

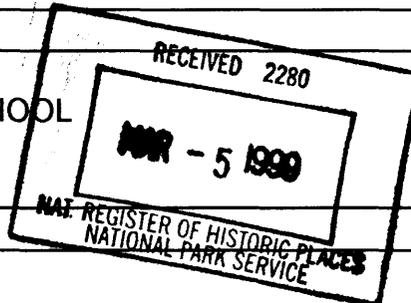
411

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 WEST POINT PUBLIC SCHOOL
other names/site number n/a



2. Location

street & number Avenue F at East 8th Street
city, town West Point
county Troup code GA 285
state Georgia code GA zip code 31833

(n/a) vicinity of

(n/a) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	1	0
sites	0	0
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
total	2	0

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: n/a

Name of previous listing: n/a

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

W. Ray Luce
Signature of certifying official

3-1-99
Date

for W. Ray Luce
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

Edson H. Beall 4-1-99

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Beall
Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions:

Rehabilitation in progress to be a community center

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials:

foundation	brick
walls	brick
roof	asphalt shingles
other	n/a

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

The West Point Public School is located on one of the highest points on the east side of West Point, Georgia. The school is a Colonial Revival-style brick building. Built in 1930, the T-shaped school is two-stories with a full basement and features a central projecting pedimented pavilion and two classroom wings extending to either side. A large auditorium extends to the rear from the center of the building, giving the building its T-shape. Four pairs of limestone engaged columns, with Ionic capitals, decorate the front entrance. In the center of the pediment is an electric clock. The hipped roof of the school is covered with asphalt shingles. A landing is located at the front entrance of the school with dual staircases on the sides approaching from the front drive, ironwork railings, and lamp standards. Round-arched windows are located on the front pavilion. There are more round-arched windows in the auditorium, and one at the landing level between the first and second floors of the classroom wings on the north and south facades. The interior plan of the building features a T-shape, with a long central hallway leading from the entrance to the two classroom wings. Classrooms are located on either side of the long hallway. The large auditorium is located directly across from the main entrance. The second floor mirrors the first, with the addition of a library. The cafeteria of the school was located in the basement. Interior features include hardwood floors, lockers, blackboards, and tiled bathrooms. A lot of the historic plaster was removed in the early 1990s. The auditorium interior features include ornamental pilasters and columns with composite capitals, a balcony, plaster walls, a stage, a decorative cartouche, and round-arched windows. Landscape elements of the building include oak trees, sidewalks, and a playground. A historic metal water tower owned by the City of West Point is located directly to the rear of the school.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

FULL DESCRIPTION:

The West Point Public School is a Colonial Revival-style school building, built in 1930. It is two stories high with a basement, located on an elevated site, facing west, and overlooking the City of West Point and the Chattahoochee River. The building is T-shaped, with a full-height pedimented entry portico in the center, and classroom wings extending on either side. A large auditorium extends eastward (back) from the center of the building, creating the stem of the "T."

The school is located facing Avenue F, with Avenue G at the rear a partially-closed street. The city water tower sits in the middle of an unopened stretch of Avenue G. The school faces East 8th St., which runs west in front of the school originally to a bridge across the river, now replaced, and east behind the school, but the continuity of the street is blocked by the school site.

The school retains its original red brick siding, with wood finishes and trim (painted white). The craftsmanship is good.

Four pair of matched limestone columns, with Ionic capitals, support the central pediment. In the center of the pediment is an electric clock. Windows are six-over-six, double-sash across the front of the building, except for the portico, which features Palladian-style windows at the first floor level. From street level, two parallel sets of concrete steps approach the terrace on which the school sits. About 35 feet from these steps across the terrace, there are two curved sets of limestone steps with delicate iron railings, which continue across the outside edge of the landing. Just inside of this railing are four wrought or cast-iron lampposts at the entrance level. This outside landing, which the four limestone columns flank, leads up to the double doors of the front entrance. There are more Palladian windows in the auditorium, and at the landing level between first and second floors at the ends of the two classroom wings. Most of the windows have been removed and are now in storage.

The floor plan on the first and second floors consists of a long hallway running north to south parallel with the front facade of the school. Off of this central hall are located the classrooms, support rooms, restrooms, the auditorium, and various stairways. The first floor support rooms include the teachers' lounge and the superintendent/principal's office. The second floor support room is the library which is the room directly over the front entrance of the building. The basement contains the original cafeteria and kitchen and is located directly under the auditorium wing.

The interior is wooden supported, with hardwood floors. On the interior walls, most of the sheetrock and plaster was removed by a tenant around 1990. There are tile walls and floors in the bathrooms, and tile walls downstairs, most of which are remaining. There is some shelving left in the library. During earlier renovation, the ceiling was removed throughout the building. Most of the original windows are in storage in the basement. The Palladian-style windows in the auditorium are in place.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

The auditorium has a level floor, with a stage and 2 dressing rooms. Six ornamental pilasters in the auditorium project from the wall, with two in the balcony. The pilasters have Ionic capitals. There is a cartouche in the center of the ornamental plaster frame of the auditorium stage.

On the interior, there is some remaining ornamentation, primarily in the auditorium wing, as mentioned above. In the rest of the school there are surviving chairrails, banisters, and blackboard surrounds.

On the south end, the building sits close to the ground, with a basement. On the north end, there are original brick piers, in fine condition. In the middle, under the lunch room, are support columns for the auditorium. The rest of the structural system is wood beam, with no steel found.

Originally, the school was centrally heated with a coal-fired furnace. Later it may have been converted to gas. It was electrically wired. There is intact plumbing including 3-inch pipes with copper piping for the water system.

The school is located on the highest point on the east side of West Point, a town split by the Chattahoochee River. The site, occupied by earlier schools, was graded in 1930 to make way for the new school. On the south side of the school is the lower playground, reached by concrete steps. In front, there are two concrete stairways. The water tower owned by the City of West Point is in back of the school, with a radio beacon on top for EMS (Emergency Medical Services). Outside of the nominated property there is formal landscaping in front along 8th Street with residential areas behind the school and in front, facing East 8th Street. Original oak trees surround the building on the north and east sides. There is a chain-link fence partially around the school.

There are no outbuildings.

The only change to the property was grading off the top of "hill" in 1930.

There is a wide avenue (8th Street) below the school and which the school faces at a right angle. The avenue has a partial landscaped median, creating an impressive view of the city from the front of the school, and vice versa. Residential areas surround the school, with the school making a marked division in the residential areas. Behind the school are smaller houses that appear to be identical in style and design and appear possibly to be worker houses. In front and to the sides of 8th Street the housing appears to be middle class and above. Below the school, along 8th Street, there are a few nonhistoric commercial properties just west of U.S. 29, that intrude, but are some distance from the school.

Around 1990 the building's interior walls, ceiling materials and some flooring were removed.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

This was due to efforts by the tenant at the time to rehabilitate the building. The failure of that venture left the school in an unrestored condition.

Since the enclosed photographs were taken in 1998, the school has been cleaned, the windows secured with plywood covers, and the hole in the roof covered. These temporary measures have been done to secure and protect the school as the owners work toward its rehabilitation.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

ARCHITECTURE
EDUCATION

Period of Significance:

1930-1949

Significant Dates:

1930

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Dennis and Dennis, Macon, GA

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The West Point Public School is significant in terms of architecture as a good and intact example of a large, early 20th century, Colonial Revival-style school building. Popular throughout Georgia from the 1890s to the early 1940s, the Colonial Revival style expressed a renewal of interest in American colonial architecture based on an English precedent. The building is symmetrical in shape, with equal-sized wings and a rear auditorium wing. The West Point Public School features a projecting pedimented pavilion with four limestone engaged columns, with Ionic capitals. Other architectural details include round-arched windows some in the Palladian-style, symmetrical fenestration, and corner quoins. The school also retains four ornamented lampposts on the front entrance steps. The auditorium retains good detailing in its pilasters and ornamental stage frame with cartouche. The school also reflects progressive school design in Georgia at the time, with its many large windows for light and air, its double-loaded corridors with interior transoms for both circulation and ventilation, and its consolidation of the various school functions (classrooms, offices, library, auditorium, cafeteria) in a single integrated design. The overall t-shaped plan-form also is typical of early 20th century public school design in Georgia. The building was designed by Ward Dennis of the prominent Macon architectural firm, Dennis and Dennis.

The school is significant in terms of education because it was the last of a succession of school buildings located at this site that served the West Point community in educating its children. In its 65-year history, the building served as the West Point Public School, West Point High School, and West Point Elementary School. Built to serve white students for grades K-11, it later served as an elementary school only. The school was a center of community activity, providing a progressive schedule of academic and community programs until 1986. The school is also a major local landmark visually, since it sits at the axis of East 8th Street and Avenue F, on one of the highest points in town and facing the road that once lead to the bridge across the river. Its imposing location on a site long dedicated locally to education helped symbolize the importance of education to the local community. The City of West Point water tower, another local landmark, was constructed directly behind the school building in 1939. The water tower, like the school, represents prevailing design principals and construction techniques with its rounded elevated metal tank atop an open metal truss.

National Register Criteria

The West Point Public School meets National Register Criterion A because it meets the broad patterns of American history in that it was the town's only white high school and elementary school for twenty years, c. 1931-1951, and served as a major community focal point of activities during that time.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

The school meets National Register Criterion C because it was built by a trained architect, Ward Dennis of Dennis and Dennis, in the popular Colonial Revival style often used for school buildings and reflecting America's heritage, especially after the revived interest in Colonial times with the rebuilding of Colonial Williamsburg in the 1920s. The building retains its original symmetrical form, red brick exterior, window openings, many in the Palladian style, as well as pilasters on the front and in the auditorium.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance runs from the opening of the school, 1931, until the end of the historic period, 1949, during which time the school was used as the only local white elementary and high school.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The two contributing features are the school (one building) and the water tower/tank (one structure).

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

West Point is one of Troup County's three incorporated cities (West Point, Hogansville and the county seat, LaGrange.) Located on the Chattahoochee River at the Alabama border, West Point was settled early and played a strong role in the subsequent development of Troup County and surrounding region, particularly with respect to the area's transportation systems and textile-based economy. From its earliest days, West Point also became known (along with nearby LaGrange) as a cultural center, drawing students from as far as Texas and Virginia to attend school in the county.

West Point is first known to us as the Creek Indian town of Ocfuskoochee Tallauhassee (Old Town), which was located on the west side of the river along the north-south trading path called Five Notch Road. We know that English traders visited the town as early as 1685. By the late eighteenth century, Five Notch Road was part of an extensive network of paths and trails connecting Creek towns on the Chattahoochee's west bank with the Cherokee Indians to the north, Chickasaws and Choctaws to the west, Seminoles to the south, and white settlement to the east. In 1790, however, Ocfuskoochee Tallauhassee was abandoned by the Creeks as they moved westward into Alabama.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

With the Creek cession of territory in 1825 to the State of Georgia, Troup County was formed and its lands were distributed in the 1827 Georgia Land Lottery to white citizens of Georgia. The state's rapidly growing cotton-based economy fueled immigration to the area. Troup County proved ideally suited to cotton production. By 1860, the county was one of the state's top five slave-holding counties and ranked as the fourth wealthiest county in Georgia. West Point, for its part, quickly developed as a trading center on the east side of the river.

West Point grew around the Phipps, Williams and Cox Store, established in 1829. The town's streets and lots were arranged in a gridiron pattern on the east bank of the Chattahoochee. The community was first known as Franklin (after Benjamin Franklin) in 1831, and then changed its name to West Point the following year, in deference to another incorporated Franklin some 40 miles to the north.

Throughout the region's "Golden Age" of agricultural production, West Point maintained its role as a commercial transportation hub. In 1854, the first railroad in Troup County, the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, was completed to West Point. Shortly thereafter, the Montgomery and West Point Railroad was completed, linking West Point with Alabama.

After the Civil War, two West Point entrepreneurs established early textile mills in nearby Chambers County, Alabama, on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River. In 1866, George Huguley established the Georgia-Alabama Manufacturing Company, and the same year, James W. McLendon established the Chattahoochee Manufacturing Company. In 1870, the West Point Iron Foundry was established, to repair machinery used in those two new textile mills. West Point's business district moved to the west side of the river.

During the years 1873 to 1906, West Point's two textile mills were consolidated as the West Point Manufacturing Company, under the management of West Point businessman Lafayette Lanier. The West Point Manufacturing Company became a defining force in the community. West Point and the surrounding area prospered as "mill fever" swept the south between 1880 and 1920. During the 1930s and 1940s, Lafayette Lanier's son George Huguley Lanier undertook a large-scale expansion of the West Point Manufacturing Company. Throughout this period of geographic expansion and diversification, the company, in a show of respect for the community, kept its corporate offices in West Point, where they remain today.

After World War II, the nation's textile industry, and Troup County's also, suffered a period of relative decline. In 1965, the West Point Manufacturing Company was merged with a northern industry leader called Pepperell, Inc., creating West Point-Pepperell. Faced with declining population and employment, community leaders took steps to diversify Troup County's industrial base, and by 1980,

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

had reversed an out-migration trend. In West Point, however, the population continued to decline, from 4,601 residents in 1960, to 3,571 residents in 1990.

School Site

The West Point Public School is located on a 3.43-acre parcel, approximately 2,200 feet east of the Chattahoochee River, overlooking the river from one of the highest points on the city's east side. Historical records refer to this site as "the knoll," and later, as "College Hill." Since the community's early days, this site has been devoted to educational use, and has housed some of the earliest schools in the county. The school sits in an impressive location, even today. Avenue G, to the rear of the school and only partially opened, historically has been part of the school grounds and setting and adds another .069 acre of land to the site.

The West Point Land Company, chartered in 1838, owned the property until 1867. A 1839 City Map by Broadnax shows the West Point Female Academy there. At that time, educational institutions had no legislative authority to grant college degrees to women; the term "academy" indicated that the course work was more advanced than finishing school. The Female Academy remained open until the Civil War (1861-1865). A boys school was located on the west side of the river in Chambers County, Alabama.

In 1867, the West Point Land Company conveyed the property to the directors of the West Point Female College. (This transaction was recorded in 1879). A building was purchased in LaFayette, Alabama, disassembled, and transported by wagon to College Hill, where it was reassembled at the site of the present West Point Public School. In 1873, this building was destroyed in a windstorm.

In 1874, the City of West Point built a new school on the site, at a cost of \$13,000. The property was conveyed to the City of West Point, and the new school became the West Point Public School -- the first city school in Troup County.

In 1886, the West Point Public School was destroyed by fire. A new building was constructed, only to burn down also, ten days before its dedication. A third building was constructed, and dedicated in September, 1887. Approximately one week later, the Chattahoochee River flooded, washing away the wagon bridge that connected students on the west side of the river to the school on College Hill. Classes resumed in April 1888.

In 1887, the West Point Public School had 188 students (27 of them in the high school grades), three faculty, and Colonel A. P. Mooty as superintendent. All children were required to spell words of

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

three letters before they could start school. The public school curriculum included elocution, grammar, geography, Latin, Greek, algebra, chemistry, English literature, moral philosophy, elements of criticism and penmanship.

In 1890, Superintendent J. E. Parks instituted a textbook rental program at the school, and helped the students raise funds for an electric clock (c. 1900) which was subsequently used for 30 years. The school building built in 1887 remained in use until 1930, when it was demolished to make way for the existing structure.

Current Structure

In 1930 the City of West Point decided to construct a new school building. After much discussion, it was decided to locate this new building on College Hill, which had served this purpose for over 100 years. Bonds were issued and architect Ward Dennis, of the architectural firm of Dennis and Dennis of Macon, Georgia, was retained to design the new school. The West Point Iron Works (now Batson-Cook & Co.) was awarded the construction contract. The old 1887 building was demolished, College Hill graded off, and a new brick building constructed at the site. This new building was built to last.

During construction, classes were held in the community's Methodist and Baptist churches. On December 18, 1931, the new school was dedicated, and classes resumed in the new building in January, 1932.

The beauty and convenience of this Colonial Revival structure impressed and inspired the surrounding community. The school's science laboratory (for classes in biology, chemistry, and physics) was modeled after the famous Lincoln School in New York. A Library Committee was formed to solicit subscriptions from alumni and others, and by 1947 the library had 3,639 volumes, with \$250 in new books purchased each year. A P.T.A. was also formed, and curtains for the new auditorium purchased.

The school was used for grades Kindergarten through high school, 11th grade at first, from 1931-1951, and then was an elementary school from 1951 until it closed in 1986.

The new school became a center of community activity, providing a progressive schedule of academic and community programs until 1986, when the City school system merged with the County's, and the building was closed. In 1987, the Troup County Board of Education sold the school back to the City of West Point. In the early 1990's the building briefly housed a Christian action ministries group; during this time much of the ceiling and wall material was removed. The windows were also removed, although they have since been located and stored.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

In the fall of 1995, the City of West Point, which still owned the building, announced plans to demolish the building, given its unsecured condition and the potential for this vacant structure to become a public safety or fire hazard. Concerned citizens intervened, and the City agreed to let the citizen committee pursue rescue and rehabilitation options for the building.

The citizen group subsequently organized as Our Town, Inc., immediately undertook a vigorous fund-raising campaign, raising over \$53,000 in local pledges, enlisted preservation architects from the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and the private sector to assess the overall building condition and rehabilitation costs, and began researching public grants and foundation funds available for historic building rehabilitation. A Planning Services Fund grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation was secured to further define rehabilitation needs, including specific measures needed to safeguard the building from any further weather-related damage through the roof or open windows. Our Town Committee also sponsored this National Register nomination.

The Our Town, Inc., obtained possession of the school on September 17, 1998 from the City of West Point and has secured the building. Plans are to rehabilitate the school and use it for a community center.

THE WATER TOWER

The water tower is owned by the City of West Point. The tower was built in 1939 after the east side of town had increased in residential use to the point that people could not receive enough water through the old system. The new tower held 100, 000 gallons of water and was placed on the high point on the east side of town, just behind the West Point Public School. At the time it was built, the apex of the tower was coordinated with the tip of the school's portico so they would be in unison when viewed from the river.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Draft National Register nomination submitted by Jean Ennis, August 23, 1996. Copy on file, with additional material, at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

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 West Point/Troup County School Board
- University
- Other, Specify Repository: Troup County Archives, LaGrange, GA

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.12 acres (3.43 acres school lot, .069 acres Avenue G for water tower)

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 670800 Northing 3638650

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is marked on the enclosed plat and includes the school lot and the water tower/tank as well.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property encompasses the intact, historic acreage including the West Point Public School and water tower. The school lot has been used for that purpose since 1931. The school lot, with its school building, and Avenue G to the rear, only partially opened as a street and with the water tower at its center, together form the historic property associated with these contiguous local historic landmarks.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth Street
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** February 9, 1999

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

name/title Jean Ennis
organization Our Town, Inc. (Committee)
street and number 108 Beall Wood Dr.
city or town West Point **state** GA **zip code** 31833
telephone 706-643-4466

() **consultant**

() **regional development center preservation planner**

(X) **other:** representative of owners, member of group and officer

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: WEST POINT PUBLIC SCHOOL
City or Vicinity: West Point
County: Troup
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: April, 1998

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 18: Front facade from East 8th Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 2 of 18: Front facade from Avenue F at 8th St.; photographer facing southeast.
- 3 of 18: Front facade, central portico, detail of columns and stairs with iron grillwork and lanterns; photographer facing southeast.
- 4 of 18: Front facade as seen from south; photographer facing north.
- 5 of 18: South facade of main block; photographer facing northeast.
- 6 of 18: South, rear and auditorium facades; photographer facing northwest.
- 7 of 18: South facade of auditorium wing; photographer facing northeast.
- 8 of 18: North facade of auditorium wing and bottom of water tower; photographer facing southwest.
- 9 of 18: North facade of auditorium wing and north end of main block; photographer facing southwest.
- 10 of 18: First floor, entrance steps to auditorium and looking toward south entrance stairway; photographer facing southeast.
- 11 of 18: First floor, south entrance stairway with classroom on left; photographer facing southeast.
- 12 of 18: First floor, north entrance stairway; photographer facing northeast.

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Photographs

13 of 18: First floor, exit stairway on south side of auditorium steps with entrance to girl's restroom; photographer facing southeast.

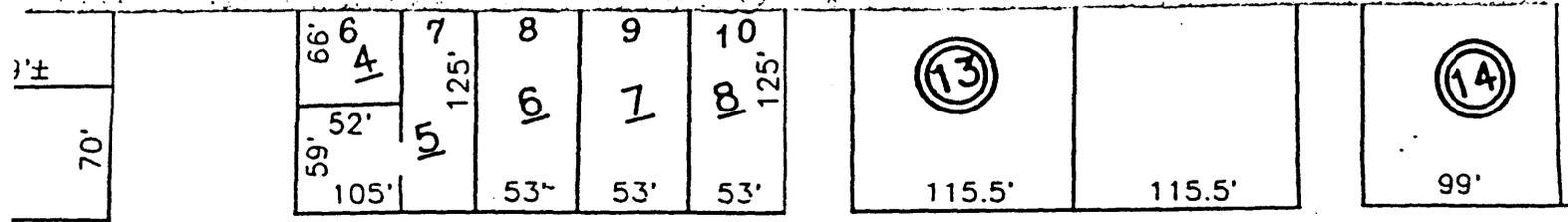
14 of 18: First floor, classroom on southwest corner of building; photographer facing southeast.

15 of 18: Second floor; stairway with second floor above, first floor below, on south side of building; photographer facing northeast.

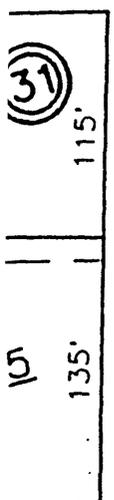
16 of 18: Second floor, classroom on southeast corner of building; photographer facing northwest.

17 of 18: Auditorium, facing stage; photographer facing northeast.

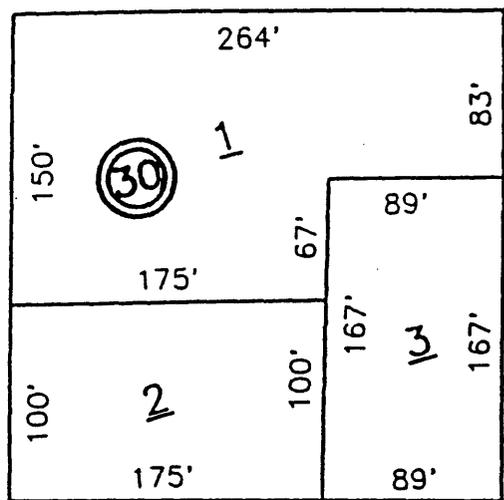
18 of 18: Auditorium, facing balcony; photographer facing northwest.



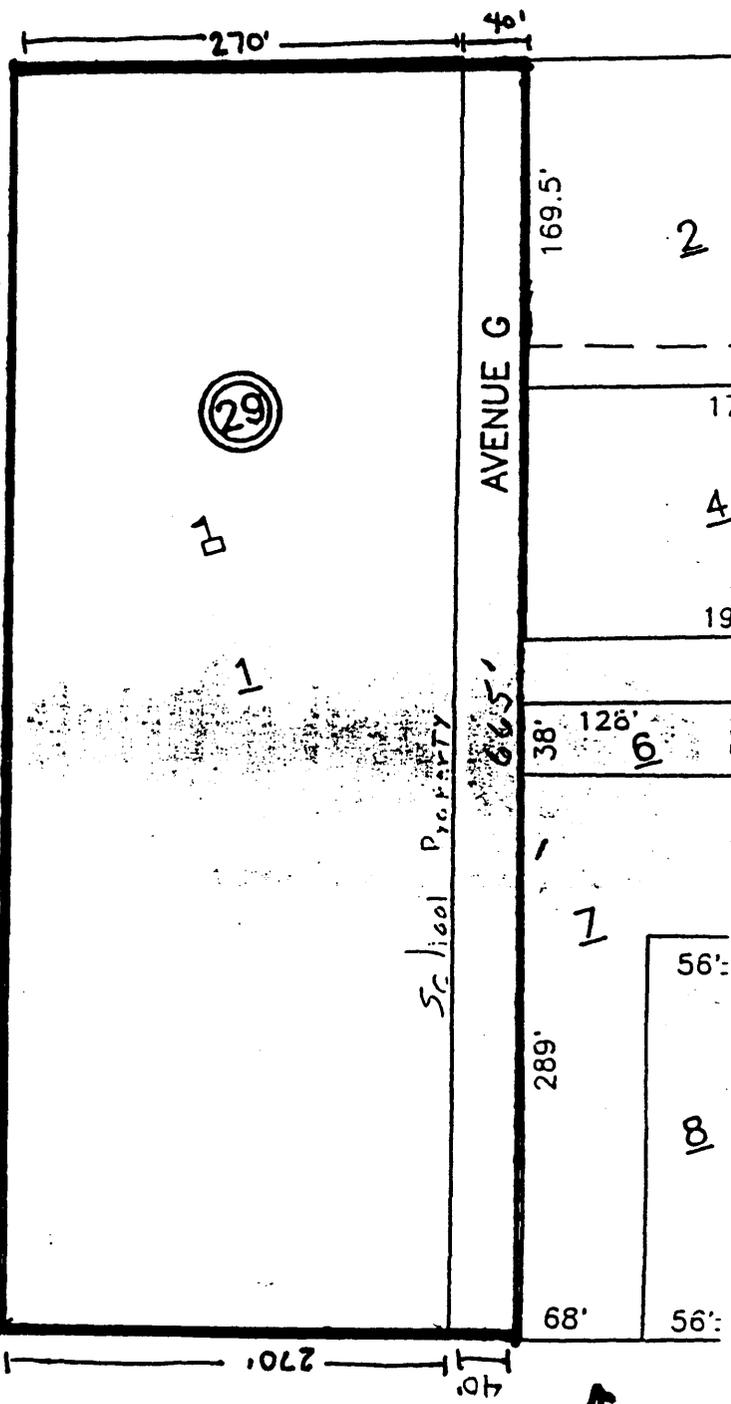
E. 9th ST.



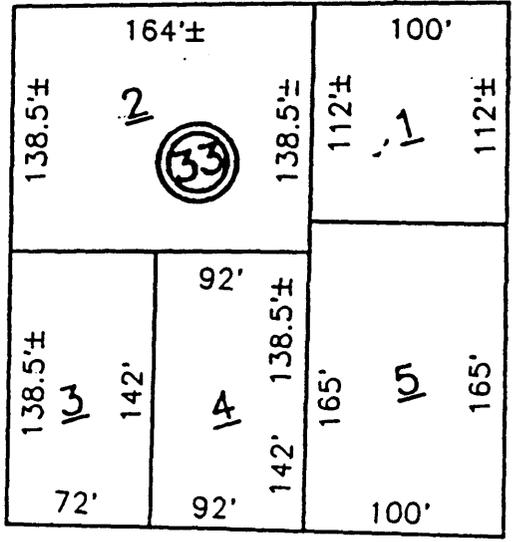
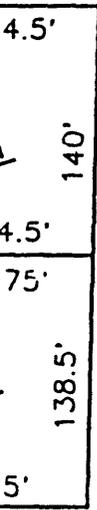
AVENUE E (Hwy 29)



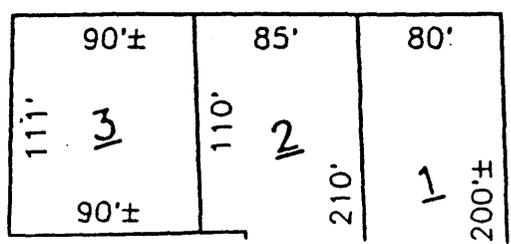
AVENUE F



E. 8th ST.

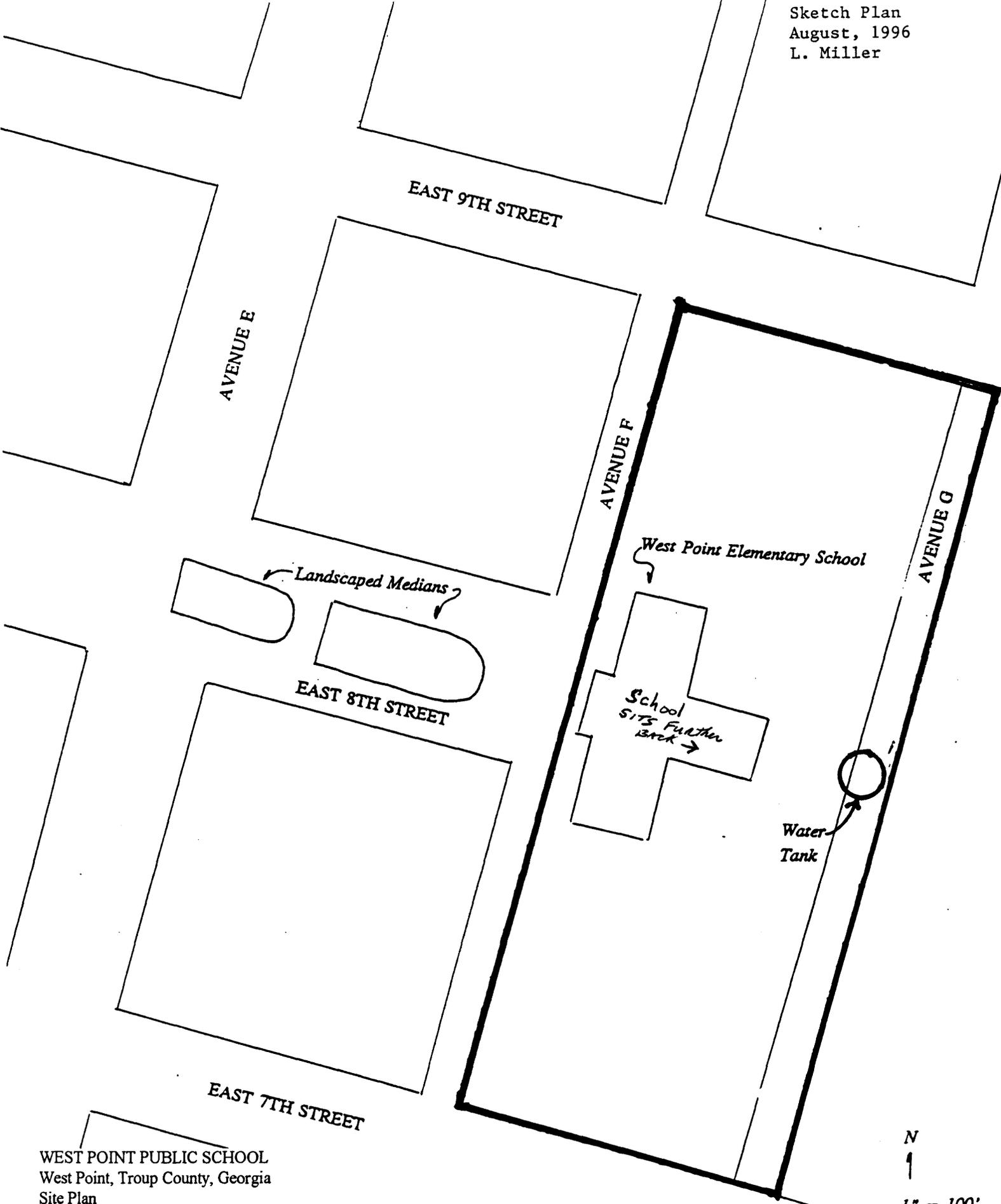


E. 7th ST.



WEST POINT PUBLIC SCHOOL
 West Point, Troup County, Georgia
 Tax Map
 Scale: Measurements marked on the map
 Source: Troup County, Georgia Tax Assessor's Office
 Date: c1996
 Key: The nominated property is parcel/block 29, plus a part of Avenue G that includes the water tower.
 It is marked by a heavy black line.

Sketch Plan
August, 1996
L. Miller

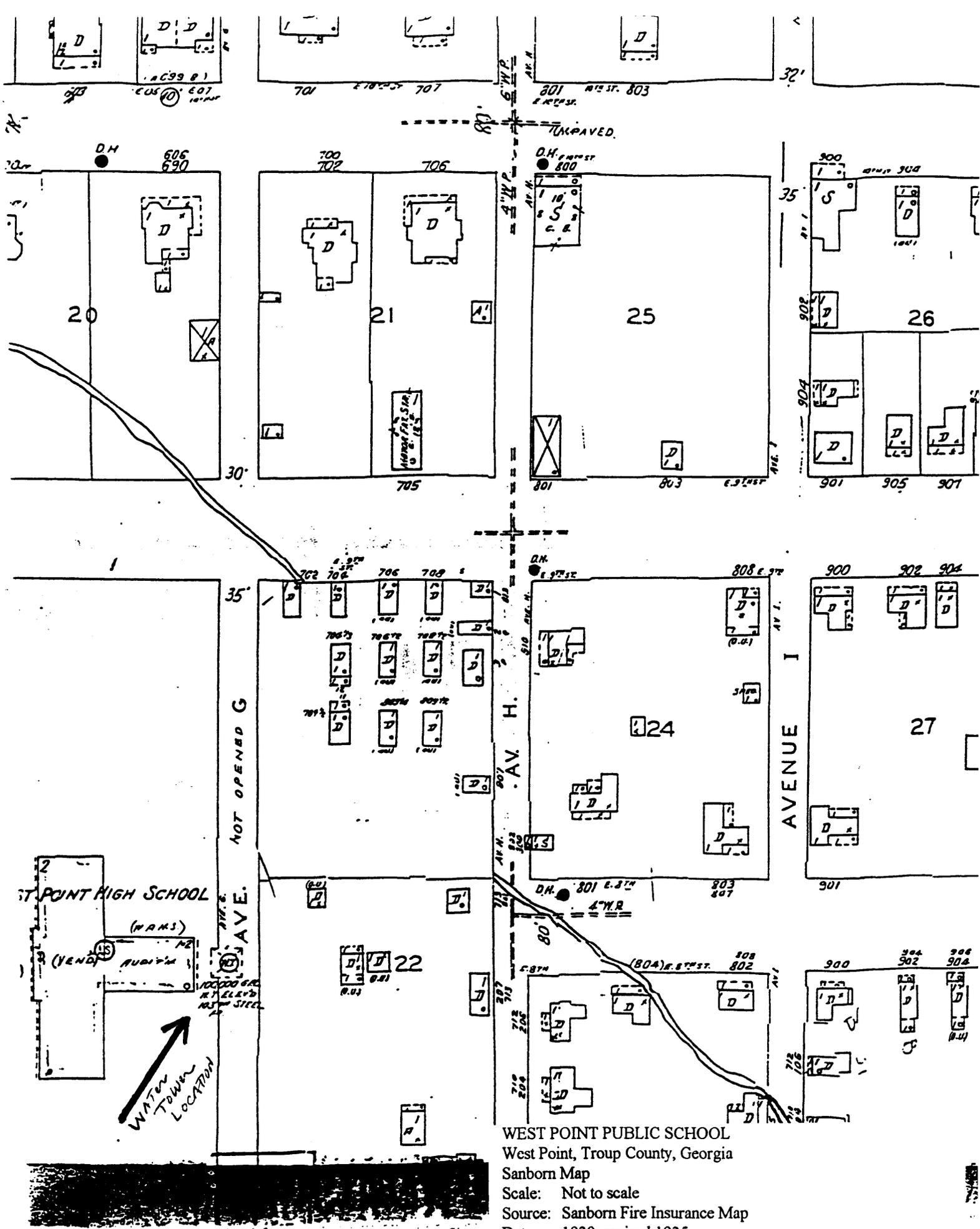


WEST POINT PUBLIC SCHOOL
West Point, Troup County, Georgia
Site Plan

Scale: Not to scale
Source: Drawn by Lynne Miller, based on tax map.
Date: c1996

Key: The nominated parcel is marked by a heavy black line. Two contributing properties are marked directly on the plan.

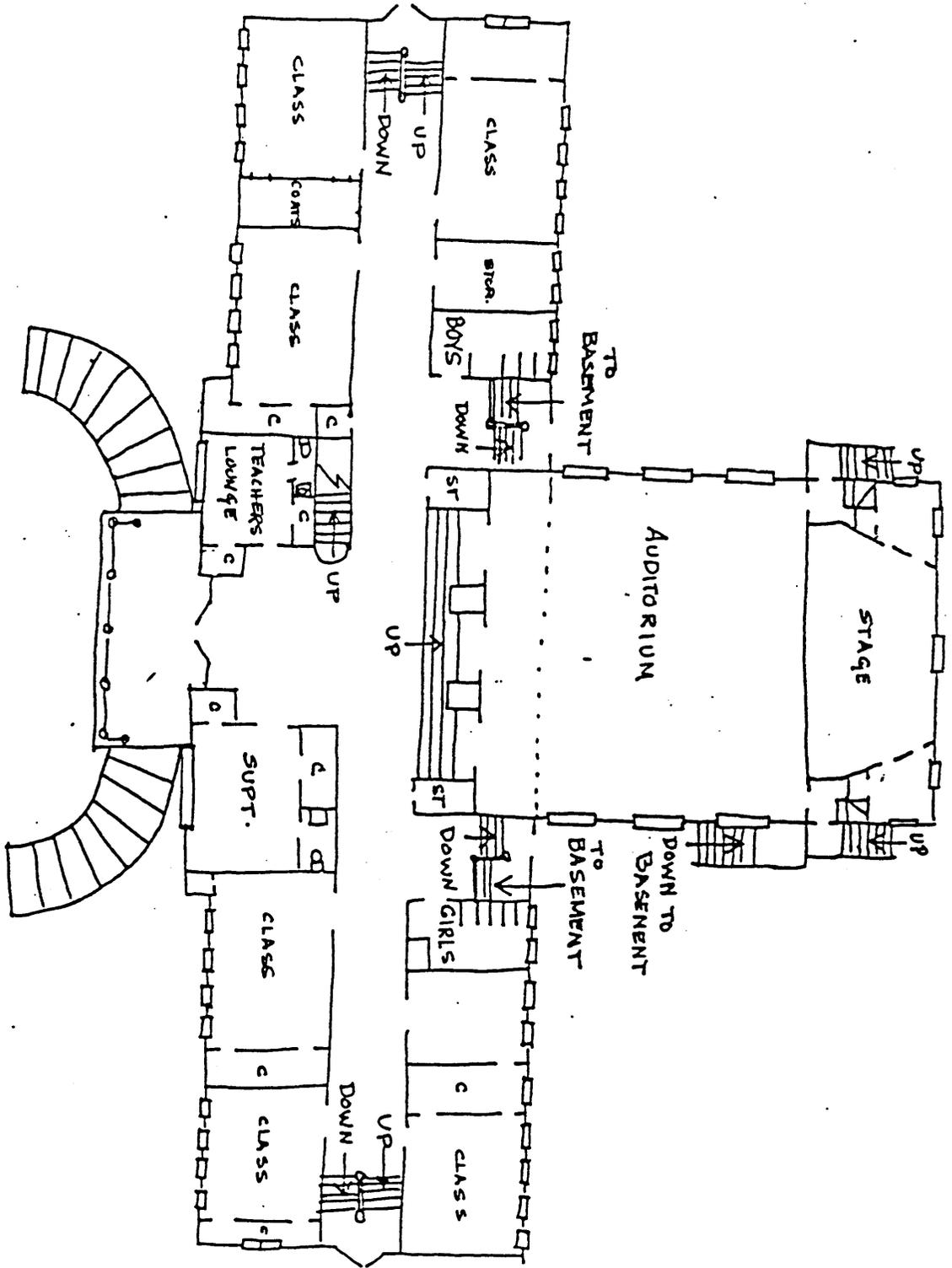
N
↑
1" = 100'



WEST POINT PUBLIC SCHOOL
 West Point, Troup County, Georgia
 Sanborn Map
 Scale: Not to scale
 Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map
 Date: 1930, revised 1935
 Key: Water tank/tower location in middle of Avenue G is shown,
 as well as school's proximity to Avenue G.

WEST POINT PUBLIC SCHOOL

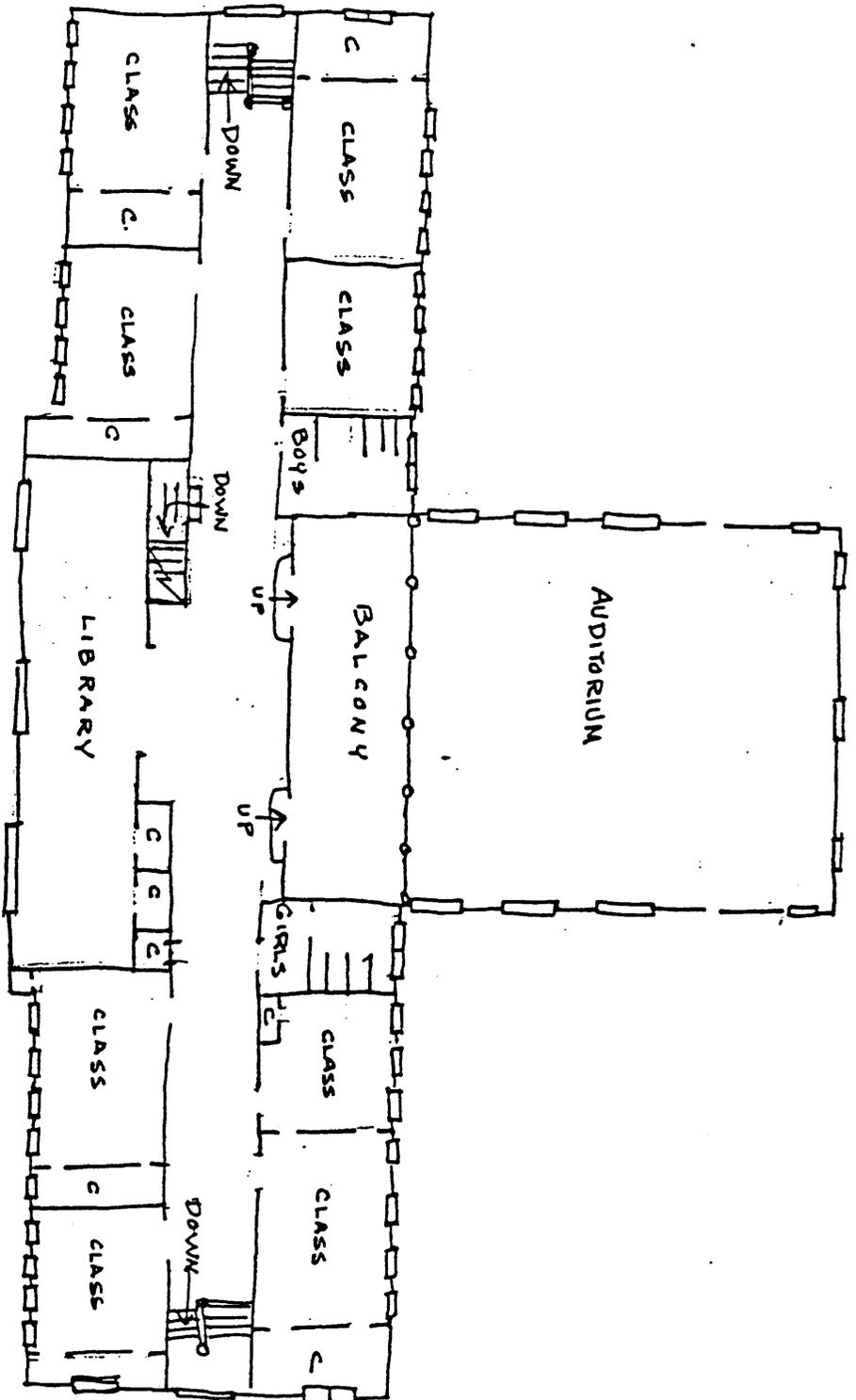
FIRST FLOOR



WEST POINT PUBLIC SCHOOL
 West Point, Troup County, Georgia
 First Floor Plan
 Scale: Not to scale
 Source: Drawn by Marianne Duncan
 Date: c1996
 North: ↑

WEST POINT PUBLIC SCHOOL

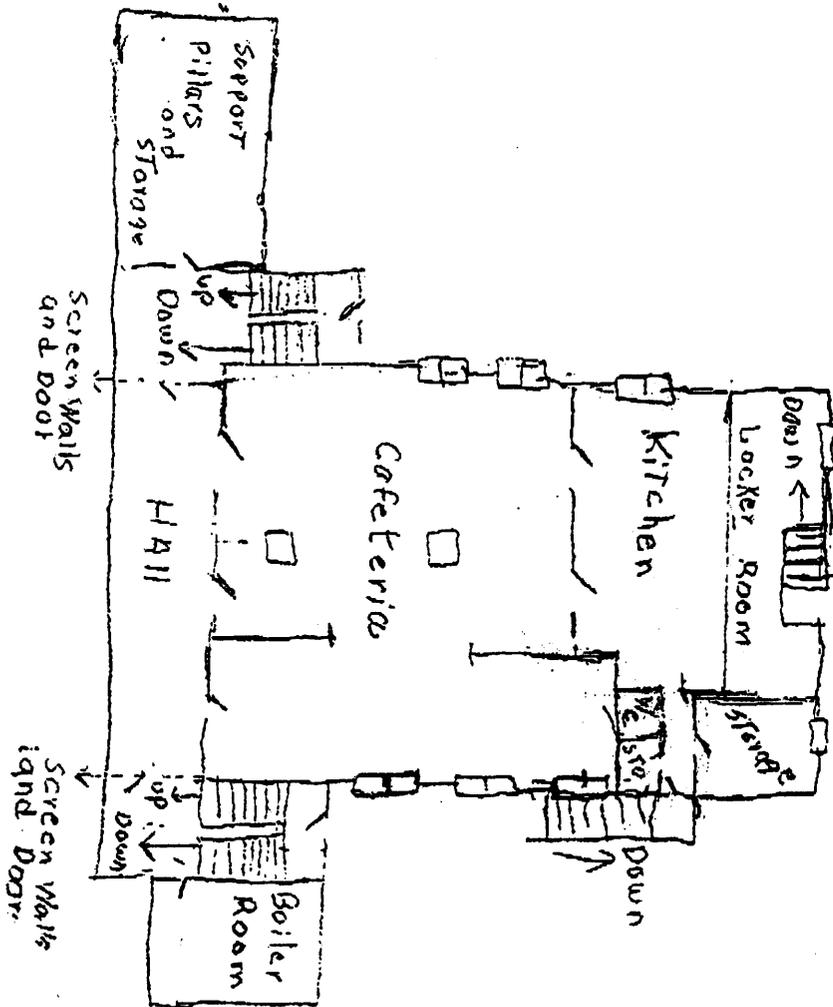
SECOND FLOOR



WEST POINT PUBLIC SCHOOL
West Point, Troup County, Georgia
Second Floor Plan
Scale: Not to scale
Source: Drawn by Marianne Duncan
Date: c1996
North: ↑

WEST POINT PUBLIC School

APPROX. BASEMENT



columns
 water closer (bathroom)
 Sto. Storage
 Boiler Room is locate to the left (South end) under the building
 Not a full basement

WEST POINT PUBLIC SCHOOL
 West Point, Troup County, Georgia
 Basement Floor Plan
 Scale: Not to scale
 Source: Drawn by Jean Ennis
 Date: c1996
 North: 