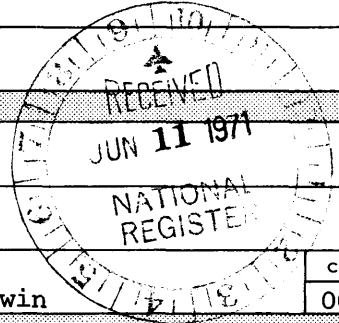


**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Georgia	
COUNTY: Baldwin	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70.5.10.0014	DATE 5/13/70



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
Old State Capitol (Georgia Military College)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Greene Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Milledgeville

STATE Georgia	CODE 13	COUNTY: Baldwin	CODE 009
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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Board of Trustees, Georgia Military College

STREET AND NUMBER:
Greene Street

CITY OR TOWN: Milledgeville	STATE: Georgia	CODE 13
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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

STREET AND NUMBER:
Hancock Street

CITY OR TOWN: Milledgeville	STATE: Georgia	CODE 13
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Building Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1936, 1937 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: D.C.	CODE 08
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STATE: Georgia

COUNTY: Baldwin

ENTRY NUMBER: 70.5.10.0014

DATE: 5/13/70

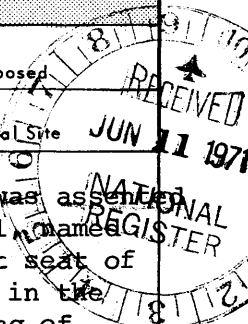
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The plan for a town to be known by the name of Milledgeville was assented to on May 11, 1803, by the Legislature of Georgia. The new capital, named for Governor John Milledge, was created and laid out as a permanent seat of government. The original Capitol building or State House, erected in the center of a twenty acre preserve, occupying immediately the crossing of Washington and Jefferson streets, was built with money raised from the sale of lots in the city. On December 21, 1805, a contract was let to Jett Thomas and John Scott. On September 16, 1807, the governor of Georgia was notified that the next General Assembly could meet in Milledgeville in the new State House. It was reported in December 1811 that the complete cost of the building was \$74,976.40, \$5,023.39 less than the appropriation. Four wings were added prior to 1833. This building housed the General Assembly of Georgia from 1807 to 1868, at which time the capital was moved to Atlanta. From 1869 to 1879 two day schools were housed in the basement, local lawyers maintained offices on the central floor, and the top floor served as the county courthouse. By an act of the Legislature in 1879 the building was converted to an educational plant, known as Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College. On January 1, 1894, fire destroyed most of the interior, but through concerted efforts of local townsmen it was reconstructed by July 1 of the same year. In 1900 the school's name was changed to Georgia Military College. In March of 1941 a second fire destroyed the building. Reconstruction, duplicating the exterior from measured drawings housed in the Library of Congress, began in 1942 and was completed in 1943. State funds and labor, plus insurance, rebuilt this historic edifice.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Exterior

Georgia was the first state to build a capitol in the Gothic Revival style of the 19th century. Crenelated walls, of brick and stucco, measure four feet in thickness and support this three-story structure. Steps rise to a double door bearing the Seal of Georgia. Arched windows, that originally had inside wooden shutters, add to the Gothic detail. The symmetry of the building is culminated by a cupola. The original clock, costing \$1000 was destroyed in 1894. A second clock was not added until after the fire of 1941.

Interior

Presently the old Capitol or State House serves as the Administration Building for Georgia Military College. Certain interior alterations to the floor plan were made in 1942-43 during the reconstruction. The original plan provided for the following: a Representative Hall (60' X 54'); the Senate Chambers; offices for the Chief Executive, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller and Surveyor General; apartments for clerks and committees; and several fire proof rooms for public records.

Original Capitol Gates

Jefferson Street is terminated on the north and south sides of the State House Square by a pair of stucco Gothic Revival gates. These frame the approach to the Capitol from Greene and Franklin streets. Due to deterioration of the stucco, these gates have been weatherproofed.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

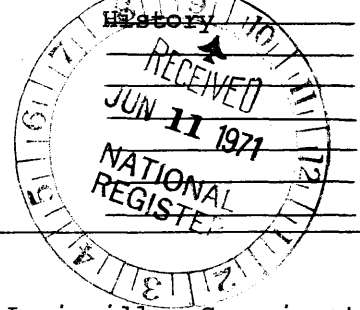
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1807, c. 1833, 1879, 1941

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

I. 1807-1868

All government records were transported from Louisville, Georgia, to the new Capital City of Milledgeville on October 9, 1807. Governor Jared Irwin was the first chief executive to hold office in the new State House. The list of able Georgians who succeeded him, as well as those illustrious statesmen who came to serve in the State's Legislature and Senate, is lengthy and impressive. These were the minds responsible for molding the opinions of the citizenry of Georgia for the next 60 years. Governor George McIntosh Troup, through his defiant efforts regarding state's rights, finally brought the Federal government to terms in 1823. These walls witnessed the angry debates of John Forsyth and John MacPherson Berrien on the tariff issue, so important to Georgia in 1832. George R. Gilmer and Wilson Lumpkin were credited with final removal of the Cherokees from Georgia in 1838. The Secession Convention convened on January 16, 1861, with George W. Crawford presiding. Among those actively involved were: Robert Toombs, the recognized leader of the secession element; T.R.R. Cobb, who gave the keynote address; and Eugene A. Nesbit, author of the Ordinance of Secession. From the time of the passing of this ordinance Georgia's future was in peril. The fate of the "permanent" seat of government was inevitable. It was in November of 1864 that General William T. Sherman established headquarters in the capital city and a mock session, re-enacting the secession, was staged by his troops in the Legislative Hall. This was the beginning of the indignities that this stately building endured. The Confederate Union records in 1864: "...the Statehouse was knee-deep in papers, half of the window lights gone, and the plastering was seriously damaged." Removal of the capital to Atlanta was in 1868.

II. 1869-1971

Since the removal of the capital to Atlanta, the old state building has continued to serve the people of Milledgeville. From 1869 to 1879 the building housed day schools, professional offices and the county courthouse. In 1879 the old State Capitol was designated a part of the newly formed Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College, since 1900 known as Georgia Military College.

III. The Architecture: 1807, c. 1833, 1879, 1941

Begun in 1807 in the Gothic Revival style, it was not completed until about 1833 when four wings were added. It was the first state capitol in that style. Little is known of the architect-builder of the earliest work,

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Almy, Mrs. Lee, Through Gates Straight and Proudly. Bulletin, Georgia Military College.
 Clayton, Augustin Smith, A Compilation of the Laws of the State of Georgia, 1800-1810. (Augusta: Printed by Adams and Duyckinck, 1813).
 Hines, Nelle Womack, ed., A Treasure Album of Milledgeville and Baldwin County, Georgia. (n.p.: J.W. Burke Company, 1949).
 Nichols, Frederick Doveton, The Early Architecture of Georgia. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1957).
 Sherwood, Adiel, A Gazetteer of the State of Georgia. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1939, reprint of original 1827 publication).

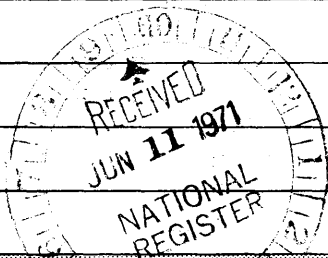
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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
NW	° ' "	° ' "		°	'	"
NE	° ' "	° ' "		33	04	40
SE	° ' "	° ' "		83	13	30
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: five acres

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



NO UTM
CX

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Miss Mary Jo Thompson, Manager, Old Governor's Mansion

ORGANIZATION: Old Capitol Historical Society DATE: May 1, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Milledgeville STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Mary Gregory Jewett

Title State Liaison Officer

Date May 10, 1971

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Ernest A. Connally
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
 5/13/70

Date _____

ATTEST: William Murley
 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Georgia	
COUNTY Baldwin	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 10.5.10.0014	DATE 5/13/70

(Number all entries)

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE, page two.

Major General Jett Thomas. Thomas was an officer in the State Militia, and by profession a contractor. A native of Virginia, of Welsh ancestry, he moved to Georgia following the Revolutionary War and settled in Oglethorpe. Another well-known work of his is the original Franklin College building at the University of Georgia in Athens. Thomas died in Milledgeville in 1817. The architect of the completion was Joseph Lane. He came from Portland, Maine, about 1830, with Colonel W.S. Rockwell to build the latter's house. This house is now called Rockwell Mansion, or Beauvoir, near Milledgeville. Lane's most finished work or design, Rockwell Mansion served as Governor Johnson's summer home. The dining room from this house has recently been purchased for the Winterthur Museum in Wilmington, Delaware. Lane also built Old Oglethorpe University, completed in 1830, and Thalian Hall at the same institution in 1857. He formed the firm of Smart and Lane, one of the first architectural offices in the state. In 1879, when the old State Capitol was converted to the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College, certain alterations were made to provide for educational facilities. Completely destroyed by fire in 1941, the building was immediately reconstructed following measured drawings made by the Historic American Building Survey in 1936 and 1937. The Old State Capitol continues to serve as the administration building for Georgia Military College.

no

The drawings were
done prior to the
fire by architect
E.E. Lee.

