

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: GEORGIA	
COUNTY: BIBB	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
* P. I. Hay House *NAL*

AND/OR HISTORIC:
William B. Johnston - Hay House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
934 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Macon

STATE: Georgia CODE: 13 COUNTY: Bibb CODE: 021

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes: Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>		

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>		
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:
P. I. Hay Foundation

STREET AND NUMBER:
Southern Trust Building

CITY OR TOWN: Macon STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Bibb County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Macon STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: About two acres

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: 1. The Historic Architecture of Macon by Carl Feiss and Russell Wright

* DATE OF SURVEY: 1970 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Middle Georgia Historical Society

STREET AND NUMBER:
Macon Coliseum

CITY OR TOWN: Macon STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

* 2. Historical Survey by Middle Georgia Historical Society
1970 Local

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: GEORGIA
COUNTY: BIBB
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ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Georgia	
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(Number all entries)

NATIONAL LANDMARKS STATEMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

JOHNSTON-HAY HOUSE

Macon's Renaissance Revival Johnston-Hay House stands in magnificent contrast to the general run of Georgia's nationally important antebellum mansions, which were almost without exception in the columned neo-classical tradition. And at the same time, the quality and grandeur of its Italian Renaissance revivalism puts it into a special class which transcends even the best of the stucco-covered "villas in the Italian Style" popularized by A. J. Downing and others. The elaborate, three story, 24 room brick mansion was built in 1855-60 for the prominent Macon businessman, William B. Johnston, who upon returning from his honeymoon in Italy was inspired to build an American version of an Italian Renaissance villa. Apparently he even brought from Italy artisans, landscape gardeners and furnishings including nineteen carrara marble mantels and a five hundred pound front door with silver hinges.

Two names have been associated with the design of the Hay House, James B. Ayres of Macon and T. Thomas and Sons, Architects, New York City. It is reasonable to conclude that the house was actually designed by T. Thomas and supervised by the local builder, James B. Ayres. Thomas, English born and trained, in 1837 helped to form a National Institute of Architects, which 20 years later re-organized into the American Institute of Architects. One of Thomas's most important structures in New York was the Astor Library, an imposing Italianate structure on Lafayette Place. James B. Ayres, born in Woodridge, New Jersey, was a prominent Macon builder.

The Hay House with its flight of full width curved marble steps, Corinthian portico, octagonal cupola and elaborate interiors including much plaster frieze and cornice work is unique in Georgia. The ballroom alone is 50' long and has a 30' coved ceiling; a painted glass set of window lights lights the massive carved mahogany staircase; and the attic contains a 20,000 gallon copper water tank into which water was pumped from a spring.

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)	
	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/>		Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This large magnificent 24 room Italian Renaissance Villa was built from 1855 through 1860. Standing on a sloping site overlooking the city and the river, the Brick Structure contains a full basement, two high-ceiling floors and a third living level concealed from the outside by bulls-eye windows and the sloping roof.

The house is entered up twelve curved marble steps to the one story front portico that extends the width of the main house supported on Corinthian Columns. The center of the porch has a glass slab that emits light to the wine cellar below. Surrounding the glass insert is a fish scale design marble porch floor. On the main floor there are tall, arched, and keystone french windows and wide double doorway. The flat roof of the single story portico is balustraded to form a balcony the full width of the building. This is accessible from any of the five second floor french pedimented windows. Over this group of windows is a band of stone molding which forms a string course around the central unit. Between this and the modillioned cornice are spaced the five bulls-eye windows.

The roof is low-pitched, hipped type covered in terneplate with standing joints. Four decorative brick chimneys topped with tall earthenware pots add an exotic note. On either side of the main unit is a single-story wing, one room deep, with a glazed monitor roof capable of flooding the rooms below with light.

The unique and massive front doors are several inches thick and feature carved lions beads in high relief at the center and upper panels of etched glass. The wide front hall is floored with white and black marble and has a heavy central archway resting on large and intricately molded corbels. The fancy paneled ceiling has elaborate plaster frieze and cornice. Arched openings lead from this hall to the adjacent spaces and contain rosewood paneled sliding doors. Other doors have etched glass panels.

Behind the entrance hall is the stair hall with the carved mahogany staircase containing two deep wood-lined niches for vases. The one on the landing is hinged and can be swung aside to reveal a secret room that was made use of by the Confederacy toward the end of the War Between the States.

Opening off the front hall to the left is a sitting room and the library, and to the right is a long drawing room. Opening off the stair hall to the left and right, forming the two side wings is the dining room and ballroom. These are even more elaborate and artful than the halls and are decorated with sculptured white marble, carved and molded wood, and intricate stucco work enlivened by loops and whorls, quirks and latticing, all in the best of taste.

The ballroom in the right hand single storied wing was originally intended as an art gallery. The ceiling is 30 feet high and deeply coved above an extraordinarily detailed modillioned cornice. This 50-foot-long coved area centers on a tremendous skylight with stuccoed borders and decorative panels from which hang a pair of huge Waterford-crystal chandeliers.

The dining room is Italian in treatment containing a high vaulted ceiling totally covered with recessed oak paneling. The center panel is a skylight from which hangs a crystal chandelier.

The drawing room contains the most elaborate ceiling in the mansion, the work of stuccadors brought from Italy more than 120 years ago. The detail of the frieze and cornice is almost beyond belief.

The entire house is topped by a massive octagonal stone cupola with alternating arched and bulls-eye windows, scroll brackets, and a balustraded octagonal lantern with a walkway.

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(Continuation Sheet)

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(Number all entries) P. L. Hay House 934 Georgia Avenue, Macon, Georgia

7. DESCRIPTION

Page 2

This is reached from an interior circular stair and provided a view of the river for the owner.

The kitchen originally was in the basement and service to the dining room was by way of a dumb-waiter. A later owner added a kitchen to the rear of the dining room. The house contains speaker tubes for communicating between floors.

The attic contains a 20,000 gallon copper water tank to which water was pumped from a spring on the original site.

The brick for the house were made on the nearby farm of the owner. Either, through not being pleased with the brickwork, or wanting to achieve more waterproofness or uniformity in appearance, a thin layer of cementitious material colored with brick dust was applied to the exterior face of the brick walls and a head of mortar was meticulously added to the face to simulate mortar joints. This has weathered off in the more exposed areas.

A copy of the hand-penned "Carpenters Specifications" dated October, 1855, gives credit to the drawings to T. Thomas & Sons, Architects, corner of Broadway and Grand Street, New York City. Other sources refer to construction under the direction of the Architect James B. Ayers. Both may be correct.

The mansion is without question the finest, most elaborate residence in Macon, and one of the more outstanding in the United States.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1855-1860

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> | Education <input type="checkbox"/> | Political <input type="checkbox"/> | Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> | Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> | Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Architecture</u> |
| Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Industry <input type="checkbox"/> | Science <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> | Invention <input type="checkbox"/> | Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Art <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> | Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> | Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> | Theater <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Communications <input type="checkbox"/> | Literature <input type="checkbox"/> | Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> | Military <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| | Music <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

This magnificent Italian Renaissance Villa was built for William B. Johnston, 1855-60, after he and his wife, Ann Tracy, returned from their honeymoon in Italy. With them they brought plans, artisans, landscape gardeners, and furnishings for their future home which would include nineteen Cararra marble mantels, and a five-hundred pound front door with solid silver hinges. When the house had been under construction for one year, William Makepeace Thackeray visited Macon, commented on Macon's "pretty houses," and wrote a letter to his daughters in London describing his friends, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Johnston.

Several years before, Mr. Johnston had begun his business career by being elected a Director of the Ocmulgee Bank in 1837 and of the Macon Manufacturing Company in 1849. In 1862 Johnston was appointed Premier in conduct of the operations of the Confederate Depository in Macon. This was the most important depository in the South, second only to the one at Richmond. At one time there was \$1,500,000 in gold held here, and in February, 1864, the Macon Depository took in more than \$15,000,000 in a seven-day period during the funding of the first issue of Confederate notes. Perhaps this money was hidden in the secret room off the stairway of Johnston's mansion, thus accounting for this home being the target of enemy shells during the siege of Macon in July, 1864.

After the War Between the States ended, William B. Johnston resumed his business career by running his jewelry store, the largest between Macon and New Orleans. In 1865 Johnston was elected president of the Central Railroad, and in this capacity, was successful in his efforts, despite unfavorable economic conditions, to raise \$1,000,000 to rebuild the railroad destroyed by Sherman.

Later, Johnston was one of the organizers and directors of the City Bank, and a director of the State Road. In 1869 he was elected president of Cotton States Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Johnston died in 1886, one of Macon's wealthiest citizens, a self-made man, and an active member of Christ Episcopal Church.

After Johnston's death, this lovely home was occupied for many years by his daughter, Mary Ellen, and her husband, Judge William H. Felton. In 1886 Mr. Felton was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1896 was appointed judge of the Superior Court of the Macon Circuit where he served for nearly twenty years. Continuing his interest in civic and charitable affairs, Judge Felton was elected a trustee in 1906 for the Georgia Academy for the Blind which opened for operation in its new building the following year, having been originally built in 1852.

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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State Georgia	
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(Number all entries) P. L. Hay House
8. Significance

934 Georgia Avenue
Page 2

After the Feltons' deaths, the house was sold in 1925 to P. L. Hay who found it a perfect setting for collected art treasures. In 1904 young P. L. Hay with a "shoe-string" capital established The Bankers Health and Life Insurance Company which became one of the most far-reaching enterprises in the South. In 1940 Mr. Hay built the most perfectly equipped office building in the Southeast, the Bankers Insurance Building, the last word in architecture at that time, and the pride of Macon for many years.

Intermingled with his business interests, Mr. Hay served as a City Alderman for four years, chairman of the Community Chest Drive, member of the Stadium Commission, President of the Macon Kiwanis Club, and as a Mason and a Shriner. To complete his list of activities, one should add that P. L. Hay was a religious man, chairman of the Board of Erectors and of the building committee of the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Park Lee Hay, an active civic and business leader, and Mrs. Hay, active in patriotic and cultural affairs, were responsible for preserving the magnificent home and assembling the exquisite present day furnishings. The Hay heirs now make available to the welcomed public the beauties of this ante-bellum mansion.

This place is one of the most fabulous in the Southeast, both from an architectural and artistic standpoint, and because of the prominence of the people who have lived here.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Butler, John C. History of Macon and Central Georgia. Macon, Georgia, 1879.
 Jones, Mary Callaway. Macon's Heritage in Architecture. Macon, Georgia, 1939, revised 1957.
 Perkerson, Medora Field. White Columns in Georgia. New York, 1952.
 Work Projects Administration. Georgia, A Guide to Its Towns and Countryside. The Georgia Board of Education, 1940.
 Young, Gholson & Hargrove. The History of Macon, Georgia 1823-1949. Macon, Georgia, 1950.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE				
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	32° 50' 28"	83° 38' 03"	32°	50'	26"	83°	38'	4"
NE	32° 50' 26"	83° 38' 01"						
SE	32° 50' 24"	83° 38' 03"						
SW	32° 50' 25"	83° 38' 06"						

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Mr. John J. McKay, Jr., President**

ORGANIZATION: **Middle Georgia Historical Society, Inc.** DATE: **Feb., 1971**

STREET AND NUMBER: **c/o Macon Coliseum**

CITY OR TOWN: **Macon** STATE: **Georgia** CODE: **13**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Mary Gregory Jewett
 Title State Liaison Officer

Date April 19, 1971

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST: _____

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON

Hay House

AND/OR HISTORIC

Johnston-Hay House

NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)

2. LOCATION

STATE

Georgia

COUNTY

Bibb

TOWN

Macon

STREET AND NUMBER

934 Georgia Avenue

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Ralph Jones

DATE

copy made 1973

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Ga. Historical Commission

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Front facade, looking south



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
<u>P. L. HAY House</u> Hay House		

2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Georgia	Bibb	Macon
STREET AND NUMBER		
934 Georgia Avenue		

3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Tourist Division Dept. of Community Development	1970	Tourist Division-Dept. of Community Development

4. IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Ball Room, looking west

REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARKS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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1. NAME

COMMON

Johnston-Hay House

AND/OR HISTORIC

NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)

2. LOCATION

STATE

Georgia

COUNTY

Bibb

TOWN

Macon

STREET AND NUMBER

934 Georgia Avenue

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Tourist Division
Department of Community
Development

DATE

1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Tourist Division
Dept. of Community Development

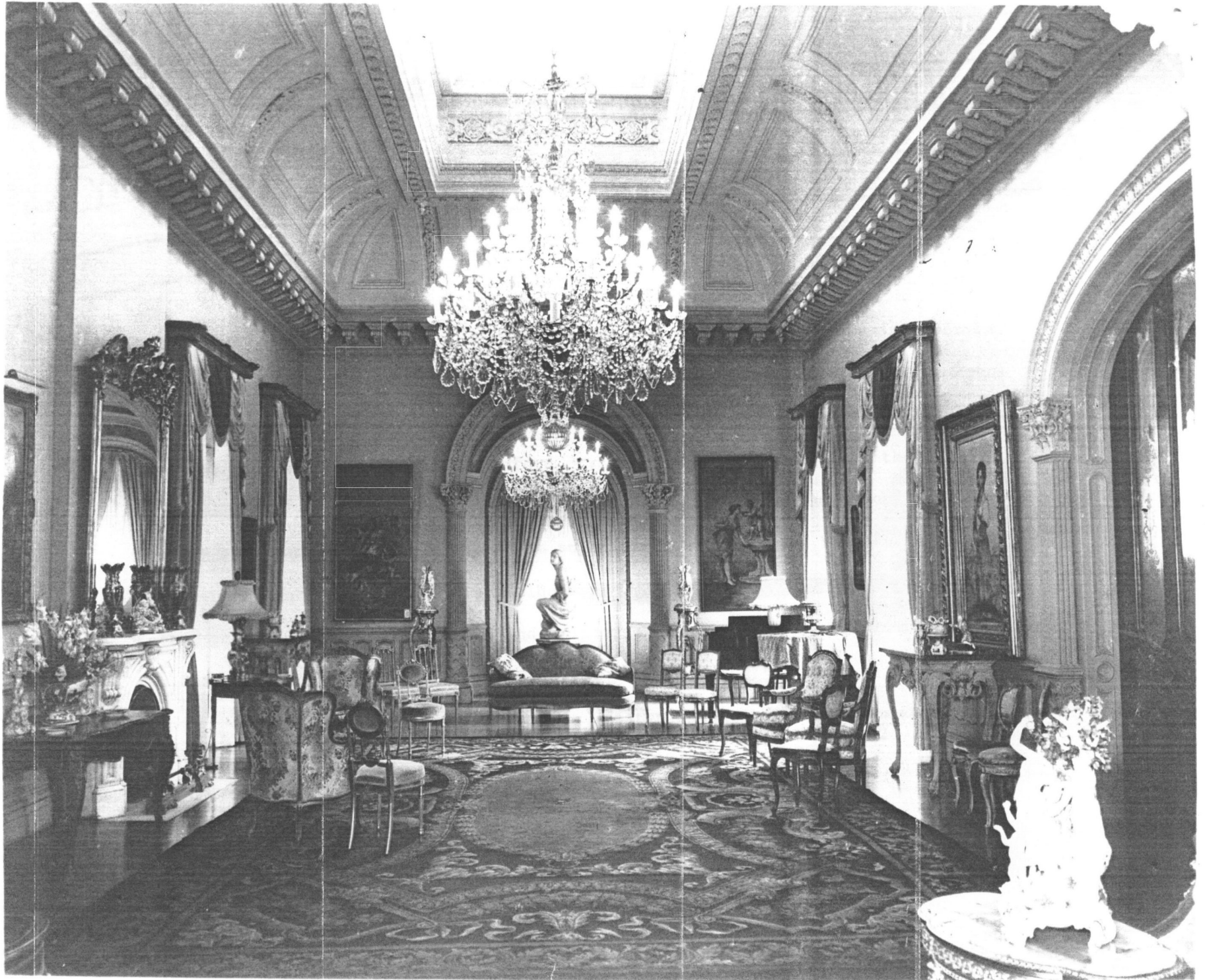
4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Entrance Hall, Stairway



JOHNSON - HAY HOUSE
MACON, BIBB COUNTY
PHOTO BY VAN JONES MARTIN



CFC-8

NPS Number

71.5.13.0005

Title:

P.L. Hay House
William B. Johnston House

Loc.

Macon, Georgia
Bibb Ct. S.E.

NPS Number

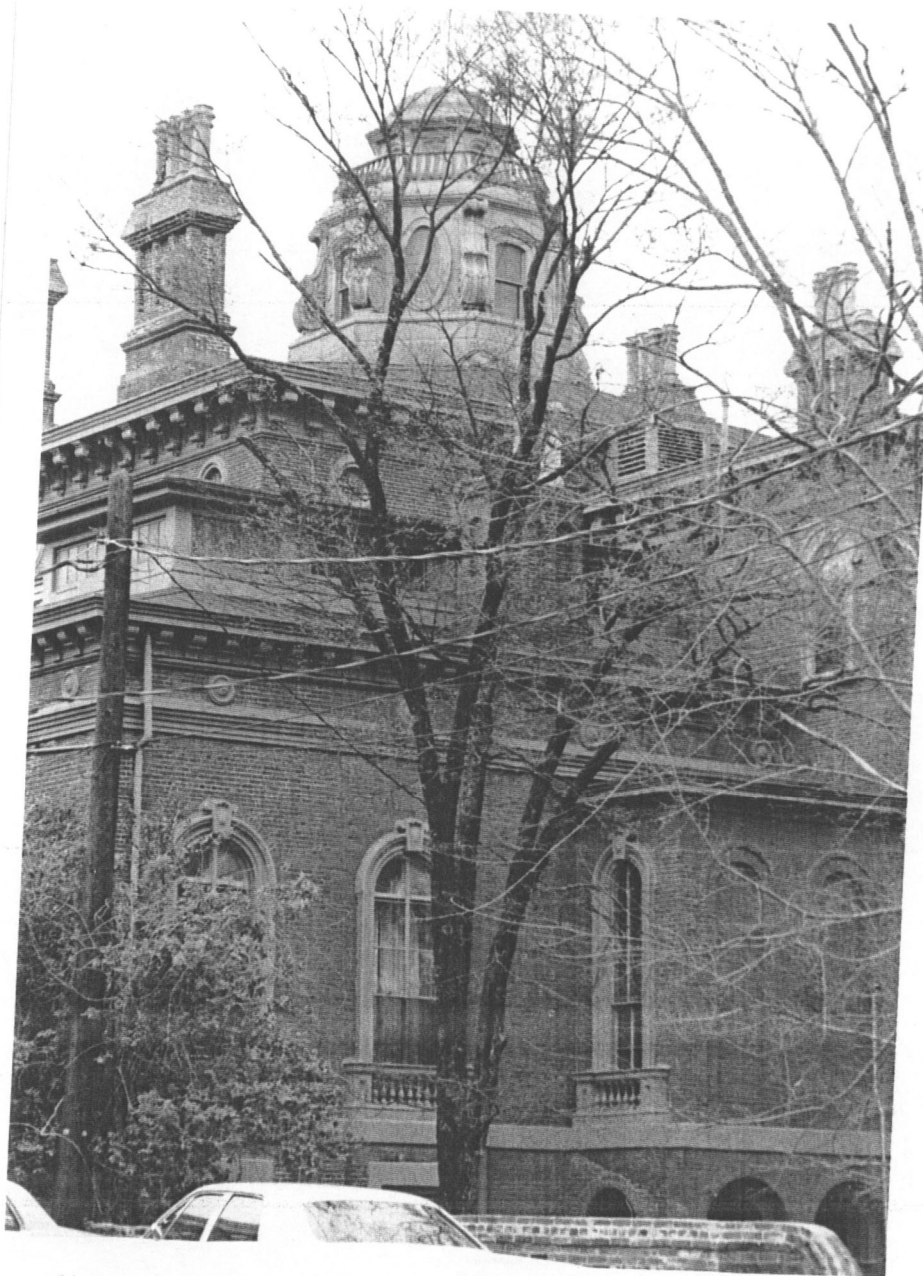
Title:

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

BALLROOM - P.L. HAY HOUSE - Macon, Georgia

Perhaps one of the most beautiful rooms in the historic P.L. Hay House in Macon is the ballroom, beautifully furnished with period furniture and art treasures. Focal point of the room is the statue of Ruth by Randolph Rogers of Rome at the far end of the room. A pair of exquisite Waterford crystal chandeliers hang from the 50-foot recessed and skylighted ceiling. The large Savonnerie rug was handwoven in the royal factory at Vienna, Austria, a copy from an original owned by the Empress Eugenia. The 24-room mansion, furnished in antiques, is open to the public daily except Mondays and holidays. Schedules are available through the Greater Macon Chamber of Commerce.

PLEASE RETURN TO: Greater Macon Chamber of Commerce
Box 288 - Macon, Ga. - 31202



46-18

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

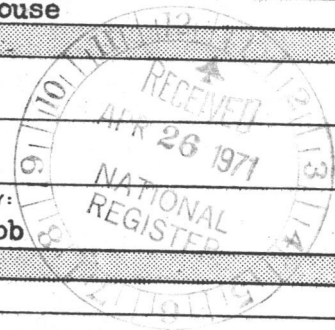
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE GEORGIA	
COUNTY BIBB	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 71.513.0005	DATE 5/27/71

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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AND/OR HISTORIC:	William B. Johnston - Hay House		
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 934 Georgia Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN: Macon			
STATE: Georgia	CODE 13	COUNTY: Bibb	CODE 021
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	John J. McKay, Jr.		
DATE OF PHOTO:	March, 1971		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Middle Georgia Historical Society, Inc. c/o Macon Coliseum Macon, Georgia 31201		
			Negative # 46-18
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Rear view showing skylight over ballroom, detail of chimneys and cupola.			





CofC-7

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

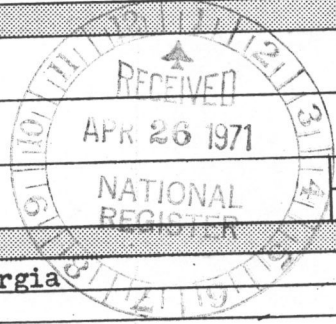
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PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

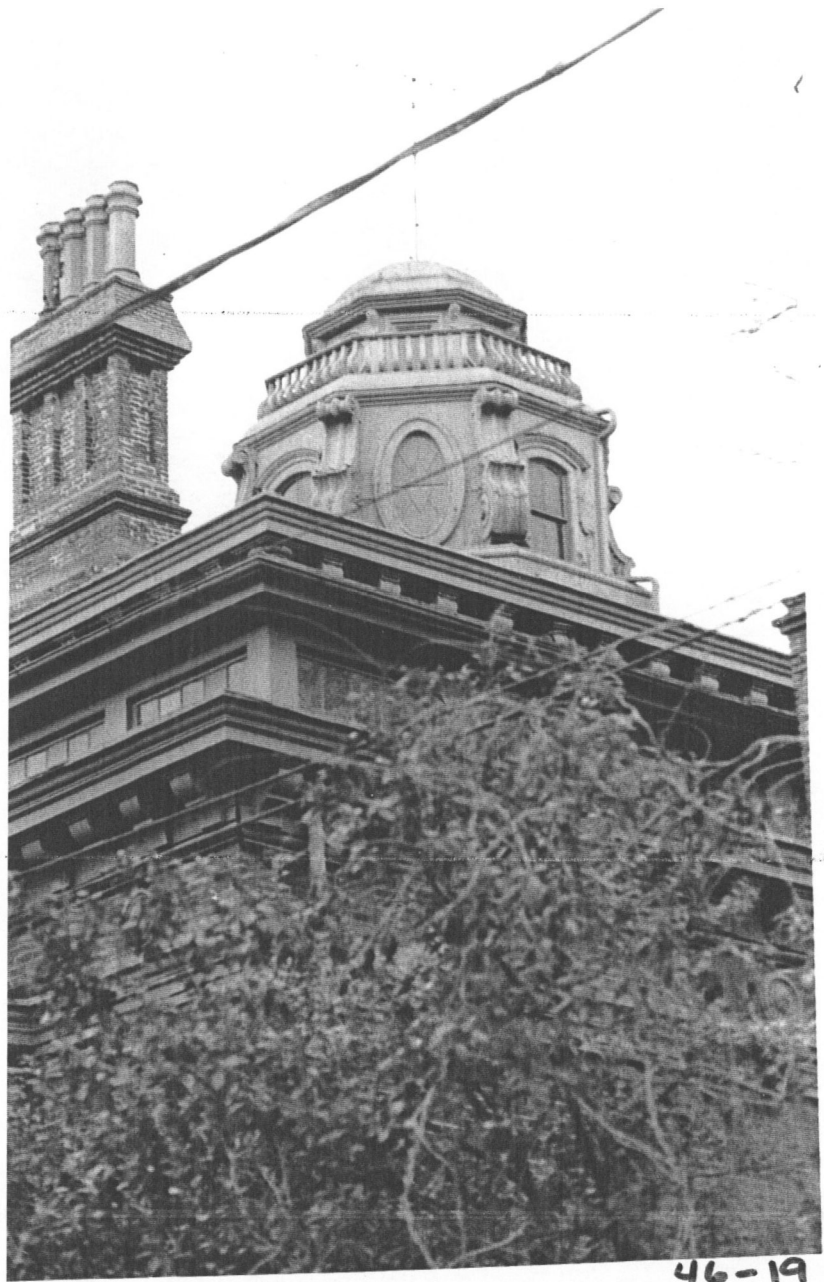
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COUNTY BIBB	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
715.13.0005	5/27/71

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2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 934 Georgia Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN: Macon			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Georgia	13	Bibb	021
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	Chamber of Commerce, Macon, Georgia		
DATE OF PHOTO:	1968		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Chamber of Commerce Macon, Georgia		Negative # C of C-7
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View of front elevation showing floor length windows each opening onto a balcony or portico; also ballustrades, cornice brackets, and round window openings on third floor.			



100. ~~INDEX, 100~~



46-19

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

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CITY OR TOWN: Macon
STATE: Georgia
CODE: 13 COUNTY: Bibb
CODE: 021



3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: John J. McKay, Jr.
DATE OF PHOTO: March, 1971
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Middle Georgia Historical Society, Inc.
c/o Macon Coliseum
Macon, Georgia 31201 Negative # 46-19

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
Close-up of skylight, chimneys and cupola.



46-16

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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CITY OR TOWN: Macon			
STATE: Georgia	CODE 13	COUNTY: Bibb	CODE 021
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	John J. McKay, Jr.		
DATE OF PHOTO:	March, 1971		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Middle Georgia Historical Society, Inc. c/o Macon Coliseum Macon, Georgia 31201 Negative # 46-16		
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View of east wing showing areaway with details of balconies and brackets.			





46-17

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

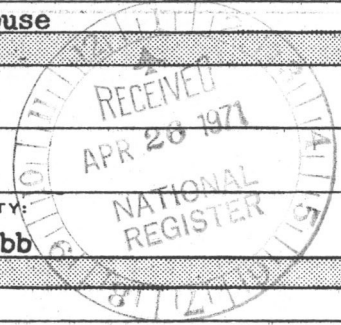
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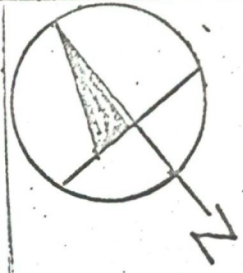
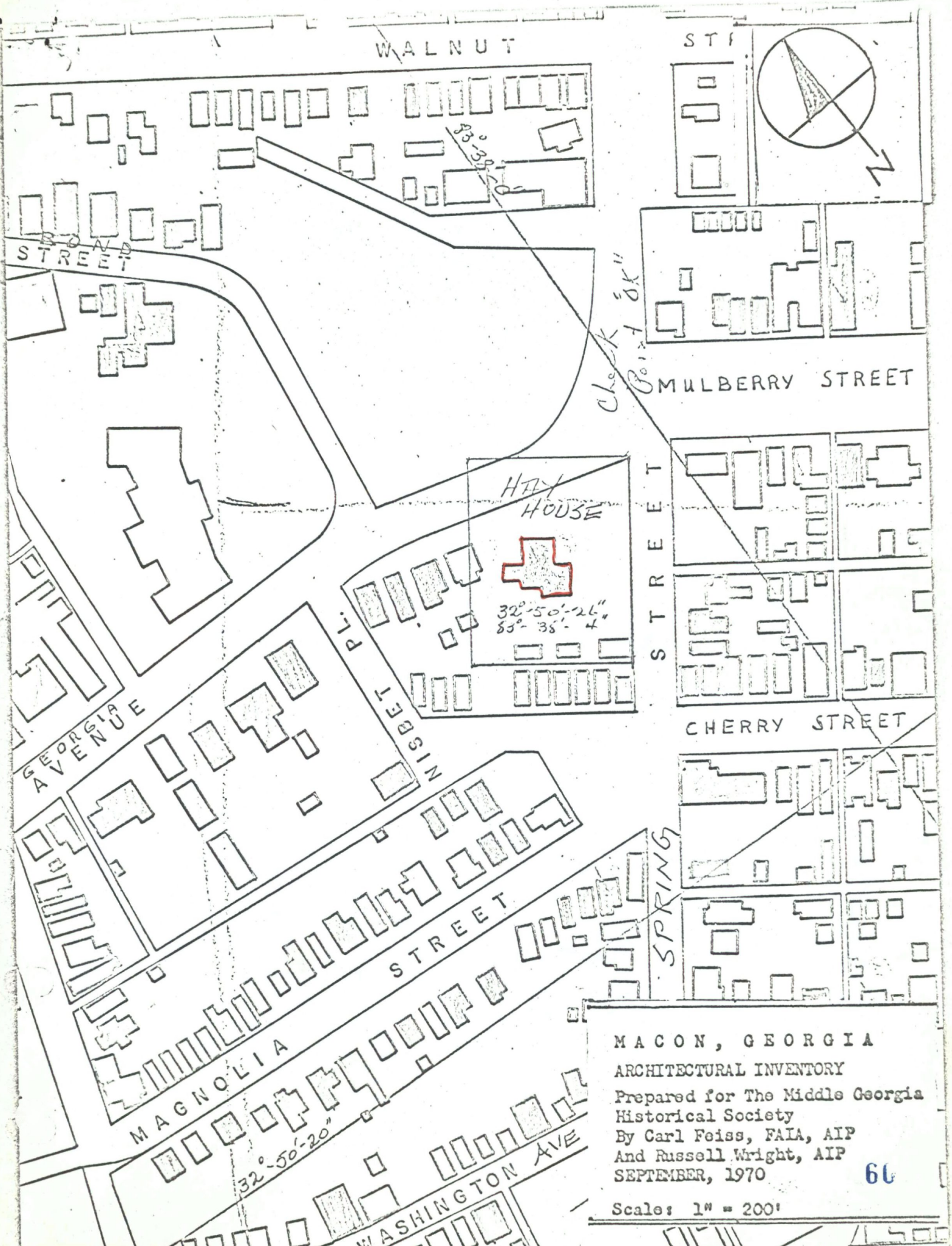
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NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Middle Georgia Historical Society, Inc. c/o Macon Coliseum Macon, Georgia 31201		
			Negative # 46-17
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
View of marble steps, Corinthian columns, ceiling of portico entrance.			





Check Point 8K"

HAY HOUSE

32'-50'-26"
85'-35'-4"

S T R E E T

S P R I N G

MACON, GEORGIA
 ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
 Prepared for The Middle Georgia
 Historical Society
 By Carl Feiss, FAIA, AIP
 And Russell Wright, AIP
 SEPTEMBER, 1970

Scale: 1" = 200'

Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

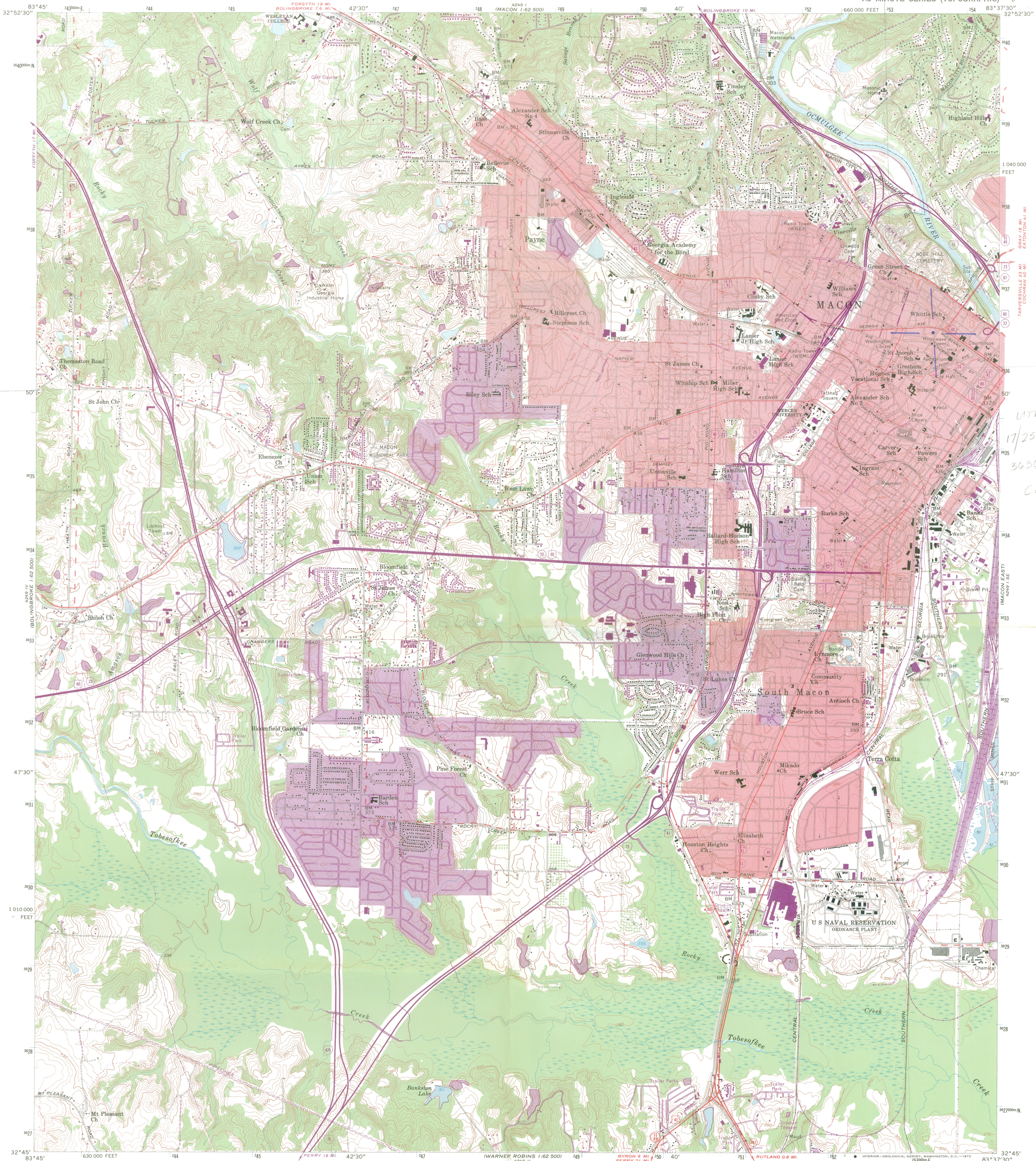
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
GEORGIA	
COUNTY	
BIBB	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

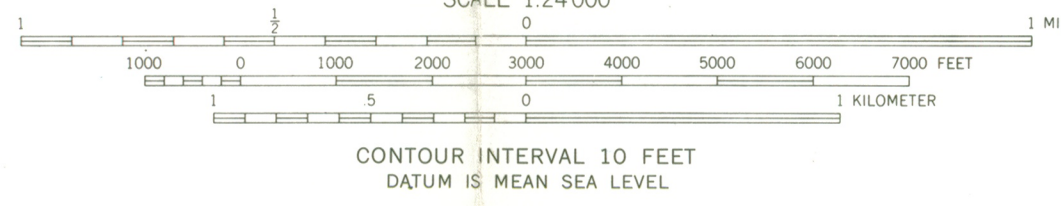
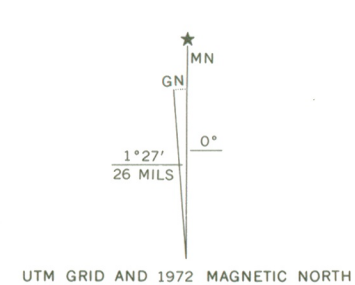
1. NAME			
COMMON:	P. L. Hay House		
AND/OR HISTORIC:	William B. Johnston-Hay House		
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
934 Georgia Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Macon			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Georgia	13	Bibb	021
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:	Macon, Georgia Architectural Inventory by Carl Feiss, FAIA, AIP and Russell Wright, AIP		
SCALE:	1" = 200'		
DATE:	September, 1970		
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

Hay P.L. House
Co. Bibb
Georgia



UTM
17/253500
3634440
CD

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Georgia Geodetic Survey
Topography from aerial photographs by Kelsch plotter
Aerial photographs taken 1954. Field check 1956
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Georgia coordinate system,
west zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines
visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates areas in which only
landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route
Interstate Route	

MACON WEST, GA.
N3245-W8337.5/7.5

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial
photographs taken 1972. This information not
field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

1956
PHOTOREVISED 1972
AMS 4249 1 SW-SERIES V845



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

NOV 7 1973

DA
Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service
From: Secretary of the Interior *John C. Whitaker*
Subject: Landmark Recommendations of the Advisory Board on
National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments
69th Meeting, October 1-3, 1973

On the recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, and pursuant to the authority contained in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C. 461 et seq.), I do hereby take the following actions:

1. Designated as National Historic Landmarks:

Alabama

William Lowndes Yancey Law Office
Barton Hall
City Hall (Mobile)
Gaineswood
St. Andrew's Church

Alaska

Cape Krusenstern Archeological District

Delaware

Stonum (George Read House)

District of Columbia

Washington Aqueduct
Ashburton House
U. S. Military Asylum, The Old Soldiers Home

Florida

Dade Battlefield

Georgia

John Ross House
Chieftains (Major John Ridge House)
Calhoun Mine
New Echota
Robert Toombs House
Bellevue
Carmichael House
State Capitol Building
P. L. Hay House
Scarborough House (Thomasville)
The Octagon House
William Scarbrough House
Tupper-Barnett House
Governor's Mansion

Maine

Fort Kent
Fort Western

Maryland

Fort Frederick
Kennedy Farm (John Brown's Headquarters)
Peggy Stewart House

Massachusetts

Charles Sumner House
Caleb Cushing House
Joseph Story House

Mississippi

Beauvoir (Jefferson Davis House)

New York

Winfield Scott House (24 West 12th Street, New York, N. Y.)

North Carolina

Hinton Rowan Helper House
Hayes Plantation
Market House
Playmakers Theatre
State Capitol

South Carolina

Old Ninety Six and Star Fort
 The Exchange and Provost
 Snee Farm (Charles Pinckney Home)
 Governor John Rutledge House
 Colonel John Stuart House
 Ainsley Hall House
 William Blacklock House
 Church of the Holy Cross
 Parish House of the Circular Congregational Church
 Farmers' and Exchange Bank
 The Fireproof Building
 The Huguenot Church
 Lancaster County Courthouse
 Lancaster County Jail
 Joseph Manigault House
 Market Hall and Sheds
 Marshlands
 Milford Plantation
 Old Marine Hospital
 Robert William Roper House
 Nathaniel Russell House
 St. Philip's Episcopal Church
 Simons-Edwards House
 South Carolina State Hospital Mills Building
 The Unitarian Church
 Beaufort Historic District (boundaries to be the same as those
 of the National Register of Historic Places entry made by
 State nomination)

 Robert Barnwell Rhett House
 First Baptist Church
 Hibernian Hall

Tennessee

Hiram Masonic Lodge No. 7

Virginia

Saratoga (General Daniel Morgan House)
 Hanover County Courthouse

2. Designated as Registered Natural Landmarks

Alabama

Newsome Sinks Karst Area

California

Pixley Vernal Pools

Colorado

Garden Park Fossil Area
Morrison Fossil Area

Connecticut

McLean Game Refuge Natural Areas

Indiana

Hemmer Woods
Hoot Woods
Kramer Woods
Meltzer Woods
Tamarack Bog Nature Preserve
Wesselman Park Woods

Michigan

Strangmoor Bog

Montana

Bridger Fossil Area
Cloverly Formation Site

Tennessee

Big Bone Cave
Cedar Glades Natural Area
Conley Hole
Cumberland Caverns
Grassy Cove Karst Area
Lost Sea (Craighead Caverns)

Vermont

Cornwall Swamp

Virginia

Butler Cave-Breathing Cave
 Grand Caverns
 Luray Caverns

West Virginia

Greenbrier Caverns
 Greenville Saltpeter Cave
 Lost World Caverns
 Sennett-Thorn Mountain Cave System
 Swago Karst Area

Wisconsin

Abraham's Woods
 Cedarburg Bog
 Chippewa River Bottoms
 Chiwaukee Prairie
 Finnerud Forest Scientific Area
 Flambeau River Hemlock-Hardwood Forest
 Kakagon Sloughs
 Spruce Lake Bog
 Summerton Bog
 Wyalusing Hardwood Forest

Wyoming

Bone Cabin Fossil Area

3. Redesignation, as enlarged, of previously designated natural landmarks

California

Pygmy Forest

Indiana

Donaldson Cave System and Woods

Wyoming

Como Bluff
Lance Creek Fossil Area

You are directed to take such further steps as may be necessary to effectuate the above actions.



United States Department of the Interior

14.8. Shelly 2/16/74

Series 4

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

FEB 20 1974

FEB 20 1974

The Secretary of the Interior

Rogers C. B. Morton

is pleased to inform you that the historic properties in your State described in the enclosed news release have been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States. He has, therefore, declared them eligible to be national historic landmarks, following recommendation of such action by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. The Secretary believes this action will be of interest to you and your constituents.

Also enclosed, please find brochures explaining in detail the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service. You will note that recognition as a national historic landmark automatically places a property on the National Register of Historic Places and extends to it the safeguards provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Further, the owner of each property is eligible to receive, upon request, a certificate and plaque officially designating it as a national landmark. The Director of the National Park Service shortly will notify the owners of this action and provide them with the appropriate application forms.

The owners of these properties are to be commended for preserving these significant examples of our Nation's cultural heritage for the education and enjoyment of all our citizens.

Enclosures

Hon. Herman E. Talmadge
Hon. Sam Nunn
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION, GEORGIA
SCARBOROUGH HOUSE, GEORGIA
P.L. HAY HOUSE, GEORGIA
STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, GEORGIA
CARMICHAEL HOUSE, GEORGIA
BELLEVUE, GEORGIA
TUPPER-BARNETT HOUSE, GEORGIA
OCTAGON HOUSE, GEORGIA
WILLIAM SCARBROUGH HOUSE, GEORGIA

WHEN DATED PLEASE RETURN GREEN TO PS (HSS).

Green

bcc: Regional Director, Southeast Region

Hon. Williamson S. Stuckey, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION
P. L. HAY HOUSE
CARMICHAEL HOUSE

Hon. Dawson Mathis
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

SCARBOROUGH HOUSE

Hon. Andrew Young
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

Hon. Jack T. Brinkley
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

BELLEVUE
OCTAGON HOUSE

Hon. Robert G. Stephens, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

TUPPER-BARNETT HOUSE

Hon. Ronald "BO" Ginn
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

WILLIAM SCARBROUGH HOUSE

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release March 3, 1974

J. Vosburgh (202) 343-2586

17 NEW NATIONAL LANDMARKS INCLUDE NORTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA CAPITOLS

The State Capitols of North Carolina and Georgia are among 17 new National Historic Landmarks in the South designated today by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton as significant examples of American architecture.

The Landmarks also include Georgia's former Governor's Mansion in Milledgeville; the City Hall in Mobile, Ala.; and houses in Macon, Thomasville, LaGrange, Washington, Columbus and Savannah, all in Georgia; in Fayetteville and Chowan County, North Carolina; and in Demopolis and Colbert County, Alabama.

Secretarial designation qualifies the Landmarks for enrollment in the National Register of Historic Places which the National Park Service (NPS) maintains for the Secretary. The sites were recommended by the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments.

NPS historians describe the State Capitol in Raleigh, N. C., built in 1833-40, as one of the country's finest examples of Greek Revival architecture. An imposing rotunda under a copper-covered dome, two-story legislative chambers with elaborate Greek ornamentation, rich detail, and an overall subdued tone distinguish the building.

The Georgia Capitol, built 1883-89, "is important in the history of 19th-Century American architecture," the historians report, "because in style, form and plan it is a perfect expression and symbol of the idea of a capitol building for the Capital of the New South, as Atlanta was called after Reconstruction.

The Governor's Mansion in Milledgeville, Georgia's capital 1804-68, has been called the finest Jefferson-inspired design outside of Virginia. Mobile's twin-gabled City Hall, built in 1858, is a late expression of Greek Revival design with especially fine wrought-iron work.

(over)

St. Andrew's Church, Prairieville, Alabama, is designated as "a modest but beautiful country church." It was built by slaves belonging to the church members. Two master carpenter slaves directed construction of the Gothic structure, including its lancet windows, high-pitched roof and a ceiling held up by pointed arch supports.

The Landmarks, though not owned or managed by NPS, are officially recognized to encourage their preservation. Each owner is invited to apply to NPS for a bronze plaque and certificate attesting to the significance of the property in American history.

Descriptions of the Landmarks follow:

Barton Hall, Colbert County, Alabama. This large house expresses a form of Greek Revival architecture unusual for Alabama. Also unusual are the stairs, facing both front and rear entrances and rising to a central landing. Two-story frame structure, built by Armstead Barton in the 1840's, has four end-interior chimneys in main block and one in each wing. Private residence with restricted access.

City Hall, 111 South Royal Street, Mobile, Alabama. Built in 1858 as a market place, this Greek Revival-style brick building with stucco finish served as a Civil War armory. Twin-gabled building has a slate roof with cypress wood cupola, cast-iron columns in courtyard, crenellated wing walls connecting to smaller outer buildings, and fine wrought-iron work. Now the center of city government and open to the public.

Gaineswood, 805 South Cedar Street, Demopolis, Alabama. Stately stone house reflects trends of American architecture, 1842-60, from Greek to Renaissance Revival and the Italianate. Building room by room for 18 years, architect Nathan B. Whitfield kept up with the latest in design. The two-story main portion has eight square pillars and four Doric columns. Alabama Historical Commission, the owner, plans restoration; access is restricted.

St. Andrew's Church, Hale County, Alabama. Beautiful country church in Prairieville was built by members' slaves directed by Peter Lee and Joe Glasgow, master carpenter slaves. Gothic design is believed to be Richard Upjohn's. Long, wide boards fastened vertically and thick board buttresses form the red-brown exterior. Pointed arch supports hold up ceiling under high-pitched roof. Except for a removed tower and added chimney, church is unchanged. Access restricted.

Governor's Mansion, Clark Street, Milledgeville, Georgia. Brick-stucco mansion has four brick Ionic columns, gilded interior dome and round, square, rectangular and octagonal rooms. Designer was Charles B. McCluskey whose works in Georgia, 1830-47, departed from the period's conservative, rectangular style. Milledgeville was State capital, 1804-1868. Mansion is publicly owned and open to the public on a restricted basis.

(more)

Scarborough House, 626 North Dawson Street, Thomasville, Georgia. Three-story Victorian mansion was built in 1880's as resort home of C. W. Lapham, Chicago shoe manufacturer. Precise form and detail by unknown builders and designers indicate emphasis of the period's affluent on resort innovations: wood or cast plaster ceilings, numerous fireplaces, stained glass, polished paneling, sliding doors. Will be open to public as a State museum.

Hay House, 934 Georgia Avenue, Macon, Georgia. After an Italian honeymoon, Macon businessman William B. Johnston built this three-story, 24-room Italian Renaissance villa, a magnificent contrast to Georgia's neo-classical antebellum mansions. Curved marble steps, elaborate interiors, octagonal cupola, 50-foot ballroom with 30-foot coved ceiling make the house unique in Georgia. Designed by T. Thomas and Sons, New York, and built 1855-60 by James B. Ayres, Macon; privately owned with restricted access.

State Capitol, Capitol Square, Atlanta, Georgia. The State made Atlanta its capital in 1877 and chose a U. S. Capitol-like neo-classical design as a symbol of rejoining the Union. Built 1884-89, the structure expressed the new nationalism of Atlanta, called Capital of the New South after Reconstruction. Winning design was by Edbrooke and Burnham, Chicago; construction by Miles and Horne, Toledo, Ohio, of Indiana oolitic limestone, and interior of Georgia marble. Georgia gold leaf was added to dome and lantern in 1960. Public access to parts of the building.

Carmichael House, 1183 Georgia Avenue, Macon, Georgia. "Domestic Architecture of the Early American Republic," by Howard Major cites this house as an example of Greek Revival individuality. Built in late 1840's by Macon builder-architect Elam Alexander for Judge C. W. Raines from plans published in W. H. Ranlet's "The Architect." Superb design combines the classical with approaching Victorian trends, including a spiral staircase in a central tower. Privately owned, not open to the public.

Bellevue, 204 Ben Hill Street, LaGrange, Georgia. Built 1853-55 at height of South's Greek Revival, Bellevue verges on Victorian baroque interpretation of neo-classicism. Massive Ionic columns on three sides give powerful visual impact to visitors approaching along rising lane of crape myrtle and juniper trees. This exceptional example of neo-classical style was built by a Mr. Taylor for Benjamin H. Hill. Beautifully maintained by the LaGrange Woman's Club; open on restricted basis.

Tupper-Barnett House, 101 West Robert Toombs Avenue, Washington, Georgia. As the South's cotton-based economy boomed early in the 19th century, the affluent began to convert their Federal Period homes into monumental neo-classical mansions by adding colonnades. This house is Georgia's best example of this trend. Henry A. Tupper added the colonnade here in 1860 to an 1832 house built by William H. Pope. Identity of the skillful designer is unknown. Privately owned, open to the public.

(over)

Octagon House, 527 First Avenue, Columbus, Georgia. Cited in "Architectural Follies in America," by Clay Lancaster, this 1863 house arose as part of a building fad following publication of a book on octagon design by Squire Lawrence. In the late 1960's, it was found that a rear rectangular structure here had been an octagon, also about 1863, forming the only double octagon house in Georgia and perhaps the United States. Now a residence; open on restricted basis.

William Scarbrough House, 41 West Broad Street, Savannah, Georgia. Designed by English architect William Jay and built in "a superb style for President Monroe's reception" in 1819. Jay, skilled in the English Regency mode, is rated one of the period's most important architects; house marks the height on neo-classical town house design. Reception hall and mezzanine are one of American architecture's grandest spatial compositions. Historic Savannah Foundation, owner, plans restoration.

Hayes Plantation, Chowan County, North Carolina. Handsome mansion built about 1801 displays unusually early touches of the Greek Revival in a blend with mature Federal design. Few mansions equal the grace of this large, white, frame house with hipped roof, tall windows and dark green blinds. Tall-columned porch, approached through avenue of trees, is tied to pedimented wings by curved colonnades. Private residence, not open to the public.

State Capitol, Capitol Square, Raleigh, North Carolina. The Capitol, built 1833-40, is one of the country's finest Greek Revival structures. Ground-to-roof rotunda is covered by a low, hemispherical copper-covered dome. Subdued tone, rich detail and Corinthian assembly chamber distinguish the interior. Both chambers are two stories high and elaborate in Greek ornamentation. Town and Davis, New York, were the architects but recent research confirms that much of the interior was designed by David Paton, Scottish construction supervisor. Public building, open to the public.

Market House, Market Square, Fayetteville, North Carolina. Square building with cupola is rare example of the English form of town hall with open, arcaded ground floor surmounted by public rooms on the second floor. Unknown architect used the prevailing Classic Revival mode, incorporating Greek Revival and some Gothic elements. Owned by the city and open on restricted basis.

Playmakers Theatre, University of North Carolina, Cameron Avenue, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. After association with construction of the State Capitol in the 1830's, Alexander Jackson Davis was engaged in 1843 as supervising architect on two university buildings and in 1849 to build a one-story library. The structure, a simple temple of stuccoed brick with side and rear bays and fluted columns, is a personalized Greek Revival style. Public building with restricted basis.

- NPS -



Green
United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

H. J. Sheely 3/18/74
Levine
3-18-74

MAR 18 1974

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service

Ronald H. Walker

is pleased to inform you that the historic property described briefly in the enclosure, has been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States, and is thus eligible for designation as a national historic landmark.

The purpose of landmark designation is to identify and recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Eligible landmarks are chosen through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; and approved by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosed leaflet, recognition and designation of landmark sites are accorded by certificates and bronze plaques, which are provided free of charge to the owners or administrators of these properties upon their application and agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices. If you wish to apply for the certificate and plaque, copies of the application form are enclosed. The form should be completed in triplicate and two copies returned to the National Park Service. You may retain the third copy for your records.

Designation as a national historic landmark automatically places the property on the National Register of Historic Places. Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, entry on the National Register provides each landmark with safeguards against damage by Federal undertakings and fulfills one qualification for participation in a grant-in-aid program to assist in its preservation. Further information about these provisions of the law is contained in a leaflet describing the National Register that is also enclosed.

We will be pleased to include this property among the sites already recognized as national historic landmarks.

Mrs. Halsted Anderson
President
P. L. Hay Foundation
2667 Stanislaus Circle
Macon, Georgia 31204

P. L. HAY HOUSE, GEORGIA

Green

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PS (HSS)

PS: HJ Sheely:kr 3/13/74
bcc: Regional Director, Southeast Region

April 12, 1974

(Date)

Mr. Ronald H. Walker
Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Walker:

As the (~~OWNER, X OWNER, X~~) of P. L. Hay House
trustees (Name of site)

located in Macon Bibb Georgia
(City) (County) (State)

(I,we) hereby make formal application for a certificate (x) and a bronze plaque, 17" x 18" (x), designating this historic property a national historic landmark. (Check one or both as desired.)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having national significance and worthy of national historic landmark status, (I,we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my,our) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (I,we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.


3. (I,we) agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing landmark status.

4. If, for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the national historic landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the national historic landmark certificate nor the plaque will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

The P. L. Hay Foundation, Inc.

By:


H. T. Anderson
Chairman

KY Ross 4/18/74

Neime
23 Apr 74
h

H3417-PS

APR 23 1974

Mr. H. T. Anderson
Chairman
The P. L. Hay Foundation, Inc.
934 Georgia Avenue
Macon, Georgia 31201

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Thank you for your letter of April 12 submitting the application for the certificate and plaque designating the P. L. Hay House as a national historic landmark. We are proceeding with the preparation of the certificate and plaque.

Our Southeast Regional Office administers the National Historic Landmarks Program in Georgia. The Regional Director of the Region will inform you when the certificate and plaque for the P. L. Hay House have been completed. Should you wish the help of the Service in arranging ceremonies for the presentation, he will be glad to assist you. His name and address is: Mr. David D. Thompson, Jr., Regional Director, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, 3401 Whipple Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia 30344.

We are pleased to know that you plan to accept designation as a national historic landmark for the P. L. Hay House.

Sincerely yours,

Horace J. Sheely, Jr.

Horace J. Sheely, Jr.
Chief, Historic Sites
Survey

Enclosure

FNP:HJ Sheely:KP Ross:kr 4/18/74
bcc: Regional Director, Southeast Region w/c inc.
Director's Reading File

~~DI~~

✓PS-Sheely w/c inc.

HP - Georgia - P. L. Hay House

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PS(HSS)

THE P. L. HAY FOUNDATION, INC.

934 GEORGIA AVENUE
MACON, GEORGIA 31201

April 12, 1974

APR 16 1974

PH

Mr. Ronald H. Walker
Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Re: The Hay House
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Walker:

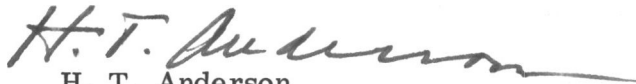
We appreciate very much your letter of March 18, 1974, confirming eligibility of the P. L. Hay House for designation as a national historic landmark.

We have completed your questionnaire and are fully conscious of the high responsibility that goes with the stewardship and care of a property classified as having national significance and worthy of national historic status. We will do our very best to preserve this historic museum.

I think it most desirable that you have for your files a brief history of The P. L. Hay Foundation showing its aims and objectives. This report will give you the financial background of the Foundation and will show our very limited funds derived from the presently small income producing endowment.

We appreciate the National Park Service and hope you will not hesitate to give us advice and suggestions.

Sincerely yours,



H. T. Anderson
Chairman

HTA:mm

Enclosures 2

THE P. L. HAY FOUNDATION, INC.

934 GEORGIA AVENUE
MACON, GEORGIA 31201

December 7, 1973

The P. L. Hay Foundation was incorporated on November 23, 1956, with its Charter amended in September, 1964, to include historical sites and museum development, and further amended December 20, 1971, in order to comply with Federal tax laws. A cash gift of \$10,000.00 was contributed by Mr. P. L. Hay, Sr., for beginning this charitable and educational endeavor in 1956. Since Mr. Hay's death, the children of Mr. Hay, Sr., have contributed considerable cash toward the maintenance and upkeep of The Hay House.

At Mr. Hay's death in 1957, the Hay home at 934 Georgia Avenue was left by will to his five children in equal shares. The appraised value for estate purposes of the home amounted to \$187,000.00, and the appraised value of the furnishings amounted to \$141,500.00, or a total of \$328,500.00. This amounted to an interest of \$65,700.00 for each heir. It was conceived by the heirs to deed this property to The P. L. Hay Foundation, Inc. rather than sell the property for a cash consideration to each of them. This deeding of The Hay House Museum into The P. L. Hay Foundation, Inc. has been faithfully carried out by four of the five heirs and, in addition, the four have purchased for cash the one-fifth interest in The Hay House and furnishings from the heirs of Mrs. Lucile Hay Weaver. In March, 1969, the property was paid for and has been given to The P. L. Hay Foundation, Inc. As of this date, the Foundation owns 100% of The Hay House real estate and furnishings. In addition, the Foundation owns dividend-paying stocks and debentures with a market value of \$47,030.50. These securities provide income of approximately \$2,400.00 annually and constitute the only endowment income owned by the Foundation. This income together with proceeds from the Museum is not enough to cover maintenance and depreciation, as the bulk of our assets consists of The Hay House property.

OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND ADVISORS

Mr. H. T. Anderson, Chairman
Mr. P. L. Hay, Jr.
Mrs. Joseph R. Curtis
Mrs. Betty J. Clark
Mrs. Lanier Anderson, III - Junior League
Mrs. Crawford B. Edwards - Junior League
The Honorable Ronnie Thompson - Ex-Officio
Mr. Earl Zimmerman - Chairman, County Commissioners
Mr. Robert M. Young - Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Bert Struby - Chamber of Commerce
Colonel Joseph R. Curtis
Mr. W. H. Anderson, II
Mr. Maurice C. Thomas, Counsel & Secretary
Mr. Paul J. Doster, Ass't. Sec. & Treas.
Mr. Truman Clifton, Tax Consultant

MUSEUM COMMITTEE

Mrs. Vivian Hay Anderson, Chairman
Mrs. Betty J. Clark, Co-Chairman
Mrs. P. L. Hay, Jr.
Mrs. Joseph R. Curtis
Mrs. Lanier Anderson, III
Mr. Maurice C. Thomas

None of the above receive any salary for handling the Foundation's affairs.

The non-profit P. L. Hay Foundation was established solely for charitable and educational endeavor, and among its objectives is the maintenance of The Hay House Museum, which is open to visitors.

Contributions to the Foundation are tax deductible.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHEAST REGION
3401 WHIPPLE AVENUE
ATLANTA, GA. 30344

March 5, 1975

In Reply Refer To:

H34-SER-PC

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Professional Services, WASO
Attention: Chief Historian

From: Regional Director, Southeast Region

Subject: Presentation Ceremony - Registered National Historic
Landmark: P. L. Hay House

Date: March 22, 1975

Time: 11:00 a.m.

Place: Outside house (inclement weather - Grand Theatre)

Presenter: Mr. David D. Thompson, Jr., Director, Southeast Region

Presentee: Mr. H. T. Anderson, Chairman
The P. L. Hay Foundation, Inc.

Plaque: Yes

Certificate: Yes

Guests:

Rev. James Baird, First Presbyterian Church, Macon (to give Invocation)
Mr. Chester Davis (old guide and butler; BBC did a "Special" on him some years ago)

Remarks:

Master of Ceremonies - Mr. Valentino Sheridan
President, Middle Ga. Historical Society.
Macon Chamber of Commerce will be
involved.

State Preservation Board Meeting
will be held following luncheon.


David D. Thompson, Jr.

Please note that the certificate is signed
by Mr. Walker not Mr. Everhardt.

14. J. Sheely 3/12/75

Green



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3417-PS

March 12, 1975

The Director of the National Park Service

Gary Everhardt

is pleased to inform you of a ceremony designating the historic property listed below as a national historic landmark. A National Park Service representative will present the landmark certificate and bronze plaque recognizing this as a nationally significant property in our Nation's heritage, and it will be listed automatically on the National Register of Historic Places. Plans and arrangements for the landmark presentation program are the prerogative of the owner of the property. The National Park Service is glad to cooperate in such activities when requested to do so. Pertinent facts about the ceremony follow. Please let us know if we may supply further information.

Name of property: P. L. Hay House

Location: 934 Georgia Avenue, Macon, Georgia

Date of ceremony: March 22, 1975

Time and place: 11:00 a.m., at the site

Presentor: Mr. David D. Thompson, Jr., Regional Director, Southeast Regional Office

Recipient: Mr. H. T. Anderson, Chairman, The P. L. Hay Foundation, Inc.

Also notified: Senator Sam Nunn and Representative Williamson S. Stuckey, Jr.

SIMILAR LETTER BEING SENT TO:

Hon. Sam Nunn	Hon. Williamson S. Stuckey, Jr.
Hon. Herman E. Talmadge	House of Representatives
United States Senate	Washington, D.C.
Washington, D.C.	

DI PS-Sheely
 HP - Georgia - P. L. Hay House
 BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PS (HSS)
 FNP:HJ Sheely:kr 3/12/75
 bcc: Regional Director, Southeast Region
 Director's Reading File
 FW-Mr. Richard Rodgers, Room 3144
 LS L-Dr. Curry

Green

OCT 29 1984



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release October 22, 1984

Anita Clevenger 202/343-7394
Jean Travers 202/343-9585

INTERIOR SECRETARY APPROVES GRANTS FOR DAMAGED OR THREATENED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Secretary of the Interior William Clark today announced that \$182,498 from a special National Historic Preservation Grant-In-Aid program has been awarded to 6 states for preservation planning assistance for non-federally-owned deteriorated or damaged National Historic Landmarks.

This is the first grant-in-aid program using Historic Preservation Fund monies designed specifically for National Historic Landmarks. These awards are from fiscal year 1983 Historic Preservation Fund monies that have been reallocated for these special projects. Funds will go to the states of Alaska, California, Georgia, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota.

"These grants will be used to develop and field-test innovative, reproducible methodologies that can be used to evaluate and monitor the precise condition of endangered National Historic Landmarks," Secretary Clark said. "For the first time, detailed information on the condition and costs of preserving endangered landmarks will be available; this information will provide technical guidance to owners on the condition of the NHL and recommended preservation actions." This information can also be used by owners to help them secure sources of private financial assistance for the recommended preservation work.

The Department of the Interior monitors the status of National Historic Landmarks and submits a report annually to Congress titled the "Section 8 Report on Threatened and Damaged National Historic Landmarks."

National Historic Landmarks are properties such as sites, buildings, and objects of national significance. These landmarks illustrate nationally significant aspects of American history and prehistory.

-NPS-

(A list of grant amounts is on reverse)

INT 0240-85

FISCAL YEAR 1984 GRANT AWARDS
TO STATES FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

<u>State</u>	<u>National Historic Landmark</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Alaska	Fort Seward	\$55,000
California	Folsom Powerhouse Columbia Historic District	30,000
Georgia	Martin Luther King Historic District Johnston-Hay House	67,270
New Jersey	Monmouth Battlefield	7,728
Ohio	Hopeton Earthworks	12,300
South Dakota	Frawley Historic Ranch	<u>10,200</u>
	Total	\$182,498

NATIONAL LANDMARK
REVIEW VISIT REPORT

SITE: P. L. Hay House

HISTORIC OR NATURAL LANDMARK? Historic

LOCATION: 934 Georgia Avenue, Macon Bibb Georgia
(Street) (Town) (County) (State)

HOW TO FIND IT (If difficult): Easy to find

DAY(S) VISITED: June, 10 1977
Month Day(s) Year

VISITED BY: Philip R. Brueck Walter T. Berrett
(Name) (Name)

Chief, Park Operations Superintendent
(Title) (Title)

Ocmulgee National Monument Ocmulgee National Monument
(Park) (Park)

FTS 238-0248 (912) 742-0447
(912) 742-0447
(Phone Number) (Phone Number)

PERSON(S) CONTACTED, WITH TITLE(S) AND PHONE NUMBERS:

Mr. Chester Davis - Guide (912) 742-8155

Mrs. Vivian Hay Anderson - Owner

PRESENT OWNER(S) OF RECORD (If less than 3): Presently owned by the Hay
family but is being donated to the Georgia Historical Trust.

1. Did you have any difficulty making contact with the owner or administrator in advance of your visit? Yes ___ No X If yes, please describe:

2. Did you feel that your visit was welcome? X not welcome? ___
If not, please describe circumstances:

A Mrs. Doris Cousins was first contacted about the visit and did not seem to want to have us visit; however, upon visiting the site, the staff there, particularly Mr. Davis and Ms. Anderson were extremely hospitable. It was felt that Mrs. Cousins (an on-site administrator) was not really aware of the purpose behind the visit but when informed of the reasons behind it, set up a very well performed tour of the site.

3. How much time did you spend at the site?

About one hour

4. Please describe the condition of the site and its immediate environment in detail (structure(s), grounds, furnishings, etc.) If a building, use reasonable categories to particularize your review, e.g., foundation, floor, walls, etc. If a natural area, reference to original "as evaluated" condition is critical. If necessary, attach interleaves between pages 3 and 4:

There is some seepage in the walls and some need of replastering in a few areas -- not a large amount at this time. The interior is very well kept although Ms. Anderson did mention the financial drain that the site is having in the area of maintenance.

The exterior is in need of quite a bit of painting. Much of the paint, particularly around the balconies is flaking off and needs to be redone. The building, particularly the floors and walls, appears to be very stable and in good shape.

5. Based on the reasons for the original designation, is it your opinion that the "integrity" of the site is being "adequately maintained"? Yes x
No If no, explain. Please take special care in reviewing threats mentioned in original evaluation, describing recent damage, and discussing new threats, external or internal, to the integrity of the landmark. Use interleaves between pages 4 and 5, if necessary:

No problems to our knowledge in this area of concern; it is felt that being donated to the Georgia Historical Trust will enable to building to eventually be kept in even better condition due to the financial assistance possibly rendered.

6. Please describe the arrangement for management of the site (owner-managed, lease-managed, employee-managed, government-managed, etc.):

Presently site-managed by person employed by the Hay family. Although these matters are not worked out at this time with the Georgia Historical Trust, it is assumed that there will be very little change in the on-site management of the building and that the present people will continue to manage the site.

7. In your opinion, is site maintenance adequate? Yes No
If you have any reservations, please describe:

With the exception of painting needed on the exterior (mostly the sides of the building and not the face). Seepage inside is not extreme at this point.

8. Is the site used for commercial purposes: Yes No If yes, does this present any problems related to maintaining the integrity of the site? Yes No If yes, please describe:

Guided tours are taken through the building, and with the exception of a few small parties given by members of the Hay family, the house is not used for any other purpose at this time. Admission fee is \$2.50 per adult.

9. Please describe any financial problems related to site maintenance that the owner volunteers to share with you:

Ms. Anderson mentioned that they would try and request funds to do some work on the house from the Georgia Historical Trust. She stated that she had approached the Trust about this for this year and had been told that there were none available for this time and that the site would have to wait until the following year.

10. What other site management problems did you observe, if any?

None; if visitation were to suddenly increase, parking would be a large problem due the buildings location near the downtown part of Macon. (Visitation at this point is very low; probably around 5 or 6 people per day)

11. Specific suggestions, if any, made to the owner or administrator. Be sure to pass out Tax Reform Act sheet to historic landmark owners:

None

12. What follow-up action do you suggest for SERO?

None at this time; the site should be under good management by the Georgia Historical Trust.

13. Is there immediate urgency regarding the suggested follow-up action? Yes ___ No X If yes, please clarify:

14. If this site is being managed under the terms of a signed agreement, has the plaque been mounted? Yes X No ___ If yes, describe exact location. If no, please explain why it has not been mounted. Also, describe location of the certificate:

Certificate is held by the Hay family members; the plaque is mounted to the right of the main entrance on Georgia Avenue.

15. If you were asked to categorize this landmark, would you consider it (a) relatively "safe" at present, (b) possibly threatened, or (c) damaged or endangered? (If your choice is b or c, you should have a substantial narrative under item 5.) Relatively "safe" at present

16. Additional comments:

Please enclose slides, prints, clippings, or correspondence that will supplement original copy of this report. Original and one copy of report form are required.

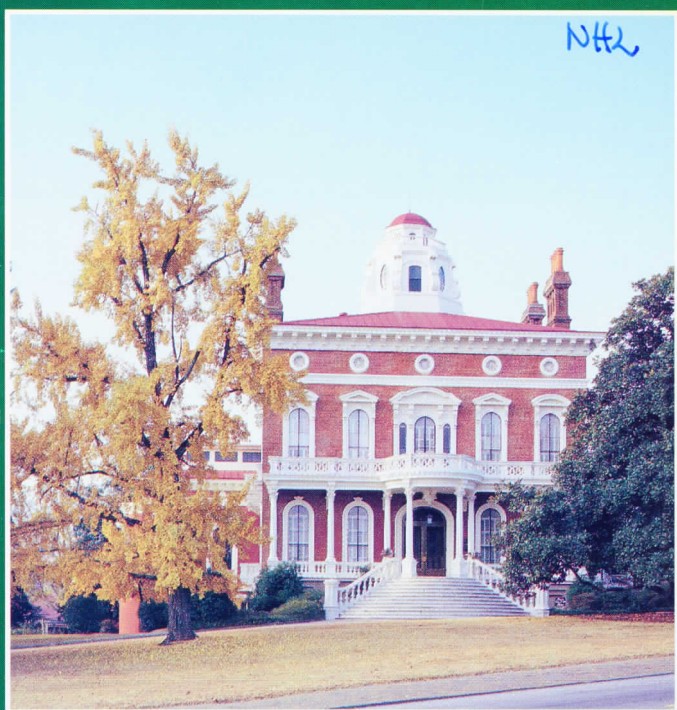
Slides will be forwarded to SERO upon completion of the development process.

REPORT SUBMITTED BY:

Name Philip R. Brueck
Title Chief, Park Operations
Signature *Philip R. Brueck*
Date 13 June, 1977

HAY HOUSE

MACON, GEORGIA



Discover this antebellum
mansion nestled on
the edge of the
Georgia piedmont.



“The Palace of the South”

Hay House, a National Historic Landmark built 1855-59, is one of the finest houses to survive from antebellum America. Elegant and sophisticated in its design, the Italian Renaissance Revival mansion contains 18,000 square feet on four levels crowned by a three-story cupola.

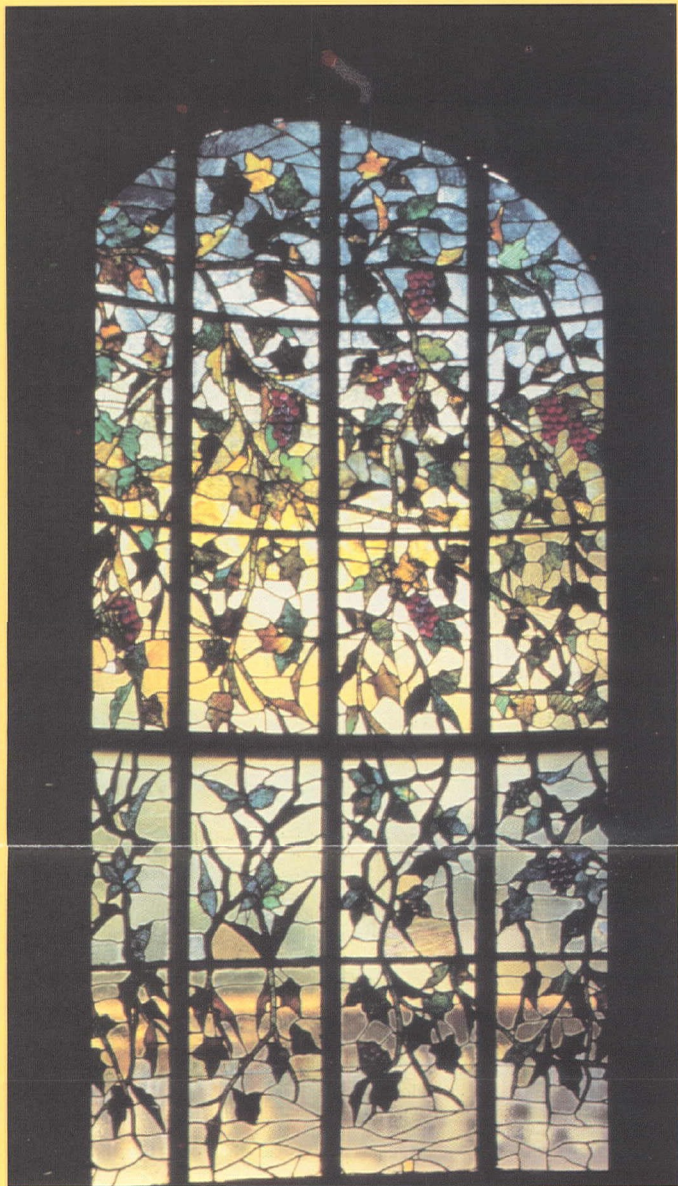
More typical of the day's architectural fashion in the North and in Europe, the house was hailed in a newspaper account from 1860 as “a splendid mansion, which can truly be called the palace of the South”. That this “palace” was placed in Macon, Georgia, a relatively small southern town during the 1850s, makes it a unique American treasure.





"A SPLENDID MANSION...THE PALACE OF THE SOUTH"

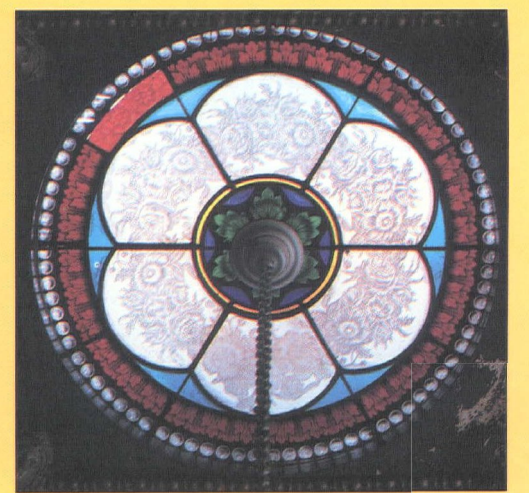
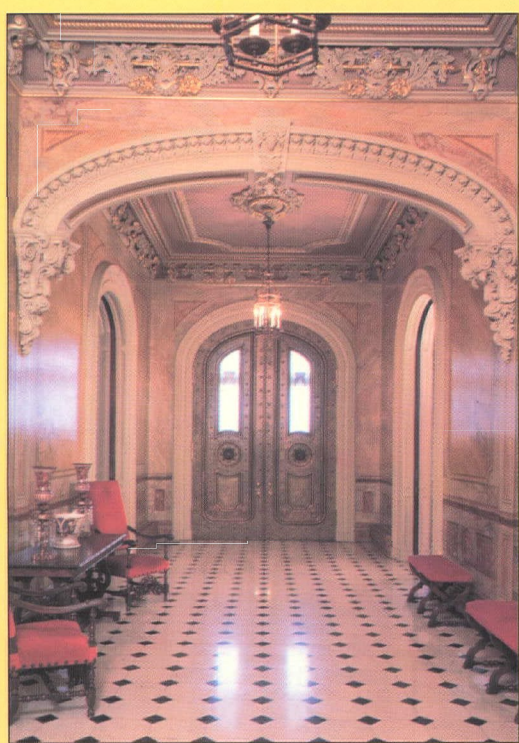
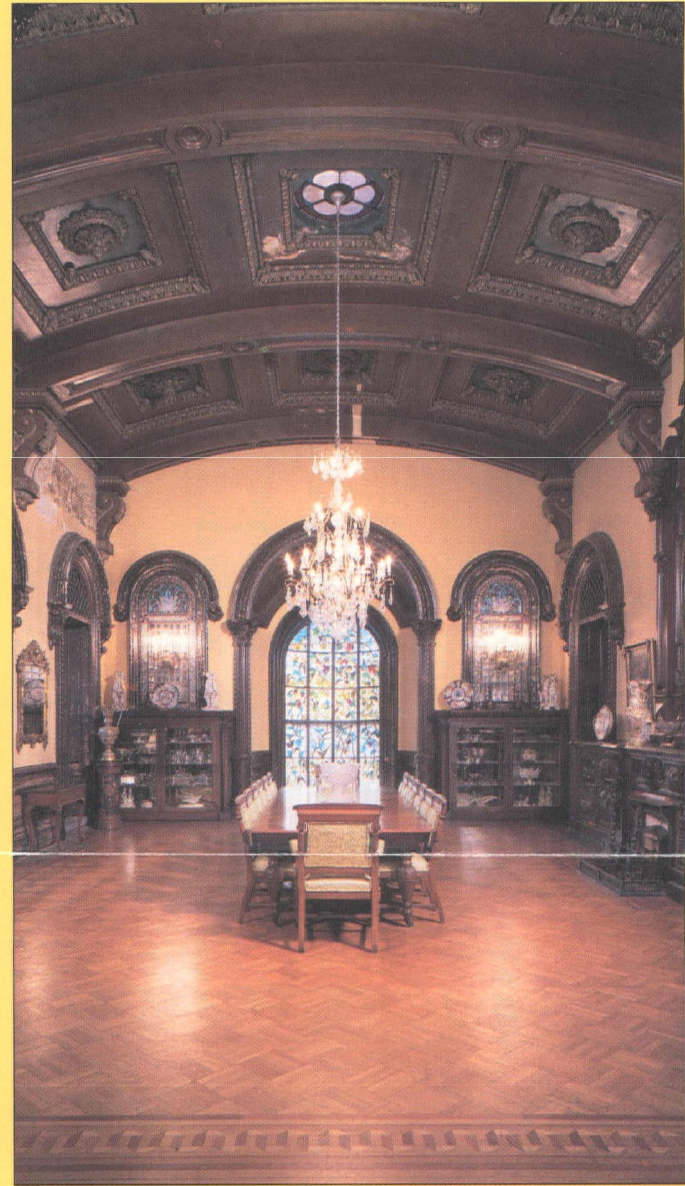
Macon Telegraph April 16, 1860



The house was completed in 1859 with the finest decorations of its day. Stained glass windows, exquisite plasterwork, gold leafing, grained woodwork and some of the country's finest examples of marbled and trompe l'oeil finishes decorate the rooms of the house.

The owners of Hay House, throughout its 130-year history, have collected fine art, furnishings and antiques. The house's first owners, the Johnstons, built the 1,200 square foot Picture Gallery to display some of their collection, including the magnificent marble statue of Randolph Rogers' "Ruth Gleaning" that they probably commissioned in Rome, Italy, in the early 1850s.

Some of the Johnston collection and much of the Hay family collection remain in the house today.



Hay House was designed by the New York architectural firm of T. Thomas & Son for Macon entrepreneur William Butler Johnston and his wife Anne. The architects included the most modern conveniences and innovations, making the house one of the most advanced antebellum residences in the country.

A sophisticated water system allowed the house's three indoor bathrooms to have hot and cold running water. Gas lighting illuminated the interior at a time when even the White House was lit by whale oil lamps. A ventilation system helped keep the house cool in summer, while a central heating system, along with nineteen fireplaces, warmed the house in winter. Other amenities included a speaker tube intercom

system, walk-in closets, wall-to-wall carpeting, and a large indoor kitchen.

The Johnstons' daughter, Mary Ellen, and her husband, Judge William H. Felton, inherited the house in the 1890s. Shortly after the turn of the century, they undertook a renovation to modernize the house, wiring it for electricity, remodeling the bathrooms

and laying hardwood floors throughout the first and second floors.

In 1926, Parks Lee Hay, founder of one of the largest life insurance companies in the Southeast, purchased the Johnston-Felton house. The Hays undertook a major renovation of the house and completely re-landscaped the nearly two-acre estate.

The Hay family gave the house to the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation in 1977 in memory of their parents. Hay House is now one of Macon and Middle Georgia's premier cultural attractions.

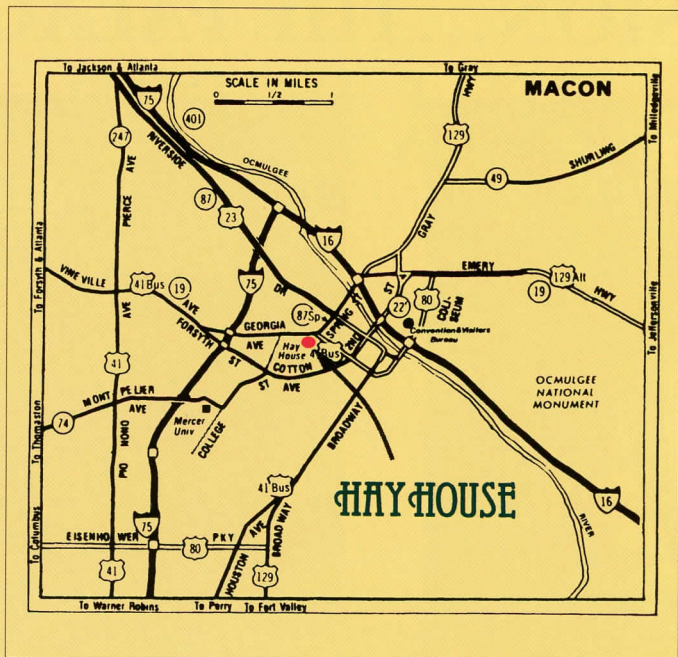
Come discover this antebellum mansion nestled on the edge of the Georgia piedmont and the rich legacy left by the three families who lived here.

HAY HOUSE

The background is a collage of historical documents and currency. At the top, there's a drawing of a large building, possibly a government or military installation. Below it, the text "The OCTAGON" is visible in a stylized font. Further down, "STATE OF GEORGIA" and "Macon" are printed. There are also handwritten signatures and dates, such as "July 1840". A circular seal with a snake is on the right. At the bottom, there's another drawing of a building and more text, including "Cash!".

**In the mid-1800s
William Butler
Johnston was
the keeper of
Macon's Confederate
Treasury.**

**Come to Hay House
and discover the
treasure he left
behind.**



DIRECTIONS

From I-75 to I-16 East, exit at Spring Street, turn right, and go 2 1/2 blocks to Georgia Avenue and HAY HOUSE.

From I-16 West, exit at Second Street, turn right onto Mulberry Street, and go 3 blocks to Georgia Avenue and HAY HOUSE

HOURS

Monday - Saturday 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Sunday 1:00 - 5:00 p.m.

Closed Holidays

Admission charged

For additional information, write or call:

HAY HOUSE

934 Georgia Avenue
 Macon, Georgia 31201
 (912) 742-8155

A property of the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation

Cover photo: Compliments of Ken Krakow