housed three bedrooms; a fourth was added to the north end, behind the carport, in 1962, following plans prepared by the house's original architect (Photograph 24). Ceilings in the bedrooms are vaulted and feature recessed lighting concealed in coves where the walls meet the ceilings. The walls and ceilings are smoothly plastered with the exception of the owners' original bathroom at the south end of the bedroom wing which has Tylite walls (a pre-fabricated, water-proof wall covering) and the added baths at the north end of the bedroom wing that have Vitra tile walls. All interior doors and surrounds are wood and are contemporary to the construction of the room in which they are located. The bedrooms feature original built-in storage units; additional storage units were added in the hallway during the 1962-1963 renovations.

A small yellow-and-blue, diamond-patterned, window on the south side of the house is not original to the house (Photograph 12). The current shelves on the south wall were added in 1962-1963 to replace what had once been a glass wall, and the small window was installed at that time.

Accessed through the owners' original bedroom at the south end of the bedroom wing, the owners' original bathroom has a tile floor and original wood cabinets and Tylite wall covering around the original bathtub. The hallway bathroom with original fixtures dates from 1962. The heater closet was added between the hall bathroom and owners' new bedroom. The owners' new bedroom and bath were added at the north end of the bedroom wing. Both the new bathrooms feature Vitra tile. The owners' new bedroom has a sliding-glass door on its eastern (rear) wall that differentiates it from the other bedrooms. The owners' bathroom is accessed through their new bedroom and contains its original tile floor, cabinetry, toilet, lavatory, and bathtub.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Neighborhood Description

The Shirley Hills neighborhood is made up of an older southern section developed during the 1920s and 1930s and a more modern northern section adjacent to the original portion developed from the late 1940s into the 1960s. The older section was listed as a historic district in the National Register of Historic Places on August 17, 1989. The Joseph and Mary Jane League House is in the newer section of Shirley Hills. Nearby is the Ellamae Ellis League House (1940-1941), individually listed in the National Register on February 15, 2005, home of the principal architect in the Macon design firm which carried her name, and mother of Jean League Newton, the architect of this house, and Joseph League, the owner. The neighborhood's terrain is rolling with lots of large pine, oak, and flowering trees. The yards are generally informally landscaped with grassy lawns, shrubs, and blooming annuals and perennials. The curvilinear streets are paved and have concrete curbing. Most of the houses in the newer section reflect traditional architectural forms and classical detailing. The Joseph and Mary Jane League House stands out for its low-slung, ranch-house character, redwood siding, and contemporary design. Two other houses in the neighborhood that have non-traditional designs and redwood siding were also designed by the firm of Ellamae Ellis League; one is Ellamae Ellis League's self-designed home, an unconventional redwood-sided split level-type house, and the other is a one-story ranch house at 1170 Oakcliff Road which League designed for Moe Scharfman in 1958. Several other examples of contemporary ranch houses designed by different Macon architects along with more traditional red-brick ranch houses are located in the neighborhood, including a large red-brick ranch house just north of Joseph and Mary Jane League's house built at exactly the same time.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture

OTHER: Women's History in Georgia

Period of Significance:

1950-1962

Significant Dates:

1950--construction of house

1958--construction of workshop

1960--landscape plan

1962—bedroom addition to house

Significant Person(s):

League, Ellamae Ellis (in the area of "women's history in Georgia")

Newton, Jean League (in the area of "women's history in Georgia")

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Newton, Jean League (architect of this house)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Joseph and Mary Jane League House is significant in architecture as an early and exceptional example of a Contemporary-style Ranch-type house in Georgia. Its low form, H-shaped footprint, zoned interior, open-space plan, building materials, and integration of indoor spaces with outdoor landscaping all reflect up-to-date ranch-house design nationally and, along with a small group of similar houses in Atlanta, set precedents for mid-20th-century ranch-house design in Georgia. Ranch houses first appeared in Georgia just prior to World War II, but Contemporary-style ranch houses did not appear until the 1950s. This house, built in 1950, was seen as setting a precedent in Macon and Georgia at the time and was featured in a national architectural publication in 1953. The house is also significant in women's history for its associations with two women architects who by force of example helped open up career opportunities in the field of architecture for women in the middle of the 20th century. Jean League Newton, the architect of this house, was among the earliest professionally trained women architects in Georgia, representing the second-generation of female designers in the state. Her mother, Ellamae Ellis League, was a pioneering woman architect in Georgia who had her office in Macon. She belonged to the very small first generation of female architects in Georgia who made their careers through combinations of formal training, on-the-job experience, and avocational interest; among a very small group of women architects, she was distinguished by owning and managing a relatively large architectural firm, where she personally approved and signed all plans. Her daughter, Jean League Newton, received formal architectural education at the Cambridge School and Harvard University in the mid-1940s, studying under Walter Gropius and other Modernists, and then returned to Macon to work in her mother's office. She was largely responsible for expanding the corporate portfolio to include Modern architecture in the late 1940s including the firm's 1948 International-style office building. In 1950 she designed this first Contemporary-style ranch house for her brother and his wife who wanted a practical, economical, unpretentious, but up-to-date home for their new family. In 1962 and 1974 she designed the additions and alterations to the house, and in 1960 she drew the landscape plan for the yard. Both Ellamae Ellis League and Jean League Newton belonged to professional associations and community organizations where they were able to promote the practice of architecture as a professional career for women in Georgia.

NOTE: The following statements of significance are taken from a draft National Register of Historic Places Registration Form provided by the property owner's consultant, Ray and Associates, dated October 2003, on file at the Historic Preservation Division. They have been edited and augmented by the Historic Preservation Division for this nomination.

Architecture

The Joseph and Mary Jane League House is significant in architecture as an early and exceptional example of a Contemporary-style Ranch-type house in Georgia.

The League House incorporates virtually all the character-defining features of the post-World War II Ranch-type house, in Georgia and nationally. Its overall form is characteristically long and low, close to the ground, with a clear horizontal emphasis. Stylistically, its understated Contemporary-style

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

design expresses the inherently unpretentious character of the "new" ranch house. Its H-shaped or courtyard plan-form provides the framework for the innovative ranch-house "zoning" of interior spaces and creates two semi-private courtyards, one for family activities and socializing, the other as an outdoor work and utility space. The interior is zoned into easily accessible family activity areas (the living, dining, and kitchen "rooms") and more secluded private individual spaces (bedrooms). Open-space planning, another hallmark of the mid-century ranch house, is used in the family activity areas to combine the foyer, living, and dining "rooms" into a single larger space yet with clear definition of specific activity areas through changes in ceiling treatment (vaulted vs. flat, plastered vs. paneled), changes in flooring materials (brick vs. wood), and the use of the massive chimney as a partial wall defining the foyer and the living room. On the exterior, the use of redwood weatherboard, a non-traditional material, imparts a sense of West Coast rusticity to the house, and in the porches and carports the unconcealed wood post-and-beam construction relates it to the revival of the traditional California ranch house in the mid-1930s. Windows are varied in size and shape, reflecting the different uses of the interior spaces and their relationship to the yard rather than an arbitrary formality of design. The integration of inside and outside to create a virtually seamless living space, yet another hallmark of the ranch house, is achieved through the use of window walls and glassed doors in the living and dining "rooms" opening onto the adjacent semi-private courtyard, and larger windows and glassed doors in the bedrooms opening onto the private rear yard. The integral carport, another signature ranch-house feature, reflects the increasing importance of the automobile to post-World War II family life: the car has been brought up from the traditional freestanding backyard garage or "auto house," incorporated into the body of the house, and put on display for all to see. When it was built in 1950, the house was recognized locally as a new and different type of house with a new and different style of architecture; in 1953 it received national attention when featured in a professional architectural journal, *Progressive Architecture* (vol. 34, no. 7, July 1953, pp. 102-104), which praised its overall design, architectural style, interior arrangement, and use of materials.

Built in 1950, the League House is an early architect-designed ranch house in Georgia and among the earliest Contemporary-style ranch houses in the state. Indeed, it can be said that the League House along with a few contemporaries in Atlanta introduced the Contemporary-style ranch house to Georgia and set a design precedent that was to be followed throughout the 1950s and into the 1960s.

The ranch house in Georgia dates at least to the mid-1930s with the construction of a house in Fort Valley by a family that had recently visited California. Their new house was a long, low house with a simple Spanish Colonial exterior design, stuccoed walls, an unconventional floor plan, and an angled back porch which created a small courtyard clearly inspired by but on a much smaller scale than Cliff May's precedent-setting designs for his mid-1930s country-estate ranch houses in California. This proved to be an enigmatic design for a house in mid-Depression Georgia, however. The next documented appearance of the ranch house in Georgia is in 1941 with the construction of two houses in Atlanta. The one, on Lenox Road, was a somewhat rustic-looking red-brick ranch house with an overall L-shape defining a half courtyard to the rear. It was designed by David Cuttino, a Clemson University graduate and Atlanta architect. The other, in nearby Lenox Park, was a low, rambling, buff-colored brick ranch house with integral screened porches. A large and largely undocumented gray brick bungalow ranch house was built in then-rural DeKalb County at about this

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

same time. Ranch houses begin to appear in numbers in Georgia following World War II. Numerous individual houses, ranging from small, compact ranches to large, sprawling estate houses, and early small subdivisions of ranch houses were built between 1945 and 1947. In 1947, the first of the "red-brick" ranch houses that were to become the "signature" ranch house in Georgia appeared in a small subdivision in Decatur, and by 1949 the term "ranch house" was being used in the Sunday real estate section of the *Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, laying the groundwork for the unprecedented numbers of ranch houses built all across the state in the 1950s. Most of these early post-war ranch houses did not reflect any particular architectural style but rather conformed to the distinctive plan-form and interior arrangement of the new Ranch type of house: long and low, with zoned interior plans and open-space layouts, and with some degree of integration between the interior of the house and its yard through large windows, window walls, glassed doors, screened porches, and patios and terraces, and usually with the new, integral carport. Brick-veneer construction predominated.

A small number of these post-war 1940s ranch houses in Georgia show evidence of the Modern or International style. They featured precise geometric forms, absence of historical or other details, simple modern construction materials including steel- and aluminum-framed windows, and sometimes unconventional roof forms including at least one instance of a butterfly roof (inverted gable) and a flat roof. Their plan-forms and interior layouts appear to conform to the norms of ranch house design at the time. Two, built between 1947 and 1948, are in Macon, in the Shirley Hills neighborhood not far from where the League House is located. Although not directly related to the League House or other early Contemporary-style ranch houses in any known way, they reveal a progressive aspect of post-war design, especially in Macon architectural circles.

An even smaller number of post-war 1940s ranch houses in Georgia reflect the influence of the Contemporary style of architecture as it was being developed at the time in California and on the West Coast by ranch-house architects and designers such as Cliff May, Pietro Belluschi, and Paul Williams and promoted by merchant-builders such as David Bohannon of San Francisco (with designs from the architect Edwin A. Wadsworth) and Joseph Eichler in San Francisco and Los Angeles (who relied on the services of several architects including Stephen Allen, Robert Anshen, A. Quincy Jones, and Frederick Emmons). The Contemporary style as developed by these and other architects was essentially a new "look" to the emerging California ranch house, its overall design still based on ranch-house fundamentals of form and layout, and using for the most part traditional building materials including wood, brick, stone, and stucco (as opposed to the more industrial materials like steel and aluminum and reinforced concrete preferred by the Modern architects for their International-style buildings) (although often in technologically innovative ways) but with a new, deliberate, more stylized, more abstracted appearance, stripped of all picturesqueness, rusticity, and historicism that characterized the earlier ranch houses. In Georgia, the few known 1940s examples of the Contemporary style are tentative at best – for example, a 1948 house in Douglas built of red brick with decorative glass block details under a broad, low gable roof. Indeed, it can be said that at this time there are no known examples of "true" or fully developed Contemporary-style ranch houses in Georgia dating before 1950.

In 1950, the Contemporary-style ranch house appeared on the scene in Georgia with considerable fanfare if not in considerable numbers, in two cities, by two different architects, at the same time. In

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Atlanta, James "Bill" Finch, a Georgia Institute of Technology ("Georgia Tech")-trained architect, designed several versions of Contemporary-style houses (including a transverse linear version, an L-shaped version, and an H-shaped version similar to the League House) for a small subdivision off Northside Drive and Collier Road in Atlanta, and in Macon, Jean League Newton designed the subject of this National Register nomination for her brother and sister-in-law. While it cannot be said with any certainty which of these 1950s Contemporary designs was the "first" (because of vagaries in terms of dating plans, construction starts, the completion of houses, etc.), it is clear that both architects were responsible for introducing coherently designed Contemporary-style ranch houses to Georgia, and both received local, state, and national notice for their innovative designs. They set precedents for the design of Contemporary-style ranch houses in the state which were unrivaled until the appearance of the first similarly styled but somewhat different appearing "Eichler"-style houses during the mid-1950s with their broad, low, forward-facing gable roofs and exposed structural elements. Also in the mid-1950s, with the lifting of Federal Housing Administration biases against "modern" and "contemporary" style houses, the new Contemporary-style ranch houses began appearing in large numbers and great variety all across the state, from individual almost idiosyncratic combinations of California hacienda roof forms to an entire planned suburban community featuring modest Contemporary ranch houses. By 1960, a somewhat "watered-down" version of the Contemporary style became one of the three prevalent forms of ranch houses, along with the plain red-brick ranch house first introduced in the late 1940s and the ever-popular Colonial Revival interpretation.

Methodological Note: The architectural significance of the Joseph and Mary Jane League House has been determined within the framework of a draft statewide historic context on ranch houses in Georgia which has been developed by the Historic Preservation Division (HPD) over the past three years. This context is based on reviews of key primary source documents such as books by Cliff May and Paul Williams and secondary-source literature (cited in the "Major Bibliographical references" section of this form), the results of reconnaissance-type windshield surveys of ranch houses in more than a dozen Georgia communities and several rural areas, original documentary research by HPD staff, a recent thesis on the ranch house in Georgia by a University of Georgia historic preservation student, several draft National Register nomination forms for proposed ranch-house nominations, numerous Section 106 survey reports and mitigation research papers, and a 2001 Georgia State University heritage education program report on mid-20th-century houses in Atlanta, supplemented by a historic preservation consultant, Ray and Associates. During the past year, this work has been vetted and expanded by an interagency Ranch House Assessment Team comprised of HPD staff, Georgia Department of Transportation historic resources staff, environmental staff at the Georgia Transmission Corporation (a federally regulated electrical utility), and private consultants under contract with both of the latter agencies. In its current form, the draft historic context consists of a suite of PowerPoint presentations on such topics as: the definition of the ranch house and its character-defining features; regional or otherwise distinctive characteristics of ranch houses in Georgia; a chronology of ranch houses in Georgia emphasizing first occurrences, trends, and patterns; the geography of the ranch house in Georgia, including planned suburban communities, subdivisions, infill in established communities, rural clusters, and isolated occurrences); initial documentation on ranch-house architects and designers, builders and contractors, and plan-book publishers; and the distinctly Southern phenomenon of ranch houses associated with African-

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

American suburbs and rural communities.

Women's History

The Joseph and Mary Jane League House is significant in the area of woman's history in Georgia due to its direct association with Jean League Newton, the architect of the house, one of the few second-generation professionally trained female architects in Georgia who by example helped open up new professional career opportunities for women in Georgia at the middle of the 20th century. The house also is associated with another female architect, Ellamae Ellis League, the mother of Jean League Newton and the owner of the Macon, Georgia, architectural firm of League, Warren & Riley where Jean League Newton worked when she designed this house. As owner and senior architect, League exercised signature authority for each and every set of plans prepared in her office. She belonged to the very small first generation of female architects in Georgia who made their careers through combinations of formal training, on-the-job experience, and avocational interest. By force of example she too helped make it possible for women to choose a professional career in architecture in Georgia in the 20th century.

The League House exemplifies the changing roles of women during the first half of the 20th century. Like many the other professions, architecture has been dominated by men. In Georgia, until the second half of the 20th century, very few women were trained or educated and licensed architects. The League House is a landmark in the history of women and women's professional careers in architecture in Georgia because of its association with two women representing the first two generations of woman architects in Georgia and because of its exceptional design and the national notice it received. The house, its additions, and yard were designed by Jean League Newton, AIA, a formally educated architect who had received the very best modernist training during the mid-1940s at Harvard University under the tutelage of the internationally known architect Walter Gropius and who then brought her knowledge of modern architecture back to Macon, Georgia, to her mother's architectural firm. Her mother, Ellamae Ellis League, FAIA, owner and senior architect of the architectural firm of League, Warren & Riley, received some formal training but mostly on-the-job experience before she was able to become licensed and establish her own successful architectural practice.

To understand the important demonstrative role played by the two architects associated with this house in making architecture a viable career for women by the middle of the 20th century in Georgia, it is necessary to review the history of women in architecture in the state, starting with the very small first generation of women to practice architecture in Georgia, one of whom was Ellamae Ellis League, Jean League Newton's mother.

The first woman known to have practiced architecture in Georgia was Henrietta Cuttino Dozier (1872-1947). Unlike most of her contemporaries (of which there were very few), she was formally trained in architecture at the Pratt Institute and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1901 she apprenticed in the Atlanta office of W. T. Downing, and in 1905 she was accepted as a member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA), the third woman to be accepted and the first from the South. In 1906 she helped found the Atlanta Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. In 1916

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

she moved to Jacksonville, Florida, where she established her own practice.

The second female architect in Georgia was Leila Ross Wilburn (1885-1967). Wilburn's career was more typical of early women in architecture: after graduating from college (Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Georgia), she took private lessons in drafting, went on a cross-country tour photographing buildings, and then joined the Atlanta architectural firm of Benjamin R. Padgett and Son as a trainee. In 1909 she left the firm to set up her own architectural practice specializing in the design of houses and apartment buildings. To broaden her clientele, she also produced a number of plan books aimed at new home buyers and builders alike.

A third early female architect in Georgia was Ellamae Ellis League (1899-1991), Jean League Newton's mother. Her career represents a combination of avocational interest, formal education, and on-the-job training. Six generations of her family had been architects including her uncle, Charles E. Choate in Atlanta. With that family legacy, but with no training or experience, in 1922 she persuaded the Macon, Georgia, firm of Dunwody & Oliphant to hire her, first as a secretary, then as an apprentice. She also took correspondence courses from the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in New York City. Inspired by this experience with the French method of architectural training, League and her Atlanta cousin Nell Choate went to France in 1927 and studied design for an academic year at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Fontainebleau. After returning from France, League worked for two years for another Macon, Georgia, architect, George W. Shelverton. Shortly after her arrival, William F. Oliphant joined the firm as a partner. With the onset of the Great Depression, the Shelverton-Oliphant firm broke up, and League went to work with Oliphant. They were soon joined by Delmar Warren, who had just completed the architecture course at the Georgia Institute of Technology. Oliphant died in 1933, leaving the two younger architects in a predicament: neither was a registered architect. Both could finish commissions already begun by the office but neither could accept new non-residential jobs without state registration. Registration required a degree in architecture or ten years experience in the office of a practicing architect and successful completion of an extensive state examination. League took the initiative, passing the examination and receiving her registration in 1934, and then she opened a practice in her own name in Macon. She continued to complete unfinished works started by William Oliphant while taking on new commissions. In contrast to most women architects in one-woman offices who specialized in residential architecture (such as Leila Ross Wilburn in Atlanta), League took on a variety of jobs including houses but also Public Works Administration commissions, churches, schools, and hospitals, office buildings, public housing, parking garages, and even a residential bomb shelter. In the mid-1940s, her firm expanded to become League, Warren & 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--including her own daughter, Jean League Newton, in the mid-1940s. But throughout her career, League remained the sole owner of her business, and she signed all the architectural plans prepared in her office--a practice which now makes design attributions difficult. League closed her practice in 1975 at age 76, and at that time she was awarded the American Institute of Architects Bronze Medal.

Jean League Newton (1919-2000), the architect of the Joseph and Mary Jane League House and the daughter of the Macon architect Ellamae Ellis League, literally and figuratively represents the second

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

generation of women architects in Georgia—still a small group, but the first generation of women who as a group were professionally prepared for careers in architecture. She was born in Macon, Georgia, in 1919. Her childhood and education differed greatly from that of her mother: she grew up in an architecturally literate household with her mother as a strong role model and an equally strong believer in formal education. During her last year of high school, she attended the college-preparatory Choate School in Wallingford, Connecticut. She then attended Radcliffe College, a private women's college in Cambridge, Massachusetts. While at Radcliffe, she took architectural courses through the Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, another private women's school, which allowed cross-registration between the two schools (at that time, the Cambridge School was administratively affiliated with Smith College, a private women's college in Northampton, Massachusetts, although the School's campus remained in Cambridge for a number of years). After graduating from Radcliffe College, she enrolled as a full-time student at the Cambridge School in 1941, just before it was closed during World War II. With several other women students, she then entered the program in architecture at nearby Harvard University, which for the first time was allowing women to matriculate, primarily because of the World War II shortfall in male enrollment, and which also incorporated the Cambridge School's dual emphasis on architecture and landscape architecture in its curriculum. While at Harvard, she studied with the former head of the Bauhaus School, Walter Gropius, who had recently immigrated to the United States. The Bauhaus School (1919-1933) had been a progressive German school of arts and architecture that gained international attention for its philosophy of modernity, abstraction, geometry, and austerity of design. Due to the political and social conditions in Germany and the rise of the National Socialist Party, Gropius left that country after the Bauhaus was closed and came to the United States where he became Chairman of the Department of Architecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Design. He and others from the Bauhaus School, including furniture designer and fellow professor Marcel Breuer, trained many students at Harvard, including Jean League Newton. Her fellow students included Phillip Johnson and I. M. Pei, who later became internationally famous architects. While she was at Harvard, her mother visited her, met some of the world's most prominent architects, and was exposed to the modernist ideas of architecture that differed greatly from those of the *Beaux Arts* tradition in which she had been trained.

After graduating from Harvard in 1945, Jean League Newton returned to Macon and began practicing architecture in her mother's (Ellamae Ellis League's) office. Her immediate impact on the office was in expanding the corporate portfolio to include more and better Modern designs, such as the firm's new 1948 International-style office building. Two years later, in 1950, she designed the equally precedent-setting Contemporary-style Ranch-type house (the subject of this nomination) for her brother and sister-in-law who wanted a practical, economical, unpretentious, but up-to-date home for their new family. Through just these two early commissions alone, Jean League Newton demonstrated by deed as well as word the influence that a formally trained young woman architect could have on a firm's practice and a city's architecture at mid-century. She likewise demonstrated that women had a future in the post-World War II field of architecture, helping to further open up a new professional career for women. She also became a member of the American Institute of Architects and, like her mother, was active in professional associations, holding several offices, including president of the Middle Georgia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects during the 1970s. Demonstrating other career opportunities, she became involved in early historic preservation

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

activities in Macon and served as head of the local historic preservation review board. She retired from practice in 1990 and died on October 16, 2000, at the age of 81 in Tulsa, Oklahoma. She is buried in Macon, Georgia.

To summarize the career accomplishments of Ellamae Ellis League and Jean League Newton, along with other early women architects in Georgia, in terms of women's history in Georgia: because so very few women practiced architecture in Georgia during the first half of the 20th century, by establishing successful professional practices, these individuals were responsible for opening up an entirely new professional career for women in the state—career opportunities which are largely taken for granted today but which almost did not exist as recently as a half-century ago. The percentage of registered architects who were women in Georgia ranged from one percent to three percent between 1920 and 1978. Women like Ellamae Ellis League who were principals in their own firms were practically non-existent. In 1920, of the 118 architects registered in Georgia, only two were women: Leila Ross Wilburn and Katherine C. Budd (from New York). In the 1930s, just two more women were registered, including Ellamae Ellis League, Jean League Newton's mother. Five women architects were registered in Georgia in the 1950s, with two more in the 1960s. Not until the 1970s did the number of registered women architects in Georgia begin to increase significantly, to a total of 34. Membership records for the Atlanta Chapter of the American Institute of Architects show a similar pattern of twenty-two women members between 1906 (Henrietta C. Dozier) and 1978; from 1916, when Henrietta Dozier moved to Florida, to 1941, there were no women members of the Atlanta Chapter. Four women joined in the 1940s, including Ellamae Ellis League in 1944, two in the 1950s, four in the 1960s and eleven in the 1970s. Taken together, Atlanta Chapter memberships and Georgia professional registrations yield the names of forty-one women architects who practiced in Georgia between 1905 and 1978.

Methodological Note: The historical significance of Jean League Newton and Ellamae Ellis League in the area of women's history in Georgia has been determined within the framework of a recently drafted statewide historic context on women's history in Georgia. This context was prepared by a consortium of consultants over several years under contract with the Historic Preservation Division. It is based on extensive reviews of secondary sources of information as well as directed original research into several topics of interest including professional career opportunities for women over the years in the state. In addition to careers in fields such as education and health care, the context identified women's contributions to the field of architecture as an important part of women's history in Georgia with a special interest for historic preservationists, and a number of proposed National Register nominations including this one, representing the various aspects of this aspect of women's history in Georgia, have been drafted, ranging from the work of professional architects to the influence of "the woman of the house" on the design, construction, furnishing, and decorating as well as the functioning of historic houses. Expanded interpretive programming for public historic sites also has been recommended along with methods to obtain information about women associated with historic houses and other buildings.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

National Register Criteria

The Joseph and Mary Jane League House meets National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture as a precedent-setting and exemplary example of the Contemporary-style Ranch-type house in Georgia and as the work of an accomplished Georgia architect, Jean League Newton. The house meets National Register Criteria A and B in the area of women's history in Georgia for its direct associations with the professional activities of two women, Ellamae Ellis League and Jean League Newton (mother and daughter), who by force of example in Georgia helped open up career opportunities in the field of architecture for women in the middle of the 20th century, a field traditionally reserved for men. "Women in Architecture" has been identified as a major aspect of women's history in Georgia in the state historic preservation office's draft statewide historic context on women's history.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

Not applicable. Criteria Consideration "G" does not apply, even though the period of significance extends from 1950 to 1962, because the primary resource on the property—the house—was built in 1950. The period of significance was extended to include landscaping that was done in 1960 and a fourth bedroom that was added to the three-bedroom original rear wing of the house in 1962. The original architect of the house designed the 1960 landscape plan and the 1962 bedroom addition.

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Joseph and Mary Jane League House begins in 1950 with the construction of the main house and ends in 1962 when the house was expanded by adding a fourth bedroom to the original three-bedroom rear wing of the house; the addition was designed by the architect of the main house, Jean League Newton.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The main contributing building is the Joseph and Mary Jane League House constructed in 1950. A contributing auxiliary building is the 1958 workshop built in the backyard by the owner, Joseph League, according to plans drawn by the architect of the house, Jean League Newton. The landscaping forms a contributing setting for the historic house and was designed by the architect, Jean League Newton, in 1960; however, at the present time there is no historic landscape context for mid-20th-century landscapes within which to evaluate the significance of the landscape itself. The non-contributing structure is a prefabricated backyard shed added to the property after the period of significance.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Developmental history

NOTE: The following historical narrative was taken from a draft National Register of Historic Places Registration Form provided by the property owner's consultant, Ray and Associates, dated October 2003, on file at the Historic Preservation Division, and edited by the Historic Preservation Division, and edited by the Historic Preservation Division.

Joseph C. "Joe" League (b. 1921) was raised in Macon, Georgia, by his mother, prominent Georgia architect Ellamae Ellis League (1899-1991). His older sister and the future architect of his house, Jean League (b. 1919) (after marriage, Jean League Newton), was raised in the same house. Mary Jane Proebstle (b. 1923) was raised in Atlantic City, New Jersey, by her parents Marie Woelkenberg Proebstle and Conrad C. Proebstle. Joe League and Mary Proebstle met when Joe was in the Army Air Corps during World War II. Soon after meeting, they married in Waco, Texas, in 1943, while Joe was in flight training at Kelly Field. Joe then worked in the area of aeronautical research and development. After Joe was discharged from military service, he and Mary returned to Macon, Georgia, to live. Initially, Joe ran an aviation business; he later became an insurance agent. The Leagues had two children, Joseph Choate League, Jr. (b. 1944, architect) and Cheryl (Cherry) Jean League Dennis (b. 1945), when they decided to build a house in the Shirley Hills neighborhood of Macon, down the street from Joe's mother's house which she had designed and built for herself in 1940. In 1962, the Leagues would have their third child, Meredith Ann League Pretzie.

At the time the house was designed and built, Mary Jane and the two children were in New Jersey staying with her family. The architect of the house was Joe's sister, Jean League Newton, who worked in her mother's architectural office in Macon. She designed the house with Joe's input since Mary Jane was away. As the principal of the firm and a registered architect, Joe and Jean's mother, Ellamae Ellis League, signed the original plans. In the spirit of the ranch house, Jean designed a practical, economical, unpretentious, but up-to-date home for their new family, meeting Joe's and Mary's expectations.

The house was designed as a starter home for a young family with budget constraints. Little did any of the Leagues know the house would be theirs for over fifty years. A minor addition to the bedroom wing (1962) and interior alterations to the kitchen (1974) are typical of those made to an early ranch house designed to meet the changing needs of one family over time but atypical in that they were designed by the original architect of the house to retain the character and integrity of the house. Consistent with prevailing suburban lifestyles at the time, it was foreseen that the housewife would be the person occupying the house for most of the day, doing the "domestic engineering" of cooking and cleaning and tending to the children and their school and extracurricular activities (as a sidenote, revealing a generational difference, Mary Jane's mother-in-law, Ellamae Ellis League, owner of the architectural firm where the architect of the house, Jean League Newton, worked, thought it was remarkable that her daughter-in-law "scrubbed her own floors"). The design of the house was intended to support these domestic activities and responsibilities in the layout of the combination kitchen-utility area centrally located within the house, communicating with both the family living areas (dining and living "rooms") and the childrens' bedrooms, and in the open-space arrangement of the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

family's living areas.

When the League's built their house, there was no landscaping and no landscape plan. In fact, to make the yard more presentable when it was photographed for the 1953 article in *Progressive Architecture*, Joe League and the photographer raked the mostly dirt yard to make it look (in a black-and-white photograph) like a lawn, and they "transplanted" branches from the woods at the rear of the house to give the illusion of shrubbery. Getting the yard into shape for landscaping required moving lots of dirt (by hand, with a wheelbarrow) from the backyard to the front, and Mary Jane and the two children sprigged the whole front yard with Charleston grass to create a lawn. A tornado hit Macon in the mid-1950s and did some minor damage to the house and trees. Mary Jane believes that the type of hinged (awning) windows in the front of the house saved the house; when the tornado came through, the windows popped open and there was minimal damage to the house. After the tornado, the Leagues paved the driveway runners with concrete. Around 1958-1959, Joe League built the wood workshop in the back yard following plans drawn by his architect-sister, Jean League Newton. In 1960, Jean prepared a landscape plan for the property, and in the best suburban "do-it-yourself" manner Joe League and family implemented it. Much of the yard's landscape character today is due to this.

In 1962, with Joe and Mary Jane expecting a third child, Joe's architect-sister Jean League Newton designed an addition for their house to make room for the new baby, Meredith. The addition extended the rear three-bedroom wing with a new master bedroom suite to the north, behind the carport courtyard, following the lines of the original rear wing, and included minor alterations to an original bathroom, the hallway, and storage closets.

Sometime in the 1970s, the Leagues added a non-historic, pre-fabricated, outdoor storage shed at the rear of the property.

In the mid-1970s (the plan by Jean League Newton is dated 1974, the Leagues enlarged their kitchen by incorporating the outdoor room and drying area into the kitchen. The utility area, which is between the kitchen and the bedroom hall, is still used as the laundry and utility area. Their modern washing machine is located in the original space designed for the washer, and their a dryer is located in the utility area across from the washing machine. Also in the utility area is the closet that contains the hot water heater. The kitchen was updated again in the 1980s and now has black appliances, new cabinets, and a white-and-black, linoleum tile floor.

In 2003 a draft National Register nomination form for the house was prepared by a consultant, Ray & Associates, as part of the development of a statewide historic context on women's history in Georgia. In 2007 the draft nomination was supplemented with new contextual information about ranch houses in Georgia being compiled by the Historic Preservation Division.

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National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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League, Joseph, Sr. Telephone interview with Bamby Ray. February 12, 2002, Atlanta, Ga.

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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**
- Other, Specify Repository: Washington Street Library, Macon, Georgia**

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

Approximately one-half acre.

UTM References

Zone 17 Easting 253731 Northing 3640111

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Mary Jane and Joseph League House consists of the suburban lot at 1849 Waverland Drive, owned by Joseph and Mary Jane League, historically and currently associated with the League House, as indicated by a heavy black line drawn to scale on the attached tax map. The lot also is identified as "Lot 15 Shirley Hill Addition Division I." The front (west) boundary of the nominated property extends to the curb along the east side of Waverland Drive to include the entire front yard associated with the house.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of this nomination represents the current and historic legal boundaries associated with the Joseph and Mary Jane League House at 1849 Waverland Drive, Macon, Georgia, and includes the entire front yard landscaped following a 1960 plan.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

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() **property owner**

() **consultant**

() **regional development center preservation planner**

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() **property owner**

(X) **consultant:** Georgia Women's History Initiative

() **regional development center preservation planner**

() **other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Joseph and Mary Jane League

organization (if applicable) N/A

mailing address 1849 Waverland Drive

city or town Macon **state** Georgia **zip code** 31211

e-mail (optional)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Joseph and Mary Jane League House
City or Vicinity: Macon
County: Bibb
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: July 19, 2007

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 26

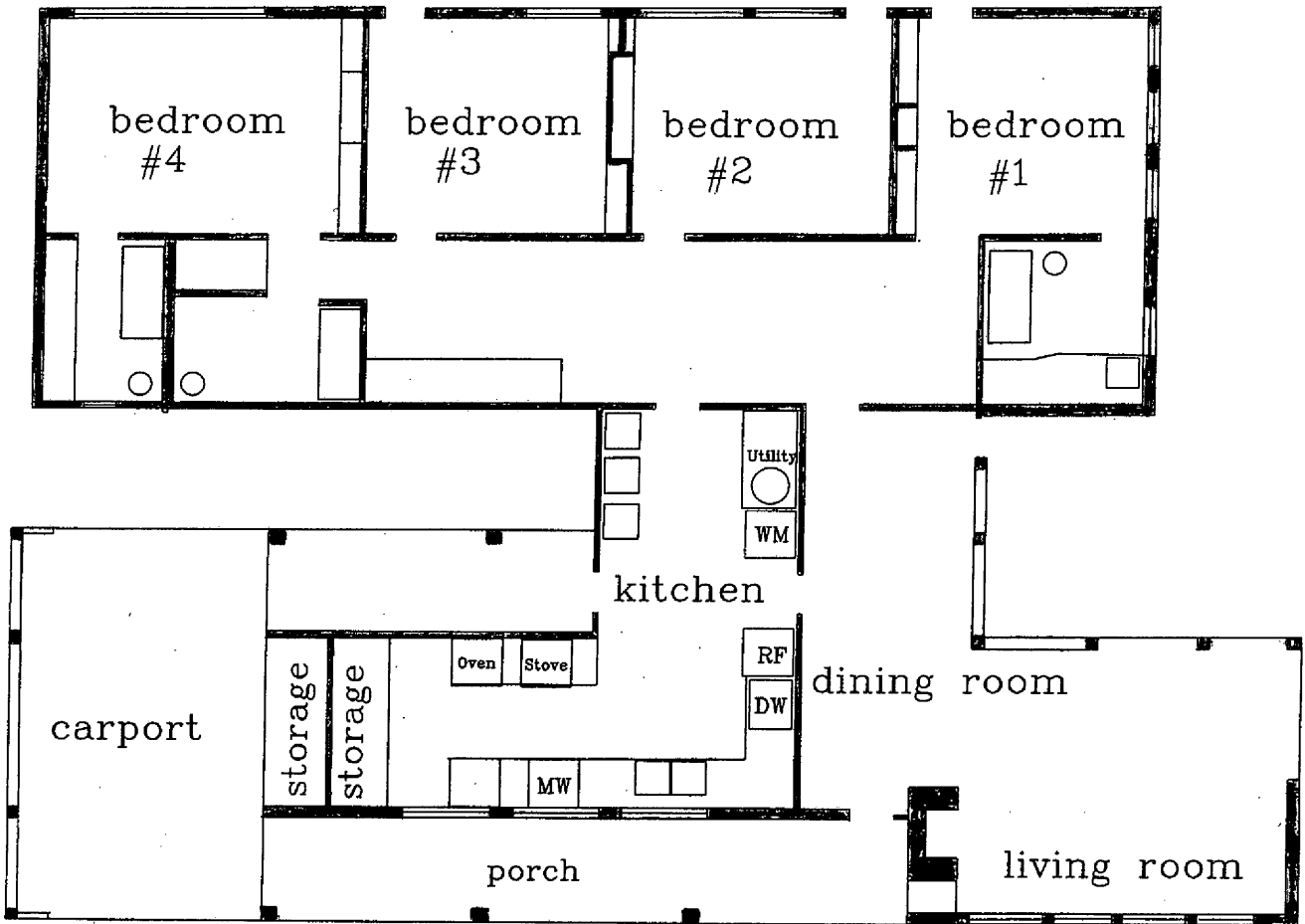
1. Front façade; photographer facing east-northeast.
2. Front façade; photographer facing east-southeast.
3. Rear façade; photographer facing west-southwest.
4. Rear wall (bedroom wing); photographer facing northwest.
5. South courtyard, from rear; photographer facing west.
6. South courtyard; photographer facing north-northwest.
7. South courtyard; photographer facing northeast.
8. South courtyard; photographer facing northeast.
9. South courtyard; photographer facing northeast.
10. South courtyard, detail of living-room window-wall; photographer facing southwest.
11. South courtyard, detail of living-room window-wall; photographer facing north-northwest.
12. North wall, rear bedroom wing; photographer facing east.
13. Front entrance showing front door and chimney stack; photographer facing southeast.
14. Front porch between carport and front door; photographer facing southeast.
15. Carport and front porch; photographer facing southeast.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

16. North courtyard and carport; photographer facing south.
17. Living room; photographer facing north-northwest.
18. Living room with courtyard window-wall; photographer facing southeast.
19. Front entry vestibule from dining area; photographer facing west-southwest.
20. Dining area (foreground), living room (background), and courtyard window-walls; photographer facing southwest.
21. Bedroom No. 1; photographer facing northeast.
22. Bedroom No. 1; photographer facing south-southeast.
23. Bedroom No. 2; photographer facing east.
24. Bedroom No. 4 (added in 1962); photographer facing northeast.
25. Kitchen; photographer facing west.
26. Dining area (right), living room (left), and south courtyard; photographer facing south-southeast.

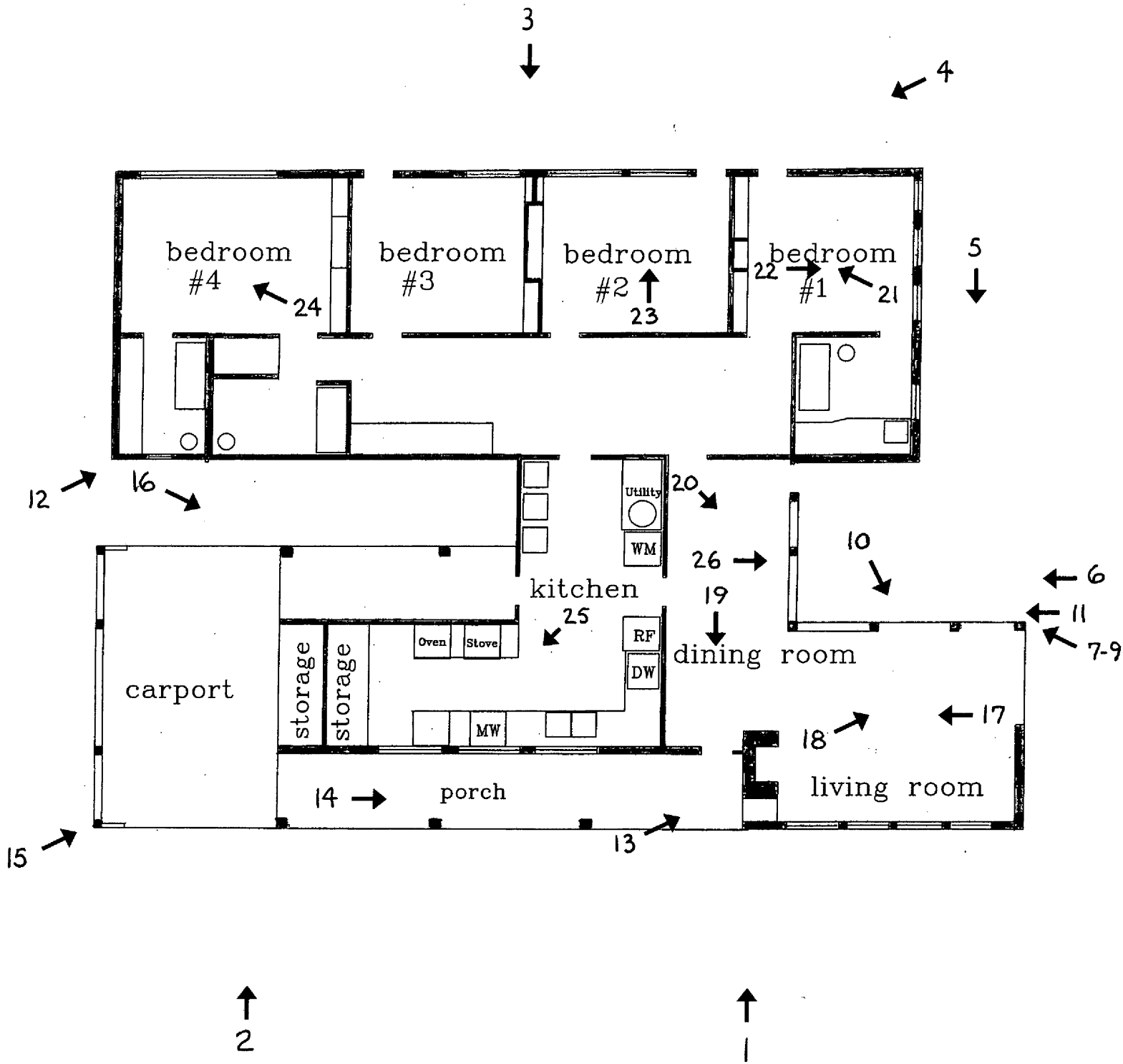
(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)



Joseph and Mary Jane League House
 Macon, Bibb County, Georgia

FLOOR PLAN

North: ←
 Scale: not to scale



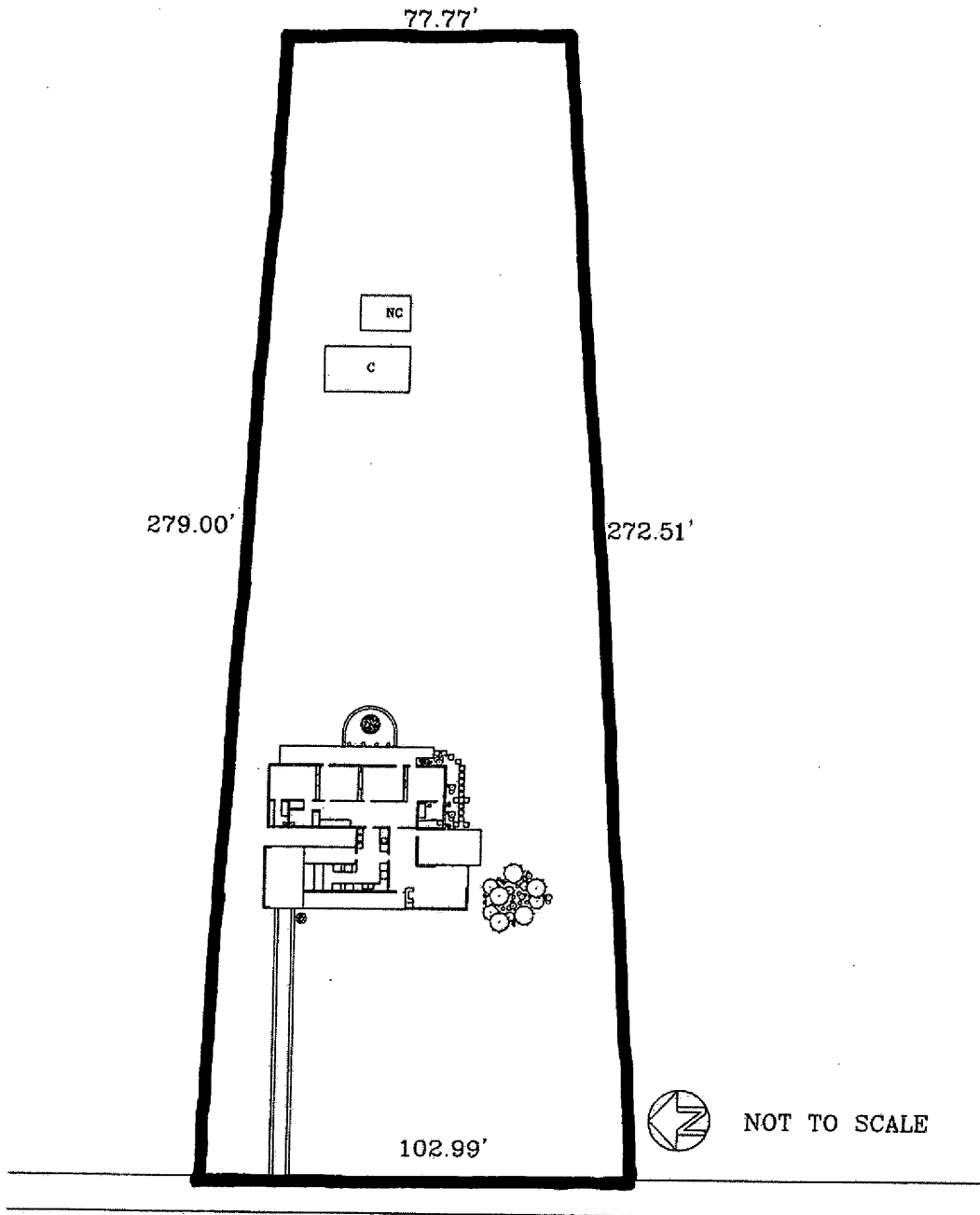
Joseph and Mary Jane League House
 Macon, Bibb County, Georgia

FLOOR PLAN

North: ←

Scale: not to scale

Photograph and direction of view: →



Joseph and Mary Jane League House
 Macon, Bibb County, Georgia

SITE PLAN – SKETCH MAP

North: ←
 Scale: 1" = 40' (approximately)
 Boundary:

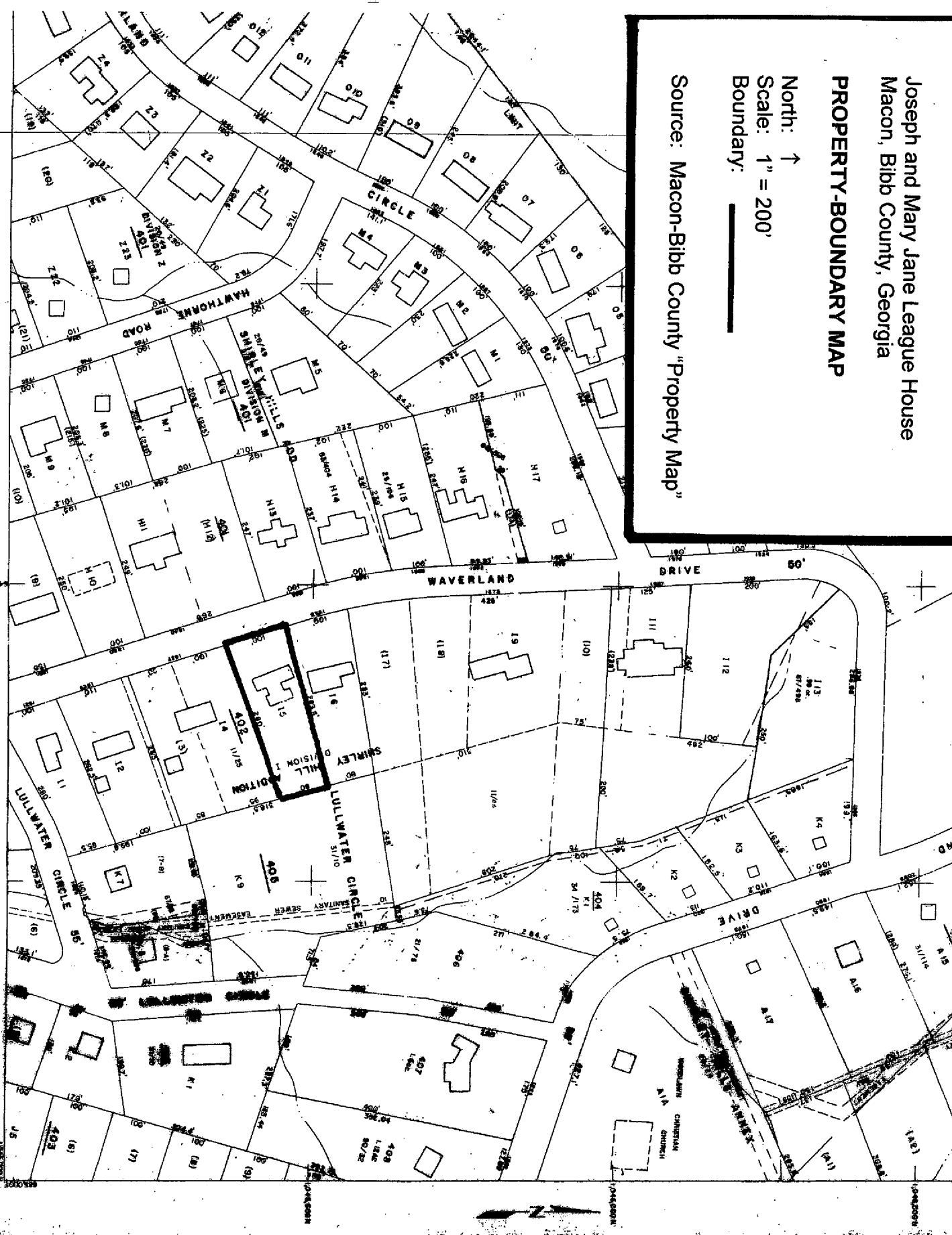
Source: Provided by Ray and Associates, Consultants

Joseph and Mary Jane League House
Macon, Bibb County, Georgia

PROPERTY-BOUNDARY MAP

North: ↑
Scale: 1" = 200'
Boundary: ———

Source: Macon-Bibb County "Property Map"



1 ASSOCIATES, INC., Washington, D. C.
It is certified that this map complies with National Standards of
Map Accuracy by aerial survey method.

SCALE IN FEET

PROPERTY MAP
MACON-BIBB COUNTY 1987-100'
95-4



















































