

PH0280208

DATA SHEET

Form 10-306
(Oct. 1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: GEORGIA
COUNTY: CLARKE
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE NOV 11 1975

1. NAME

COMMON:
Navy Supply Corps Museum

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Carnegie Library Building

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
1401 Prince Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Athens

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Tenth

STATE:
Georgia

CODE
13

COUNTY:
Clarke

CODE
059

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. AGENCY

Navy Supply Corps School, Department of Navy, Department of Defense

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Athens

STATE:
Georgia

CODE
13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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

STREET AND NUMBER:
Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Athens

STATE:
Georgia

CODE
13

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Nomination to National Register of Historic Places

DATE OF SURVEY: 19 July 1974 Federal State County

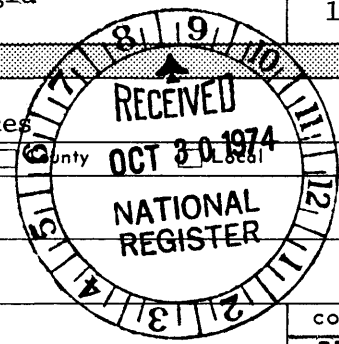
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
D. C.

CODE
11



STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

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7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Carnegie Library building, built in 1910; is in an eclectic and rather highly ornamented Neo-Classic style. The building consists of a tall first story, with ground floor, and a low, square second story, which houses clerestory windows. It is built of yellow brick. The woodwork, painted white, plays an important part in the design, as the wide entablature, the heavy mullions, and the entrance pediment and pillars are all of wood.

The main exterior decorative element is the entablature, which is about four feet wide and runs all around the building. It comprises an architrave, a frieze of triglyphs and metopes, and a projecting cornice with mutules. Along the cornice are palmettes, closely spaced.

The entrance is reached by a half-dozen semicircular steps. A pair of Doric columns in antis support the pediment. These have egg and dart molding on the capitals. The pediment is ornamented with dentils and antefixes. A similar small pediment over the doorway is supported by consoles. The doorway itself is decorated with paterae, while the doors have oval panes of plate glass.

From the vestibule, the visitor mounts three steps into the lobby, which is the dominant feature of the interior. It is about thirty feet high and, in this small library building, flat-ceilinged. (A similar plan was used in other Carnegie libraries, and in the large ones the lobby was domed.) Light enters from clerestory windows and from generous windows in the walls. The lobby is octagonal, with the vestibule on one principal side and shallow bays on the other three, formerly used for reading areas and shelves. Eight colossal columns with Temple-of-the-Winds capitals delimit the lobby.

There is a balcony along the rear wall, reached by narrow stairs. Other stairs, in the rear and in the vestibule, lead to the ground-floor stacks. The rear corners provide space for offices.

Recent changes, since the library became the Navy Supply Corps Museum, include the hanging of ship lanterns at the front door and of a chandelier in the lobby, and redecoration.

In addition, a garden has been developed behind the museum in which are memorials to "war lost" from the Navy Supply Corps. A former drainage ditch has been stone-lined to make a little stream, and a gazebo overlooks all.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The land on which the Navy Supply Corps School is located was purchased by the Trustees of the University of Georgia (UGA) from Charles M. Reese, 4 February 1860 (record of deeds in Clarke County Courthouse, Athens, GA, 1860, page 89). The original tract bought by the trustees contained 93 acres, purchased for \$2,500. Lots were sold to occupants in the surrounding area which was then called Cobbham. Money from the sales, together with bonds and other securities owned by UGA, amounted to \$33,600. This money was spent for three buildings. The first of the three was called the University High School, later called Rock College (named thusly because native rock found upon the spot was used to build it), and still later on called Gilmer Hall.

The high school was opened in January 1862, with Prof. B. R. Carroll in charge and Prof. L. H. Charbonnier as the assistant. Sons of refugees were sent to this school. They were placed in companies and instructed in military tactics by Captain Charbonnier, a French soldier and graduate of St. Cyr. The school was kept up until the close of the war when the building was occupied by Federal troops as a garrison.

In March 1866, Prof. Ben I. Hunter took charge with the school's appropriation from the state of \$300 a year for the support and tuition of each crippled Confederate soldier who was under 30 years old. All rooms were soon occupied by these young veterans and at one time 34 applicants had to be turned away. This school was in a prosperous condition until General Pope, military governor of Georgia, issued a suspension order alleging disloyalty by the crippled soldiers because they threw up their hats and gave the old rebel yell when the band played Dixie. Later on the Legislature of 1868 took away the appropriation.

After the establishment of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts in 1872, the Gilmer Hall building and grounds were occupied for experimental purposes. This land was now called the State Normal School, given by the trustees of UGA. There is only one reference to this gift or transaction recorded in the minutes of the University Trustees: "Whereas the Board of Trustees did on the 15th day of June, 1891, tender to the General Assembly of the State the building known as Rock College, valued at \$15,000 with 10 acres of land surrounding it, to be used as a State Normal School, and "Whereas, the General Assembly did accept the said tender with its condition and did subsequently erect buildings and make other improvements upon said property to the value of \$20,000, and "Whereas, this Board did on the 13th of February, 1897, set apart 5 acres of land additional for the same purpose, therefore be it "Resolved, that the Board of Trustees are willing to sell to the State the entire property now used for a State Normal School, and in addition thereto, the adjacent land on either side

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

E. S. Sell, GSA, MS Agr., Professor of Agriculture and Rural Social Science, History of the State Normal School, Athens, Georgia, 1923.

The History of the State Normal School, by Section I of the Academic Class In Rhetoric for 1926-27.

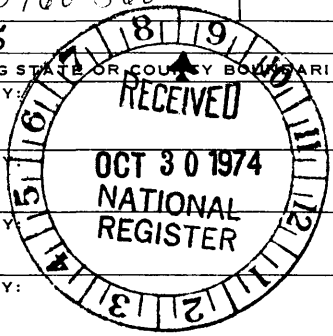
Clerk's Office, Superior Court, Clarke County, Georgia.

City Engineer's Office, City Hall, Athens, Georgia.

Navy Supply Corps School's Command History - 1953-1968.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		33° 57' 50.2"N	83° 24' 17.0" W	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		E 277 830		
SE	° ' "	° ' "		N 3760 560		
SW	° ' "	° ' "				
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:				0.1545		
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES						
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:		CODE		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:		CODE		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:		CODE		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:		CODE		



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Ms. Belle Massey - NSCS PAO (Ms. Pat Cooper - Consultant.)	DATE: 8/16/74
BUSINESS ADDRESS: Navy Supply Corps School	
STREET AND NUMBER: 1401 Prince Avenue	PHONE: AUTOVON: 431-1551, Ext. 264
CITY OR TOWN: Athens	STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

Yes
 No
 None

John D. Tanner
 State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is National State Local

Thomas B. Coker
 Federal Representative Signature
 Dir., Real Property & Natural Resources Title Division, OASD(I&L)

Oct 21, 1974
 Date

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

John D. Tanner
 Acting
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 8/11/75

ATTEST:
William H. Hunter
 Keeper of The National Register

NOV 6 1975
 Date

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	GEORGIA	
COUNTY	CLARKE	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	NOV 11 1974	DATE

(Number all entries) Page 2 - #8. SIGNIFICANCE

of the public road comprising about 33 acres, in fee simple, with all improvements thereon for the sum of \$10,000, if the State will give that sum for the same."

The purpose of the State Normal School was issued by an Act passed by the Legislature of Georgia in 1891: "To establish, organize and maintain a State Normal School as a branch to the University, to appropriate money for the same, and for other purposes." The school offered a professional course for the training of persons (men & women), usually secondary-school graduates, to become teachers. It is interesting to note that the water used by the students came from a well, and the water was declared "to be pure and wholesome and was so cold that no ice was needed."

During 1897 and 1898, an auditorium, five 2-room cottages, and the President's cottage were erected. A Domestic Science Department was established in 1901. This "cooking school," as it was then called, was equipped for courses in the chemistry of foods and practical lessons in cookery.

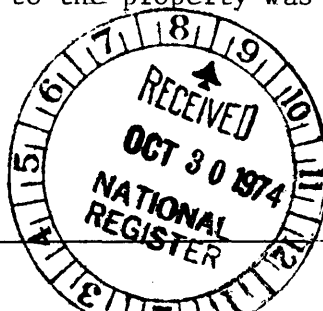
Another great need of the school at this time was a library. A large room was set aside for this purpose in Gilmer Hall and by December 1901, about 4,000 volumes had been gathered without a dollar of expense to the state. The creation of this nucleus of the library was the result of the united efforts of the faculty, students, and friends of the school in the city of Athens.

Winnie Davis Memorial Hall was built by the Daughters of the Confederacy in memory of the daughter of President Jefferson Davis. It was completed in 1902. Today it houses the office of the commanding officer of the Navy Supply Corps School as well as many other administrative offices. The columns in front and on the sides of Winnie Davis are made of solid marble.

Several other old buildings, hopefully, will remain permanent structures on the Navy Base. These include the original Rhodes Hall, Miller Hall, Pound Hall, Quarters B (formerly the Normal School's president's cottage), and Quarters A (the original Cobb House). They remain in their natural setting with huge trees and green landscaping, as such was the case when the U. S. Government bought the property from the University of Georgia in late 1953.

The first transaction of purchasing the land by the United States Government from the Regents of the University System of Georgia was made on 4 June 1953 for \$450,000. The transaction was filed for record in the Clerk's Office, Superior Court, Clarke County, Georgia, at 12:20 pm on 10 June 1953 and recorded in Deed Book 136, Folio 51. The plat to the property was recorded in Plat Book 5, Folio 7.

A second transaction for purchase of an additional 18.45 acres was made on 28 June 1963 from the Regents of the University System of Georgia to the U. S. Government for \$60,000. It was filed for record in the Clerk's Office, Superior Court, Clarke County, Georgia, at 10:00 a.m. on 11 July 1963 and recorded in Deed Book 219, page 582 - the plat to the property was recorded in Plat Book 9, page 51, on 17 July 1963.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	GEORGIA	
COUNTY	CLARKE	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	
111	NOV 11 1975	

(Number all entries)

Page 3 - #8. SIGNIFICANCE

The Carnegie Library building was erected in 1910 from about \$25,000 given by the Andrew Carnegie Fund. Its complete physical description has already been given in Item #7 of this report.

Since the infant stage of the Carnegie Library collection was handled by citizens of the Athens community, and the State Normal School attended by many of the Athens citizens, interest for the campus and its native habitat has never died. Nowhere in the United States of America does the local community share a more integral part of the Navy than here in Athens with the Navy Supply Corps School. The mayor and other distinguished members of the city, community, and the university system, as well as Congressman R. G. Stephens who is a native of Athens, have shown great interest toward the preservation of the Carnegie Library building by using the structure for a Navy Supply Corps Museum. The inscription "Carnegie Library," imprinted in the woodwork over the front entrance, will not be removed. It is the intent of the Navy Supply Corps School to place some other marker in another location concerning the marking of the Museum. It will always be open to the public for perusing. They may contribute items of interest to the historical significance of the building per se, or to the memory of the Supply Corps. Not only will the building house Supply Corps memorabilia, but it will also portray historical books, pictures, albums, and any other materials pertinent to the antique history of the State Normal School and the Navy Supply Corps School. The Navy School is already preparing materials such as its first albums, records, etc., for display in the Museum.

The Museum has already fallen into the category of social community action by using its gardens for weddings and formal receptions, etc. The remainder of this calendar year is booked for special events.

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