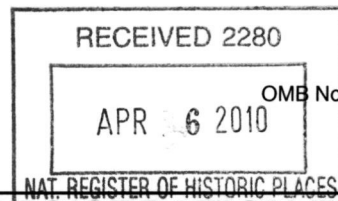


274



## 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** Eleventh District A & M School / South Georgia College Historic District  
**other names/site number** 11<sup>th</sup> District Agricultural and Mechanical School (1906-1927); South Georgia State Junior College (1927-1929); South Georgia State College (1929-1936)

### 2. Location

**street & number** Roughly bounded by College Park Drive, Brooks Road, and Tiger Road.  
**city, town** Douglas ( ) **vicinity of**  
**county** Coffee **code** GA 069  
**state** Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31533

( ) not for publication

### 3. Classification

#### Ownership of Property:

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

#### Category of Property:

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

#### Number of Resources within Property:

#### Contributing

#### Noncontributing

buildings	13	5
sites	0	0
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
total	14	5

**Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:** N/A

**Name of previous listing:** N/A

**Name of related multiple property listing:** N/A

#### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. ( ) See continuation sheet.

Richard Crass

Signature of certifying official

3-23-10

Date

Dr. David Crass  
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

Edson H. Beall 5-21-10

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

Beall

Keeper of the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

EDUCATION: school

EDUCATION: college

### Current Functions:

EDUCATION: college

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch

### Materials:

**foundation** CONCRETE  
BRICK

**walls** BRICK  
STUCCO  
WOOD: Weatherboard, Log

**roof** OTHER: Modified Bitumen, Built-up Tar  
ASPHALT  
METAL

**other** N/A

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

#### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Eleventh District A & M (Agricultural and Mechanical) School/South Georgia College Historic District is located within the city limits of Douglas, Georgia, southwest of downtown. The district is the central core of a larger 190-acre campus, and includes a designed landscape characteristic of other historic A & M schools in Georgia. The landscape features a 1907 semicircular drive with a large lawn surrounded by symmetrically arranged buildings, plus a second open area associated with a 1920s loop road. This system of roads and walkways is considered a contributing structure. There

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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are 13 contributing buildings dating from 1907 to 1959. All are one to two stories in height, and six of the buildings are classically inspired.

Contributing buildings include **Peterson Hall** (formerly the Academic Building, 1907), a prominent building located at the apex of the semicircle, and the flanking **Davis Hall** and **Powell Hall** (originally the Girls' Dormitory and Boys' Dormitory, both 1907), located at 45-degree angles from Peterson Hall. Noted Atlanta architect Haralson Bleckley designed all three original buildings. The College Dining Hall (now the **IT-Nursing Building**) was constructed next in 1927 with similar brick materials and design elements. What is now the **Golf Shack** was built c.1927 as a tobacco barn with saddle-notched round log walls. It was moved from another location on campus to its present location in the 1980s. **Proctor Hall** was moved to the campus in 1931, and again moved a short distance in 1956. It was built c.1908 as part of Georgia Normal School in downtown Douglas. Its gray brick veneer dates from the 1950s. Clower Gymnasium (now **Clower Center**) was built in 1936 with Public Works Administration (PWA) assistance. It has a stripped classical design, but was also the first building on campus to display elements of the Modern Movement in architecture. Another PWA-funded building was the 1939 **Thrash Hall**, a library and office building whose design returned to the traditional classicism of the earlier campus buildings. It was sited on the north side of campus on axis with and facing Peterson Hall.

New housing and academic buildings constructed to meet increasing enrollment required the campus to extend beyond the original semicircle (Quincey Circle) and perimeter road (Child's Circle) after World War II. The **Alumni House** (President's House, 1953) is a hip-roofed ranch house located on a diagonal to the central campus green space. **Cooper Hall** (1952), **Tanner Hall** (1956), and **Stubbs Hall** (1959) all reflect a more modern institutional form in their architecture. Abreu & Robeson Associates of Atlanta designed the last two. A one-story brick **Physical Plant** was also constructed in 1959. The exteriors of the above buildings have all remained largely intact, while each has had various (mostly interior) modifications to keep them functional. There are five noncontributing buildings within the district boundaries, all built after the period of significance.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

**Note:** *The following is adapted and modified from a description written by Glen Bennett as part of the "South Georgia College Campus Historic District," a draft National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, dated January 5, 2009, on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.*

The core of campus, including the 1907 semicircular drive (Quincey Circle) and associated green space and walkways, as well as the later developed open area within the 1920s loop road (Child's Circle), are significant parts of the campus landscape. Quincey Circle (photographs 11 and 26) passes in front of the three primary buildings and creates the large front lawn (photograph 19 and figure1). A small fountain was constructed in 1927 in the center of the green space, with radiating walks leading to each of the three buildings (photographs 15, 16, 17, 18, and 33). The fountain was later dedicated as a memorial to Georgia's "Educational Governor" and the official founder of the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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school, Joseph Meriwether Terrell. The semicircular area formed by Quincey Circle is a common feature among the campus plan arrangement of many of the original congressional district schools.

The expansion of academic programs and resulting building campaign of the 1920s and 1930s shifted some of the focus south to the area behind the three original buildings. Extension of the perimeter road (Child's Circle), the creation of a network of walkways, placement of new focal points such as the fish pool, and the symmetrical arrangement of the buildings resulted in the creation of an area similar to a campus "quad" (photograph 6 and figure 2). To a lesser extent, the campus also expanded across from College Park Drive on the north end (photograph 13). The 13 contributing buildings will be described in order of construction, and then the five noncontributing buildings will be described. Current names are listed first, with historic names (if different) and dates of construction in parenthesis.

Peterson Hall (Academic Building, 1907)

Peterson Hall (photographs 14, 15, 21, and 32) was designed by architect Haralson Bleckley based on sketches by Professor J.S. Stewart. It was constructed in 1907 by builder Louis Wafford. Designed in the Neoclassical Revival style, this 34,644-square-foot building was constructed at a cost of \$52,000 and originally housed the library, classrooms, laboratories, and offices for the school. The two-story symmetrical building has a rectangular plan with a flat roof. It has buff yellow brick exterior walls laid in a running bond. The building's 13-bay façade has central double entry doors under a large transom with six pairs of windows on each side. The three central bays are covered by a two-story portico with a stepped parapet and supported by four round cast-stone columns. Exterior doors include the main entrance with double wood-panel-and-metal glazed doors with multi-light transom. Side and rear entries are flush metal doors. Windows are paired vinyl with 6/6 lights on front elevation and 9/9 on rear elevation, with flat heads set in segmental arched openings.

Peterson Hall retains its integrity despite a number of modifications. Changes affecting the primary façade include the replacement of historic windows, cornice work and columns. (The columns and cornice features were replaced as a result of the de-lamination of the original marble, which presented a safety hazard). Although these modifications are significant and did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the design of these features was generally replicated, preserving the building's architectural appearance. Additions to the rear of the building occurred in the 1930s, 1950s and 1980s. Using funds from New Deal programs, an addition of an 800-seat auditorium was made to the rear of Peterson Hall in 1936. The building was renovated in 1956 with a one-story addition wrapped around the base of the auditorium to accommodate a student center, small auditorium, music studio, and practice rooms. Little historic fabric remains intact on the interior of Peterson Hall, as the building has been renovated a number of times to accommodate the changing needs of the institution.

Davis Hall (Girls' Dormitory, 1907)

Located on the west side of Peterson Hall along Quincey Circle, Davis Hall (photographs 17 and 20) was constructed in 1907 as a dormitory for women. This classically inspired building was designed by

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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Haralson Bleckley as one of the three original buildings for the school. The 12,872-square-foot building initially provided rooms for women, each designed with a bathtub, shower, and two closets. The building was later named for Charles Wesley Davis, the school's first principal from 1908 to 1914.

This two-story symmetrical building was designed in a T-shaped plan with a flat roof. It has buff yellow brick exterior walls laid in running bond. The building has a 13-bay façade with the five center bays and double entry doors contained under a one-story flat-roof portico with wood cornice and four cast-stone columns. The main entryway is a modern metal double door with a panel in the lower half and a window above with nine divided panes. Windows are aluminum sashes with 9/9 lights, which replaced the original 6/6 double-hung wood windows. Similar to Peterson Hall, the exterior features of Davis Hall, including the windows, cornice elements and columns have been replaced with modern materials. Despite this, the exterior of the building retains its historic character. The interior of Davis Hall has been renovated numerous times and no longer contains its original finishes or features.

Powell Hall (Boys' Dormitory, 1907)

Powell Hall, located east of Peterson Hall on Quincey Circle, was constructed in 1907 as the boys' dormitory (photographs 18 and 23). This classically inspired building was also designed by Haralson Bleckley as one of the three original buildings for the school. The 11,624-square-foot building originally contained 42 dormitory rooms designed to house two occupants with each room containing one closet and shared bathroom with toilets and showers. The building was later named for Josiah W. Powell, the school's second principal from 1914 to 1917.

Almost identical to Davis Hall, this two-story symmetrical building was designed in a T-shaped plan with a flat roof and yellow brick foundation and exterior walls laid in a running bond. The building has a 13-bay façade with the five center bays and double entry doors contained under a one-story portico supported by four cast-stone columns. Exterior doors include the main entrance with double wood doors and multi-light transom. Side and rear entries are flush metal doors with three-pane glazed upper sections. Windows are paired vinyl windows with 6/6 lights on the front elevation and 9/9 on the rear, with flat heads set in segmental-arched openings. Powell Hall has been affected by the same renovations as Peterson and Davis halls. The exterior of the building retains its original character and integrity while the interior is a product of numerous renovation efforts.

Industrial Technology – Nursing Building (Dining Hall, 1927)

Constructed in 1927 as the college Dining Hall, the IT-Nursing Building (photographs 5 and 6) is located immediately behind and on axis with Peterson Hall. Designed to accommodate 500 students, the Dining Hall was the signature project that marked the transition of the institution to a state-supported junior college in 1927. This 8,121-square-foot one-story Colonial Revival-style building has a rectangular-shaped plan with a flat roof and original wood cornice with heavy wide-spaced mutules. The light-colored buff-brick exterior walls are laid in running bond and supported by a masonry foundation. The building has a five-bay façade with the three center bays containing a modern fully glazed single door with sidelights and transom under a one-story portico supported by



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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four Doric columns. The building also has two one-story side-entry porches similar in design to the front porch. Side-entry doors are flush metal and wood-paneled doors with transoms. Windows are modern replacements with 6/6 and 9/9 vinyl sash set in segmental-arched openings with flat heads.

Although the architect is not known, the building's design incorporates many of the same elements used in the original three buildings, including the use of buff or yellow brick, a columned portico at the main entrance, segmental-arched windows, a cornice with large widely space mutules, and porches adorned with balustrades. The IT-Nursing Building retains its exterior integrity, though modifications impacting the building exterior include window replacement and removal of the decorative balustrades above the porches. The interior of the building has been renovated several times resulting in the loss of its historic interior features or evidence of its original function as a dining hall.

Golf Shack (Log Tobacco Barn, c.1927)

The Golf Shack (photograph 2), originally constructed c.1927 as a tobacco barn, is located on the southeast side of Tiger Road adjacent to the tennis courts. This former agricultural building is a rectangular single-crib barn with a front-gable standing-seam metal roof. It retains the typical tall form of tobacco barns from this region. The log-constructed building features saddle-notched round log walls and concrete chinking with wood weatherboard in the gable end walls. A shed-roof porch wraps around all four sides of the building and is supported by unfinished log posts. A one-room concrete block addition was made at the rear of the building c.1965.

Originally a tobacco barn associated with the school's farm operations and demonstrative agricultural instruction, the building now functions as the office and pro shop for the community golf course. Moved to its present location in the 1980s, the log tobacco barn has been altered by the construction of the small one-story concrete block addition and the wraparound porch that may or may not have been part of the original architectural configuration. The one-story "skirt" does not appear to date to the original construction but may replace a similar feature that was common on tobacco barns. The chinking has also been replaced. Modern doors and windows have been installed. Despite these changes, the barn retains its integrity and is easily identifiable as a tobacco barn. It is the only remaining campus building that directly reflects the agricultural heritage of the school.

Proctor Hall (moved to campus in 1931)

Proctor Hall (photograph 4) was constructed c.1908 as part of a larger dormitory on the campus of the Georgia Normal School in downtown Douglas. Proctor, along with the no-longer-extant Fraser Hall and (old) Tanner Hall, was created when the former dormitory was cut into thirds. The three buildings were moved to the South Georgia College campus in 1931 and reopened in 1932. The 5,754-square-foot balloon-framed Proctor Hall received a brick veneer several years later. The building has a seven-bay façade with the three central bays covered with a one-story hipped roof porch supported by four fluted columns. The primary entryway is two single metal doors with windows, set adjacent to one another in the center of the porch. Smaller porches on each end of the building have hip roofs supported by two fluted columns. Windows are single 6/6 double-hung wood windows with true divided lights, flat heads, and brick sills that appear to be historic.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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Proctor and Fraser halls were used as dormitories to accommodate 50 students. Originally located south of Davis and Powell halls and oriented to face one another across a quadrangle, Proctor and Fraser halls were again moved a short distance and reoriented 90 degrees to face north in 1956. Proctor Hall was renovated to accommodate new use as the college infirmary and faculty apartments at that time. Originally clad with wood weatherboard, Proctor Hall was covered with a gray brick veneer in the 1950s. Through-wall heating units have been installed in the building penetrating the masonry below each window. The existing porches date from the 1980s and are constructed of modern materials and without the original balustrades. While some historic finishes (such as wood wainscoting and wood doors) remain, a majority of the interior features are the product of renovations that occurred in the 1950s and later.

Clower Center (Clower Gymnasium, 1936)

The 9,587-square-foot Clower Center (photograph 1) was constructed in 1939 as the Clower Gymnasium to accommodate two full-size basketball courts across its width or a single larger court lengthwise. Dressing rooms, offices, and a lecture room were located in a one-story extension attached to the rear of the building. The gymnasium was located south of the Dining Hall and on axis with both the Dining and Peterson halls. This siting enhanced the symmetrical arrangement of the campus that began with the original three structures, and connected the main campus with the outlying farm complex to the south.

This rectangular symmetrical building is the height of a two-story building to accommodate a large open space on the inside. It has a flat roof and red brick load-bearing exterior walls faced with a veneer of buff brick laid in running bond. The building has a five-bay façade with progressively stepped sections. The primary entry consists of metal double doors and transom set in the central projecting pavilion and covered by a one-story portico with round Doric columns supporting the entablature and flat roof. There are two types of windows in the building. One type is double 6/6 steel windows with flat heads, brick jack arches, and stone sills. The second type of window is multi-pane, fixed, steel windows with flat heads, stone sills, and set within segmental brick arches.

The building has little ornamentation relative to the earlier classically designed buildings on campus, except for a brick cornice at the base of the parapet wall. While Clower Gymnasium continued the tradition of using light-colored brick as its primary exterior material, this building was the first on campus to display the architectural characteristics of the Modern Movement evident in the stripped, unadorned character of the building's exterior. The Clower Center retains its architectural integrity. The former gymnasium was rehabilitated in 2007 to adaptively use it as a new Student Center associated with the new Tiger Center housing constructed nearby. The open space of the interior and many original finishes and features remain intact. The original ceiling has been removed to expose the roof trusses and framework, and two small offices and a snack bar have been created with removable partition walls. In 2009 the building received an award for "Excellence in Rehabilitation" from the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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Thrash Hall (1939)

Located on the north side of campus across College Park Drive and on axis with Peterson Hall, Thrash Hall (photographs 12, 13, 16, 22, and 34) was constructed in 1939 with Public Works Administration (PWA) funding as the college's new library. This 8,562-square-foot building was constructed to serve multiple functions in addition to housing the college's book collections. The first floor housed the office of the president, post office, registrar's office, faculty room, and restrooms. The second floor contained the reading room, which was large enough to accommodate 150 people, as well as the librarian's office, and a room dedicated to the college's rare book collection.

This two-story Colonial Revival-style building has a Latin cross shape with a central hall floor plan. The building has a cross-gable roof with exterior-end brick chimneys at each side gable end. The brick exterior walls, laid in American bond, are supported by a brick foundation. The building has a five-bay façade with the three center bays and a modern metal entry door covered by a two-story gabled portico supported by four Tuscan columns. The building also has a cupola located at the center of the roof and features a clock on the south-facing elevation. The rear, or north elevation, features four pilasters and a recessed entry with a modern metal door with transom and sidelights. Windows are 8/8, 9/9 and 12/12 sashes and are flanked by pilasters and topped by flat entablatures held by brackets.

The design of Thrash Hall departed from the stripped, unadorned modernist character of the Clower Gymnasium and returned to the classical tradition of the earlier campus buildings. Interior finishes were top quality materials. In the president's office, the walls were paneled with Philippine ribbon mahogany, the floor was composition tile over concrete, and the ceilings were multi-colored Celotex tiles. Mahogany was also used for wainscoting in the faculty room. In the public areas, black marble baseboards with white marble wainscot were used and the plaster walls were painted muted tones of pink and crème. Currently used for administrative purposes, Thrash Hall retains its integrity. The classically inspired design of the building's exterior has been maintained much as it originally appeared when constructed. The building's function and interior arrangement have been modified to meet current needs. The existing finishes and features of the interior are largely the product of the most recent renovation efforts that occurred in 1995.

Cooper Hall (1952)

Cooper Hall (photographs 7 and 8) was constructed by the University System Housing Authority in 1952 as a womens' dormitory and named after Van Buren Cooper, who taught mathematics at the College from 1942 to 1954. This 24,882-square-foot building, the first major building on campus to be sited outside the traditional campus core, is located on the west side of Child's Circle on an east-west axis with the IT-Nursing Building. Designed to accommodate 104 female students, the latest fire-resistant construction techniques and materials were incorporated into Cooper Hall. Designed by the architecture firm of Kuhlke & Wade of Augusta, Georgia, this International Style building was designed in a modified L-shaped plan with a flat, built-up roof. The exterior walls are red brick painted light or buff color, laid in a running bond atop a concrete foundation. The building has a one-story, three-quarter wraparound concrete porch with a flat roof supported by decorative metal posts at the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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main entry. Additional entry stoops with flat roofs are located on the north, south and west elevations. The primary entry is fully glazed modern double doors with sidelights and transom. Side entrance doors are fireproof metal with lower panels and upper glazing. Windows are aluminum, multi-pane units with single tip-out sections at the lower panes.

While initial design drawings of the building illustrate a two-story, gable-roofed structure reminiscent of traditional collegiate style housing from the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the gable roof was eliminated from the final design for unknown reasons, resulting in a design that embraced characteristics of the Modern Movement emerging at the time. When constructed, the low horizontal massing of the building, asymmetry, and regular fenestration were in stark contrast to existing campus buildings. This new design precedent would be adopted for other major projects constructed over the next 12 years. Cooper Hall has experienced very little modification to its exterior or interior fabric. The exterior has been altered by the addition of through-wall heating units installed under most of its windows, however it remains largely intact. The floor plan, finishes, and character-defining features of the interior public spaces and dormitory rooms remain intact. This building has been abandoned for approximately 20 years and is experiencing moderate to severe deterioration and suffers from under-utilization.

Alumni House (President's House, 1953)

Constructed in 1953 for the college president, the Alumni House (photograph 10) is located west of Thrash Hall on the north side of College Park Drive. The 3,594-square-foot residence is oriented on a diagonal to directly face the campus' central green space. The design of the one-story building adopted the latest ranch house characteristics popular at the time of its construction. It has a hipped roof of gray asphalt shingles with a simple wood cornice, as well as exterior and interior brick chimneys. The exterior walls are white brick set in running bond supported by a concrete foundation. The building has a front one-story single-bay gable porch supported by four wood columns covering the single six-panel wood front door. The building also has two one-story side-entry porches similar in design to the front porch. Side-entry doors are flush metal-and-wood paneled doors with transoms. Windows are aluminum sash with a 12/12 light arrangement and flat heads and inoperable fixed shutters. The building has been modified by the addition of a concrete handicap ramp on the façade. Despite this addition, the former president's house retains its integrity as a ranch house with some Colonial Revival-style elements.

Tanner Hall (1956)

Tanner Hall (photographs 25, 28, and 31) was constructed in 1956 as a men's dormitory, replacing an earlier building of the same name and use. This 24,928-square-foot building is located on the east side of campus northeast of Powell Hall. Similar in design to Cooper Hall, Tanner Hall was designed by Abreu & Robeson Associates of Atlanta in an L-shaped plan with a flat roof. The exterior walls are painted brick in a running bond atop a concrete foundation. The building has a one-story, partial-front, concrete porch with a flat roof supported by simple steel posts. The primary entry is fully glazed modern double doors. Side entrance doors are metal doors with lower panel and six-pane glazed upper sections. Windows are paired 1/1 aluminum windows with flat heads and concrete sills. Now



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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serving as the physical plant offices, Tanner Hall has retained its architectural integrity. The exterior of the building remains intact with the exception of the installation of through-wall heating units below most of its windows. The interior arrangement of a double-loaded central corridor has been retained. The lower floor has been converted to office space while the upper floor remains reserved for residential occupation. Few of the original interior finishes remain intact.

Stubbs Hall (Stubbs Science Building, 1959)

Constructed in 1959, the Stubbs Science Building (photograph 9) continued the use of the modern aesthetic in its design characteristics. Located to the north of Cooper Hall on the west side of campus, this building also continued the practice of extending the boundaries of the campus beyond the historic perimeter road. This 22,243-square-foot building was designed by Abreu & Robeson Associates of Atlanta in a U-shaped plan with a flat roof. The exterior walls are yellow brick in a running bond with a soldier course above the windows. The building has a two-story, partial-front concrete porch with a flat roof supported by four concrete columns. Side entry porches are inset within the main building on the north, south and east elevations. Entry doors are modern with wire glass, and windows are 1/1 flat head aluminum windows with fixed upper units and lower tip-out units. Stubbs Hall retains its architectural integrity. The large 1980s addition to the building does not detract significantly from its character or its appearance as viewed from the central open green space. The public spaces on the interior retain their significant features and finishes conveying a mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century aesthetic.

Physical Plant (1959)

The Physical Plant (photograph 30) is a utilitarian one-story rectangular building constructed in 1959. The exterior is painted brick and the roof is flat. Its features include industrial metal windows, metal doors, and large metal garage-type doors. Its location on the east side of Brooks Road is separated from most of the academic buildings on campus. The building's exterior integrity is good.

Noncontributing Buildings

There are five noncontributing buildings within the boundaries of the district. These are Richey Hall (1964), Collins Hall (early 1970s), Shannon Hall (early 1970s), Nursing Building (early 1970s), and Tiger Village (2007). These buildings were not present on campus during the period of significance and are therefore considered to be noncontributing. The Collins and Nursing buildings were the only two buildings to be sited within the oldest part of the historic campus core. They were located in the only remaining buildable space, south of Powell and Davis halls respectively. Although the design of these buildings is contemporary, their massing, sensitivity of design, and use of compatible materials allows them to blend well within their historic setting.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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

☐ nationally      ☒ statewide      ☐ locally

**Applicable National Register Criteria:**

☒ A      ☐ B      ☒ C      ☐ D

**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):** (X) N/A

☐ A      ☐ B      ☐ C      ☐ D      ☐ E      ☐ F      ☐ G

**Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):**

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

**Period of Significance:**

1906-1960

**Significant Dates:**

1906 – Eleventh District A & M School is founded.  
1908 – Classes begin at Eleventh District A & M School.  
1927 – School becomes South Georgia State Junior College.  
1929 – College becomes South Georgia State College.  
1932 – College is integrated into the University System of Georgia.  
1936 – College becomes South Georgia College.

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

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

Bleckley, Haralson (architect)  
Abreu & Robeson Associates (architects)  
Kuhlke & Wade (architects)  
Wofford, Louis (builder)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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

**SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY**

The Eleventh District A & M School / South Georgia College Historic District is an excellent representation of one of the early A & M school campuses in Georgia. The district is significant in architecture because it retains a number of good examples of campus buildings that reflect the traditions of institutional architecture as it evolved from classicism to Modernism, including the works of Haralson Bleckley and the firm of Abreu & Robeson. These architects also designed buildings for other Georgia campuses. The campus is significant in education because it began as one of the 11 (later 12) state-supported regional high schools created by the Georgia General Assembly through the Perry Act of 1906. The act provided for each congressional district to have an A & M (Agricultural and Mechanical) school for rural secondary education. The initial curriculum focused on practical demonstrative course work (primarily farming for boys and home economics for girls). Localities had to furnish at least 200 acres of land along with buildings, livestock, and farm implements. The Eleventh District A & M School evolved into a junior college, among the first state-supported junior colleges in Georgia. It was known as South Georgia State Junior College (1927-1929), South Georgia State College (1929-1936), and finally South Georgia College (1936-present).

**DETAILED SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT**

The district is significant in architecture because it retains an intact central core of historic campus buildings that were constructed as the school progressed from an agricultural and mechanical high school to a two-year state college. It includes good examples of buildings dating from 1907 to 1959 in a semi-circular arrangement along a front lawn. This arrangement is typical of several Georgia A & M schools designed by Haralson Bleckley of Atlanta. Six of the 13 contributing buildings reflect the use of the Neoclassical Revival and Colonial Revival styles of architecture often employed on campuses of the era. In addition, four of the contributing buildings represent the International Style of architecture that marked the transitional period where the design of campus buildings began to take on an institutional modern aesthetic.

The layout of the grounds and buildings at South Georgia College are known to be similar to several other campuses that originated as A & M schools, including Georgia Southern University, the State University of West Georgia, Valdosta State University, Abraham Baldwin College, and Georgia Southwestern College. In 1906 Haralson Bleckley provided the designs for buildings at nine of the original 11 A & M schools in Georgia. Typically, these A & M schools originated with three campus buildings arranged to front a formal crescent/semicircular or triangular-shaped front lawn and curved entry drive. The layout at South Georgia College retains the original intent of its design with a classical building positioned on axis with an entry drive that intersects a perimeter campus road that is flanked on either side by other classically inspired buildings.

Haralson Bleckley (1870 – 1933) was born in Atlanta, Georgia, and educated in New York with course work at Columbia University. Bleckley began his architectural career as a draftsman in 1888 in the office of Edmund G. Lind in Atlanta. After working with Lind for about two years, Bleckley left

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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for further study and work in New York and then Paris. After Paris, Bleckley worked again in New York. Then, in 1895, he returned to Atlanta and opened his own office. From 1897 to 1902, he was in partnership with Harry N. Tyler as Bleckley and Tyler. After Bleckley's partnership with Tyler dissolved, Bleckley worked independently for the rest of his career except for a brief partnership from 1911 to 1913 with C. Roy McDonald. Haralson Bleckley was a member of the Atlanta Chapter of the AIA, the Architectural League of New York, and the Architectural Arts League of Atlanta.

In addition to the A & M schools, Haralson Bleckley is known for designing many buildings associated with Georgia's educational systems. Bleckley designed the Peabody Library (1904), later the Georgia Museum of Art at the University of Georgia in Athens. In Atlanta, he designed high schools and elementary schools, starting in 1905 with the Eighth Ward School. Eventually, Bleckley published several of his designs in *The American Architect*, a national professional periodical. Bleckley also designed churches, clubs, apartment buildings, private homes, and office buildings. In Atlanta, he designed the Ponce de Leon Baptist Church (1905), the original Brookhaven Country Club (1911), the Dakota Hotel (1910), and the Atlanta Theater (1911). In Athens, Bleckley designed the Southern Mutual Insurance Building (1908). Haralson Bleckley is best known for the Bleckley Plaza Plan, a proposal for redeveloping downtown Atlanta in the City Beautiful tradition. Although the plan was proposed to the public in 1909, it was never realized.

The other known architectural firm that designed buildings for South Georgia College was Abreu & Robeson. Francis L. Abreu (1896 – 1969) was born in Cuba, educated at Cornell University in New York, and moved to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, during the city's real estate boom in the 1920s. There he designed numerous houses in the Mediterranean Revival style. He also designed parts of the famous Cloister Hotel (1928) on Sea Island, Georgia, as well as several homes on the island. While living on Sea Island, Abreu met James Robeson and made him a partner in the new firm of Abreu & Robeson, which had offices in Brunswick (Georgia) and Atlanta. In the 1930s and 1940s, Abreu & Robeson adopted the International Style of architecture as they worked on the design of banks, hospitals and government buildings. Commissions in Atlanta included the Trust Company Bank (1949) and the St. Josephs' Infirmary (1953). The firm became best known for their commercial and public buildings. At South Georgia College, they designed Tanner Hall (1956) and Stubbs Hall (1959).

The district is also significant in education because it represents the evolving needs of the system of higher education in Georgia. The Eleventh District A & M School began as a state-supported regional high school, part of the agricultural and mechanical system of schools, which was created by the Georgia General Assembly in 1906. The Perry Bill established a high school in each of 11 (later 12) congressional districts. At the time of their creation, the A & M Schools were considered to be postsecondary schools, but they offered basic high school classes with an emphasis on agriculture and domestic sciences. The city of Douglas provided 300 acres and financial incentives before the Eleventh District A & M School opened for classes in 1908.

As a result of an increasing demand for higher education, the General Assembly passed the Thrash Bill in 1927 to begin a system of junior colleges. Several of the 12 A & M schools were converted to junior colleges by the late 1920s and 1930s. When the Eleventh District A & M School became

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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South Georgia State Junior College in 1927, it was among the first state-supported junior colleges in Georgia. The college continued to serve the area by providing a mix of high school and college level courses. The school's name was changed to South Georgia State College in 1929, and South Georgia College in 1936. In 1932 the state institutions of Georgia were integrated into one system under the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. Enrollment in South Georgia College has continued to increase over the years. Enrollment numbered 315 by 1937, 631 in 1950, 1,262 in the late 1960s, and nearly 1,864 in the fall of 2008. It remains a two-year college under the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia.

**National Register Criteria**

This district meets National Register Criterion A in the area of education, because as a regional high school that became a college, the district represents the evolving needs and patterns of Georgia's expanding educational system. The elliptical front lawn, designed landscape, walks, drives, and significant buildings in the district show the evolution of South Georgia College from its inception as an agricultural high school to the state college that it is today.

The district meets National Register Criterion C for its architecture, because a number of the buildings are good examples of Classical Revival or Colonial Revival styles representing a typical campus design during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. There are also several good examples of the mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century Modern Movement. These buildings are relatively intact, and retain many of their original details and character-defining features.

**Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

N/A

**Period of significance (justification)**

The period of significance extends from the date of the founding of the school in 1906 to the end of the historic period in 1960. The district was in continuous use as a school or college during the period of significance.

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

The contributing properties in the district (13 buildings and one structure) date from the district's period of significance and retain their historic integrity. The noncontributing properties (five buildings) were all built outside the period of significance. Contributing and noncontributing resources are listed as follows:

- One contributing structure - system of roads and walkways on the historic landscape of College Park Drive, Quincey Circle, and Childs Circle.
- 13 contributing buildings and dates of construction: Peterson Hall (formerly the Academic



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Building, 1907); Davis Hall and Powell Hall (originally the Girl's Dormitory and Boy's Dormitory, both 1907); the IT-Nursing Building (originally College Dining Hall, 1927); Golf Shack (former log barn, c.1927); Proctor Hall (c.1908, moved to the campus in 1931); Clower Center (Clower Gymnasium, 1936); Thrash Hall (1939); Alumni House (President's House, 1953); Cooper Hall (1952); Tanner Hall (1956); Stubbs Hall (1959); and the Physical Plant (1959).

- Five noncontributing buildings and dates of construction: Richey Hall (1964); Collins Hall (1970s); Shannon Hall (1970s); Nursing Building (1970s); and Tiger Village (2007).

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

**Note:** *The following history was written by Glen Bennett as part of the "South Georgia College Campus Historic District," a draft National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, dated January 5, 2009, on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. Historic Preservation Division staff edited the text only minimally.*

Pre-Institution History – Coffee County and the City of Douglas

Coffee County was assembled from portions of Clinch, Irwin, Telfair, and Ware counties in 1854. The county was named in honor of General John Coffee (1782-1836) of Virginia. Coffee distinguished himself as a member of the Georgia militia, receiving accolades for his service in the War of 1812 and for victories during the Indian Wars of the region. He later served in the Georgia State House from 1819 to 1827 and U.S. Congress from 1833 to 1836.<sup>1</sup> Located in the lower coastal plain, or wiregrass region of the state, the county was inhabited by the Creek Indians prior to the arrival of white settlers in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The desire by immigrant populations to expand ever deeper into new territory and exploit the area's resources eventually resulted in conflict between the two groups. Although challenged by the Creek, various treaties between the Indians and the U.S. government were ratified. These agreements ultimately led to the forced removal of the native populations. The Indian removal and the development of roads resulted in increased immigration into the area after 1836.

Four years after the establishment of the county, Douglas was named the county seat. Development of the town was made possible when area settler, James Pearson, donated 50 acres of land near the geographic center of the county. The town was named in honor of Stephen Douglas of Illinois, a presidential candidate, popular at the time for running against Abraham Lincoln.<sup>2</sup> A grid street plan was laid out and town lots created. One of the first orders of business for the new town was the construction of the county courthouse, a log structure completed in 1858. The early economy of Douglas developed in support of both the governmental facilities and the wider agricultural activities of the region. In later years, the naval stores industry, tobacco, and the railroad would also contribute to the local economy.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org> (accessed 12 December 2005).

<sup>2</sup> Debbie Curtis. "Downtown Douglas Historic District." *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, July 1, 1993. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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In the years prior to the Civil War, public education was limited to a few rural schools, locally supported and taught by transient instructors. Funding was scarce and the quality of education lagged behind that which was available in private institutions. During the war, the schools ceased operations and little improvement was seen during Reconstruction. With the adoption of the state constitution and the establishment of a public school system, funding from the state for education became available after 1877. At the time, schools were often operated out of churches or simple log or frame structures erected by local citizens with community funds. By 1900, 120 schools were being operated in Coffee County, 80 for white students and 40 for African Americans.<sup>3</sup> At approximately the same time, the city of Douglas established an independent system for educating local children.<sup>4</sup> The Georgia Normal Business College was established in Abbeville in 1897 and three years later local citizens convinced town administrators to open a branch of the institute in Douglas. Instruction at the school focused on shorthand, bookkeeping, teaching, and business courses. The school continued to operate into the 1930s.

Eleventh District A & M School, 1906-1927

In the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Georgia became the second of three states to establish congressional district agricultural high schools.<sup>5</sup> The program was conceived and patterned after Alabama's congressional district school legislation from 1889. Governor Joseph Terrell endorsed the concept of agricultural education in an address to the Georgia General Assembly in 1905 and stressed the need for high schools in rural areas. The Georgia legislature approved a law on August 18, 1906 permitting the establishment and maintenance of schools of agriculture and mechanical arts. The act stated:

*That the Governor is hereby authorized to establish and cause to be maintained in each congressional district of the state an industrial and agricultural school in accordance with the further provisions of this Act. Said schools shall be branches of the state College of Agriculture, a department of the University of Georgia.*

Unlike Alabama, which created a new supervisory board, Georgia used an already existing group to oversee the establishment and operation of the new schools. The policy-making body for the Georgia congressional district schools was the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia. The act further emphasized that Georgia Department of Agriculture fees charged for the inspection of fertilizer, oils, and other inspection fees would pay the expense of operating the schools. In addition, localities had to "furnish not less than 200 acres of land and the necessary equipment of buildings, livestock, machinery, farm implements, etc."

By the fall of 1908, all of the 11 original district schools were opened. Depending on legislative specification and local contributions and conditions, the specific facilities varied from one congressional district school to another. A typical set of facilities consisted of a main building, a

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<sup>3</sup> Warren P. Ward. "Ward's History of Coffee County," The Reprint Company, 1979, p. 281.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. p. 281.

<sup>5</sup> The three state programs were: Alabama (1889), Georgia (1906), Virginia (1908).

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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dormitory for boys and in some cases a dormitory for girls, several laboratories, and a school farm.<sup>6</sup> Although location was a determining factor in the placement of the schools, it became clear that increasing service areas necessitated providing accommodations for students on school grounds.<sup>7</sup>

Douglas entered the race to secure the Eleventh District A & M School with a plea to local citizens to rally around the effort, putting aside "sectional pride" and uniting to bring the institution to the county seat. Site selection was to be determined by a board of trustees with representation from each county in the district. Douglas was ultimately selected for the location of the new school based on its bid package, offering \$55,000, 300 acres of land and water and lights for a term of 10 years. With the exception of the utilities, which may have been the deciding factor, the incentives package presented by Douglas was similar to those offered by Ocilla and Waycross who were also vying for the congressional district school.

Officially founded in 1906, the Eleventh District Agricultural and Mechanical School opened its doors in the fall of 1908 upon completion of the school buildings. The institution's curriculum was developed by Charles Wesley Davis, who was brought from Tennessee, and remained at the school as principal from 1907 to 1914. The curriculum to be offered by the A & M schools was an issue of much criticism and debate. The mission of the institutions was clear that the schools were "intended to reach the boys and girls of Georgia who may become the future farmers of this state."<sup>8</sup> However, many felt that a better balance should be struck between practical demonstrative course work and the training of the mind.

During the early years, all of the A & M schools were co-educational and followed a standard curriculum devoted primarily to agricultural and home economics studies.<sup>9</sup> In the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, educational practice placed a great emphasis on demonstrative instruction. To emphasize the importance of experimental learning, the schools contained several laboratories. For example, male students were given laboratory work in soils, farm crops, horticulture, and mechanics, while female students participated in model environments related to domestic science and art. Besides the main academic building, dormitories and several laboratories, all district agricultural schools had school farms.

Because the schools were considered branches of the University of Georgia and fell under the umbrella of the university's College of Agriculture, all state funds appropriated for secondary education were allocated in Athens. The curriculum of the district schools was determined by the College of Agriculture, but due to the fact that each district school had its own president and board of trustees, the maintenance of educational standards and controls was complicated. A 1916 report of the system noted that the district agricultural schools were often criticized for their limited course offerings and varying standards of instruction.

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<sup>6</sup> C.H. Lane & D.J. Crosby, "The District Agricultural schools of Georgia," *Bureau of Education Bulletin*, No. 44 1916.

<sup>7</sup> John Hillison, "Congressional District Schools: Forerunner of Federally Supported Vocational Agriculture," *Journal of Agricultural Education*, Winter 1989.

<sup>8</sup> "A College is Born," *Douglas Enterprise Newspaper*, February 14, 1963.

<sup>9</sup> University System of Georgia, Board of Regents. "Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College profile" <<http://www.usg.edu/inst/abac.html>> (accessed 28 May 2004).



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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By 1909 the Eleventh District School had eight faculty members, including Charles Wesley Davis. Between Mr. Davis' departure in 1914, until 1927, four men would hold the position of principal. These included Josiah W. Powell (1914-1917), Charles E. Fraser (1917-1918), Lamar G. Proctor (1918-1919) and Joseph M. Thrash (1919-1927). Each of these individuals would eventually have campus buildings named after them.

Joseph Meriwether Thrash's relationship with the Eleventh District A & M School began in 1907 when he visited the campus as building inspector to review the construction progress of the new facilities. Thrash decided to increase his involvement with the institution by joining the faculty to teach mathematics and shop. He also served as the superintendent of the Boy's Dormitory (Powell Hall) and was coach of the football team. By the early 1920s, Thrash had been promoted to the position of principal.

Thrash soon recognized that several pieces of legislation, including the Smith-Hughes Act (1917) that provided federal funding for agricultural education, and the Barrett-Rogers Bill (1919) that provided funds for high school consolidation, among other factors would likely result in the eventual phasing out of the district A & M system. This legislation encouraged the establishment of new high schools throughout the state. The trend that was occurring in American education endorsed high school or secondary level education being funded and administered at the local level and not by the state. Given the similarities in mission and curriculum, it was felt that this would eventually result in the elimination of the A & M institutions in Georgia. In addition, a citizens committee organized at the direction of Governor Clifford Walker in 1925 to report on the "needs of the Institutions and Departments of State Government" called for the abolition of the A & M schools after 1926. The report stated that these institutions were "no longer needed," the committee citing recent legislation (discussed above) as well as improvements to state roadways allowing students to travel further to school as being the primary justification for their recommendation.

At about the same time, Thrash began a personal campaign to ensure the continued viability of the Eleventh District A & M School by promoting legislation that would transition the institution from what was essentially a high school curriculum to that of a junior college. Failing to secure a sponsor for his legislation, Thrash made the decision to run for office himself. He was elected to the state legislature and introduced the Thrash Bill in 1927. This legislation was successful and resulted in the conversion of the Eleventh District A & M School to the first state-supported junior college in Georgia.

South Georgia Junior State College, 1927-1929

Although the school in Douglas had seemingly escaped the threat of closure, the debate over the necessity of the institution and the role of the junior college as a component of the American educational system continued. Junior colleges were seen to have a dual purpose - first to provide instruction to prepare the student for continued training at the senior college level and second to provide vocational training for those that chose to enter a career. This level of instruction was seen as an extension of the high school curriculum but not a place where the training of "specialists" took place. The student body was generally derived from the local and surrounding communities and it also provided a place where students who were too old to attend high school could receive

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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instruction. In 1929 the word "Junior" was dropped from the institution's name by legislative enactment.

South Georgia State College, 1929- 1936

Despite its name change, South Georgia State College continued to serve the area by providing a mix of high school and college level courses. Introduction of junior colleges within the state educational system was somewhat of an experiment at the time. In an attempt to familiarize the concept to potential students, a foreword was included in school catalogs providing the definition of a junior college, a brief summary of the junior college movement, as well as the advantages of attending such institutions. In addition to the high school level work, freshman and sophomore level courses leading to bachelor degrees in arts, science, education, and music were offered.

Beginning with the founding of the district A & M schools at the beginning of the century, the state-funded secondary education system in Georgia became increasingly complex. The University of Georgia, in addition to its main campus in Athens, was responsible for supporting its four branches across the state, the district schools, as well as the newly founded junior colleges. By 1930 some 26 institutions were individually competing for funds from the General Assembly. There was no central governance or survey of the institutions, their administration, or their courses of instruction. In addition, the state's low rate of taxation and the economic downturn after World War I made matters worse as the schools competed for funding.<sup>10</sup>

The issue was roundly debated until the passage of the Georgia Reorganization Act of 1931. The new law, in addition to simplifying state government in general, called for the creation of an 11-member board of regents to oversee a University System of Georgia. Ten of the members were to come from congressional districts in the state and the 11<sup>th</sup> was to serve at large; the governor was to sit on the board as an ex-officio member. In 1932 the newly nominated regents drafted a Statement of Plan, which dictated a shift in emphasis from individual institutions to the interests of the state as a whole. In 1933 the General Assembly passed a bill that expanded the board's power to operate the system as it saw fit through eliminating or rearranging institutions. Having secured the support of the legislature, the regents set about reorganizing the system. Consequently, the remaining district agricultural schools that had not transitioned to college-level education were closed. By 1933, the system had been reduced to 18 units. These were eight senior colleges, including the Evening School of Commerce in Atlanta, eight junior colleges and two experiment stations.

Attributed in part to M. D. Dickerson's presence on the board of regents at the time, South Georgia State College remained open. Enrollment remained steady in the following years, hovering just over 200 students. Despite reorganization of the university system, funding from the state was extremely limited. The New Deal programs provided some relief with the Public Works Administration (PWA) funding several building projects in the mid-1930s. President Thrash showed his resourcefulness during this time by taking advantage of the closing of the Normal Business School in Douglas and obtaining materials from the institution, including a dormitory. The building was cut into three pieces

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<sup>10</sup> Board of Regents, University System of Georgia, "A brief history, 1932-2002," <<http://www.usg.edu/bor70th/>> (accessed 25 May 2004).

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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and brought to the South Georgia College campus. Two of these pieces would become Proctor and Fraser halls and the third, a small chapel and dormitory for the football players.<sup>11</sup>

South Georgia College, 1936 – Present

By 1937 enrollment at South Georgia College numbered 315, the largest attendance in the history of the institution and the word "State" was dropped from the school name. In 1940 there were 575 junior colleges in the country, with Georgia ranking fifth in junior college enrollment. This growth trend would be short-lived, as male enrollment would dramatically decline during the war years. Also in response to America's involvement in the conflict, the school's curriculum was modified to address war time needs, training students in activities that would support war-related production or provide skills that would prove beneficial within the armed services. An accelerated timetable was also adopted to expedite students through the curriculum. The college airport was loaned to the government and the Raymond Richard Aviation Company operated an air corps training school at the location. President Thrash envisioned an aviation school as part of the institution's academic programs after the war; however this would not be realized.

After serving the institution for 28 years, President Thrash died of heart complications. He was replaced by William S. Smith who had "organized the business department in the 1930s."<sup>12</sup> Smith returned to South Georgia College to serve as president upon Thrash's death, after a stint in the government and in private business. As president, Smith focused on recruiting quality faculty. This period of the school's history has been fondly referred to as the "golden years."<sup>13</sup> Following World War II, Congress passed the GI Bill, which gave student financial aid to those who had served in the war. With the bill, college enrollment across the country boomed, increasing South Georgia College's enrollment to 631 in 1950. The returning veteran population continued to add to the institution's enrollment following the Korean and Vietnam conflicts as well.

Dr. Pope Duncan succeeded Smith as president in 1964. Remaining in this position for only four years, Duncan embarked on a restructuring program that would improve efficiency in administration of the school and also put the wheels in motion for the establishment of a school foundation. President Coker, who came to office in 1968, continued to sow the seeds of change planted by Duncan. The school's procedure manuals, guidebooks, and student and faculty handbooks were all reviewed and updated. Enrollment increased to 1,262 and several new construction projects came on line including a new science building and women's dormitory. Between the mid-1960s and mid-1970s, the school's enrollment would almost double. The need for additional facilities was recognized and several major projects took place on campus in the first half of the decade. In addition to the projects mentioned above, a new college union, two classroom buildings (Collins Hall, 1970 and the Nursing Building, 1976) and a new men's dormitory (Floyd Hall, 1974) were constructed.

Dr. Coker continued as president of South Georgia College until 1981 when he was replaced by interim president Dr. W. Christian Sizemore. Sizemore held this position for less than one year. Dr.

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<sup>11</sup> Elizabeth E Lott, "South Georgia College: Seventy Five Years of Progress, Occasional Papers from South Georgia", South Georgia College, 1982. p. 7.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid p. 7.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid p. 9.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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Edward Jackson, Jr. was appointed president in 1983 and would hold this position for over 20 years.<sup>14</sup> Dr. Virginia M. Carson is currently serving as interim president of South Georgia College. Today the college has an enrollment of nearly 1,500 students and over 20 buildings, and 2006 was the college's centennial anniversary.

Developmental and Construction History

Following passage of the 1906 legislation authorizing the establishment of congressional district schools, the counties of each district competed to secure the facilities. Douglas' incentive package included 300 acres and a cash sum of \$55,000 that was to be applied towards the construction of the school's initial three buildings. The land included in the incentives package was located on the edge of town and donated by Benejah Peterson. At the time, Douglas had a population of approximately 1,600 citizens.

Buildings for nine of the 11 original congressional district schools were designed by Atlanta architect Haralson Bleckley (1870-1933), with the seventh and ninth districts being excluded from his contract.<sup>15</sup> Bleckley's plans were based on direction from J. S. Stewart, a professor at the University of Georgia and chairman of the Georgia High School Conference.<sup>16</sup> Consequently, there was a great deal of uniformity among the campuses. The Eleventh District A & M School's original buildings were to be two stories in height, constructed with brick, and detailed with Georgian elements. Each was to be supplied with electric light, water, and heated with potbelly stoves. The arrangement of the structures called for the academic building to be centrally located and flanked by the boys' and girls' dormitories.

Proposals for construction of the buildings were received January 21, 1907 and the construction contract awarded to Apperson & Wofford of Atlanta. One month later the trustees of the Eleventh Congressional District met with Governor Terrell in Douglas to select the site for the new school buildings. Upon coming to agreement on where the buildings would be placed, Governor Terrell confessed that he had preferred the Coffee County location over the other potential sites in the Eleventh District.<sup>17</sup>

Construction of the buildings began with the clearing of the site and the digging of trenches for the foundations. The Academic Building, which would later become Peterson Hall, after the primary benefactor of the Douglas bid, originally contained the library, classrooms, laboratories, and offices. The dormitory to the west of the Academic Building was designated for girls and that to the east for boys. The boys' dormitory contained 42 bedrooms with showers, baths, and toilets. Each bedroom contained a closet and was designed to accommodate two occupants. The dormitory was later named Powell Hall, in honor of Josiah W. Powell, second principal (1914 – 1917) of the Eleventh District A & M School. The girls' dormitory was based on an identical design with the exception that

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<sup>14</sup> The most recent history of SGC is not well documented; therefore the brevity with which it is addressed here is not a reflection of the contributions made or the progress of the institution during this time, only the lack of readily available background information.

<sup>15</sup> *The Manufacturer's Record*, Baltimore, MD: December 13, 1906. p 12.

<sup>16</sup> Georgia Association of Colleges, "Brief History of the Association," <<http://www.gc.peachnet.edu/gac/default.htm>> (accessed 23 July 2004).

<sup>17</sup> "A College is Born", *Douglas Enterprise* Newspaper February 14, 1963



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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each bedroom contained two closets. The girls' dormitory was later named Davis Hall, in honor of Charles Wesley Davis, first principal (1908 – 1914) of the Eleventh District School.

The 1907 Sanborn map of the campus reveals that a dining hall was planned to be included as part of the original campus facilities and was to be located northwest of the Girls' Dormitory. However, subsequent maps (1912 and 1920) reveal that the building was not constructed and that meals were taken in the Academic Building initially (1912) followed by the Girls' Dormitory (1920). In addition to a dining hall, future buildings planned for the campus at this time included "homes for faculty members, barns, dairy barns, greenhouses, shops for forge and tool work, laundry, and other necessary buildings."<sup>18</sup>

The campus landscape was defined by the signature semicircular drive passing in front of the three primary buildings and creating a large central green space. In the center of the green space a small fountain was constructed, and from this point, radiating walks led to each of the three main buildings. The fountain was later dedicated as a memorial to Georgia's "Educational Governor" and the official founder of the school, Joseph Meriwether Terrell. In addition to utilizing a common building design, many of the original A & M institutions adopted this same campus plan arrangement. Beyond the campus proper, the surrounding landscape consisted of cultivated fields mixed with stands of pines. Development from the town of Douglas lay to the northeast but would eventually encroach on the campus.

By 1912-1913 three buildings had been added to the campus complex. These included a wood shop, laundry building, and barn. The wood shop is described as measuring 30 by 60 feet, well equipped with individual tools for benchwork and containing six woodworking machines. The location of these structures is not documented by the Sanborn maps which focus on the main academic core of campus. The 1920 Sanborn map shows a "machine shop" south of the campus core on axis with the main academic building. A notation on this same map states that the barns were located still further south beyond the machine shop. In 1916 a dairy barn and adjoining silo were constructed to expand the school's farm complex. The barn was a two-story structure. The first floor was used for milking and contained a feed room, dressing room, and milk room; the second floor was used for storage. The silo was built of hollow clay tile and concrete.

Construction of a new dining hall to accommodate 500 students was the signature project that marked the transition of the institution to a state-supported junior college in 1927. The Dining Hall was located immediately behind and on axis with Peterson Hall. Although the architect of this building is not documented, its design incorporates many of the same elements utilized in the original three buildings on campus. These include the use of buff or yellow brick, a columned portico at the main entrance, segmental arched windows, cornice with large widely spaced mutules, and porches adorned with balustrades (the balustrades are no longer extant).

Other projects completed in 1927 include the construction of a mule barn to accommodate six mules (Art Barn), a large tool shed, three 16-foot tobacco curing barns, and a six-room tenant house, all

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<sup>18</sup> Author unknown, Unpublished notes compiled from South Georgia College Catalogs, South Georgia College.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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associated with the farm operations. During the early to mid-1930s, relatively few physical improvements were made on campus. Funding for capital projects was extremely limited as a result of the depressed economy. In addition, the University System of Georgia was conducting its restructuring program and the fate of many institutions was uncertain. Improvements were made to Peterson Hall, which by this time was 25 years old. School literature mentions that the auditorium was converted to classrooms and office space.

In 1931 the college constructed a new "modern" stadium (not extant). The stadium complex contained dressing rooms, storerooms, and shower and bathrooms. The sports field was completely fenced and it was said at the time "that there is no school in the state south of Macon with a better equipped athletic field."<sup>19</sup> The stadium was located southeast of Powell Hall.

In 1932 a large frame building was acquired from the Georgia Normal School, which was closing its doors after approximately 30 years of operation. The building was cut into three sections and moved to the South Georgia State College campus. Two of the buildings created from this moved building were named Fraser (not extant) and Proctor halls and would serve as dormitories. Each building was to provide accommodations for 50 students. The buildings were located south of Davis and Powell halls respectively and were oriented to face each other. The siting of these buildings resulted in the creation of a "quadrangle" that included on its other axis, the rear elevation of Peterson Hall and the more recent Dining Hall. The third section of the severed structure was named Tanner Hall (not extant) and would be used as a chapel and music studio. A few years later, the football team were housed in the second floor of this building. It was located east of Powell Hall in approximately the same location as the current Tanner Hall.

Also listed among the institution's holdings at this time was the college airport. The only structure that is described in the literature as associated with the airport is a hangar, large enough to accommodate six planes. The college airport was located at the southern end of the college's holdings and was listed with the Aeronautics Division of the Department of Commerce. It was President Thrash's hope that an aeronautics program would one day be a part of the school's curriculum, however this was never realized.

By 1936 relief from President Roosevelt's New Deal programs became available and the Public Works Administration (PWA) provided supplemental funding for several projects. These included the construction of an 800-person auditorium appended to the rear of Peterson Hall and a new gymnasium and swimming pool. These buildings continued the tradition of using buff or yellow brick as their primary exterior material. The gymnasium was constructed to accommodate two full size basketball courts across its width or a single larger court lengthwise. The dressing rooms, offices and lecture room were contained in a one-story addition to the rear of the building. Catalogs from this period describe the gymnasium as the second most beautiful building on campus behind the new library.

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<sup>19</sup> South Georgia College, South Georgia College Calendar, 1934-35.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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Construction of the gymnasium south of the Dining Hall closed the gap between the campus proper and the outlying farm complex. Located on axis with the Dining Hall and Peterson Hall, the new gymnasium enhanced the symmetrical arrangement of campus buildings that began with the original three structures. This emerging symmetry was recognized and promoted as directly contributing to the campus' beauty. Specifically, the 1939-1940 handbook states:

*The campus of South Georgia College is recognized as the most beautiful in the State. Its beauty is due to its symmetry, a feature unequalled elsewhere in Georgia . . .*

It goes on to say:

*All of these driveways and walks are arranged symmetrically. Even such things as trees and shrubs are placed symmetrically throughout the campus. The buildings of the main campus are, of course, so arranged.<sup>20</sup>*

Building upon this precedent, in 1939 a new library building was constructed on the north side of campus, across College Drive, on axis with and facing Peterson Hall. Like the two previous projects, construction of the library was made possible with PWA funding. The design of the new library departed from the stripped, unadorned, modernist character of the new gymnasium and instead embraced classical tradition. The building was constructed to serve multiple functions in addition to housing the college's book collections and accommodating quiet study. The first floor housed the office of the president, the post office, office of the registrar, faculty room, and restrooms. The second floor contained the reading room, which was large enough to accommodate 150 persons. Also on the second floor were the librarian's office and a room dedicated to the college's rare book collection.

Close attention was paid to the interior finishes and top quality materials were utilized where appropriate. In the president's office, the walls were paneled with Philippine ribbon mahogany, the floor was composition tile over concrete and the ceilings multi-colored Celotex tiles. Mahogany was also used for wainscoting in the faculty room. In the public areas, black marble baseboards with white marble wainscot were used and the plaster walls were painted muted tones of pink and crème.

In a statement to the board of regents in 1938, President Thrash outlined the needs of the college. At this time he acknowledged that South Georgia College was thankful for the three buildings that had recently been constructed on campus but emphasized that the school was in need of new dormitory space and a new heating plant. Since its inception, the school buildings had been heated by individual coal stoves, resulting in a serious fire hazard. President Thrash also acknowledged the State Highway Board, which was undertaking an extensive program of street paving at the college.

Other physical improvements made on campus in the late 1930s include the construction of the chemical laboratory in the basement below the stage of the auditorium in Peterson Hall, and the conversion of the original Tanner Hall into a dormitory to accommodate 36 men. This building was

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<sup>20</sup> South Georgia College, South Georgia College Calendar, 1939-1940.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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consistently referred to as "The Shack" in school catalogs. Several landscape features were added to campus including tennis courts, an outdoor theater, a pergola, the National Soils Circle, and the "Dutch Oven." The outdoor theater was located between Fraser Hall and the Dining Hall and was a rectangular green space defined by low hedges and used for extra-curricular activities such as social gatherings, dinners, and performances. The pergola and Dutch Oven were used for student social gatherings and cookouts, however their location is not specifically mentioned in the catalogs. The National Soils Circle was located between the Dining Hall and the Peterson Hall and featured a planted garden containing "soil from each of the forty-eight states of the Union and from the District of Columbia." The arrangement was to symbolize the unity of the country and the college's place in the nationwide community of higher education.

Construction activity slowed on campus during the 1940s. New development was stifled due to declining enrollment and funding as a result of the country's participation in World War II and the spirit of conservation that was prevalent at the time. Two projects of note that took place near the end of the decade include the erection of a government surplus building to temporarily house the science laboratories, and the addition of a central heating system to service the campus buildings. A small masonry building was constructed to house the boiler on the east side of campus.

By contrast, a number of capital projects were undertaken in the 1950s, under the administration of President Smith. During this time, development focused on the construction of dormitories. Although veteran enrollment would decline in the first years of the decade, these projects were implemented to remedy a shortage in campus housing and attract new students to the institution. The first new building to be constructed was a women's dormitory in 1952. Later named Cooper Hall, after Van Buren Cooper who taught mathematics at the college from 1942-1954, the project was undertaken by the University System Housing Authority.

Due to its size, Cooper Hall was the first major building to be sited outside of the traditional campus core. Located on the west side of the perimeter road, its placement would also mean that the prized symmetry of the campus plan would be interrupted, at least for the time being. The building was designed to accommodate 104 female students and would incorporate the latest fire-resistant construction techniques and materials and accommodate a "fully-stocked fallout shelter in the basement." Initial design drawings of the building illustrate a two-story, gable-roofed structure reminiscent of traditional collegiate style housing from the first half of the twentieth century. For reasons unknown, the gable roof was eliminated from the final scheme resulting in a design that embraced characteristics of the Modern Movement emerging at the time. The low, horizontal massing of the structure, asymmetry, and regular fenestration were in stark contrast to the existing architecture. The design precedent set by Cooper Hall would be adopted for other major projects constructed over the next 12 years.

In the year following construction of the new dormitory, a new president's home was also constructed. Located west of Thrash Hall on the north side of College Drive, the residence was oriented on a diagonal to directly face the campus' central green space. The design of the building adopted the latest ranch house characteristics popular at the time.



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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In 1956 Tanner Hall was constructed as a men's dormitory replacing the earlier "shack" which was sold and moved from campus. Located on the east side of campus and closer to College Drive, Tanner Hall was very similar in design to Cooper. Also at this same time, Fraser and Proctor Halls were moved a short distance and turned 90 degrees to face north. Both buildings were renovated to accommodate new use. Proctor Hall became the College Infirmary and faculty apartments and Fraser became the Home Economics Building. Also in 1956, Peterson Hall was renovated. A one-story addition was wrapped around the base of the auditorium to accommodate a student center, small auditorium, music studio, and practice rooms.

In 1959 a new science building was completed (Stubbs Hall) and five years later in 1964, Richey Hall, another dormitory was constructed. The addition of these buildings, Stubbs to the north of Cooper Hall and Richey to the south of Tanner Hall, once again established a symmetrical arrangement to campus. The last four buildings share a common significance, as they were the first to break with established architectural tradition by adopting characteristics of modern design and the first to extend the boundaries of the campus beyond the historic perimeter road. Despite construction of three new dormitories, a shortage of men's housing remained an issue. A plan to renovate existing housing at the airport was considered at the time but decided against. A new Physical Plant building was also constructed in 1959, located north of the Boiler Building.

Construction of a new library was the signature project of the 1960s. It is likely that by this time the space allocated in Thrash Hall could no longer accommodate the school's growing collection of books. The new library building was constructed on the north side of College Drive to the east of Thrash Hall. Its design incorporated a contemporary interpretation of a number of classical elements such as the central columned portico and decorative entablature. In this case, the columns were square and the entablature inscribed with the names of literary and historical figures. Panels inscribed with verse in various languages were inset within the masonry of the exterior walls. The design also included the signature, heavy, wide-spaced mutules found on the school's original three buildings.

Over the next ten years, several capital projects were undertaken; increasing the number of buildings managed by the institution from approximately 22 buildings in 1967 to 28 buildings by 1977. The projects addressed space needs in every programmatic area including recreation (Physical Education Building and Stadium), academics (Collins Hall and the Nursing Building), and housing (Shannon and Floyd dormitories). The Collins and Nursing buildings were the only two buildings to be sited within the historic campus core. They were located in the only remaining buildable space, south of Powell and Davis halls respectively. Although the design of these buildings is contemporary, their massing, sensitivity of design, and use of compatible materials allows them to blend well within their historic setting.

The building program that occurred in the 1970s represents the last major period of development on campus. Since then, focus has been on minor projects and maintenance of the aging building stock. The most recent building projects to take place on campus have been the expansion of the 1966 HPER Building in 2003, the rehabilitation of the Clower Gymnasium as a new Student Center, and construction of the Tiger Village housing in 2007.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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- Architectural drawing files, South Georgia College, various dates. On file at the Physical Plant Department, South Georgia College.
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- South Georgia College calendar, various years. On file at William S. Smith Library, South Georgia College.
- South Georgia College Historic Photograph Collection. On file at William S. Smith Library, South Georgia College.
- Trowell, C. T. "Douglas Before Memory, 1855-1905, A Study of Everyday Life in a South Georgia Town." A working paper, version three, no date.
- Ward, Warren P. *Ward's History of Coffee County*. Spartanburg, South Carolina: The Reprint Company, 1979.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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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:

**Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** NAHRGIS # 5540, 5541, 5543, 5544, 5545, 5560, 5561, 5563.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property**      Approximately 48 acres.

**UTM References** (1927 North American datum)

A)	Zone 17	Easting 323430	Northing 3486180
B)	Zone 17	Easting 324200	Northing 3486160
C)	Zone 17	Easting 324150	Northing 3485500
D)	Zone 17	Easting 323420	Northing 3485550

### Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated district is indicated by a heavy line on the attached National Register Historic District Map.

### Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the historic core of what evolved into South Georgia College. The district boundaries were chosen for several reasons: they represent the remaining intact historic acreage and buildings of the campus; they represent the historic core of the campus while the remainder of the campus represents the modern development of the school; and these boundaries include a concentration of the historic resources on campus. Together, the buildings and the open spaces that they frame have retained their basic layout and character. The district comprises the historic center and the focal point of the campus. These resources represent the school's development from its inception in 1906 through the end of the historic period in 1960.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**State Historic Preservation Office**

**name/title** Denise Messick, historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**mailing address** 254 Washington Street, SW, Ground Level  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** March 2010  
**e-mail** Denise.Messick@dnr.state.ga.us

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

**name/title** Glen Bennett  
**organization** Lord, Aeck & Sargent, Inc.  
**mailing address** 1201 Peachtree Street, NE, Suite 300  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** GA **zip code** 30361  
**telephone** 404-253-6713  
**e-mail** N/A

- ( ) **property owner**  
(x) **consultant**  
( ) **regional commission preservation planner**  
( ) **other:**

**Property Owner or Contact Information**

**name (property owner or contact person)** Dr. Virginia Carson, President  
**organization (if applicable)** South Georgia College  
**mailing address** 100 West College Park Drive  
**city or town** Douglas **state** GA **zip code** 31533  
**e-mail (optional)** N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Figures and Photographs

**Figure 1 of 2:**

C. 1920s aerial postcard view of campus.

Source: South Georgia College.





National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Figures and Photographs

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**Figure 2 of 2:**

C. 1940s aerial postcard view of campus.

Source: South Georgia College.



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Figures and Photographs

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**Name of Property:** Eleventh District A & M School / South Georgia College Historic District  
**City or Vicinity:** Douglas  
**County:** Coffee  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** April 2009

**Description of Photograph(s):**

Number of photographs: 34

1. Clower Center; photographer facing southeast.
2. Golf Shack; photographer facing east.
3. Proctor Hall (foreground) and IT-Nursing Building (background); photographer facing northwest.
4. Proctor Hall; photographer facing southeast.
5. IT-Nursing Building; photographer facing southeast.
6. IT-Nursing Building; photographer facing southeast.
7. Cooper Hall; photographer facing southwest.
8. Cooper Hall; photographer facing south/southwest.
9. Stubbs Hall; photographer facing southwest.
10. Alumni House; photographer facing northwest.
11. Entrance to Quincy Circle; photographer facing southeast.
12. Thrash Hall; photographer facing northeast.
13. Thrash Hall; photographer facing north.
14. Front lawn and Peterson Hall; photographer facing south.
15. Fountain and Peterson Hall; photographer facing south.
16. Fountain and Thrash Hall; photographer facing north.
17. Fountain and Davis Hall (center); photographer facing southwest.
18. Fountain and Powell Hall (center); photographer facing southeast.
19. Powell Hall, Peterson Hall, and Davis Hall; photographer facing southeast.
20. Davis Hall; photographer facing southwest.
21. Peterson Hall; photographer facing south.
22. Thrash Hall taken from Peterson Hall; photographer facing north.
23. Powell Hall; photographer facing east.
24. Peterson Hall and Davis Hall; photographer facing southwest.
25. Tanner Hall; photographer facing east.
26. Quincy Circle and Tanner Hall; photographer facing southeast.
27. Quincy Circle from College Park Drive; photographer facing southwest.
28. Tanner Hall; photographer facing northeast.
29. Rear of Powell Hall; photographer facing west.



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Figures and Photographs

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- 30. Physical Plant; photographer facing east.
- 31. Rear of Tanner Hall; photographer facing north.
- 32. Rear of Peterson Hall; photographer facing northeast.
- 33. Powell Hall (left), Peterson Hall (center), Davis Hall (right); photographer facing south.
- 34. Thrash Hall taken from Peterson Hall; photographer facing north.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

**ELEVENTH DISTRICT A & M SCHOOL/  
SOUTH GEORGIA COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
NATIONAL REGISTER MAP**

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY:

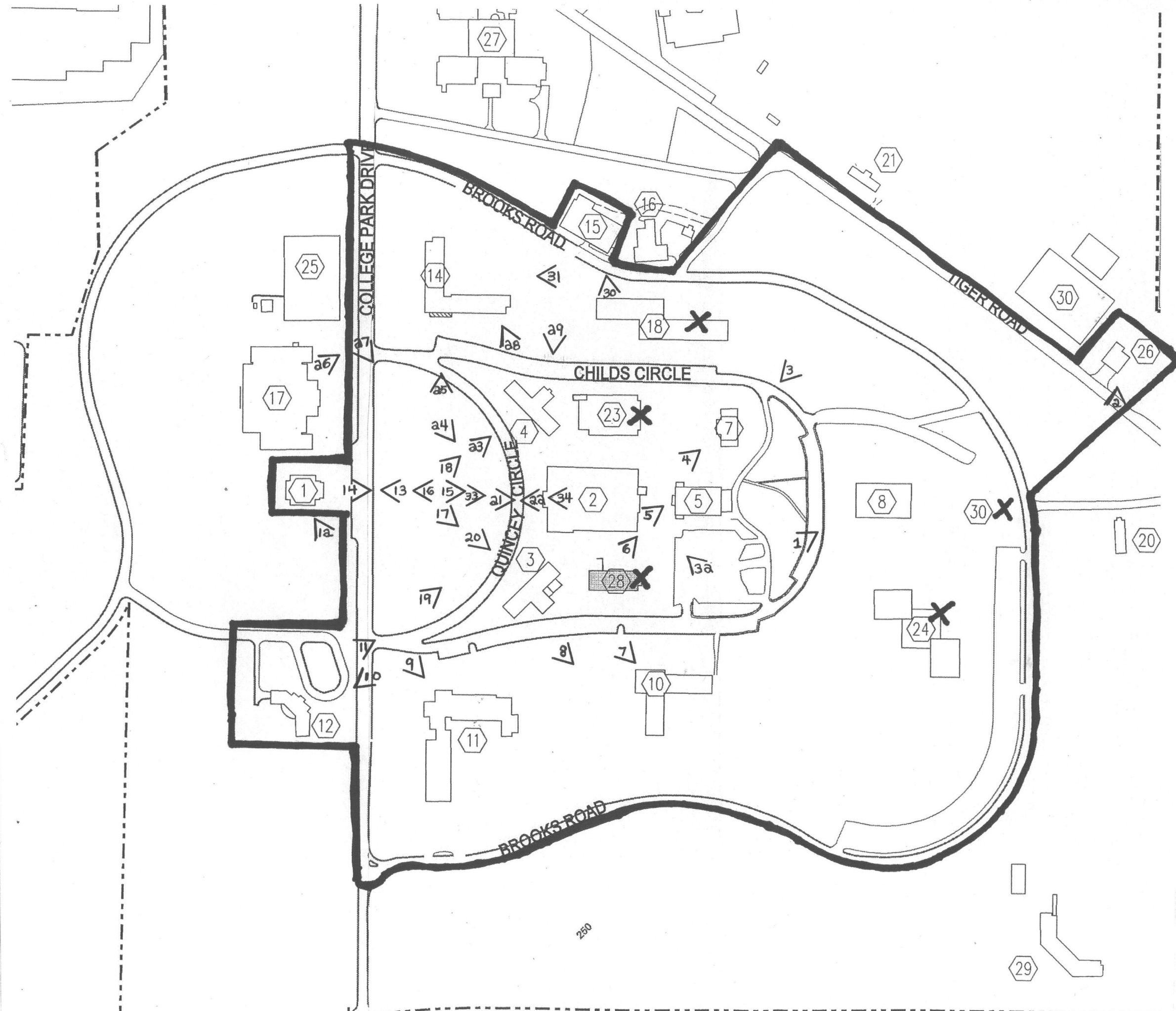
NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS:

NORTH:

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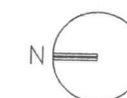
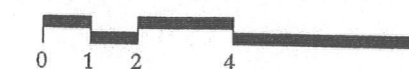
SCALE: 1 inch = 200 feet

SOURCE: South Georgia College and Lord, Aeck & Sargent, Inc.



**BUILDING LIST**

- |                    |                               |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Thrash Hall     | 17. William S. Smith Library  |
| 2. Peterson Hall   | 18. Richey Hall               |
| 3. Davis Hall      | 20. Art Barn                  |
| 4. Powell Hall     | 21. Field House               |
| 5. IT/Nursing      | 22. HPER Building             |
| 7. Proctor Hall    | 23. Collins Hall              |
| 8. Clower Center   | 24. Shannon Hall              |
| 10. Cooper Hall    | 25. Engram Student Union      |
| 11. Stubbs Hall    | 26. Golf Shack                |
| 12. Alumni House   | 27. Floyd Hall                |
| 14. Tanner Hall    | 28. Nursing Building          |
| 15. Physical Plant | 29. Cook Stadium/Crider Field |
| 16. Auto Shop      | 30. Tiger Village             |



Date: 01/08/09

PROJECT 28078-00

**LORD • AECK • SARGENT**  
ARCHITECTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Eleventh District A & M School--South Georgia College Histor  
NAME: ic District

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, Coffee

DATE RECEIVED: 4/06/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/10/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/25/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/21/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000274

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 5.21.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the  
nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 1 of 34





Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 2 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 3 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 4 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 5 of 34





Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 6 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 7 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 8 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 9 of 34





Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 10 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 11 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 12 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 13 of 34





Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 14 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 15 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 16 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 17 of 34





Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 18 of 34





Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 19 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 20 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 21 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 22 of 34





Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 23 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 24 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 25 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 26 of 34





Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 27 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 28 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 29 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 30 of 34





Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 31 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 32 of 34

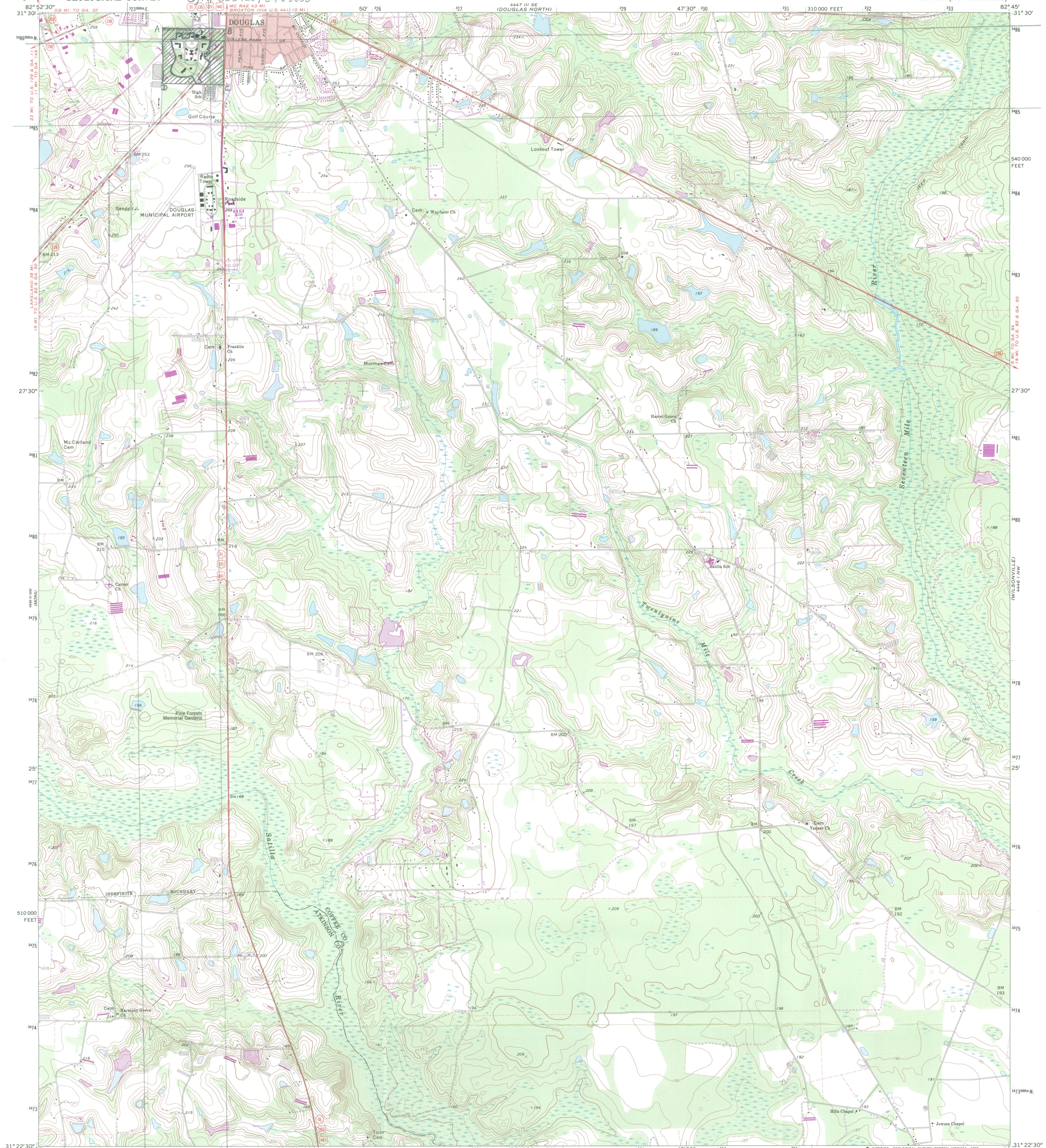


Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 33 of 34



Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District  
Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia  
Photograph 34 of 34





Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

UTM GRID AND 1987 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

SCALE 1:24,000

1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1983 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1987

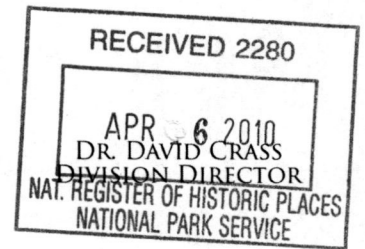




GEORGIA  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

CHRIS CLARK  
COMMISSIONER



March 30, 2010

J. Paul Loether  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W. 8th floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Please find enclosed the following nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for your consideration:

Carbo House, The, Chatham County, Georgia  
Eleventh District A & M School/South Georgia College Historic District, Coffee County,  
Georgia

Sincerely,

Gretchen Brock  
National Register & Survey Program Manager  
Historic Preservation Division

Enclosure