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MAR 23 2011

# 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, National Park and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900e). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

**historic name** FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
**other names/site number** FORT VALLEY NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL  
FORT VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

## 2. Location

**street & number** Pear St. and State University Dr.  
**city, town** Fort Valley (N/A) vicinity of  
**county** Peach **code** GA 225  
**state** Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31030

(N/A) not for publication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:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
<b>buildings</b>	11	1
<b>sites</b>	0	1
<b>structures</b>	2	4
<b>objects</b>	0	0
<b>total</b>	13	6

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

**Name of previous listing:** n/a

**Name of related multiple property listing:** n/a

**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Richard Coates 3-13-00  
Signature of certifying official Date

W. Ray Luce, Director, Historic Preservation Division and  
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 4-21-00

( ) determined eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

( ) determined not eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

( ) removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

( ) other, explain: \_\_\_\_\_

( ) see continuation sheet [Signature] \_\_\_\_\_  
Keeper of the National Register Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

EDUCATION/college

### Current Functions:

EDUCATION/college

RELIGION/religious facility

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

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

### Materials:

<b>foundation</b>	brick
<b>walls</b>	brick
<b>roof</b>	asphalt shingles
<b>other</b>	n/a

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

#### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

The Fort Valley State College Historic District is located on the southwest side of and within the city of Fort Valley and borders on farmland and residential neighborhoods. The district consists of buildings that face the quadrangle and main entrance to the campus. These buildings form a semi-circle around the quadrangle and from east to west include: the Benjamin Anderson House (c.1890s), Carnegie Hall (1925), Founders Hall (1926), Bywaters Building (original Hunt Library, dedicated 1952), Ohio Hall (1930), Peabody Building (1925), Davison Hall (1948), Bishop Hall (1932), Patton Hall (1937), Huntington Hall (1908), and the former student center, now St. Luke's Episcopal Church (1940). There is also a historic elevated water tank behind Bishop Hall. The Anderson House is a one-and-one-half story, frame, former residence, now Alumni House. The other buildings are all brick. They range from the three-story with basement Huntington Hall to the one-story Bishop Hall. They are all primarily built in the Georgian Revival style, popular with academic institutions in the 1920s, with later buildings following that theme. The use of many of the buildings has changed through the years, as on most college campuses. Many have been extensively rehabilitated for other uses with interior changes. Overall, the historic core of the campus retains the "feel" of a college, being centered on the landscaped quadrangle and main entrance. The former Fort Valley College Center, now a church complex, consists of three historic, connected buildings: a church, a parish hall with two apartments, and a rectory. Within the district are a few non-historic properties, the main one being the Hunt Library (1976). To the south of the historic district, and not

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### Section 7--Description

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included, is the rest of the campus consisting of modern buildings and roads as well as associated recreation, farm, and research facilities. There is also a residential area nearby.

#### OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORIC DISTRICT:

The Fort Valley State College Historic District is located within the 1,380-acre Fort Valley State University campus, on the Fort Valley Plateau, a flat slightly elevated section of the Fall Line Sandy Hills on Georgia's inner coastal plain. The plateau acts as the divide between the Flint and Ocmulgee rivers drainage basins. The soils consists of the Greenville sandy loam series. The proposed historic district consists of only 16 acres of the larger campus.

Fort Valley is a "round town" defined in terms of a fixed center and radial distance with a circular city limits. The circular shape is unique to the Southeastern United States. The pattern of land subdivision is complex and may be described as a hybrid between the "metes-and-bounds" system and later rectangular system, but not the "township and range" land survey system. The street pattern may be described as an irregular grid which is distorted by the Norfolk Southern and Ogeechee railroads which intersect just as state highways GA 96, US 341, and GA 49, converge on Fort Valley from five different directions. The topography has no discernable influence on the street pattern. The college is located partially within the city limits. The historic district is located totally within the city limits, in the southeast portion of the city.

The landscape of the area in which the district is located is quite unusual in terms of its vegetation. Numerous peach and pecan orchards are found in the area, even within the city limits of Fort Valley. Fort Valley State University maintains a 400-acre pasture land and agricultural research station adjacent to, but not included within, the district. The residential areas surrounding the district consist primarily of modest, well-kept single family dwellings. Flower gardens are nearly ubiquitous in the area. The near subtropical climate allows for a diverse array of trees, flowering shrubs and flowers. The national headquarters of the American Camellia Society is located six miles west of the district.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS:

The buildings that make up the Fort Valley State College Historic District form a blend of architectural styles from the late 19th century (The Anderson House) and early-to-mid-20th century (the academic buildings). The historic district centers around an oval, "the quadrangle." It serves as the focal point of the North Campus area and the setting for major outdoor activities.

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The buildings and structures within the nomination which contribute to the historic district include eleven buildings, one elevated water tank, and the quadrangle itself. The non-contributing properties include the Hunt Library (1976), the Hunt-Bond-Troup Memorial Bell Towers (1976) with commemorative Historic Black Land Grant Colleges and Universities Memorial Stones (1976), the fountain, and the tombs of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Hunt. With the exception of the library, the noncontributing resources are small in scale and commemorate the history of African-American higher education at Fort Valley and elsewhere.

Many of the buildings have had several name changes and for clarity will be referred to here by their current name, followed by their original or alternate name (if any) in parentheses. Building numbers, also in parentheses, refer to numbers on the "Fort Valley State College-West Plan."

The north end of Fort Valley State University's campus is the location of the institution's oldest buildings. The dates of origin start from the early 1890s with the construction of the presently named **Benjamin S. Anderson House (Francis Gano House)** (Building 100) (photo 16) which was originally the home of one of the institution's eighteen founders, Francis W. Gano, one of three white northerners. It is located on State University Drive just north of the main historic campus entrance. No architect has been identified. The Anderson House is a one-and-one half story, frame house. Although believed to have been built c.1890s, it now appears to be in the later Colonial Revival style. It has undergone many modifications, especially with regard to the front porch configurations as seen in historic photographs. During 1904-1966, the house was the residence of the principals of the school and later the college presidents. The Fort Valley High and Industrial School purchased the house on December 10, 1904 from Gano's estate. On April 3, 1980, the nine room Gano House was renamed the **Benjamin S. Anderson House**. After 25 years of service to FVSC, Anderson retired December 31, 1969 and died February 2, 1971. Since 1966, the historic structure has provided office space for numerous institutional services. The Office of Alumni Affairs was housed in this building last. It is now restored as a museum for the college and is used for receptions and other events.

The second oldest building on the campus is **Collis Potter Huntington Hall** (Building 190) (photos 4,5) which was completed in 1908 as a dormitory for girls. Huntington Hall is the oldest building surviving now on the campus which was erected with the help of student labor. It is located near the north end of the district, and it is aligned parallel with State University Drive and at an angle to the orientation of the quadrangle. The building is a three-story, rectangular-shaped, brick building with a raised basement and dormers. There are stone quoins and voussoirs. It is currently in need of restoration. Changes include the addition of exterior metal fire escapes and the loss of the original seven chimneys. It is not in use at present.

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Most of the remaining campus buildings within the nomination are interesting versions of Georgian Revival style architecture. The most noticeable features of this architectural style are formal placement of windows and doorways accented with classical columns and round arches. All of these brick structures conform to the same architectural scheme.

The next oldest building is **Andrew Carnegie Hall (Building 105-106)** (photo 15) which was completed in 1925 with a \$25,000 contribution from the Carnegie Corporation. It was built to be the campus library and remained in that capacity until 1952. The building was designed by Ludlow and Peabody, architects, New York City. The building is a two-story, brick, Georgian Revival-style building with a central front portico with a pedimented entryway supported by a single column on each side. Window surrounds on the first floor have brick arches and stone rondels. There is decorative basket-weave brickwork on the second level, between the windows, and wooden brackets under the eaves. On the interior the building retains its original stairway, although there has been modernization, including all the windows. It is now used as the campus safety office and commuter student lounge.

**Royal Canfield Peabody Building (Building 125)** (photo 10) also was completed in 1925 as the trades school building and was named for the husband of the benefactress, who was also the father of the architect. The architects were Ludlow and Peabody of New York City. The building is located across the south end of the quadrangle and defines the southern edge of the historic district. The building is a two story, brick building in the Georgian Revival style. It has a central cupola, an elaborate front entrance with a two-level portico out of cast stone with a fanlight, a broken pediment, and central cartouche. No original interior features are apparent. Changes have occurred as its uses have changed. When the institution became a four-year college, the Peabody Building housed the Fort Valley Laboratory High School. It has also provided accommodations for Vocational Agricultural Programs, the Student Center, and office of the Department of Plant Operations. Presently located in the Peabody Building are the offices of the Counseling and Career Development Center (Counseling, Tutoring, Placement and Cooperative Education Service).

**Founders Hall (Academic Building) (Building 110)** (photo 14) was built in 1926 to be the main academic building and assembly hall. It also defined the northeast corner of the 1920s quadrangle. Again, Ludlow and Peabody of New York City provided plans. Founders Hall is a two-story, brick, Georgian Revival-style building with a central wooden cupola with clock. The front entrance and flanking pair of windows are all highlighted by bricked archways with central rondels. There are a pair of low-relief, sculptured, terra-cotta panels on the second floor on either side of the front entrance. These contain the earlier name of the school (FVHI). The interior has been modernized and now includes an auditorium. A handicapped access ramp is at the front entrance and the windows have been changed. It is currently used as the Department of Fine Arts with a theater and the Players Guild.

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**Ohio Hall (Building 135)** (photos 11 and 19) is located at the extreme southeast corner of the historic district, just off the main quadrangle. It was completed in 1930 as a woman's dormitory. It was erected with money Episcopal residents of the state of Ohio contributed, hence its name. The architects were Ludlow and Peabody of New York City. The three-and-a-half story brick dormitory is built in a very simple version of the Georgian Revival style with a central portico and sash windows with flat arches on the second level and dormer windows on the half or fourth floor. There is a front entrance surround portico with attached columns. The windows retain traditional muntins. There is decorative brickwork including the panels above the first floor windows, flat arches, quoins, and corbeled corners. There is a slate roof. The building is to be renovated to be an honors dormitory.

**Samuel Henry Bishop Hall (Building 180)** (photo 8) was completed in 1932 to be the cafeteria. It is located midway along the west side of the quadrangle. The architects were Ludlow and Peabody of New York City. Bishop Hall is a one-story, Colonial Revival-style building with a central cupola, an entrance portico with a fanlight and pilasters on either side of the entrance, and large arched windows, three on each side of the entrance. The building retains its original windows and doors. The interior retains some original brackets as well. Changes have occurred with its reuse. It is used as a mass communications department and is the location for the campus radio and television stations. The hall was named for a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church and a general agent of the American Church Institute for Negroes who died on May 27, 1914.

**Robert William Patton Hall (Building 185)** (photo 3) was completed in 1937 as a Home Economics classroom-office building. Built after the death of the architect Peabody, of the New York architectural firm of Ludlow and Peabody, the building was designed by Stanislaw Makielski, a professor of architecture at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, who was associated with the Episcopal Church. It is located at the northwest corner of the quadrangle. The two-story, brick building is in the Georgian Revival style with a two-story portico and a recessed arched entrance. The pediment contains a fanlight. The original windows remain, as does decorative brickwork in sawtooth or diaper patterns. An important element is the mural in the first floor foyer. This mural consists of four panels by Lawrence Jones, an African-American artist who depicted the African-American experience from Africa to modern times. Changes have occurred to the building due to its reuse for various new purposes. It is now used as the music department, including space for chorale, the band, and a music studio. The hall was named to honor Bishop Patton, executive director of the American Church Institute for Negroes, Protestant Episcopal Church, with which Fort Valley High and Industrial School became affiliated in November 1918.

**Fort Valley College Center** (since 1963 St. Luke's Episcopal Church) (photos 17 and 18) was built in 1940 to be a meeting place for students. The money for the complex was provided in memory of Mrs. Ethel Mary Cheney Thorne (1878-1937), wife of a New York lawyer. Mrs. Thorne was active in philanthropic groups and president of the Women's Missionary Auxiliary. The architect chosen was

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Stanislaw Makielski, a professor of architecture at the University of Virginia, who had earlier designed Patton Hall. The H-shaped complex consists of a church, a parish hall with two apartments, and the rectory. The two end portions are two stories, the middle section being one story. The complex is built in the Georgian Revival style. The chapel/sanctuary has an elaborate entrance portico with flanking columns, and an arched roof. The interior has fine proportions, but was built using basic materials including cement floors. The original altar table, designed by the architect, remains in use. The stained glass window there also was dedicated to Mrs. Thorne. There is a brick wall creating a courtyard that connects the chapel with the parallel wing of the complex. When compared to an original, c. 1940, photograph, there appears to be little change to the exterior of the complex. The complex served as the student center until the early 1960s. The complex is across State University Drive from the campus. Although an integral part of the historic college campus, the complex has always been privately owned by the Episcopal Church, and is now used as an Episcopal Church for the community. On June 14, 1939, the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School (FVNI) conveyed 2 ½ acres of land to the American Church Institute for Negroes to use for the Fort Valley College Center, Incorporated. This came at the time the school became a state institution and had to divest itself of official ties with the Episcopal church.

**John Wesley Davison Hall (Building 175)** (photo 9) was built in 1948 to be a dormitory. It is located at the southwest corner of the quadrangle. W. J. J. Chase of Atlanta was the architect who drafted the plans for Davison Hall in 1947. The three-story, brick building with basement is in the Georgian Revival style with a central pavilion with gabled roof. The entrance has minimal ornamentation. The entrance walkway is also a handicapped-access ramp leading to the front door. The building retains its original windows. Exterior walls feature a watertable and belt courses, and the brick is Flemish bond. The building continues to be used as a women's dormitory. It was the first brick structure built on Fort Valley State College's campus after it became a state college in 1939 and thus the first built using taxpayers' money. The building was named to honor the African-American man who organized the Board of Trustees in October, 1895 and petitioned for the charter of incorporation as Fort Valley High and Industrial School.

**The Jean Leroy Bywaters Building, (formerly the Henry Alexander Hunt Memorial Library), (Building 115)** (photo 12) was designed in 1947 and completed and dedicated in 1952 as the campus library. It was named for Hunt who was the head of the school from 1904 to 1938. Ivey and Crook of Atlanta did the plans. The building is in the Classical Revival style and is located on the east side of the quadrangle. The two-story, brick building has an elaborate entrance portico with a pedimented roof and pilasters, two on each side, with sculpture niches. A beltcourse separates the first and second floors. The brick is in Flemish bond. The windows have more ornamentation than most of the other buildings. On the interior it has lowered ceilings but retains its original windows, doors, and stairway, and other details. It served as the campus library until 1976 when the new library was completed and took its use and its name. At that point the building was reconfigured as classrooms and was renamed and rededicated in 1979. The new name for this building honors one of the institution's first athletic coaches



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### Section 7--Description

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who served the school as business manager and comptroller for 46 years. It is now the departments of business and economics, and financial aid.

Also on the campus is a historic elevated, all-metal **water tank** located near Huntington Hall (photos 6 and 8). The tank appears to be of the type used in the 1920s and 1930s with a dome roof, an elliptical bottom, four metal support columns, and a central pipe. It is not in use.

The **Henry A. Hunt Memorial Library** (Building 120) (photos 11 and 19, background), dedicated in 1976, is a non-contributing building due to its age. It is located between the Bywaters Building (formerly the Hunt Library) and Ohio Hall, and thus was included in this nomination. It also faces the quadrangle in a very strategic position and in time could become a contributing building.

The **Quadrangle** appears to have been created in the early 1920s when the Carnegie, Peabody, and Founders (Academic) buildings were built. No formal landscaping plan has been discovered nor the name of any landscape architect. All of the buildings built during and after 1925 within the district were built facing this quadrangle or right off it. The Quadrangle creates the traditional academic setting for a college. There are various cement walkways that crisscross the quadrangle providing access to the buildings. There is a modern fountain in the center.

At the north end of the Quadrangle, the **Hunt-Bond-Troup Historic Memorial Bell Tower** was built in 1976 and dedicated to three early presidents of the school (photo 1). As part of this, a series of flat marble markers approximately one foot by two feet honor the other **Historic Black Land Grant Colleges and Universities** in the United States (photo 2). These were placed here in 1976 as a Hall of Fame for these colleges. Also there are the **Tombs** of Henry A. Hunt (died 1938) and his wife, Florence Hunt (died 1953).

In 1999, a brick wall was built along part of the perimeter of the historic district.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally       statewide       locally

**Applicable National Register Criteria:**

A       B       C       D

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

A    B    C    D    E    F    G

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

ARCHITECTURE  
EDUCATION  
ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK

**Period of Significance:**

1895-1952

**Significant Dates:**

1895, 1908, 1925

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

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

Chase, William J. J., of Atlanta  
Ivey and Crook, of Atlanta  
Ludlow and Peabody, of New York City  
Makielski, Stanislaw, Charlottesville, VA  
Miller, Gabriel B., Fort Valley, GA

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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#### **Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)**

The Fort Valley State College Historic District is significant in architecture because it includes historic college buildings dating from 1908 to 1952 and a c.1890s historic residence of a school founder (now the Benjamin Anderson House). Several of the academic buildings were built using funds from wealthy supporters of the institution and were named for them including Huntington, and Carnegie Halls, and the Peabody Building. The Georgian Revival style was used starting with those built in the 1920s, as that represented the "collegiate" look found on many campuses of that era. The buildings retain their exterior appearances with some window changes, although interiors have been modified for new uses. The known architects include Gabriel B. Miller, trained at Tuskegee, who worked on the earliest campus building program; Ludlow and Peabody of New York for Carnegie Hall, the Peabody Building, Founders Hall, Ohio Hall, and Bishops Hall, due to the association with the Peabody family support through George Foster Peabody, whose nephew was the architect. Stanislaw Makielski, a professor of architecture at the University of Virginia, designed Patton Hall and the Fort Valley College Center. W. J. J. Chase, of Atlanta, did Davison Hall, and Ivey and Crook, of Atlanta, designed the Bywaters Building (originally the Hunt Library, dedicated 1952).

The district is significant in education and Ethnic Heritage-Black because it was built to be and remains an African-American educational institution. Started in 1895 as the Fort Valley High and Industrial School, in 1932 it became Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School, since it provided education for teachers. It absorbed the college functions of the Forsyth Industrial School of Forsyth, Georgia, a vocational agricultural school that was the State Teachers and Agricultural College when that institution was closed by the state in 1938 and its campus turned into a local high school. After this absorption in 1939, Fort Valley became a senior college as a unit of the University System of Georgia and the State Board of Regents and was renamed Fort Valley State College. In 1996 it became Fort Valley State University. The school is one of only three historically African-American, state-supported colleges in Georgia, the others being Savannah State University and Albany State University. The Fort Valley school retains the largest and most intact historic campus of the three. Hill Hall at Savannah State is on the National Register.

#### **National Register Criteria**

This nomination meets National Register Criterion A because as a center for African-American education it is within the broad patterns of American History, that of education. From the earliest surviving campus building, Huntington Hall (1908) to the Bywaters/Hunt Library Building (1947-1952), the array of historic buildings within the district show the growth of this educational institution to one of the three state-owned black colleges that it is today.

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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The nomination meets National Register Criterion C because many of the buildings are good examples of the Georgian Revival style and other styles that presented the collegiate look in the early 20th century and retain many of their original details. Several are known to be by major architectural firms, such as the five by Ludlow and Peabody of New York City, also linked to philanthropist George Foster Peabody, who helped fund several other buildings here and at other African-American colleges. Two others are by two different Atlanta-based architects, Ivey and Crook and W. J. J. Chase. Each of these architect-designed buildings retain details that show classical inspiration in the columns, pediments, and sometimes cartouches that helped delineate buildings where there was not a lot of money to be spent.

#### Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

#### Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance runs from the date of the founding of the school 1895 to the building of the Bywaters (Hunt) building, which was designed in 1947, put under construction shortly thereafter, and opened in 1952.

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

##### Contributing Buildings:

11: Anderson House, Huntington Hall, Carnegie Hall, Peabody Building, Founders Hall, Ohio Hall, Bishop Hall, Patton Hall, Fort Valley College Center complex (St. Luke's Episcopal Church), Davison Hall, Bywaters (Hunt) Building

Non-Contributing Building: 1 (the current Henry A. Hunt Memorial Library, built 1976)

Contributing structures: 2 (the elevated water tank, and the quadrangle plan)

Non-contributing structures: 4 (bell tower with bells, the fountain, the pumphouse, and the new wall)

Non-contributing site: 1 (the tomb of the Hunts)

Total: Contributing 13 Non-Contributing 6

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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

The Fort Valley State College Historic District (now Fort Valley State University) combines the unique heritage of two educational institutions: the Fort Valley High and Industrial School in Fort Valley, originally in Houston (now Peach) County, and Forsyth Industrial School in Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia, which closed in 1938 as the State Teachers and Agricultural College.

On November 6, 1895, 15 African-American and 3 Euro-American men petitioned the Superior Court of Houston County, Perry, Georgia for a charter with John Wesley Davison, an alumnus of Atlanta University, as leader. In the subsequent court session held on January 6, 1896, Fort Valley High and Industrial School (FVHI) was chartered for a period of 20 years. The charter was renewed in January 1916 for an additional 20 years. One of the "Founders," John Wesley Davison had been appointed by the Board of Trustees of Fort Valley High and Industrial School in October 1895 as the first principal of FVHI; he served ably until he resigned in June 1903. Gabriel B. Miller, a 1900 graduate of Tuskegee Institute and teacher of carpentry, served as acting principal from July 1, 1903 to February 1904. Miller also supervised the building of several campus buildings and provided plans for them as well during his years at Fort Valley.

The oldest building on the present campus and one that represents the early days of the school's founding is the presently named **Benjamin S. Anderson House**, which was originally the home of one of the institution's eighteen founders, Francis W. Gano, one of three white northerners who were founders. During the years 1904 -1966, the house was the residence of the Henry Alexander Hunt, Jr. family, the Horace Mann Bond family, and the Cornelius Vanderbilt Troup family. Hunt was the second principal of Fort Valley High and Industrial School (FVHI), Bond was the first president of Fort Valley State College (FVSC); and Troup was the second president of FVSC, serving from 1904 to 1938, 1939 to 1945, and 1945 to 1966 respectively.

Gano, one of three white founders, was born in Ohio on June 14, 1842 and died June 24, 1904 in Interlochen, Putnam County, Florida at age 62 years. He served as a member of the Board of Trustees of FVHI from October 1895 until his death in June 1904. Much of the land used for the school as well as the surrounding community was purchased from Gano, whose name was used for the area, Ganoville, as seen on the 1920 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. The Fort Valley High and Industrial School purchased the house on December 10, 1904 from Gano's estate.

On April 3, 1980, the nine-room Gano home was renamed the **Benjamin S. Anderson House**. After 25 years of service to FVSC, Anderson retired December 31, 1969 and died February 2, 1971. Since 1966, the historic structure has provided office space for numerous institutional services. The

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Office of Alumni Affairs was housed in this building last. It is now restored as a museum for the college and is used for receptions and other events.

In February 1904, Henry A. Hunt, Jr. became the second principal of FVHI. He came to Fort Valley as the result of the personal solicitation of George Foster Peabody and agents of the General Education Board (GEB) and in later work received constant aid from these early friends. Hunt was a graduate of Atlanta University and had been one of the principal Negro officers of Biddle (now Johnson C. Smith) University of Charlotte, North Carolina. His college training had equipped him with skills in architecture and building construction as well as in the inspiration of young men and women to do academic and practical work of high quality.

Through the untiring efforts of Hunt, assisted by his devoted wife and helpmate, Florence Johnson Hunt, the school entered a period of steady growth and expansion. Numerous friends were added to the list of contributors.

The earliest building program on the campus, covering 1900-1908, creating the first series of buildings which focused on what is now State University Drive, was during the tenure of Gabriel B. Miller at Fort Valley. Gabriel B. Miller, born in 1875, in Pleasant Hill, Georgia, was a Tuskegee Institute trained builder/architect, graduating in 1900, with a diploma and a certificate in carpentry. He came to Fort Valley in November, 1900, to take charge of the carpentry division. He briefly served as acting principal in 1903-1904 before the arrival of Mr. Hunt. During his tenure at the school, which lasted until late 1906, he describes in an early c.1906 memoir the construction of several buildings, none of which are currently standing. Upon arrival in November, 1900, he set about fixing the existing carpentry shop in order to begin to teach classes. He then outfitted a drawing room so that his students could learn to do architectural drawings. The first new building he supervised was in 1901 when a girl's dormitory was discussed. He drew plans for the dormitory for girls, and the plans were accepted. Although some on the building committee felt he was too young, he finally persuaded them to allow him to proceed, using student labor for the building with some outside help. In a memoir, he states the building was 2 ½ stories, 36 by 78 feet, with 22 sleeping rooms and cost \$3,200. This building became the Jeanes Hall, named for Miss Anna Jeanes after her generous donation. It survived until after 1940, but is no longer there. After a fire destroyed the earlier main campus building, Miller was asked to build a model school or Training School building for classrooms for \$1600. It contained three classrooms, and is no longer extant. His third new building was a new general purpose building to replace one that had burned c.1903. (The Tuskegee Student, Jan. 9, 1904). He drew the plans for this building. This new building languished for lack of funds until money was secured and construction resumed in June, 1904. This new building cost \$8,000 and was 86 by 52 feet, 2 ½ stories high, with dormer windows. It had a chapel, six recitation rooms, and 13 bedrooms for boys. This building came to be known as Chapel Hall, finished in January, 1905, and also housed the campus library. (Gabriel B. Miller, "The Story of A Carpenter, in Tuskegee & Its People: Their Ideals and Achievements (1906), ed. by Booker T. Washington) It later burned, necessitating the building of Founders Hall in 1925.

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During this first building campaign, the main buildings were placed with their front entrances parallel to what is now State University Drive with the chapel-recitation hall building facing Jeanes Hall and the Training School south of the chapel hall building. Before the end of Mr. Miller's tenure at Fort Valley, yet another, more impressive building would be built, also facing the main road. It is assumed that Miller was involved in the planning and placement of this building.

Arabella Yarrington Huntington, widow of Collis Potter Huntington the great railroad financier who died in 1900, contributed \$25,000 for a girls' dormitory which was completed and dedicated in 1908. The Huntington family also contributed to two buildings at Tuskegee Institute as well. This building at Fort Valley was then and now known as **Huntington Hall** and is the oldest building among the surviving academic buildings. It was the first building now surviving on the campus which was erected with the help of student labor.

Henry Alexander Hunt, Jr., second principal of FVHI, reported to the institution's Board of Trustees on June 1908:

In the matter of industrial work, I may state that boys have had special opportunity for instruction and practical work in carpentry, bricklaying and plastering as the foremen employed on Huntington Hall were especially good workmen thus giving the boys the benefit of learning the best methods of work in these trades . . . .

Principal Hunt also wrote in the same report:

As Huntington Hall is now practically completed and we shall be able to use it as girl's dormitory this year.

In 1916, the General Education Board (GEB) assisted in remodeling Jeanes Hall (no longer standing).

During the period 1918-1939 the school at Fort Valley had affiliations with and financial support from several organizations. These included the Episcopal Church, the American Church Institute, and the General Education Board (GEB). The affiliations and financial support ceased when the school went under state ownership in 1939. The school also had financial support from many wealthy friends, most prominently George Foster Peabody and his family. The campus building program from 1925-1939 reflects the support of these organizations and families.

As Fort Valley was growing in reputation and as other prominent American families realized, as did the Huntingtons, the need to assist African-American institutions financially, the school benefitted greatly from the attention and support of George Foster Peabody (1852-1938). Peabody, a native of

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Columbus, Georgia, who had moved to New York City, was a major philanthropist. In 1906 he retired from active business and devoted himself full-time to philanthropy. During the last thirty years of his life, Peabody served either on the board of or as an officer of the Episcopal Church, the American Church Institute for Negroes, Tuskegee Institute, the General Education Board (treasurer), and the Jeanes Board. When he and his family turned their attention to Fort Valley, the result was several buildings that they supported or found others to support, and most importantly the link of his nephew, Charles S. Peabody (1880-1935), a partner in the firm of Ludlow and Peabody, architects, of New York City, to the school. The unity of funding with an on-call architect helped give the campus a more unified design.

The advent of new campus supporters and a new architectural firm changed the focus of the campus from one where the primary buildings were parallel to a major road, to one where they faced a quadrangle or "College Circle" as it was later designated.

The next oldest surviving building is **Andrew Carnegie Hall** which was completed in 1925 with a \$25,000 contribution from the Carnegie Corporation. On January 12, 1925, Principal Hunt reported to the General Education Board:

Our Carnegie Library is about ready for use and our Boys Trades Building [Peabody Building] is also nearing completion. Both of these are substantial brick structures built from plans prepared by Messrs. Ludlow & Peabody, architects, New York City, and will add greatly to our school plant.

On April 16, 1925, the Fort Valley Leader Tribune newspaper reported the announcement of the "Exercise Carnegie Library Dedication" for April 19-20, 1925. The first library of the institution, which was located in Chapel Hall--the first brick building on the campus--burned on March 28, 1925.

The Carnegie Building was named for Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919), the industrialist and philanthropist, whose corporation had continued after his death his interest in establishing public libraries. It was used as the campus library until 1952.

With the support of her brother-in-law, Mrs. Royal Canfield Peabody provided funds with which the Trades Building, bearing her husband's name who had died in 1917, was erected. The **Peabody Building**, built in 1925, was designed by Ludlow and Peabody of New York City. The architect Peabody was the son of Mrs. Peabody.

In October 1925, William T. B. Williams wrote E. C. Sage of the General Education Board:



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Last week it [Fort Valley High and Industrial School] dedicated a new trade school building, the gift of Mrs. Royal C. Peabody. This building will make possible better trade work than ever before. It cannot be used for its original purpose however until the academic building to replace the one burned [Chapel Hall] last year has been built.

When the institution became a four-year college (1939), the building housed the Fort Valley Laboratory High School. It has also provided accommodations for Vocational Agricultural Programs, the Student Center, and office of the Department of Plant Operations. Presently located in the Peabody Building are the offices of the Counseling and Career Development Center (Counseling, Tutoring, Placement and Cooperative Education Service).

In the spring of 1926, the construction on **Founders Hall (Academic Building)** was begun.

Principal Hunt wrote W. W. Brierfly, secretary of the General Education Board on May 13, 1926, indicating:

I am writing Messrs. Ludlow and Peabody, architects, 101 Park Avenue, New York City, requesting them to send you a set of the plans and specifications for the Academic Building and Assembly Room.

On May 19, 1926, Principal Hunt again wrote to W. W. Brierfly, secretary of the General Education Board, saying:

As we have actually begun the work on this building [Academic] I should be very glad indeed to hear from you at your earliest convenience regarding the plans.

In 1929, the Founders Hall (Academic Building) was completed and was used as the main academic building and assembly hall on campus. It was the third building designed by Ludlow and Peabody.

The Manufacturers Record, September 13, September 20, and October 25, 1928 announced a call for bids, and that the contract was let for the building at Fort Valley of a "4-story and basement, brick, stone trim building... Ludlow & Peabody, Archts." The cost was to be \$100,000, and the contract was let to Aiken and Faulkner, an African-American firm at 158 Auburn Avenue, in Atlanta. This building became **Ohio Hall**. **Ohio Hall**, built as a woman's dormitory, was completed in 1930 with plans by Ludlow and Peabody. It was erected with money Episcopal residents of the state of Ohio contributed.

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In 1932 the name of Fort Valley High and Industrial School was changed to **Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School (FVNI)**. The word "normal" was added to indicate that the institution included teacher education which had started in 1913. This name also reflected the on-going student building trades programs during which many of the campus buildings were built with student labor, thus putting into practice one of the principles for which the school existed.

The Manufacturers Record for November 21 and December 5, 1929 announced that a contract had been let at Fort Valley for a "\$75,000, 3-story, rein. conc., brick dining hall; Ludlow & Peabody, Archts." The contract was let to Aiken and Faulkner, of Atlanta, a major African-American firm. The building that resulted, **Bishop Hall**, was drastically changed in size from these original specifications, and it is only assumed that the same firm designed the existing building. This may be related to the start of the Great Depression at the same time the building was announced. **Bishop Hall**, a dining hall/cafeteria, was completed in 1932, with plans by Ludlow and Peabody, Samuel Henry Bishop was a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church and a general agent of the American Church Institute for Negroes. He had died on May 27, 1914.

The next building built was an infirmary in 1933 that is no longer there.

**Patton Hall**, whose full name was the **Robert William Patton Home Economics Building**, was completed in 1937. It was initially used for that department as both classrooms and offices. The building was designed by Stanislaw Makielski, a professor at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, in conjunction with the Episcopal Church. The Archives of the Episcopal Church in Austin, Texas, indicate Professor Makielski's role in this building. It was named to honor Bishop Patton, executive director of the American Church Institute for Negroes, Protestant Episcopal Church, with which Fort Valley High and Industrial School was affiliated with from November 1918 until 1939.

### **THE INSTITUTIONAL LINK TO FORSYTH, MONROE COUNTY, GEORGIA: The Forsyth Normal and Industrial School/ State Teachers and Agricultural College (1904-1938)**

In 1900, William M. Hubbard founded a school with seven students in the Kynett Methodist Episcopal Church near Cabaniss, a community about eight miles northeast of Forsyth in Monroe County, fifty or so miles north of Fort Valley. By the spring of 1901, he was soliciting funds from the North from prominent whites who were influential in the South. On May 17, 1902, Hubbard produced a professionally printed newsletter, The Reformer, vol. I, with the motto "To Lift Up: To Save." Moreover, in December 1902, Hubbard's school was incorporated by the Superior Court of Monroe County as the Forsyth Industrial School. In 1904, the school's name would change to Forsyth Normal and Industrial School.

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In 1918, the Forsyth Normal and Industrial School became the first Vocational Agricultural School in Georgia under the Smith-Hughes Act. During the following year, October 1919, Hubbard appeared before the Monroe County Board of Education and requested the Board to make the black schools of the county "a part of the Normal and Industrial School, so that report of agricultural activities of the school to the county might come from him." The Board approved on October 9, 1919 the motion "that all the colored schools of the county be made branch schools of the Forsyth Normal and Industrial School for the purposes of vocational and agricultural training, with the right reserved to the Board to name and to dismiss teachers as heretofore." The school was at the high school level.

Sixteen years after enacting a law to establish agriculture and mechanical high schools for whites in each of the state's eleven congressional districts, the "A and M" school system, the Georgia General Assembly passed in August 1922 legislation to make Forsyth Normal and Industrial School the "School for Agriculture and Mechanic Arts for the training of Negroes" in Georgia. The August 1922 Act, however, provided that unlike the white schools established under the August 1906 Act, "the school for Negroes shall not ask for funds from the state." Again, this was at the high school level.

As was required by the 1922 law, the governor appointed a Board of Trustees which included the following persons: Rev. Luke Johnson, Rev. A. Chamblee, B. S. Willingham, Samuel Rutherford, and Thomas H. Phinazee.

In October 1929, the school, according to the Forsyth Advertiser, enrolled 2,028 students, including day, night, correspondence, and summer school, with seventeen regular teachers and twenty-seven instructors for summer school. During the same year, the institution's farm consisted of 300 acres of land, but only half (150 acres) was owned by the school.

In 1931, the name of Hubbard's school in Forsyth was again changed, this time to the State Teachers and Agricultural College (STAC) when it became a unit of the University System of Georgia in 1932 as a junior college. STAC became one of the three black public colleges under the governance of the State Board of Regents, the others being the schools today known as Savannah State University and Albany State University.

The college enrollment at STAC during its existence, 1932-1938, was 227 in 1932, 43 in 1934, 101 in 1936, and 71 in 1938. In his 1939 Report of the Study on Higher Education of Negroes, Walter D. Cocking, dean of the College of Education at the University of Georgia, wrote, "As a result of a careful study of the entire situation it is recommended that no further steps be taken to expand the plant at Forsyth, and that the Board of Regents at an early date take the necessary steps to dispose of that institution."

The Forsyth school was phased out and ceased to function as a unit of the university system on June 30, 1939. Its status as a state college and its role as the state college for African-Americans was

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transferred to Fort Valley, which in its new role became a state, four-year college. The number of units in the University System was not increased. According to the Annual Report from the Regents of the University System for 1939, "This transfer gave to the Regents an excellent institution for aiding in the program of Negro education...The state is the gainer in this transaction from whatever angle viewed."

The Board honored Dean Cocking's recommendation, and the property of STAC was deeded to Monroe County early in January, 1939. The first public high school for black Monroe Countians in the name of William Merida Hubbard High School resulted when the former college was transformed back into a high school, this time under public ownership.

#### **FORT VALLEY NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (FVNI) BECOMES A STATE INSTITUTION IN 1939 AND BECOMES "FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE":**

The Fort Valley Board of Trustees voted on March 20, 1938, to transfer the institution to the State Board of Regents. A. J. Evans, one of the white local members of the Board, opposed the decision in spite of the fact that the resolution to transfer was described by Cyril E. Bently of the American Church Institute as a "mass of compromises." In a letter that was marked "personal," Patton called to Davis's attention in late March 1938 the decision of FVNI's Board and shared with him that Evans's action in the Board's meeting was "too bad to write about." The local merchant had been quite forceful with his opposition.

Finally, using a generous gift from the Julius Rosenwald Fund (one report says the fund had "purchased and given to the university system the splendid plant at Fort Valley"), the State Board of Regents acquired the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School in June 1939 and made it a four-year unit of the University System. The name of the new senior college was changed to **Fort Valley State College**. At that point, it absorbed the college status and functions of the State Teachers and Agricultural College in Monroe County, which had closed and the campus turned over to the local authorities.

During the 1930s and 1940s, due to a housing shortage, faculty and staff members were assigned rooms in dormitories and other buildings including Patton Hall which housed the Department of Home Economics and Anna T. Jeanes Hall, a dormitory for girls [it is no longer standing].

The transition from a private institution to a state-supported one caused several changes at the school. On June 14, 1939, just before it became a state institution, the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School (FVNI), conveyed 2 ½ acres of land to the American Church Institute for Negroes to use for the Fort Valley College Center, Incorporated. After the transfer, the center was built. The Episcopal Church had, for twenty years, been involved with the school and, in order to continue their stewardship toward

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the campus, obtained the land and built a church complex thereon. This complex served as a student gathering place and a continuing link for the Episcopal Church, although on their own land.

The **Fort Valley College Center complex**, now St. Luke's Episcopal Church, which includes the church sanctuary, the parish hall which was formerly the student gathering area with two apartments above, and the annex now the rectory, was completed in 1940. This Episcopal-run center helped the church continue its stewardship toward the students and other African-Americans in middle Georgia. The complex remained the student gathering place until 1963 when it was renamed St. Luke's Episcopal Church and became a church for the community as a unit of the Diocese of Atlanta. The complex was designed by Stanislaw Makielski (1893-1969), a professor of architecture at the University of Virginia, who had earlier designed Patton Hall. Makielski designed other churches and was associated with the Episcopal Church on many of these projects. The funding for this complex was in memory of Mrs. Ethel Cheney Thorne, a philanthropist, from New York who was active with the Woman's Missionary Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church. She is identified on a plaque within the complex.

**Davison Hall**, a three story building built to be a dormitory, was dedicated on October 10, 1948. It was the first brick structure built on Fort Valley State College's campus after it became a state college with public money. The building was named to honor John Wesley Davison, the African-American man who organized the Board of Trustees in October, 1895 that petitioned the Superior Court of Houston County on November 6, 1895 for a charter for the school. W. J. J. Chase of Atlanta was the architect who drafted the plan for Davison Hall in 1947. It is still used as a dormitory.

The **Bywaters Building**, initially named the Henry Alexander Hunt Memorial Library, was first dedicated in 1952, and served as the library on the institution's campus until 1976. Ivey and Crook of Atlanta did the plans for the Henry A. Hunt Memorial Library, starting in 1947 with the drawings dated February 16, 1948 with revisions in 1950. After the new library was built in 1976, this building became the business and economics department and was dedicated with a new name, the Jean Leroy Bywaters Building, in 1979. The new name honored one of the institution's first athletic coaches who served the school as business manager and comptroller for 46 years. It now houses the departments of business and economics, and financial aid.

The last building to be built that is within the nominated district (although noncontributing due to the date) is the new **Henry A. Hunt Memorial Library**, dedicated in 1976. It remains the campus library. The new library, which still remains the campus library, was given the same name as the previous library dedicated in 1952. It was named for the second principal of the institution.

Other buildings and structures within the district are the historic elevated water tank, which appears to date from the early 20th century, probably the mid-1930s; the more recent fountain in the center of the quadrangle; the 1976 Hunt-Bond-Troup Memorial Bell Towers which includes three bells

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and three brick pillars; and the Historic Black Land Grant Colleges and Universities memorial markers placed in the 1970s . The tombs of President Henry A. Hunt and his wife Florence are also in this area of the campus.

The school celebrated its centennial in 1995, having had a history of the school written by Donnie Bellamy, professor of history. The book Light in the Valley: A Pictorial History of Fort Valley State College Since 1895 was published in 1996.

The school remained a four-year college until 1996 when it became a university with the new name of **Fort Valley State University**. The entire campus contains 1,380 acres, of which this nomination of approximately sixteen acres is only the historic core.

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## **9. Major Bibliographic References**

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American Church Institute for Negroes Papers, Archives of the Episcopal Church, Austin, TX.

General Education Board Collection, Rockefeller Archive Center, Tarrytown, NY.

George Foster Peabody Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

Julius Rosenwald Fund Archive, Fisk University, Nashville, TN.

Julius Rosenwald Papers, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL.

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### **Government Records**

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F.W. Gano to Lee O'Neal, et. al., Trustees, June, 1903. Deed Book 4, page 299. Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Houston County Courthouse, Perry, Georgia.

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Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School to Fort Valley College Center, Inc., June 14, 1939. Deed Book. Office of the Clerk of Superior Court of Peach County, Peach County Courthouse, Fort Valley, Georgia.

Estate of F.W. Gano, deceased, Minutes of Houston County Court of Ordinary, December 1902-May 1909, pages 135-136. Office of the Probate Court of Houston County, Houston County Courthouse, Perry, Georgia.

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**Section 9—Major Bibliographic References**

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**Books**

Anderson, James D. The Education of Blacks in the South, 1860-1935. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988.

Bacote, Clarence A. The Story of Atlanta University: A Century of Service 1865-1965. Atlanta: Atlanta University, 1969.

Bellamy, Donnie D. Light in the Valley: A Pictorial History of Fort Valley State College Since 1895. Virginia Beach: Donning Co., 1996.

Fosdick, Raymond B. Adventure in Giving. The Story of the General Education Board. New York: Harper & Row, 1962.

Malone, Henry Thompson. The Episcopal Church in Georgia, 1733-1957. Atlanta: Protestant Episcopal Church in Diocese of Atlanta, 1960.

**Articles**

Anderson, James D. "Philanthropy in the Shaping of Black Industrial Education Schools: The Fort Valley Case, 1902-1938." Review Journal of Philosophy and Social Science III (Winter 1978).

Bellamy, Donnie D. "Henry A. Hunt and Black Agricultural Leadership in the New South." Journal of Negro History LX (October 1975): 549-553.

\_\_\_\_\_. "James H. Torbert: Another Forgotten Benefactor of Black People." Negro History Bulletin XXXIX (March 1976): 549-579.

Enck, Henry S. "Black Self-Help in the Progressive Era: The Northern Campaigns of Smaller Southern Black Industrial Schools, 1900-1915." Journal of Negro History LXI (January 1976): 73-87.

Frazier, E. Franklin "The Fort Valley High and Industrial School." Southern Workman LIV (October 1925): 459-464.

"Georgia." Voice of the Negro III-IV (August 1906): 572-574.

Mikell, H.J. "A Vital Problem at a Vital Time." Spirit of Missions LXXIV (February 1919): 115-118.



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### Section 9--Major Bibliographic References

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Porter, Joseph T. "The Fort Valley High and Industrial School." Colored American Magazine XI (June 1906): 423-425.

Torbert, Joseph T. "The Fort Valley High and Industrial School." Colored American Magazine XII (June 1907): 447-457.

Williams, W. T. B. "Fort Valley High and Industrial School." Southern Workman XIV (November 1910): 627-631.

### Biographical Articles in Reference Sources

"Samuel Henry Bishop." Who Was Who in America I (1897-1942). Chicago: A.N. Marquis Co., 1943, p. 98.

"Robert William Patton." Who Was Who in America II (1843-1950). Chicago: A. N. Marquis Co., 1963, p. 416.

"Royal Canfield Peabody", and "Collis Potter Huntington." Who Was Who in America I (1897-1942). Chicago: A.N. Marquis Co., 1943, p. 609.

"George Foster Peabody." Who Was Who in America I (1897-1942). 5th printing, Chicago: Marquis Who's Who Inc., 1981, p. 947; and in the Dictionary of American Biography in which the sketch was written by Louise Ware, who also authored, George Foster Peabody, Banker, Philanthropist, Publicist (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1951).

Information on Gabriel B. Miller has been gleaned from the files of Vinson McKenzie, architectural history researcher of Atlanta. Information came from Miller's article "The Story of A Carpenter" in Tuskegee and its People: Their Ideals and Achievements (Appleton, 1906) edited by Booker T. Washington; as well as issues of The Tuskegee Student and other notes held by McKenzie.

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**Section 9—Major Bibliographic References**

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) N/A**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested**
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued**  
**date issued:**
- previously listed in the National Register**
- previously determined eligible by the National Register**
- designated a National Historic Landmark**
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #**
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #**

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office**
- Other State Agency**
- Federal agency**
- Local government**
- University Fort Valley State University Main Library**
- Other, Specify Repository:**

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

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** approx. 16 acres

### UTM References

- A) Zone 17 Easting 227960 Northing 3604000
- B) Z17 E228120 N3603880
- C) Z17 E228120 N3603540
- D) Z17 E227720 N3603420

### Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is marked on an attached map of the campus. The boundary starts with the Anderson-Gano House on the north side and follows the quadrangle side of Pear Street to Ohio Hall, then follows a sidewalk to the back side of Peabody Hall, then follows that line to the walk on the west side of Davison Hall, then including the water tank and Huntington Hall and following State University Drive on the northeast side to a point at which it cuts directly back to Charlevoix Street along the southern edge of the St. Luke's Episcopal Church (Fort Valley College Center Complex), and runs to Pear Street and thence back to the point of origin.

### Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the historic core of the Fort Valley State University campus.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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### 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** May 27, 1999; January 31, 2000

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

**name/title** Dr. Donnie D. Bellamy, professor of history, Chairman of Dept. Of History, Geography, and Political Science (1996) (now retired)  
**organization** Fort Valley State University  
**street and number** 1005 State University Dr.  
**city or town** Fort Valley **state** GA **zip code** 31030  
**telephone** (912) 825-6394

**consultant**

**regional development center preservation planner**

**other:** project chairman for N.R. application, and author of history of the school

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

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**Photographs**

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**Name of Property:** Fort Valley State College Historic District  
**City or Vicinity:** Fort Valley  
**County:** Peach  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** August, 1998

**Description of Photograph(s):**

- 1 of 20: Hunt-Bond-Troup Historic Memorial Bell Towers; photographer facing south.
- 2 of 20: Portion of Historic Black Land Grant Colleges and Universities commemorative stones; photographer facing south.
- 3 of 20: Patton Hall; photographer facing west.
- 4 of 20: Huntington Hall, with Patton Hall on left; photographer facing southwest.
- 5 of 20: Huntington Hall, street facade; photographer facing east.
- 6 of 20: Bishop Hall with cupola; water tank on right; photographer facing southeast.
- 7 of 20: The Quadrangle from fountain and facing the Peabody Building; photographer facing south.
- 8 of 20: Bishop Hall with cupola and water tank in background; photographer facing southwest.
- 9 of 20: Davison Hall; photographer facing southwest.
- 10 of 20: The Peabody Building; photographer facing southwest.
- 11 of 20: Ohio Hall as seen from quadrangle; photographer facing northeast.
- 12 of 20: Bywaters (Hunt) Building; photographer facing northeast.
- 13 of 20: Southwest corner of quadrangle with the Peabody Building on left, Bishop Hall on right and water tank behind it, showing fountain and paths; photographer facing southwest.

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**Photographs**

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14 of 20: Founders (Academic) Hall; photographer facing northeast.

15 of 20: Carnegie Hall; photographer facing southeast.

16 of 20: Anderson House (Gano House); photographer facing southeast.

17 of 20: St. Luke's Episcopal Church complex (formerly Fort Valley College Center) from apartment side; photographer facing southwest.

18 of 20: St. Luke's Episcopal Church complex (formerly Fort Valley College Center) showing chapel/sanctuary on left; photographer facing southwest.

19 of 20: Ohio Hall (dormitory) from rear with new Hunt Library to its right; photographer facing northwest.

20 of 20: Pear Drive, historic district boundary, showing buildings outside the district; photograph taken from behind Founders Hall; photographer facing southeast.

Fort Valley State College Historic District

Fort Valley, Peach County, Georgia

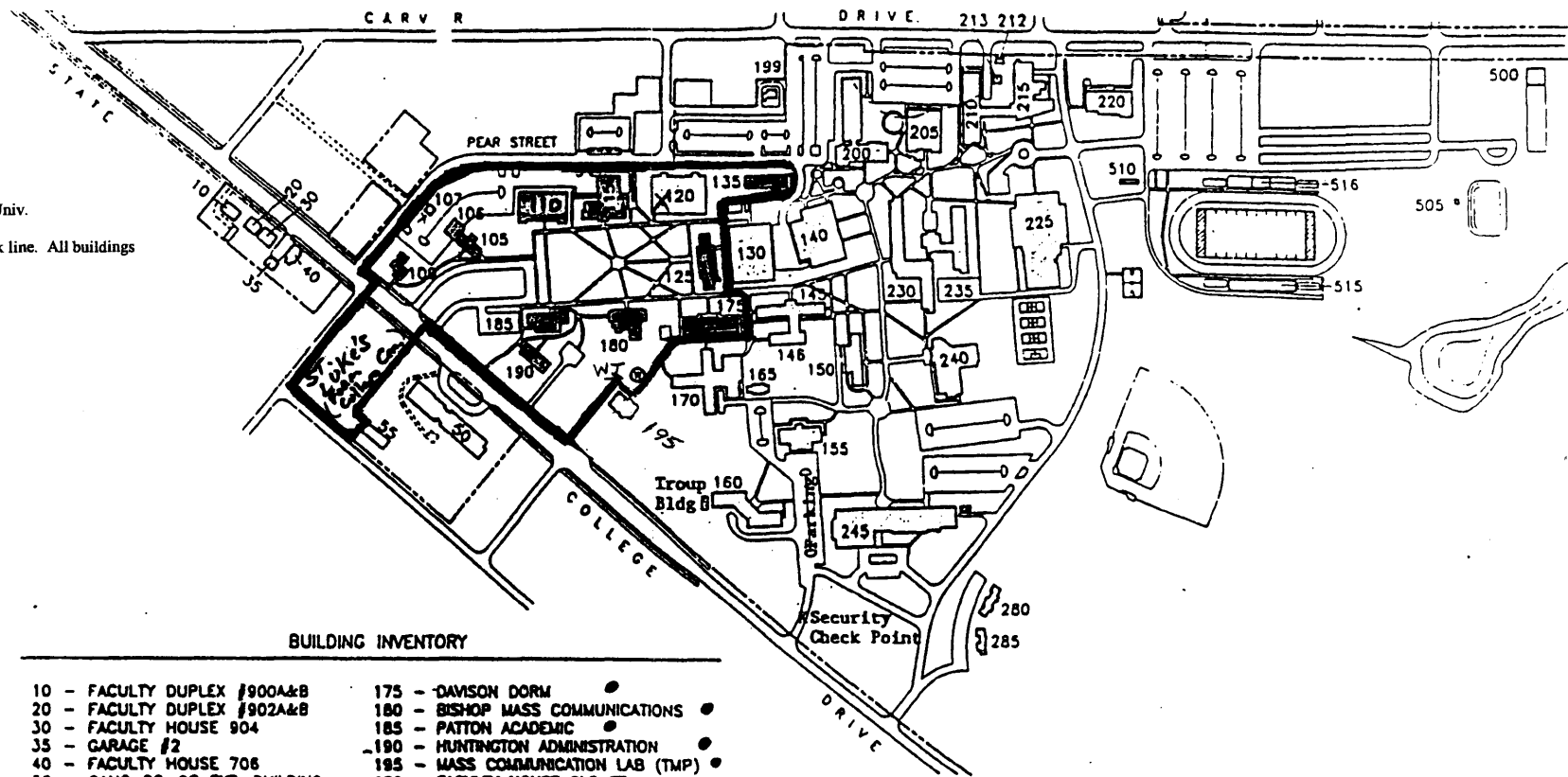
Scale: Included on map

Source: President's Office, Fort Valley State Univ.

Date: c. 1997

Key: The boundary is marked by a heavy black line. All buildings are numbered and identified on the key.

North: ←



**BUILDING INVENTORY**

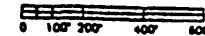
- |                               |                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 10 - FACULTY DUPLEX #900A&B   | 175 - DAVISON DORM                 |
| 20 - FACULTY DUPLEX #902A&B   | 180 - BISHOP MASS COMMUNICATIONS   |
| 30 - FACULTY HOUSE 904        | 185 - PATTON ACADEMIC              |
| 35 - GARAGE #2                | 190 - HUNTRINGTON ADMINISTRATION   |
| 40 - FACULTY HOUSE 706        | 195 - MASS COMMUNICATION LAB (TMP) |
| 50 - GANO CO-OP EXT. BUILDING | 199 - FACULTY HOUSE CLO CT         |
| 55 - GANO CO-OP ANNEX         | 200 - HUBBARD EDUCATION            |
| 100 - ANDERSON ALUMNI         | 205 - MYERS HOME EC                |
| 105 - CARNEGIE ADMINISTRATION | 210 - MULLER ACADEMIC              |
| 108 - CARNEGIE ADMIN. ANNEX   | 212 - SCIENCE GREENHOUSE           |
| 107 - PUMPHOUSE #1            | 213 - CHEMICAL STORAGE - VOLATILE  |
| 110 - FOUNDERS ACADEMIC       | 215 - TABOR AGR ACADEMIC           |
| 115 - BYWATERS ACADEMIC       | 220 - ELLIS AG-MECH ACADEMIC       |
| 120 - HUNT LIBRARY            | 225 - WOODWARD GYMNASIUM           |
| 125 - PEABODY TRADES          | 230 - JAMES DORM                   |
| 130 - FOOD SERVICE            | 235 - BIRD DORM                    |
| 135 - OHIO DORM               | 240 - BIRD ACADEMIC BUILDING       |
| 140 - LYONS STUDENT CENTER    | 245 - FARM COMM LIFE CENTER        |
| 145 - MOORE DORM              | 280 - FACULTY APARTMENT #1         |
| 146 - MOORE DORM ANNEX        | 285 - FACULTY APARTMENT #2         |
| 150 - WATSON DORM             | 500 - GOAT RESEARCH BARN           |
| 155 - HUNT INFIRMARY          | 505 - PUMPHOUSE #3                 |
| 160 - ADMINISTRATION BUILDING | 510 - SPORTS MEDICINE              |
| 185 - HOME-EC LAB             | 515 - STADIUM FACILITIES ONE       |
| 170 - JOSIE HALL DORM         | 518 - STADIUM FACILITIES TWO       |

W.T. = WATER TOWER

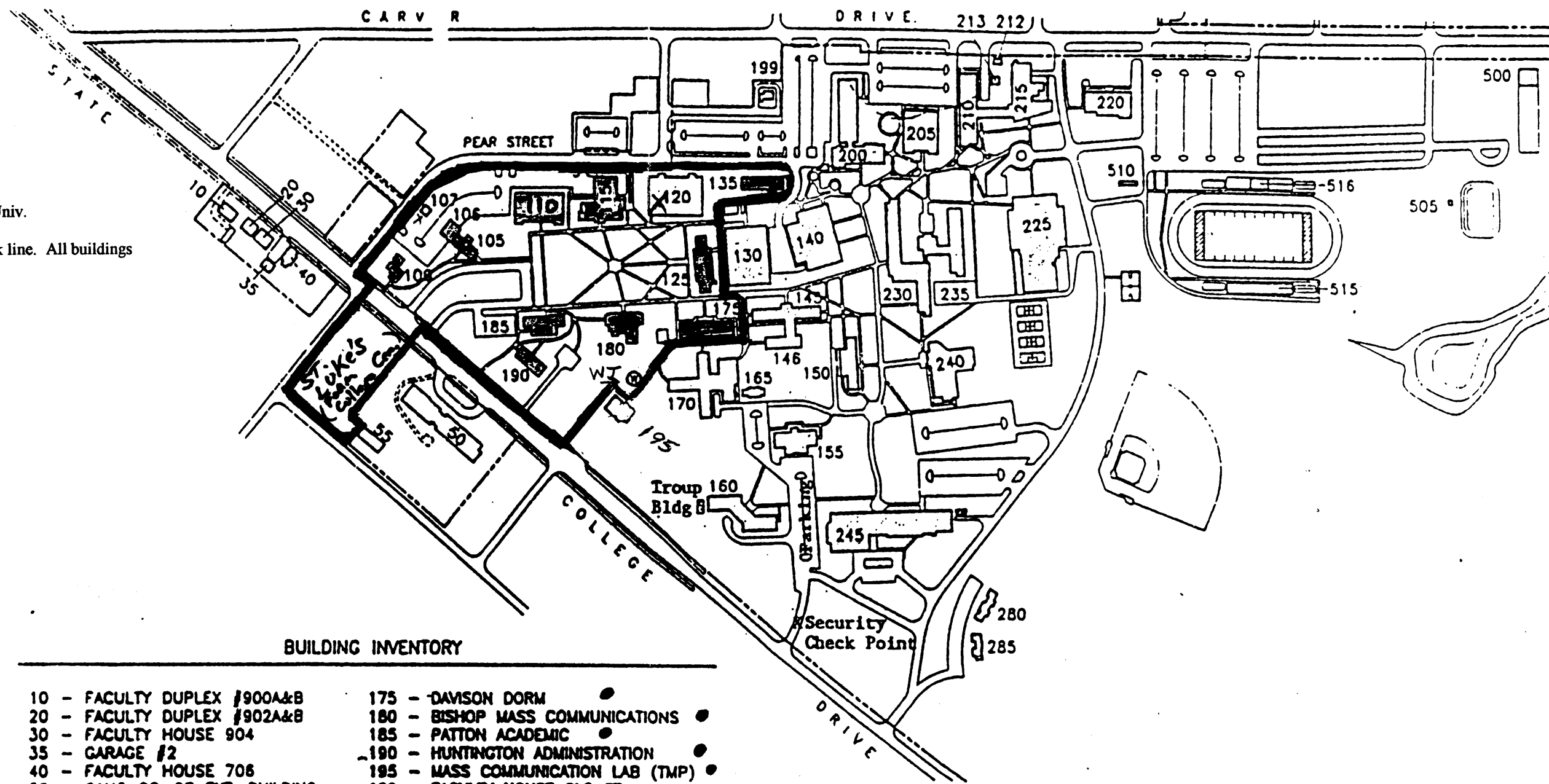
**FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE - WEST PLAN**

FORT VALLEY

GEORGIA



Fort Valley State College Historic District  
 Fort Valley, Peach County, Georgia  
 Scale: Included on map  
 Source: President's Office, Fort Valley State Univ.  
 Date: c. 1997  
 Key: The boundary is marked by a heavy black line. All buildings are numbered and identified on the key.  
 North: ←



**BUILDING INVENTORY**

- |                               |                                    |
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| 40 - FACULTY HOUSE 706        | 195 - MASS COMMUNICATION LAB (TMP) |
| 50 - GANO CO-OP EXT. BUILDING | 199 - FACULTY HOUSE CLG CT         |
| 55 - GANO CO-OP ANNEX         | 200 - HUBBARD EDUCATION            |
| 100 - ANDERSON ALUMNI         | 205 - MYERS HOME EC                |
| 105 - CARNEGIE ADMINISTRATION | 210 - MILLER ACADEMIC              |
| 108 - CARNEGIE ADMIN. ANNEX   | 212 - SCIENCE GREENHOUSE           |
| 107 - PUMPHOUSE #1            | 213 - CHEMICAL STORAGE - VOLATILE  |
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**FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE - WEST PLAN**

FORT VALLEY

GEORGIA

