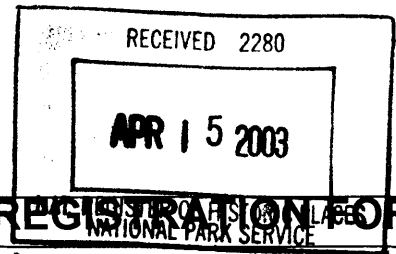


475



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name State Teachers and Agricultural College for Negroes Women's Dormitory and Teachers' Cottage

other names/site number Hubbard Training School Dormitory; Hubbard School; School of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts for the Training of Negroes

2. Location

street & number Martin Luther King Dr. (Georgia Highway 83)

city, town Forsyth

vicinity of

county Monroe **code** GA 207

state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31209

(N/A) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

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

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

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

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

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Richard Claves

Signature of certifying official

4-10-03

Date

for W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Edson R. Beall *5-30-03*

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

EDUCATION/education-related

Current Functions:

VACANT/NOT IN USE---work in progress
HEALTH CARE/other---Teachers' Cottage

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials:

foundation	brick
walls	brick
roof	asphalt shingles
other	n/a

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Summary Description:

The State Teachers and Agricultural College for Negroes (STAC) Women's Dormitory and the Teachers' Cottage were built in 1936 and 1929-1930 respectively as two of many buildings that once existed on the new campus of what was known as the School of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts for the Training of Negroes in the late 1920s, then the State Teachers and Agricultural College for Negroes until 1939, and thereafter as the Hubbard Training School. The dormitory is a two-story, brick Colonial Revival-style building. (Photos 1, 3-6.) There are full-height brick pilasters with wood capitals on either side of the two entry porticos, decorative brick panels under each of the three first floor windows between the porticos, and three small, round-arched, wood attic vents. The first floor originally held dorm rooms with a large community room in the center but was renovated in 1952 to a different configuration with rooms on the first floor becoming classrooms. (Photos 7-8.) The second floor retains its original dorm rooms off a central hall. (Photos 10-12.) The original metal stair remains. (Photo 9.) Much of the original interior wood details remain, but nothing was elaborate. There is one fireplace in the common room and a large exterior brick chimney. (Photos 7 and 5.) The building sits very close to Georgia Highway 83. (Photo 4.) The large open area nearby was the location of other STAC buildings, of which only some original stairs leading up from the entry drive remain. (Photo 1.)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Across this open area is the Teachers' Cottage which is a 1929-1930, one-story, brick-veneer, Craftsman-style bungalow with a hip, asphalt-shingle roof and overhanging eaves. (Photos 13 and 14.) The porch features plain, square columns on brick piers. The original interior arrangement has been changed with the removal of walls, thus changing the original floor plan, and the addition of dropped ceilings. There is now a large waiting room, kitchen, and rear meeting room. A historic brick fireplace and historic wood molding around doors and windows remain. (See Attachments 1-2.) Both buildings sit across the entry road from and facing the large, modern campus of the current Hubbard Elementary School Complex (not being nominated, photo 2) and are adjacent to the privately owned former STAC President's Home (not being nominated because of owner-consent issues) which is part of a residential area.

Description:-Details

The dormitory building is characterized as a two-story, 1936, Colonial Revival-style dormitory building typical of residential college buildings of the period. The first floor originally featured dorm rooms on both ends with a large common room/study in the middle. The second floor featured a long hallway with dorms rooms on each side. The building appears to have originally had 28 dorm rooms.

The building features a brick exterior, paired wood 4/4 windows, and hip asphalt shingle roof. There are three round-arched wood attic vent dormers in the façade of the middle section, which projects slightly. Other ornamentation includes a simple, yet distinct cornice, square, full height brick pilasters with wood capitals, and shallow hip-roof entry porticos with square wood columns and pilasters and a dentil course.

The first floor features a large central room that originally served as a common room or study and later as the school library. Bathrooms, hallways, and entry foyers flank this room. The wings each feature a small and a medium classroom. The second floor features a long hallway that runs the length of the building with dorm rooms on each side.

Interior surfaces feature plaster walls and ceilings and hardwood floors. The lobby and common room on the first floor feature decorative wood ceiling and wall beams. Rooms feature simple wood baseboards, window casings, and door casings. Second-floor dorms feature 6-panel wood doors. The building features an ornate metal stair rail.

The building is of balloon-frame construction with brick-veneer exterior.

The building features one fireplace in the common room with individual dorm rooms having steam radiators. Electrical and plumbing systems are outdated.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

The building has apparently always been used as a dormitory, although it was altered to accommodate other functions. In 1952 the Macon architectural firm of Dennis and Dennis was commissioned to make plans for the conversion of the dormitory into apartments for the school's teachers. These plans were never carried out, probably because the main school building burned in 1953. The building appears to have been altered at this time to create classrooms on the lower floor with the school's library housed in the common room/study. Dorm rooms and hallways were removed in the wings to create 4 classrooms. On the second floor one of the dorm rooms was converted into a kitchen, two were converted into a bunkbed room or two-room studio, and three rooms on the east end were combined to create a living room.

The Teachers' Cottage is a 1929-1930, one-story, brick-veneer, Craftsman-style bungalow featuring a hip, asphalt shingle roof, widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and paired and triple 6/1 windows. The building features a projecting, partial-width gable ell in the facade and a partial-width gable porch on its west side. The porch features plain, square column resting on brick piers. Non-historic alterations include the addition of a side entrance on the west side as well as the enclosing of a recessed, central porch on the rear. Very little interior fabric remains. All interior walls appear to have been replaced or covered over with Sheetrock while drop ceilings have also been installed. The original floor plan has been severely compromised, with several walls being removed to create a large waiting room area, kitchen, and rear meeting room. The main brick fireplace survives as does window and door molding. The date for construction is felt to be 1929/1930 when the new campus was being constructed. It is said the Hubbard family, the president and founder of the institution, lived here while their own home, known after completion as the President's Home, was being constructed nearby. It still survives, although it is not being nominated due to owner consent issues.

These two buildings, the dormitory and the Teachers' Cottage, are situated on part of the campus of the State Teachers and Agricultural College (STAC), on a rise adjacent to Georgia/State Route 83, just to the southwest and outside the city limits of the small central-Georgia community of Forsyth, the county seat of Monroe County. There is a long grassy expanse in front of the buildings where several of the original STAC buildings were originally located. The front area of the campus, along the entry road, retains several large shade trees and historic brick stairs. The non-nominated portion of the campus contains buildings associated with the modern Hubbard Elementary and High School: the 1950s-era Hubbard Elementary and High School (now just an elementary school), the 1950s-era Hubbard Gymnasium, and the 1990s-era Hubbard Primary School. The President's Home, still owned privately by the Hubbard Family, survives, but is also not being nominated at this time because of owner consent issues..

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Education
Ethnic Heritage-Black

Period of Significance:

1929-1953

Significant Dates:

Teachers' Cottage, 1929-1930; Dormitory, 1936.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The State Teachers and Agricultural College (STAC) Women's Dormitory and the Teachers' Cottage are the only two publicly owned buildings remaining from an important African-American educational institution.

The buildings are significant in architecture because as the last two remaining buildings from the STAC/Hubbard School complex they reflect two of the many needs of a college campus of that era, residential facilities for its students and its teachers. The Women's Dormitory is significant because it retains its original Colonial Revival style with a minimum of details, no doubt due to its being built during hard economic times at a state school. The exterior retains its entry porticos, brick detailing, pilasters, and chimney, and the interior retains much of its original woodwork, stairs, and doors, and upstairs room arrangement. The Teachers' Cottage retains most of its original exterior Craftsman-style details along with its massive Craftsman-style fireplace. It is a good example of the Craftsman style, most commonly associated with houses, applied to an institutional residential facility.

The buildings are significant in education and ethnic heritage-black at the state and local levels because they are the last two remaining buildings built on this important campus. Incorporated a half-mile up the highway toward Forsyth next to the Kynette United Methodist Church as the locally supported Forsyth Normal and Industrial School in 1902 to prepare African-American teachers to be educators, by 1917 it had become a County Training School and an accredited high school. It became the first vocational school for blacks in Georgia in 1918. In 1922, the campus became the State of Georgia's "School of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts for the Training of Negroes," being added to the already-extant eleven A & M high schools for white students around the state. In 1927 it became a junior college, and by the end of the 1920s it had over 2000 students. A 1927 fire destroyed the main building on the original campus. After this 1927 fire and the school's elevation to junior college status, it was relocated a half-mile away to its present location, the site being nominated. A new set of campus buildings were built, of which only these two remain.

In 1931, the state legislature again changed the name of the school, and it became the State Teachers and Agricultural College for Negroes (STAC), the official state-supported school for the instruction of African-American teachers. In 1932 it joined the University System of Georgia as one of only three state-supported schools for blacks, along with those in Savannah and Albany. It was during this period that the dormitory (1936) and other buildings now gone were built. The Exchange Teachers Plan, the hallmark of the school's contribution to education in the state, was first developed and introduced at STAC in 1933. The school's program trained black teachers for service in rural county schools. Teachers from all over Georgia as well as neighboring states were sent to Forsyth by rural county school systems to receive their teacher's certificates. In 1938 the college functions were transferred to Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School, turning it into Fort Valley State College (listed in the National Register in 2000), and this campus reopened in the fall of 1939 as the Hubbard Training School, the county's first black high school.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

The dormitory was used for teachers of both sexes and later was retrofitted for classrooms. The dormitory today is undergoing restoration under the auspices of the Hubbard Alumni Association.

National Register Criteria

The buildings meet National Register criterion A because they were part of a significant movement in the higher education for African-Americans at the state level, being part of the campus support buildings for the State Teachers and Agricultural College, at the time one of the three state-supported colleges for African Americans. The buildings also meet criterion C because they retain their original form and materials, the dormitory having been built in the Colonial Revival style like so many other collegiate buildings of the 1930s and it still reflects that style and workmanship. The teachers' cottage was built as a bungalow, or small home for teachers, giving them a small residential setting in the middle of a college campus.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance runs from the building of the teachers' cottage in 1929-1930 until 1953, the end of the historic period. This includes the period of time when the buildings were associated with the state-supported school, one of only three in Georgia for African-Americans, as well as when the buildings housed Monroe county's first public high school for African Americans.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

There are two contributing buildings, the teachers' cottage, and the dormitory. The campus setting including the front lawn, trees, and brick stairs contributes to the significance of the buildings.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

In 1900 William Merida Hubbard (1872-1941) founded a school with seven students in the Kynette Methodist Church within the local Cabiness community, an African-American community on the southwest side of Forsyth, about a half-mile up the highway from the nominated property. In 1902 Hubbard and five white men from Forsyth petitioned the Superior Court of Monroe County for a charter to incorporate the school, which opened under the name Forsyth Normal and Industrial School, and consisted of one small building on 10 acres of land. From the beginning the school included in its mission the purpose of preparing African-American teachers for the education of the black youth of Monroe and surrounding counties. Between 1900-1915 the curriculum of the school extended to the 9th grade. In 1916 the tenth and eleventh grades were added and the school became a senior high school,

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

and in 1917, the school attained County Training School status and was classified an "A class" accredited high school. A series of buildings were built on the original campus (not the land being nominated) starting around 1906 and these included a two-story main building with auditorium, a principal's house, a shop, a laundry, and a teacher's cottage.

The Forsyth Normal and Industrial School became the first black Vocational School in Georgia under the Smith-Hughes Act of 1918. The following year Principal Hubbard successfully petitioned the Monroe County School Board to make all Negro schools of the county branch schools of the Forsyth Normal and Industrial School. In 1922 the Georgia General Assembly passed legislation to make the Forsyth Normal and Industrial School the "School of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts for the Training of Negroes" for the State of Georgia. In 1927 the school became a junior college. The Forsyth newspaper announced on April 14, 1927, under an article with the headline "Negro School Building Burned" that the State A and M campus had lost its main building, the large, two-story building with the auditorium. It was after this fire, as the school was being elevated to a junior college, that a new campus was sought and buildings built.

By the end of the 1920s the school enrolled over 2000 students, including day, night, correspondence, and summer school. The institution's farm included over 300 acres of which the school owned approximately half.

Because the school had grown considerably since its inception, the construction of a new campus was begun in 1929-1930 within walking distance of the original complex. This new campus, the site of the nominated property, is about half a mile southwest down the Culloden Road/ later Martin Luther King Dr./ Georgia Highway 83, from the earlier campus. By 1936 several fine brick-veneer buildings were built, including the administration building, auditorium, home economics building, teachers cottage (part of this nomination), boy's and girl's dormitories (the latter part of this nomination), gymnasium, and the president's house (not being nominated, but extant, still owned and used by the Hubbard family).

In 1931 the name of the school was changed again, by the state legislature, to the State Teachers and Agricultural College for Negroes (STAC). At the time, the school was the official state school for the instruction of black teachers. In 1931 STAC became one of three black publicly owned colleges in the University System of Georgia and under the Board of Regents.

Although the institution in Forsyth had always included the training of teachers in its mission, the Exchange Teachers Plan, the hallmark of the school's contribution to education in the state, was developed and introduced at STAC in 1933. The school's program trained black teachers for service in rural county school systems across the state. Teachers from all over

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Georgia as well as neighboring states were sent to Forsyth by county school systems to receive their teacher's certificates.

Despite the success of the school in training Georgia's black teachers, the Georgia Board of Regents elected to close the college in 1938 in favor of transferring its resources to the newly state acquired Fort Valley State College in nearby Peach County. Fort Valley State College had existed for decades as a privately supported college. However, the legacy of the State Teachers and Agricultural College did not fade away, but lived on in the work at Fort Valley State College, which continued the Exchange Teachers Plan until the desegregation of Georgia's public schools in 1970. The historic core of the campus of Fort Valley State College was placed on the National Register in 2000.

In 1939 the former STAC campus became the property of the Monroe County Board of Education, which re-opened the school as the Hubbard Training School, Monroe County's first black high school, with William M. Hubbard's son, Samuel E. Hubbard (1905-1978), serving as the school's principal. In 1955 a new school building was built and the name of the school was changed to the Hubbard Elementary and High School. Samuel Hubbard continued as principal of the school until Monroe County's schools were desegregated in 1970. The modern Hubbard Elementary School continues to operate today as a unit of the Monroe County School System serving all elementary school children. The campus contains a series of mid-1950s school buildings as well as some built in the 1990s.

The Hubbard Dormitory served as the Girl's Dormitory on the campus of STAC from its completion in 1936 to the school's closing in 1938 (last graduating class was 1939). When the Monroe County Board of Education re-opened the school as a high school in the fall of 1939, the building was used as a dormitory for the teachers, with the opposite sexes on separate wings (apparently only on the first floor). As part of the Exchange Teachers Plan, teachers were sent to "Training Schools" to teach while they earned their teaching certificates. As part of their compensation, inexpensive accommodations were offered to the teachers. In addition to serving as a dormitory for teachers, the building also doubled as overflow classrooms. It is unknown when this practice started, but there is little doubt that the building was used as classrooms following the 1953 fire that destroyed the main school building. In 1952 the Macon architectural firm of Dennis and Dennis prepared plans for the Monroe County Board of Education to convert the dormitory into apartments for the teachers. This plan was undoubtedly scrapped following the fire since the building was then needed to create temporary classrooms. It was at this time that the first-floor dorm rooms were combined to create classrooms and the common room was used to house the school's library. After the new school was built in 1955, the dormitory building continued to serve as a dormitory and classrooms, with teachers dorm rooms on the second floor and overflow classrooms on the first floor. The building was used in this capacity until the county school system was desegregated in 1970, ending the need for the Exchange Teachers Plan.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

While the 1953 fire destroyed the main building from the STAC new campus of the 1930s, the other buildings, of which only photographs survive, were lost one by one to various calamities, until today, only the women's dorm and the teachers' cottage, both part of this nomination, survive along with the President's Home, which is privately owned by the Hubbard family who opted not to be included in the nomination.

The Hubbard Dormitory building has stood largely vacant since the 1970s with its future uncertain until the advent of a new group. In 1986, several Hubbard school alumni formed the Hubbard Alumni Association, first called the Hubbard Alumni Scholarship Association. In 1989 it received a charter as a non-profit organization. It is made up of people who attended any of the Hubbard schools. Two representatives of each class, 1923 through 1970, participate in the setting of alumni functions and annual goals. There is a membership fee. The mission of the association is: "To preserve the historical legacy of the Hubbard School through a museum to promote educational excellence by providing two annual partial scholarships." The association had awarded 27 scholarships of \$500 each by 2001. The association has leased the historic Hubbard Women's Dormitory from the Board of Education to restore as a museum and cultural center. To this end they have applied for and received two Georgia Heritage Grant Program grants. The first in State Fiscal Year 2002 resulted in "Preservation Plan: Hubbard Museum & Cultural Center, Forsyth, Georgia, 25 September 2002" by the Office of Jack Pyburn, architect. The second grant, for State Fiscal Year 2003, was for the repair/replacement of the roof and has not yet been completed.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Books:

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

Monroe County Historical Society, Inc., Monroe County, Georgia: A History. Forsyth, GA.: Monroe County Historical Society, 1979.

Smith, T. E. History of Education in Monroe County. Forsyth, GA.: Monroe Advertiser, 1934.

Other Publications:

Hubbard Alumni Association 1997 Banquet Program

Hubbard Alumni Association 2001 Biennial Banquet Program

Pyburn, Jack, Office of. Preservation Plan Hubbard Museum & Cultural Center Atlanta, GA: Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., 2002.

Maps and Blueprints:

Plat Book 9, pg 195, Plat Map #81-197, Monroe County Courthouse, c1978. Depicting 114.61 acres owned by the Monroe County Board of Education, including the Hubbard Dormitory parcel.

"The Proposed Conversion of Dormitory Building into Apartments of Teachers, Monroe County Negro School", Monroe County Board of Education, Forsyth, Georgia by Dennis and Dennis, Architects, Macon, Ga, May 22, 1952. (2 renderings, First and Second Floor Plan).

Interviews with Larry Evans, Winifred Berry, and Lillian Davis, by Robert Ciucevich, May and June 2001.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other, Specify Repository:

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 3 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 224028 Northing 3657570

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated parcel, 2.75 acres, is delineated in a plat filed November 23, 1981, and recorded in Monroe Co., GA, Plat Book 9, Page 195. It is shown as parcel 3-A on that plat, with the other two parts of parcel 3 being the more modern and not-nominated elements of the current Hubbard School campus. A copy of this plat is included with this nomination.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is that portion of the original college campus that includes the remaining two publicly owned historic buildings. It is parcel 3-A of the land owned by the Monroe County Board of Education at this location and is the only portion that retains historic buildings. The other parcels, 3-B and 3-C, contain the modern Hubbard Elementary School and the Hubbard Primary School

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** February 18, 2003
e-mail ken_thomas@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Robert A. Ciucevich
organization Middle Georgia Regional Development Center
mailing address 175-C Emery Highway
city or town Macon **state** GA **zip code** 31217
telephone 478-751-6160
e-mail n/a

- () **property owner**
- () **consultant**
- (X) **regional development center preservation planner**
- () **other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person): Scott K. Cowart, Superintendent,
organization (if applicable) Monroe County Board of Education
mailing address P.O. Box 1308
city or town Forsyth **state** GA **zip code** 31209
e-mail (optional) n/a ; phone number: 478-994-2031

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: State Teachers and Agricultural College for Negroes Women's
Dormitory and Teachers' Cottage (Hubbard School)
City or Vicinity: Forsyth
County: Monroe
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: December 2001

Description of Photograph(s):

1 of 14: Dormitory in background, with steps in foreground; photographer facing north.

2 of 14: View from top of steps looking west toward new, not-nominated schools;
photographer facing southwest.

3 of 14: Dormitory, closer view of front facade; photographer facing north.

4 of 14: Dormitory, front facade, with state highway in background; photographer facing
northwest.

5 of 14: Dormitory, rear facade, from across the state highway, with Teachers Cottage in right
distance; photographer facing southeast.

6 of 14: Dormitory, rear facade; photographer facing southeast.

7 of 14: Dormitory, Interior, first floor, large room in north center of building with former
fireplace on left; photographer facing north.

8 of 14: Dormitory, Interior, first floor, hallway/corridor on south side of building, opening on
left leads to large room in previous photograph, stairway behind doors at far end;
photographer facing northeast.

9 of 14: Dormitory, Interior, first floor, stairway; photographer facing north.

10 of 14: Dormitory, Interior, second floor, hallway; photographer facing northeast.

11 of 14: Dormitory, Interior, second floor, dorm room with closet on right, room is on front
side directly across from chimney on rear side; photographer facing southwest.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

12 of 14: Dormitory, Interior, second floor, dorm room with closet, room is on southwestern end of building; photographer facing north.

13 of 14: Teachers' Cottage, front facade, with dormitory to the left; photographer facing northwest.

14 of 14: Teachers' Cottage, front facade, with president's home (Hubbard Home) in rear; photographer facing northeast.

(HPD WORDPERFECT form version 11-03-01)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Attachment



Attachment 1 of 2

State Teachers and Agricultural College for Negroes Women's Dormitory and Teachers' Cottage
Teachers' Cottage
Interior, Main Room
Looking Toward Fireplace

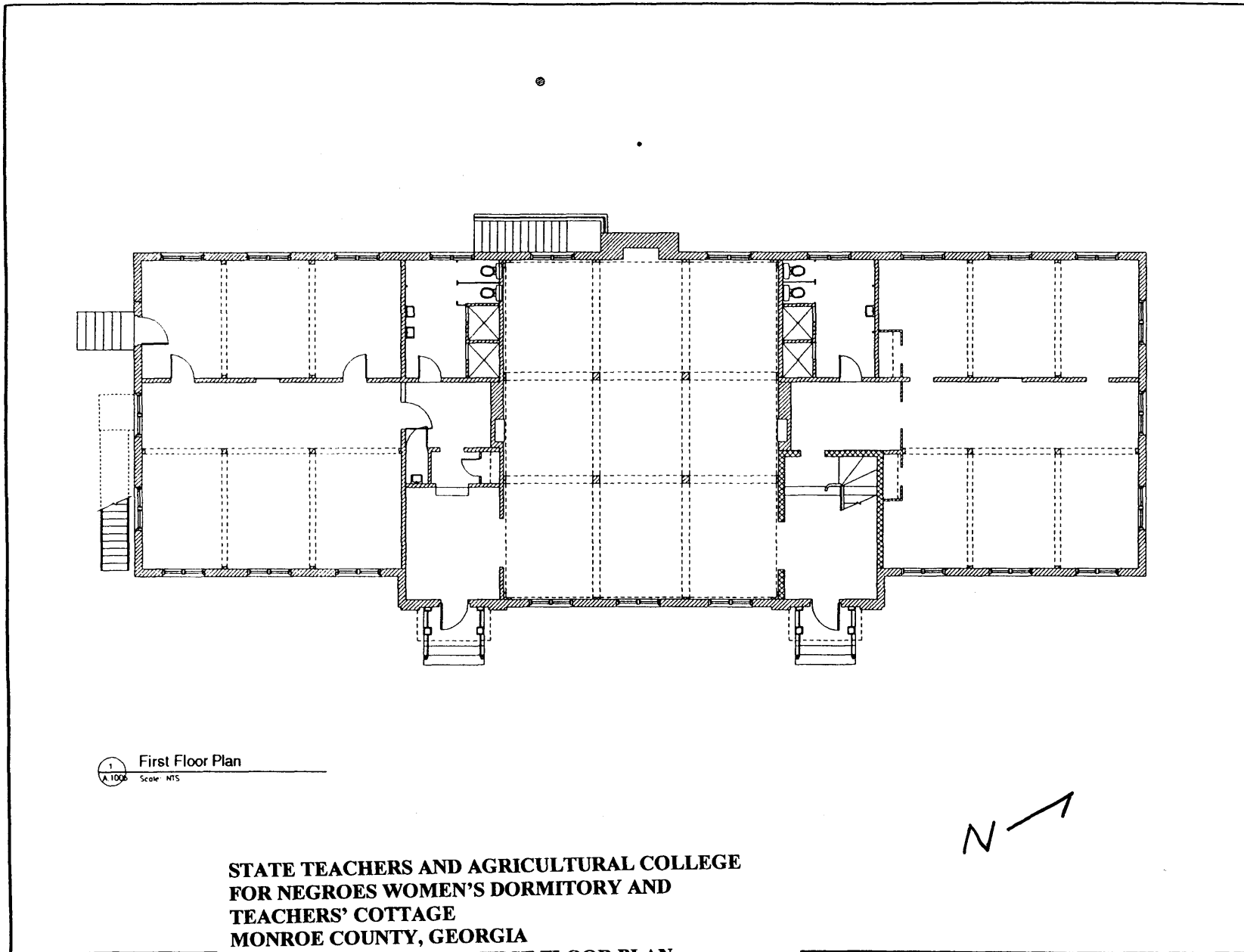
National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Attachment



Attachment 2 of 2

State Teachers and Agricultural College for Negroes Women's Dormitory and Teachers' Cottage
Teachers' Cottage
Interior, Main Room
Looking Away from Fireplace



1 First Floor Plan
 A.100b Scale: NTS

**STATE TEACHERS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
 FOR NEGROES WOMEN'S DORMITORY AND
 TEACHERS' COTTAGE
 MONROE COUNTY, GEORGIA
 WOMEN'S DORMITORY FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
 SOURCE: OFFICE OF JACK PYBURN, ARCHITECT
 DATE: 2002**



OJP

Architect

**Office of Jack Pyburn,
 Architect, Inc.**

1007 Peachtree St., N.E.
 Suite 200 A
 Atlanta, Georgia 30309
 Tel. 404.525.1100
 Fax 404.525.1101
 Number of Licenses: 1



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 preliminary and the property of the Architect
 and may not be published, reproduced or
 used in any way without his permission.
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Revision	Date	By

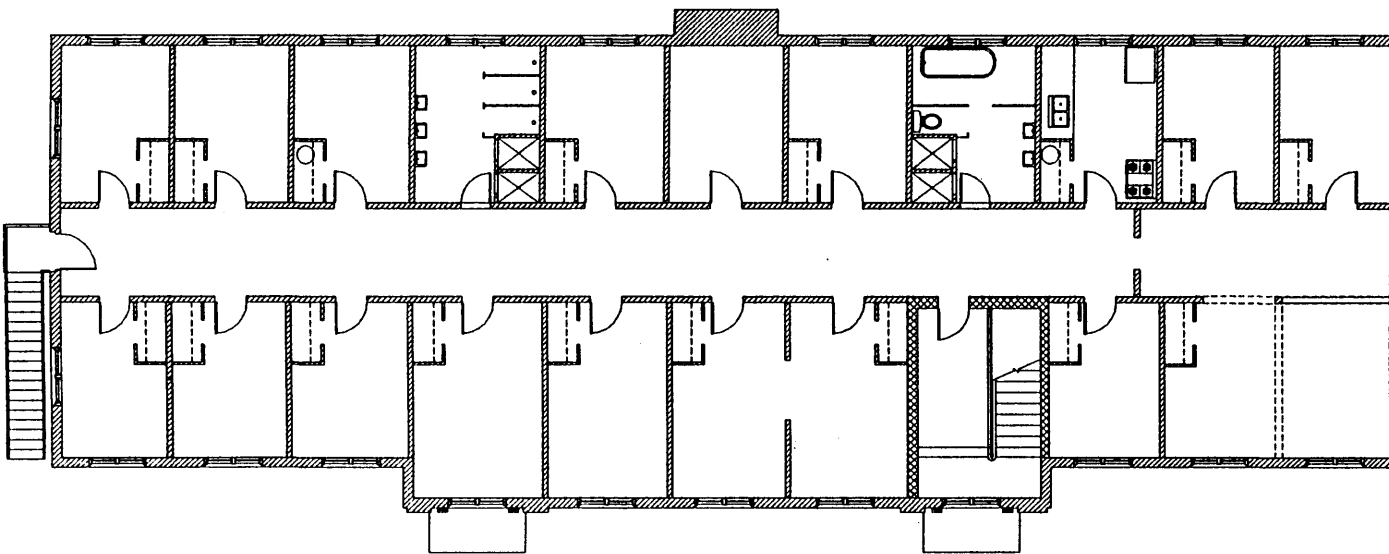
Owner: S.A.C.
 Designer: J.P.P.
 Date: 02/02/02
 Project: An Historic Building
 Project #: 2002

**Hubbard School
 Preservation
 Plan**

**Forsyth
 Georgia**

Floor Plans

A.100b



1
A.100c
Second Floor Plan
Scale: NTS

STATE TEACHERS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
 FOR NEGROES WOMEN'S DORMITORY AND
 TEACHERS' COTTAGE
 MONROE COUNTY, GEORGIA
 WOMEN'S DORMITORY SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
 SOURCE: OFFICE OF JACK PYBURN, ARCHITECT
 DATE: 2002



OJP

Architect

Office of Jack Pyburn,
 Architect, Inc.

1407 Peachtree St., N.E.
 Atlanta, Georgia 30309
 Telephone: 404-525-1100

Member of American
 Institute of Architects



This drawing and all specifications
 supplement the requirements of the building
 code and all other laws, ordinances, or
 regulations that may apply to this project.

Copyright 2002

Rev.	Date	By

Owner: OJP

Architect: OJP

Date: 02/02/02

Scale: As Shown/Drawn

Project: 2002

Sheet:

Hubbard School
 Preservation
 Plan

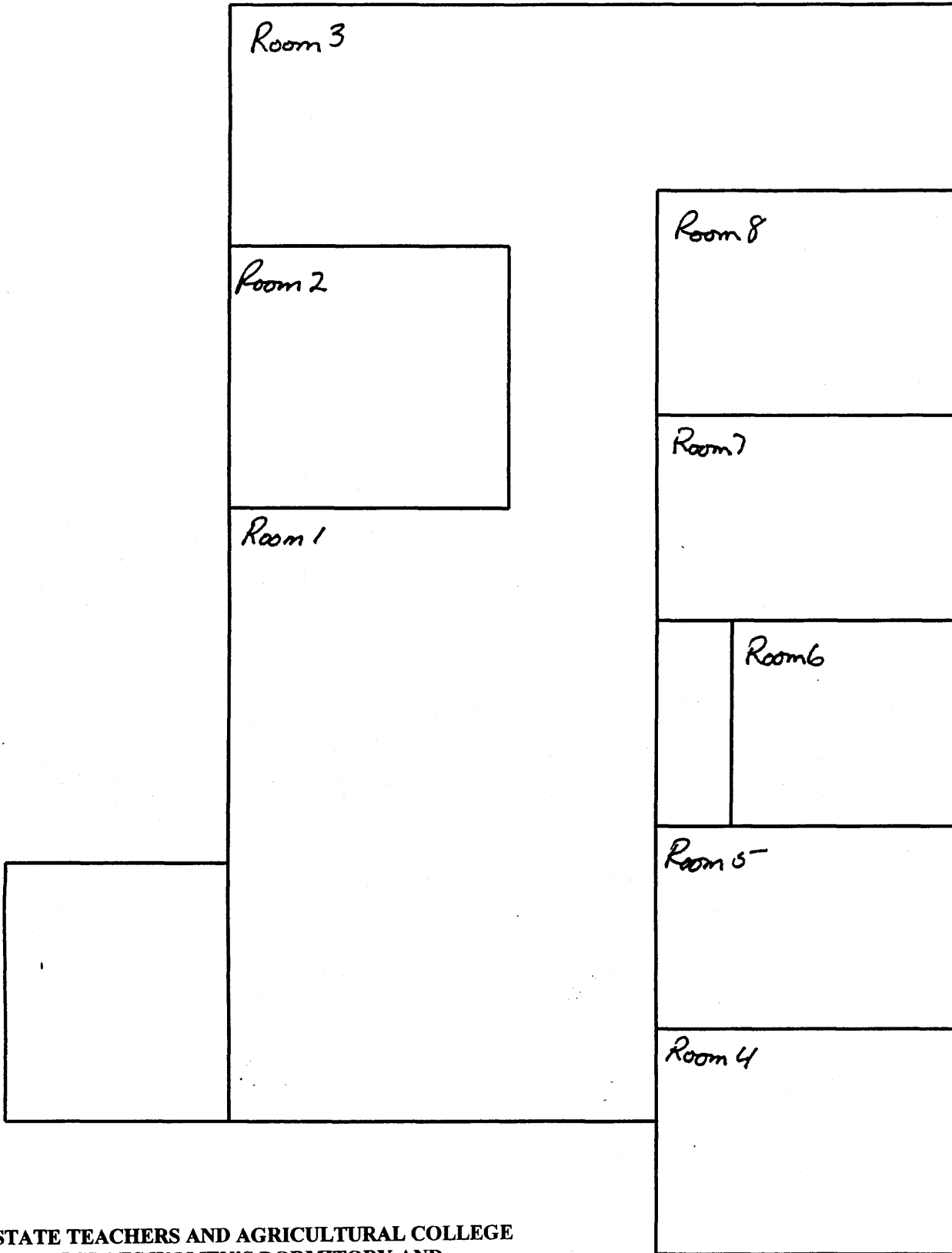
Forsyth
 Georgia

Sheet No.:

Floor Plans

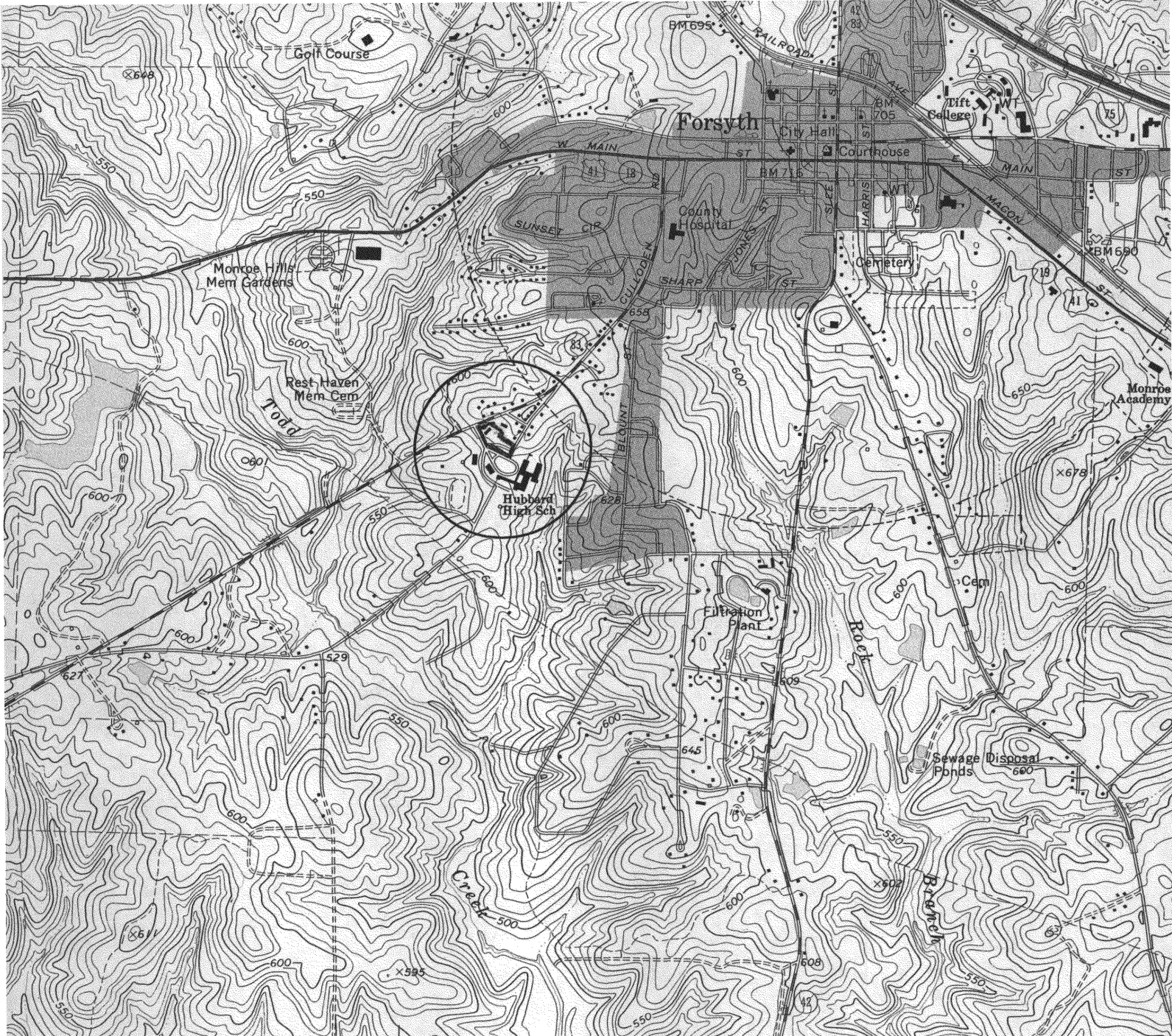
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A.100c



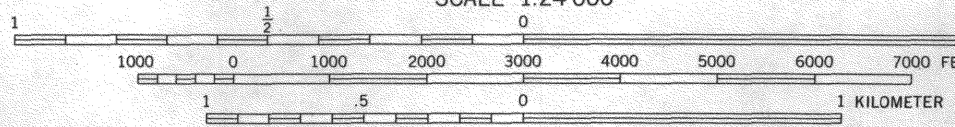
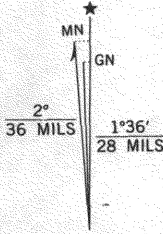
STATE TEACHERS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
FOR NEGROES WOMEN'S DORMITORY AND
TEACHERS' COTTAGE
MONROE COUNTY, GEORGIA
TEACHERS' COTTAGE FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
SOURCE: BOB CUICEVICH, MIDDLE GA RDC
DATE: 2001





222 560 000 FEET 223 57'30" 224 RUSSELLVILLE 8 MI. (SMARR) 4249 IV NW 226

SCALE 1:24 000

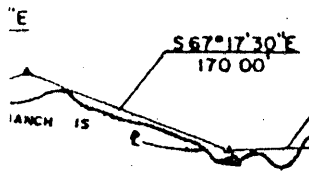


CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

UTM GRID AND 1985 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with state of Georgia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1981 and other sources. This information not field checked
Map edited 1985

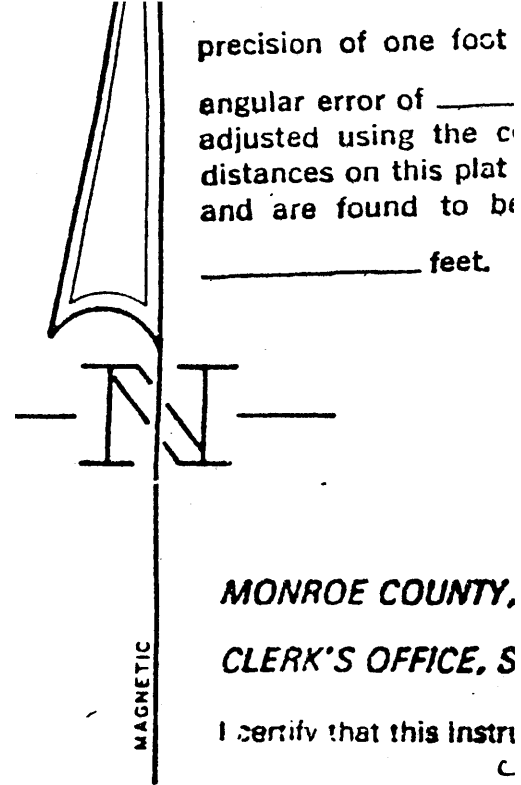
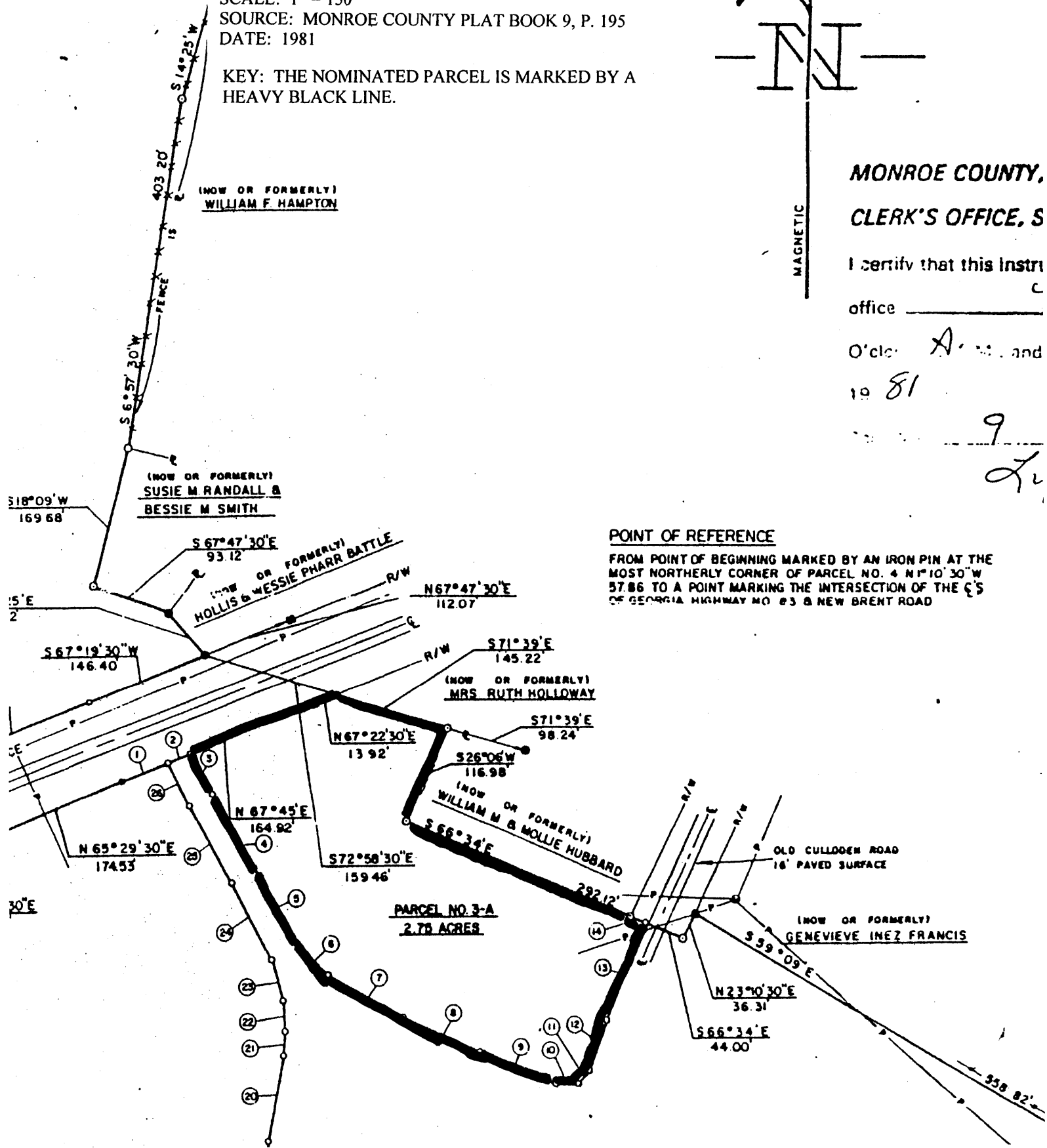
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



**STATE TEACHERS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
FOR NEGROES WOMEN'S DORMITORY AND
TEACHERS' COTTAGE
MONROE COUNTY, GEORGIA
PLAT MAP**

SCALE: 1" = 150'
SOURCE: MONROE COUNTY PLAT BOOK 9, P. 195
DATE: 1981

KEY: THE NOMINATED PARCEL IS MARKED BY A
HEAVY BLACK LINE.



precision of one foot
angular error of _____
adjusted using the c
distances on this plat
and are found to be
_____ feet.

**MONROE COUNTY,
CLERK'S OFFICE, S**

I certify that this Instr
office _____
O'clk: A. M. and
19 81

9
L

POINT OF REFERENCE

FROM POINT OF BEGINNING MARKED BY AN IRON PIN AT THE
MOST NORTHERLY CORNER OF PARCEL NO. 4 N 1° 10' 30" W
57.86 TO A POINT MARKING THE INTERSECTION OF THE C'S
OF GEORGIA HIGHWAY NO. 83 & NEW BRENT ROAD