

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Manor School

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 4650 Manor Millwood Road

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

city or town Manor

state Georgia code GA county Ware code 299 zip code 31550

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility 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 does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Dr. David C. Crass 3 MAY 17
Signature of certifying official/Title, Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date

Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Jon Eason H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

7-17-17
Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	2	buildings
1	1	sites
0	4	structures
0	2	objects
6	9	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: school

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
 Colonial Revival

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK; CONCRETE

walls: BRICK; CONCRETE

roof: ASPHALT; METAL

other:

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Manor School is located in the small rural town of Manor, which is located along U.S. Highway 84 and the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad in west central Ware County, Georgia near the Clinch County line and just north of the Okefenokee Swamp. The property encompasses 24 acres and crosses Manor Millwood Road South. The school complex consists of five historic buildings plus one historic athletic field. The main E-shaped building was completed in 1937 with Works Progress Administration funds and labor. This one-story brick building is Colonial Revival in style with a central entrance topped by a pediment. Two additional classrooms were added to the back of each wing in 1950. Other buildings include a small brick utility building that was constructed in 1937. A kitchen and cafeteria building (1956) was built to the north of the main building. This rectangular brick building has no stylistic elements. A separate concrete-block gymnasium was added in 1959 and a special-education classroom building, with International Style elements, was added in 1964. In 1996 a media center was constructed between the main building and the kitchen/cafeteria. Two greenhouses (1996) and a barn (1996) were added behind the gymnasium. In addition to the utility building that is located across Manor Millwood Road, there are two baseball fields (1950 and 1995) and a concession stand (1990). Landscaping on the property includes a sidewalk to the building from Manor Millwood Road, as well as a sidewalk and small shrubs in front of the building. A driveway extends from the road to the back of the complex. The property across the road includes the athletic fields and wooded areas.

Narrative Description

The following description was taken from the "Manor School" Historic Property Information Form provided by Dr. Larry Barber and edited by HPD staff. It is on file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Stockbridge, Georgia.

Manor School was built in 1936-1937 as a rural consolidated school in the small town of Manor in Ware County in southeast Georgia. After additions to the campus from 1945 to 1996, the complex today has five historic buildings, plus one historic athletic field.

Main Building

The 1937 building is an E-shaped building with a central auditorium and side classroom wings. The front of the school faces east with a concrete walkway leading to Manor Millwood Road. The one-story building is sheathed in red brick veneer and rests on brick pillars with a crawl space beneath where the thick original support timbers cut from local pine trees, remain intact. The roof is covered in gray asphalt shingles.

The Colonial Revival-style building has a central entrance topped by a pediment (photograph 3). Below the pediment, an arched opening with keystone leads to a shallow porch with a double-entrance metal door surrounded by sidelights and a multi-light transom. Originally the doors were wood with glass panes. A marker beside the door documents the work and support of the Works Progress Administration in building the school. Directly over the entrance, a larger pediment rests on the top of the side-gabled roof. Small shed-roofed dormers with tripartite windows are located on either side of the central pediment. Window openings, consisting of single, paired, and triplicate openings, are symmetrically placed within the three bays on either side of the entrance (photograph 6).

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Most of the windows were replaced c.1990 within the original openings (photograph 6). Each end bay of the front façade is topped by a pediment with a tripartite window/vent opening that mimics the larger central pediment. Classroom wings (with single-loaded corridors) extend back from the end bays and a central auditorium wing extends back from the front entrance, thus forming the E-shaped plan.

The side elevations mimic the front with pediments forming a cross gable at the intersection of the front and sides of the building (photographs 5 and 7). A second pediment is located on each outside elevation where the building ended originally. An additional classroom was added to the end of each wing in 1950 (photographs 8 and 16). The interior side elevations of the wings, which front the auditorium, have small wood windows just below the roofline. The additions to each wing have an entrance door covered by a metal walkway that connects to the 1964 classroom building (photographs 9 and 11). The rear elevation of each of the gable-roofed wings has a single vent near the peak of the gable (photograph 16).

The auditorium has windows along each side elevation as well as the rear elevation. The rear elevation of the auditorium also has a double entrance door that is covered by a shed roof and is accessed by a single flight of stairs (photograph 10).

When the school opened in 1937, there was no indoor plumbing. Two wooden outhouses were located on the west side at the back of the property. Water was obtained from shallow wells. Large Delco batteries provided some power. In early 1942, electricity was extended to the Manor area from Slash Pine Electric Company in Homerville. Due to the escalation of World War II, service was limited to a small area, but because the school was located 12 miles from the power company, and along the highway, power was brought to it. In 1945 indoor bathrooms were added at the rear of the front hall on either end (photographs 9 and 11). Wood and coal burning heaters provided heat for several years. The brick chimneys were removed in 2005 due to deteriorating condition and lack of use.

Interior - Hallways and Classrooms

The front or east hallway of the building is accessed via a double door with transom and sidelights (photograph 37). The hallway is lined with bulletin boards and a display case. Four small offices are located immediately to the right upon entering the building. All of the hallways retain their plaster and beadboard walls, wooden wainscoting, and original layout (photographs 38, 40, 44, and 45). The north/south hallway contains exit doors on either end. The east and west hallways have windows that are located near the ceiling on the outside wall. These five transom windows provided ventilation. Some of the glass panes have been replaced. The wood floors in the hallway are covered with vinyl tile.

Five classrooms (4th-8th grades) are located along the front hallway. All classrooms retain their layout, bulletin boards, and plaster and beadboard walls (photographs 39, 41, and 46). The classrooms' wood floors were covered with vinyl tile in 1975. The original classroom doors were replaced in 1975 and these have a small glass panel inset for visibility. The original pine tongue-and-groove ceilings remain under the white Celotex panels that were installed in 1975.

Each of the classroom wings contains four original classrooms, as well as the two classrooms that were added in 1950 to each end of the wing. The 1950 classrooms contain an exterior door that leads to a covered walkway that connects to the 1964 building (photograph 47).

Auditorium

Double wooden doors with small glass panes provide access into the auditorium that forms the center part of the school's E shape (photograph 43). The auditorium originally served as a multi-purpose room including as a basketball court. The auditorium floor was painted and marked according to specifications for game use. Goals were suspended at the west and east end from the tall ceilings. Wooden bleachers were built along each side (north and south). Along each side of the court were four tall wooden posts that provided support for the ceiling and roof. Spectators had to look around them when the game was going on and players had to

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avoid running into them. In 1959 a new gymnasium was built and the space was no longer used as a gymnasium. The wooden bleachers were removed by the Ware County Board of Education. In 1970 a dropped ceiling was installed and a commercial grade carpet placed over the wood floor.

Located at the west end of the auditorium is the raised stage, surrounded by a wooden proscenium arch, with storage and dressing rooms in the back (photograph 42). Wooden steps, located on either side of the stage, provide access to the apron of the stage. The stage has wood flooring and a linen backdrop curtain that surrounds the three sides.

Near the west end of the auditorium there are metal doors on each side of the stage that provide an exit from the auditorium. An additional metal egress door is located behind the stage.

Special Education and Vocational Wing

In 1964 a separate three-classroom building was added at the west end of the original building (photographs 12-15). The 1964 building has elements of the International Style with its flat roof, bands of windows on the east elevation, and lack of ornamentation. Each of the three classrooms contains large original window walls on the east elevation that are typical of International Style school buildings. The foundation is concrete. The building is connected to the main building via a covered walkway with metal posts and flat metal roof. Entry to each of the classrooms is from the covered walkway. Floors are linoleum tile over concrete and the interior walls are concrete block in the vocational classrooms and plaster in the special education classroom.

Kitchen/Cafeteria Building

In 1956 a kitchen/cafeteria building was constructed adjacent to, and north of, the main building. It is a one-story, unadorned, red brick building on a concrete slab with a flat roof. In addition to the kitchen/cafeteria, this building includes storage, a shop, and a mechanical/agricultural classroom. Vertical window openings are located on the north and south elevations of the cafeteria and kitchen rooms, while the shop has multi-light windows (photographs 21 and 23). The north elevation contains three entrances – to the cafeteria, the kitchen, and the shop room. The south side contains the primary entrance to the cafeteria via a covered walkway from the main building. The entrance doors are double metal doors with horizontal glass panes at the top of each door. Masonry walls divide all of the interior spaces.

Gymnasium

The gymnasium was built in 1959 and is constructed of concrete block on a flat concrete slab (photographs 24-27). It is located behind the cafeteria and just north of the main building. The gable-roofed building has a metal roof. Entrances are located on all elevations. Most of the doors are double metal doors. Metal multi-light windows are located near the ceiling on the east and west sides of the building. They have been painted to reduce glare.

On the inside, wooden bleachers on metal retractable frames provide seating on each side of the gym (east and west). The floor of the regulation-size basketball court is wood; other floors are concrete. A concrete-block bumpout contains four dressing rooms, four restrooms, and a storage area for both the home and visiting teams.

Media Center (noncontributing)

The multi-purpose media center was built in 1996 and is located between the main building and the cafeteria (photograph 22). It is constructed of dark red brick on a concrete slab with a flat roof covered with asphalt shingles. The building consists of a large multi-purpose room, an office, a workroom, a conference room, and a small restroom (photograph 56). The floor is covered with carpet in most areas except for the restroom and workroom which are covered with vinyl tile. The building is accessed from two doors on the north elevation and one on the south elevation. The building is currently used as a community center and meeting hall.

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Landscape and Setting

The entire school property consists of approximately 24 acres. The property is flat with sandy soil and pine and oak trees. There are large areas of lawn and a playground with swings and climbing equipment (photographs 23 and 31) is located just north of the cafeteria. Across the road are two baseball fields, the one next to the highway dates to c.1950, while the field in the back dates to 1995.

There is a small courtyard space outside the media center and next to the main building (photograph 18). A group of students planned the site in 1996 with the help of the horticulture instructor. A weeping willow tree, camellias, and boxwood were planted.

Covered concrete walkways connect all of the buildings. They are four feet wide and have brown metal posts supporting the flat roof of corrugated metal (photographs 9, 11, 12, 20, 21, and 22).

Noncontributing Resources

There are two benches located near the front entrance to the main building (photograph 4). One is a marble memorial bench and the other is a concrete bench. They are counted as noncontributing objects.

There is one greenhouse and the framework of another on the west side of the property. Both are nonhistoric. In 1996 they were moved to the property and are counted as noncontributing structures to this nomination (photographs 28-30).

The open-air pole barn was erected in 1996 (photographs 28 and 30). It has a tin roof, a dirt floor, and six 12-foot-long wood poles on each side. The barn was used to store tractors and other equipment. It is currently vacant and is counted as a noncontributing structure.

The property across Manor Millwood Road contains two athletic fields, one contributing and one noncontributing, plus a noncontributing concession stand and a contributing utility building. The small brick utility building was constructed in 1937 (photograph 32). The Manor Fire Department and the Manor Water Department buildings are adjacent to the school property, but are not within the boundary of the nomination.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1937-1964

Significant Dates

1937 – main building completed

1945 – bathrooms added

1950 – classroom additions to building

1956 – kitchen/cafeteria building completed

1959 – gymnasium completed

1964 – special education classroom building completed

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1937 when the first building was completed and ends in 1964, the date of construction of the last building constructed within the historic period.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

Manor School is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good intact example of a rural consolidated public school building designed in the Colonial Revival style that was later expanded with an International Style addition. The building retains its E-shaped footprint, auditorium, bathrooms, administrative offices, and many of the original finishes from its construction in 1937. Manor School is also significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of education for its association with public education in Manor. According to *Public Schools in Georgia, 1868-1971*, a statewide context, a consolidated public school is an example of the type of school that was built in response to concerns about the state of education in Georgia in the early 20th century. Better roads and the growing use of the automobile at this time made it possible to consolidate several rural schools into one larger and improved school. The school was Manor's main school until high school students were moved to a separate high school near Waycross in 1967. At that time, Manor School housed grades K-8 before becoming a magnet school in 1993 and then closing in 2010.

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

Manor School was constructed in several phases between 1937 and 1996 to accommodate growing enrollment and changing educational needs in Manor and Ware County. The 1937 building took the place of an earlier school on the same site. The school is significant under Criterion A in education, and Criterion C in architecture, at the local level, because of its association with the city and county education systems. It is a community landmark building that was initially designated for white children and later integrated, as well as a good example of school architecture as it evolved from the 1930s through the 1990s. The physical expansion of the school is closely associated with the important trends of school consolidation and desegregation in the 20th century in Georgia.

Manor School is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good intact example of a Colonial Revival-style rural consolidated public school building that was later expanded with an International Style addition. The building retains its E-shaped footprint, auditorium, bathrooms, administrative offices, and many of the original finishes from its construction in 1937. The school was expanded in several phases to accommodate a growing student population and changing educational needs. The school opened as a consolidated school to house students in grades 1-11 who traveled from as far as 10 miles away. According to *Public Schools in Georgia, 1868-1971*, a statewide historic context, a consolidated public school consisted of several classrooms with cloakrooms, physical education facilities, library, auditorium, administrative offices, heating plant facilities, and bathrooms. To combine all of these needs, a letter-plan - a footprint in the shape of the letters E, T, H, L, or U - was commonly used.

Manor School is also significant in the area of architecture because it represents architectural styles commonly used for educational buildings from the 1930s through the 1990s. It began as a good example of a Colonial Revival-style school with an E-shaped plan that was later expanded with an International Style addition, as well as other additions. The International Style building retains all of its character-defining features including floor plan and finishes.

The Colonial Revival style was among the most popular styles for schools in Georgia from the 1920s through the 1940s. When New Deal era programs began funding schools in the 1930s, many were constructed in this

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style. Many Georgia schools built during the Great Depression were constructed with federal relief program assistance, such as Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds and workers, who built Manor School. Colonial Revival-style schools ranged from high-style examples, to mostly plain buildings, such as the 1936 Hawkinsville Public School in Pulaski County (National Register listed 2008). The original 1937 Manor School building is a fairly typical example of the style with modest details such as an arched surround and pediment at the entryway. The symmetrical façade, brick veneer, and windows arranged in single and triple sets are also common elements of this style.

Manor School is also significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of education for its association with public education in Manor. The school is a typical example of a small town public school that consolidated students from several outlying areas into one school. According to *Public Schools in Georgia, 1868-1971*, a consolidated public school is an example of the type of school built in response to concerns about the state of education in Georgia in the early 20th century. Various pieces of legislation in Georgia encouraged consolidation of schools by providing state funds for qualified districts. Better roads and the growing use of the automobile at this time made it possible to consolidate several rural schools into one larger and improved school. Schools also needed facilities such as gymnasiums and lunchrooms to comply with state laws regarding physical education. School sites containing at least ten acres were considered advantageous for recreational needs. Manor School had ample acreage with plenty of space to add new facilities.

The advantages of consolidation included the ability to fund better buildings, hire more qualified teachers, and achieve more uniform educational standards. In 1949, the state passed the Minimum Program for Education Act, which provided for more extensive school consolidation and other improvements. The school was Manor's main school until high school students were moved to a separate high school near Waycross in 1967. At that time, Manor School housed grades K-8 before becoming a magnet school in 1993. The school was the nexus of education in Manor for decades before it closed in 2010.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The following developmental history was taken from the "Manor School" Historic Property Information Form provided by Dr. Larry Barber and edited by HPD staff. It is on file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Stockbridge, Georgia.

The land around the town of Manor was a forest before the railroad and naval stores operators took notice of the natural resource opportunities that were abundant in this part of Georgia. By the end of the 19th century, with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company's extension of a rail line from Waycross through Manor and Valdosta west to Thomasville, came various tradesmen to provide laborers for land clearing, railroad building, cutting of crossties, road builders, and naval stores operations. The first were the McConnell brothers, William and Thomas, who came from South Carolina to investigate the vast pine forests. They had to arrange housing for their families in Valdosta, 48 miles southwest of Manor. The Booth, Guthrie, and McQuaig families purchased large acreage for farm land. The Peaglers moved to Manor from Clinch County and purchased large lots of timber. Saw mills and logging teams quickly followed. The Hebard Cypress Timber Company was one of the first companies to get established in the area and quickly set out to log cypress from the nearby Okefenokee Swamp.

Citizens wanted the little town to grow and were eager to contribute to its prosperity. Naval stores operations were growing in the area. W.S. Booth, D.W. Henderson, and J. R. Hodges employed workers at their mercantile stores. The McQuaig, Booth, and Guthrie families cleared large acreage for farming, while the McConnell, Booth, and Peagler families engaged in naval stores. As Manor grew and housing became available, McConnell prepared to move his family to Manor from Valdosta. However, when his wife learned

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that there was no church or school, she refused to move. She did not want her young children to live in an area where there was neither a Sunday school nor a weekday school. It was not long before a Sunday school was organized in an abandoned storefront. Upon her husband's death, she deeded one-half acre for a school and one-half acre for a church. The school site was located in the center of what would become the town of Manor. Sometime between 1904 and 1911, a two-story wooden school was built in Manor on the land that had belonged to the McConnells.

With the growth of the area, additional housing, food, medical care, general stores, and schools were needed. Many small schools did exist throughout the county. The geography and topography in Ware County affected road costs, construction, and travel time, and there were few paved roads in Georgia in the early 20th century. A new state highway department created after World War I took over the task of building and maintaining state roads. School trucks were purchased through local taxation monies and maintained by Ware County to transport children to school. With the building of good roads, the number of schools decreased. In the 1920s, consolidation of public schools was encouraged as a means of increasing efficiency.

On a July night in 1935, horns sounded an alarm to alert the town of Manor that their school was burning; citizens left their beds and rushed to help, but the two-story wooden school building was a total loss. Parents and concerned citizens rallied and quickly began to make plans for a new school building.

The school was originally built on five acres, but through the efforts of the community and county, the property continued to grow. Land for the athletic fields was purchased from board member D.W. Henderson. D. C. Carmichael and H.M. Guthrie later sold acres of adjoining land to expand the school property. J. R. Hodges and W. S. Booth also later gave (and sold) additional adjoining property.

After the fire, the Manor School Trustees, W.S. Booth, H.S. Guthrie, L.O. McQuaig, and Lucy Peagler, along with Ware County School Superintendent, T.L. Everett, travelled to Atlanta to seek help from the state government. Senator Russell helped the group obtain a grant for construction and workers from the newly formed WPA. The state funds were supplemented by the county and the community. The lumber used in the new building was provided by parents and local citizens. The WPA workers who built the school were Tom Craven, Dan Corbitt, Ellie Moncrief, Will Curry, Cliff Steedley, Fulford, William Kirkland, Joe Martin, Dick Carmichael, Porter, Pete Morgan, Jim Lee, Rossie Ray, and Myers Thomas. Today the school is the only remaining building constructed by the WPA in the immediate area.

The first classes in the new building were held in April 1937. Students traveled from Pittman, Inman, Camp Branch, Crew's Crossing, and Mount Green communities to the new school. Parents and members of the community donated furniture and books to the new school. The Parent Teacher Association (PTA) purchased playground equipment and planted shrubs and grass. The school held grades one through 11. In 1952 the state of Georgia recommended a grade 12, which was added at Manor the following year. Kindergarten programs were added soon after.

The curriculum varied with grade levels and state requirements. Subjects taught included reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, citizenship, English, civics, general science, biology, geography, history, literature, chemistry, algebra, physical science, Spanish, art, music, geometry, chemistry, home economics, agriculture/shop, typing, shorthand, bookkeeping, and physical education.

Some of the events held at school were pageants, proms, banquets, PTA programs, operettas, dances, graduation, musicals, carnivals, plays, ballgames, and literary events. Many recall a favorite operetta "Wizard of Oz." Parents made the costumes and stage backdrops.

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On weekends there was usually some activity planned, including home basketball games. The PTA sponsored events too. All of these activities were well attended. Previously, families were limited in attending recreational activities due to the travel distance between Manor and Waycross. Farm families could not afford separate transportation for their children so they welcomed local activities, and volunteered to work at ballgames and other events.

Children brought their lunch from home to school in the early years. Parents gathered vegetables from their garden and other goods, which the children took to school. The teachers would share in making soup in big pots on the wood stove for everyone to share. A lunchroom was built by 1940. It was a wooden building with a gabled metal roof and was located to the north of the main building. It included a dining area where students and teachers ate. The tables and benches were unpainted wood. In comparison to cafeterias today, it was quite limited. Fond memories remain of the good food and the kind ladies who prepared it. That building was later donated to the community and moved off of the property where it served as a community center for many years.

The gymnasium was filled when basketball games were played "at home" and many parents and community members followed the teams when they played "away" games. This became the primary source of entertainment for old and young. Most students lived on family farms and had responsibilities after school. Some parents made sacrifices in order for their children to attend school and especially to take part in sport activities. The Manor teams often won area and district tournaments and brought home some state trophies.

On Fridays, the classes would go into the auditorium for chapel programs. They would learn to sing patriotic and folk songs. Classes would often prepare and present a program or other groups would entertain.

In 1970 Ware County schools were integrated. Prior to that time, African American students had been traveling to Waycross to attend school.

Two of the people who made significant contributions to Manor included: W.S. and Eula Booth. W.S. Booth was a native of Manor and had acquired many acres of land in the area. In the early years, he was a teacher in the Glenmore School. He married Eula McConnell who had come to the area with her family from South Carolina. They were involved in getting the railroad through the area. Booth was part owner of the Manor Trading Company, a large mercantile store. He and Eula were instrumental in getting the Manor School and the Manor church built. He had carried a check back to Manor from the state for the construction of Manor School. The Booths were active in the Methodist church, and he served on the Board of Education for many years. In late 1935, he died in an automobile accident while driving home after a Board of Education meeting in Waycross. She was instrumental in getting books and furnishings for the new library.

Robert Peagler, Jr. was the son of Robert Peagler, Sr. and his wife Lucy. Lucy served on the local school board when the first school was built. The Peagler family owned vast timber lands. Robert Jr. lettered in every sport at Manor High School. He graduated in 1935. For several years he played professional baseball in Georgia and South Carolina. In 1958 he was inducted into the Ware County Hall of Fame. Robert Jr. and his wife, Agnes, were avid supporters of Manor School. She was a teacher, PTA president, accomplished pianist, and played a major role in getting the school grounds landscaped and maintained.

J.R. Hodges was a business partner of W.S. Booth with the Manor Trading Company. He was born in nearby Cogdell, but came to the Manor area in the late 1920s where he invested in farm land and naval stores. He and his wife, Willie, built their home in the center of Manor along Highway 84. The Hodges donated additional land for the school. His descendants own some of the land adjoining the church and school today. The Hodges family boarded young teachers at their home for many years.

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L.O. McQuaig was a native of Manor and inherited some farmland from his family. He acquired a large acreage of timberland that is still maintained by his son. His wife was an elementary teacher from Candler County. For several years, McQuaig was elected Chairman of the Ware County Board of Education. He was fondly called the "Mayor of Manor."

Another person who contributed to the success of Manor School was Myrtle Davis Bankston. She moved with her mother and father to the Okefenokee Swamp area in 1920. Her father worked for the Hebard Cypress Timber Company. When the timber company employees learned that his daughter, Myrtle, had attended the eighth grade classes in Pavo, Georgia, they enlisted her to teach their children in Hopkins. After a brief marriage, she wrote to W.S. Booth, in Manor, to see if there were any vacancies at the Manor School. That summer she moved to Manor to teach third grade with S.E. Goss, principal. She soon enrolled in Valdosta State College, about 50 miles away and commuted for several years until she received her degree and teaching certificate. A few years later Myrtle married William F. Bankston and moved to Wahoma in Ware County only a few miles away. She continued to commute and teach third grade at Manor.

Another influential person was Lillian Corbett, a classroom teacher, guidance counselor, and librarian during her career. As a child, she attended a one-room school for a few years where she learned to read and to love geography books. An aunt took Lillian into her home and sent her to school for two years. After that, Lillian got a small scholarship and attended Berry College. She worked and paid for private tutoring. Finally, Lillian was able to enter Valdosta State College while continuing to work. After two years she earned a Provisional Teaching Certificate and began teaching. She sent home some money each month for her parents and siblings. Years later, Lillian married Herbert Corbett and moved to Manor where she taught until her retirement. Many remember how compassionate she was and how she wanted every student to go to college. She mentored many young men and women and eventually got them into college. Some are teaching in Ware County today. She taught Social Studies and introduced young people to the world of travel, politics, and religion. She received her Master's Degree in Education and continued to be active in her community and served as district leader in the Georgia Education Association. An active member of Daughters of the American Revolution, she taught her students to love their country, to seek knowledge, to appreciate their heritage, and to be good citizens.

In 1987 a Golden Celebration was held at the school to recognize its 50 years of service to the people of Manor. There were more than 1,500 people in attendance, including seven attendees from the Class of 1935. After a time of fellowship the groups moved into the auditorium for a program. Those that could not find seats stayed in the classrooms where they could view the program on televisions. Those appearing on the program were all former graduates, educators, or officials. S.E. Goss who was principal in the 1940s shared memories of the early school. Greetings from Superintendent T.L. Everett (1930s) were read and the 1936 Board of Education Chairman, L.O. McQuaig, welcomed the group.

Consolidation of Ware County Schools resulted in the moving of the high school from Manor to an area near Waycross. For several years the school operated with grades K-8. Grade 8 was then moved and students went to Ruskin Elementary and Ware Junior High schools. In 1993 a grant was awarded and the Manor School became a Magnet School with grades K-12. Being on the rim of the Okefenokee Swamp, the school was well situated to become the Ware County School of Agriculture, Forestry, and Environmental Science. The school enjoyed fruitful years with an excellent program. Each year there was a waiting list for students to enroll. Students were taught to excel, to reach beyond the classroom and uncover areas of learning that interested them. In 2010 the Ware County Board of Education found it necessary to curb costs. The Magnet School at Manor was closed after nine years of operation. Students now travel 18 miles to attend high school, and other grades are dispersed between two elementary schools eight to ten miles away.

Manor School
Name of Property

Ware County, Georgia
County and State

The school bell is silent now with the closing of the school in 2010. However, the spirit of the community is strong and lives on. The school property has recently been leased from the Ware County Board of Education by the Manor Improvement Corporation and includes all buildings and the property, which is being used for community activities.

In recent years, the Manor Improvement Corporation and citizens have been working on the school property. They have cleaned all of the buildings and walkways. Some of the electric wiring has been replaced. Equipment that had been removed from the cafeteria/kitchen and dining room has been returned. Youth are allowed to use the gymnasium on weekends and the media center is booked three to five times a month. Several former classes have held reunions at the school. The walking track and ball fields are used almost every day. Citizens continue to mow the grounds. Further maintenance is planned for the property once grants and other monies are obtained.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Barber, Larry. "Manor School." *Historic Property Information Form*, May 30, 2014. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Stockbridge, Georgia.
- Barber, Larry. Interview with Iris Blich. Manor, Georgia. September 15, 2014.
- Bragg, Jean. Interview with A.P. Henderson. Manor, Georgia. October 23, 2013.
- Bragg, Jean. Interview with Carol Chambers. Manor, Georgia. September 2, 2014.
- Bragg, Jean. Interview with Sue Ellen Hodges McQuaig. Manor, Georgia. October 23, 2013.
- Bragg, Jean. Interview with Elizabeth Hodges. Manor, Georgia. October 23, 2013.
- Bragg, Jean. Interview with Helen and Charles Inman. Manor, Georgia. 2013.
- Bragg, Jean. Interview with Attorney Joseph Johnson. Waycross, Georgia. March 10, 2014.
- Bragg, Jean. Interview with Faye McMillan. Waycross, Georgia. March 10, 2014.
- Duggan, M.L. "Educational Survey of Ware County". Rural School Agent State Department of Education and Sarah Mell, agent, Extension Department, Georgia State College for Women. No. 43. Department of Education, 1923.
- Golden Celebration Memory Book*. 1987.
- Hodges Family Papers. Manor, Georgia. October 23, 2013.
- Hurst, Robert. "Education in Ware County Has Seen Much Evolution." *Waycross Journal Herald*, April 29, 1994.
- Manor Historical Group. *History of Manor and Glenmore*. 2004.

Manor School
Name of Property

Ware County, Georgia
County and State

Manor School Library. 6mm film. 1950-1951. Manor, Georgia.

McCullar, B. and Jennings, S. *This is Your Georgia*. Montgomery, AL: Viewpoint Publications, 1977.
Purdon, Larry. "Did You Go To School Here?" *Waycross Journal Herald*, January 2002.

Ray & Associates. "*Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Georgia, 1868-1971.*" Historic context on file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Stockbridge, Georgia.

Recording of Sadie Minchew, Class of 1935. Manor, Georgia. August 3, 2005.

Recording of Mr. R.J. Lynn. Manor, Georgia. September 2005.

Schafer, Carla. Interview with Blanche Taylor. Waycross, Georgia. July 2014.

Smoke Signals. September 1952-May 1953 (School Newspaper).

The Waycross Journal. July 12, 1907.

Walker, Laura. *The History of Ware County*. Macon, GA: J.W. Burke Co., 1934.

Winter Count. 1957 and 1959 (Yearbook).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- 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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 24 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. 31.107903 -82.574862
2. 31.107756 -82.571408
3. 31.105220 -82.572395
4. 31.104356 -82.575307
5. 31.105894 -82.576812
6. 31.106276 -82.574621

Manor School
Name of Property

Ware County, Georgia
County and State

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

The boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached National Register map, which is drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the current legal boundary of the Manor School.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lynn Speno, National Register Specialist
organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date April 2017
street & number 2610 GA Hwy 155, SW telephone (770) 389-7842
city or town Stockbridge state GA zip code 30281
e-mail Lynn.speno@dnr.ga.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Manor School
City or Vicinity: Manor
County: Ware State: Georgia
Photographer: Michael Jacobs
Date Photographed: 4/14/2016

Manor School
Name of Property

Ware County, Georgia
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

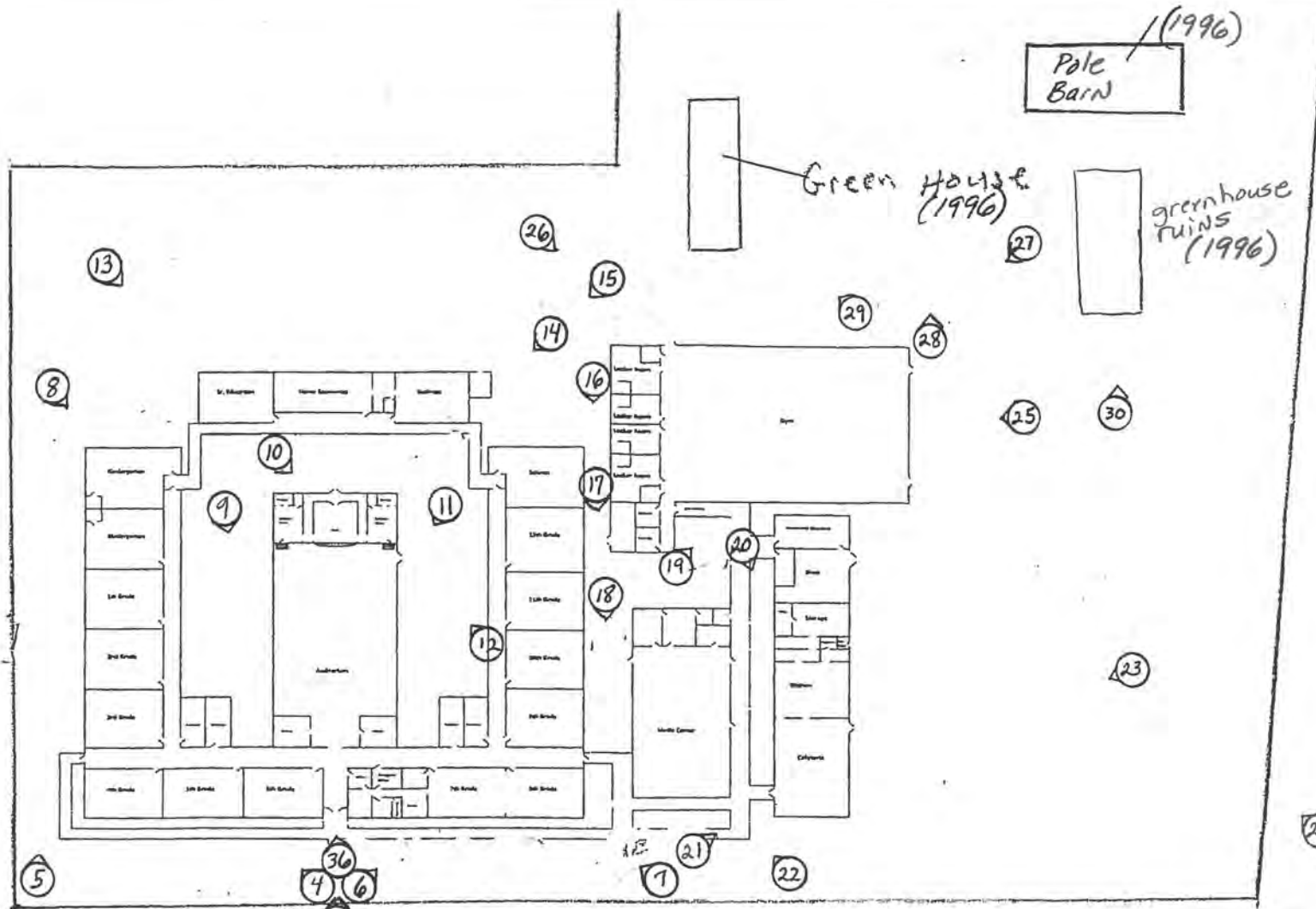
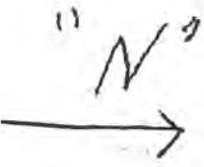
- 1 of 56. East or front façade; photographer facing west.
- 2 of 56. East facade; photographer facing northwest.
- 3 of 56. East facade; photographer facing west.
- 4 of 56. East facade; photographer facing southwest.
- 5 of 56. South and east elevations; photographer facing west.
- 6 of 56. East facade; photographer facing northwest.
- 7 of 56. East and north elevations; photographer facing southwest
- 8 of 56. South elevation; photographer facing northeast.
- 9 of 56. Auditorium (left), K-3rd grade wing (right) ; photographer facing east.
- 10 of 56. Auditorium; photographer facing northeast.
- 11 of 56. 9th-12th grade wing (left), auditorium (right); photographer facing southeast.
- 12 of 56. 1964 Building; photographer facing southwest.
- 13 of 56. 1964 Building, west and south elevations; photographer facing northeast.
- 14 of 56. 1964 Building, north and west elevations; photographer facing southeast.
- 15 of 56. L to R: Gymnasium, main building, 1964 building; photographer facing southeast.
- 16 of 56. 9th-12th grade wing; photographer facing east.
- 17 of 56. Media Center; photographer facing east.
- 18 of 56. Courtyard; photographer facing east.
- 19 of 56. Gymnasium; photographer facing northwest.
- 20 of 56. Kitchen/cafeteria building; photographer facing northeast.
- 21 of 56. Kitchen/cafeteria building; photographer facing northwest.
- 22 of 56. Media Center; photographer facing southwest.
- 23 of 56. Kitchen/cafeteria building; photographer facing south.
- 24 of 56. Gymnasium; photographer facing southwest.
- 25 of 56. Kitchen/cafeteria building and Gymnasium; photographer facing south.
- 26 of 56. Gymnasium; photographer facing northeast.
- 27 of 56. Gymnasium; photographer facing southeast.
- 28 of 56. Greenhouse, Greenhouse Ruins, and Pole Barn; photographer facing west.
- 29 of 56. Greenhouse; photographer facing southwest.
- 30 of 56. Greenhouse ruins; photographer facing west.
- 31 of 56. Northeast corner of property; photographer facing southwest.
- 32 of 56. Utility Building; photographer facing southwest.
- 33 of 56. Utility Building and Concession Stand; photographer facing northeast.
- 34 of 56. Concession Stand; photographer facing southwest.
- 35 of 56. Athletic Field; photographer facing northeast.
- 36 of 56. Main Entrance; photographer facing west.
- 37 of 56. Entrance Hall; photographer facing east.
- 38 of 56. 4th-6th Grade Hallway; photographer facing north.
- 39 of 56. Fifth Grade Classroom; photographer facing southeast.
- 40 of 56. Hallway junction; photographer facing east.
- 41 of 56. First Grade Classroom; photographer facing southwest.
- 42 of 56. Auditorium; photographer facing west.
- 43 of 56. Auditorium; photographer facing east
- 44 of 56. 7th-8th Grade Hallway; photographer facing south.
- 45 of 56. 9th-12th Grade Hallway; photographer facing west.
- 46 of 56. 12th Grade Classroom; photographer facing southwest.
- 47 of 56. Science Classroom; photographer facing northeast.
- 48 of 56. Special Education Classroom; photographer facing northeast.

Manor School
Name of Property

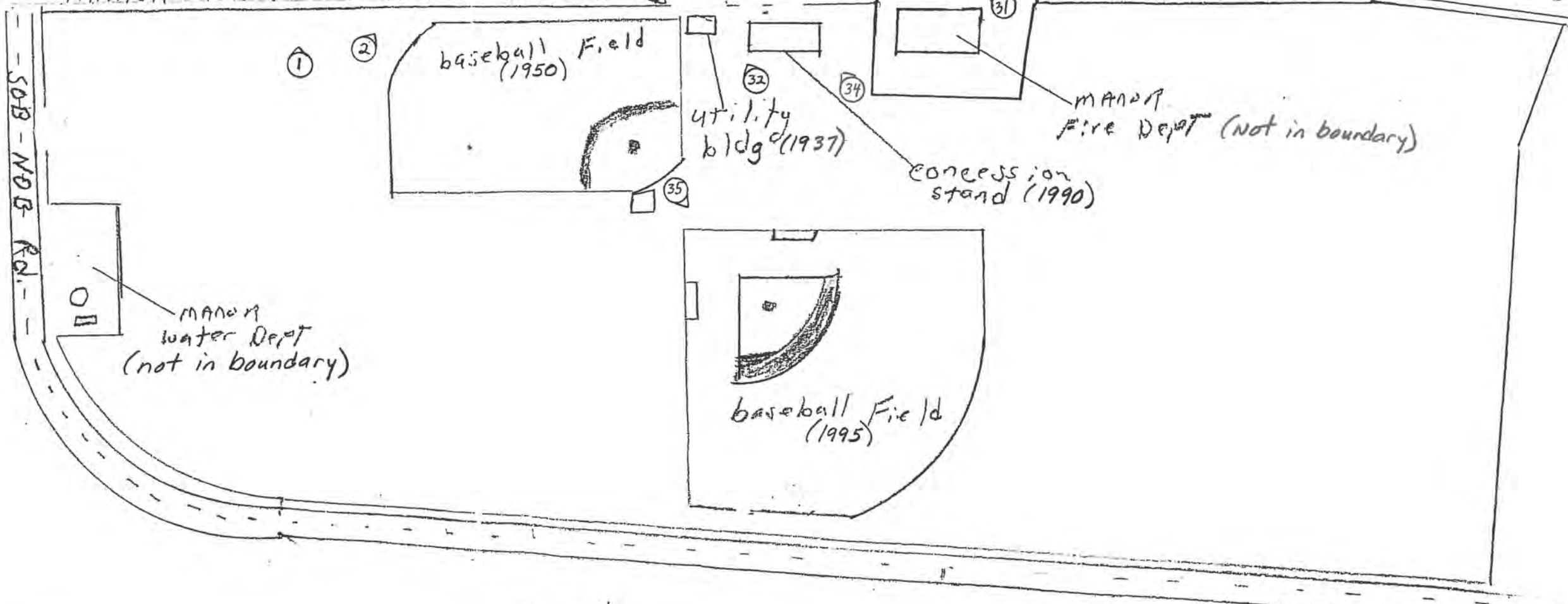
Ware County, Georgia
County and State

- 49 of 56. Home Economics Classroom; photographer facing south.
- 50 of 56. Business Classroom; photographer facing northwest.
- 51 of 56. Gymnasium; photographer facing northwest.
- 52 of 56. Gymnasium; photographer facing south.
- 53 of 56. Mechanical Classroom; photographer facing northwest.
- 54 of 56. Kitchen; photographer facing southwest.
- 55 of 56. Cafeteria; photographer facing southwest.
- 56 of 56. Media Center; photographer facing northwest.

Manor School
Ware County, Georgia
 Photo Key - Site Plan
 Photograph/Direction of View: (#)



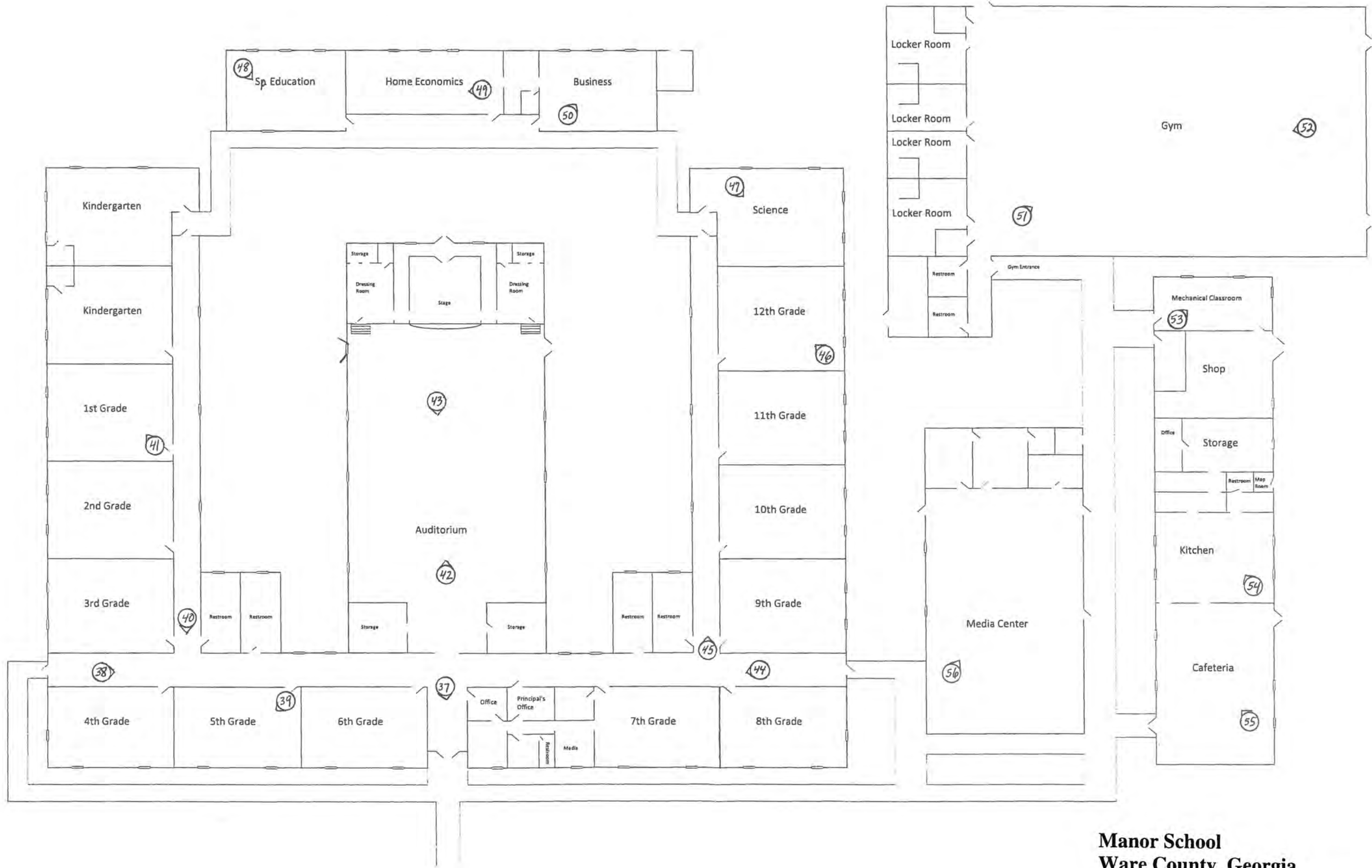
MANOR - MILWOOD - Rd.




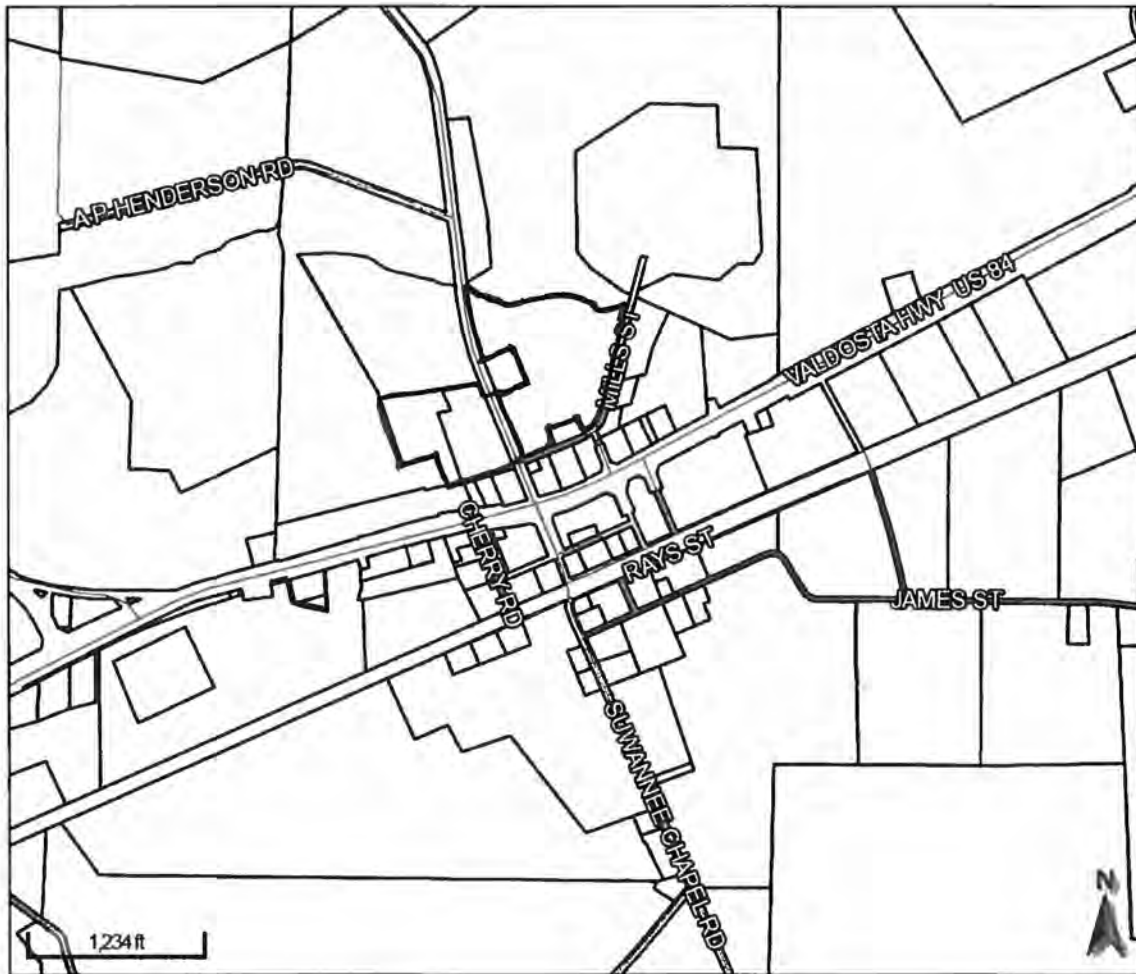
U.S. Highway 94

MS 84

SOB - NOB - Rd.






Manor School
Ware County, Georgia
 Photo Key - Interior Floor Plan
 Photograph/Direction of View: 
 → N



Overview




Legend

-  Parcels
-  Roads
-  City Labels

Manor School

Ware County, Georgia

National Register Boundary: 

Source: Ware County Board of Tax Assessors qPublic



Manor School

4650 Manor Millwood Road

Manor, Ware County

North ↑

- 1. 31.107903 -82.574862
- 2. 31.107756 -82.571408
- 3. 31.105220 -82.572395
- 4. 31.104356 -82.575307
- 5. 31.105894 -82.576812
- 6. 31.106276 -82.574621







Small dormer window with shutters.

Small dormer window with shutters.

Arched entrance with a sign above the door. The sign contains the text: "W. H. RAYMOND SCHOOL & GYMNASIUM" and "W. H. RAYMOND SCHOOL & GYMNASIUM".

Small white sign on the brick wall to the right of the entrance.

Small white sign on the brick wall to the left of the entrance.

Concrete steps leading to the entrance.

Small green bush in the yard.

Chain-link fence in the yard.







East Central School of Agriculture
and Mechanical Arts
Lepus

ALL VISITORS
PLEASE SIGN IN
AT THE OFFICE











































MAY













NO SMOKING

WELCOME
All are invited to enjoy
the scenic views, trails,
and facilities of
the park. Please do
not litter or damage
any property.

NASC
NCA





Ware County School of Agriculture,
Forestry, and Environmental Science



Eagles



Principal, Dr. Darlene Tanner

WARE COUNTY
SCHOOL
ESTABLISHED
AUGUST, 1957



EXIT

Today's Achievement
Tomorrow's Achievement

FALL
GATHERING















2:40







ATTENDANCE
ACHIEVEMENT
ATTITUDE
ACCOUNTABILITY
AWARENESS











912-337-7756

UNDERGROUND CAVING, INC.

Community Contracting
Nicholas, President
84 Patterson, GA
arri@atc.cc
64 .2222





Three stainless steel range hood vents are visible on the wall.

A fire extinguisher is mounted on the wall above the doorway.

FOOD SERVICE
Mentoring
Sustaining
2014

Pachas





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 6/2/2017 Date of Pending List: 6/28/2017 Date of 16th Day: 7/13/2017 Date of 45th Day: 7/17/2017 Date of Weekly List: 7/20/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 7/17/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

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

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

May 11, 2017

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



Dear Mr. Beall:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for **Manor School in Ware County, Georgia** to the National Register of Historic Places.

Disk of National Register of Historic Places nomination form and maps as a pdf

Disk with digital photo images

Physical signature page

Original USGS topographic map(s)

Sketch map(s)/attachment(s)

Correspondence

Other:

COMMENTS:

Please insure that this nomination is reviewed

This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67

The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____ constitute a majority of property owners.

Special considerations:

Sincerely,



Christy Atkins
National Register Historian