

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 Academy of Richmond County—1926 Campus
other names/site number N/A

APR 15 2000

2. Location

street & number 910 Russell Street
city, town Augusta (N/A) vicinity of
county Richmond code GA
state Georgia code GA 245 zip code 30904

(N/A) not for publication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>
buildings	1	1
sites	0	0
structures	5	0
objects	0	0
total	6	1

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 Coxes

12-10-03

Signature of certifying official

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

Edson H. Beall

1/28/04

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

EDUCATION/school
EDUCATION/college

Current Functions:

EDUCATION/school

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL/ Collegiate Gothic

Materials:

foundation	brick
walls	brick/concrete
roof	elastomeric coating
other	n/a

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Academy of Richmond County is a campus situated just west of downtown Augusta and just east of the western slopes of the "Sand Hills" residential area. The campus is located just south of Walton Way, a major east-west thoroughfare, and is on a 30-acre site that is generally flat, except for a sharp rise at the western extreme. The main building is a three-story, Collegiate Gothic-style, classroom facility completed in 1926. (Photos 2 and 6.) Several historic and non-historic additions and auxiliary buildings are on the property. The first addition was that of a small, 12-room, brick structure completed in 1938 using PWA funds. (Photo 23.) It is located just to the west or rear of the main building. The brick vocational education building (photo 5), dating from 1952, was built as an independent building just south of the main building. Later additions in 1955 and 1956, which included a cafeteria (photo 24), connected the vocational building with the 1938 annex. The last addition to the main school building was the 1982-1983 media center (library) and new cafeteria (photo 22) attached to the rear of the main building just north of the 1938 addition. The football stadium (1930) is northeast of the main building and is contained within a sturdy brick wall (photo 20). The new brick gymnasium (1960), a free-standing building, lies just to the north of the main building (photos 19, and 22 extreme left).

The main building is composed of brick, contrasted with white stucco arches. Banded windows have six-over-six patterns (photo 2). The brick exterior details on the main building reflect the Collegiate Gothic style. Large pointed-arched windows adorn the two ends of the building where the auditorium and the original gymnasium are located (photos 7, 15, and 16). Diagonal patterned brickwork and a small stucco medallion also decorate these ends (photo 7). The impressive entryway is flanked with two stairways and topped with three pointed-arch doorways (photo 6). On either side of this entryway are stucco panels inscribed with quotations from Daniel Webster and Lord Bacon (photos 9 and 8).

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

The main building consists mainly of classrooms. The school has hardwood floors, large six-over-six windows, 10-to-12- foot high ceilings, and plaster walls. Five classrooms still contain the original wood and metal desks and many classrooms have small built-in wooden storage cabinets (photo 27). The large auditorium has wooden paneled doors, two-story arched windows, wooden floors, and a stage surrounded with paneled woodwork featuring Gothic shields and quatrefoils. The auditorium also boasts its original light fixtures, orchestra pit, and wooden and metal seats adorned with the letter "R." (Photographs 25 and 26.) The seats were temporarily removed during the renovation underway at the time the photographs were taken. Originally it had 1,000 seats on the floor. The vocational building/wing and the 1938 addition have much lower ceilings with smaller windows. The newer additions are masonry as well, but a steel framework is exposed. One original light fixture exists in the front entry hall of the main building and the light fixtures in the auditorium are all originals. All the other lighting appears to have been upgraded to modern standards through numerous renovations. The restrooms are in their original locations, but plumbing has been brought up to date. Modern central heating and air conditioning is present in all structures. However, several of the old-style metal radiators are still in active use.

The main entrance to the campus (extending east from the front door of the main 1926 building) has an historic entry gate and is lined with large magnolia trees which were planted in the 1950s (photo 1). To the south of the drive are the baseball field, and further south, the softball field (photos 14 and 4). To the north of the drive is the practice football field (surrounded by a gravel track) (photo 3) and, further north, the football stadium (photo 20).

The Academy of Richmond County is located at the foot of "The Hill" section of Augusta, also known as Summerville. The original grounds had been a swamp, which was drained and filled in prior to construction. All traces of the swamp have been eradicated. The facility continues in use as an active high school.

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

Period of Significance:

1926-1958

Significant Dates:

1926

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Scroggs, Philander P. (d.1960) and Ewing, Whitley L. (d. 1953), principals of the firm of Scroggs and Ewing of Augusta, Georgia.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Academy of Richmond County is significant in architecture as a good example of the use of Collegiate Gothic style for a 1926 city high school. The school reflects what one expected a school to look like at the time, an impressive building reflecting design links to the past and to other academic institutions, mainly colleges. The main building retains much of its original material, form, and details.

The building retains its original windows, doors, and architectural details. Character-defining features of the Collegiate Gothic style represented here include the varied massing of the overall building, its Gothic detailing including pointed-arch entrance portals and corner buttresses, its contrasting materials, and brick patterning. While many early 20th-century schools in Georgia were designed in the Gothic style, the design of the Academy of Richmond County building is exceptional in terms of its sheer size, overall high degree of integrity, design quality, and campus setting. Also significant architecturally are the 1950s additions to the school which clearly reflect the prevailing "modern" or International style of architecture characteristic of many Georgia school buildings from this period. Long, low massing, emphasis on horizontality, flat roofs and bold geometric forms, broad ribbon windows, and simple, straight forward construction materials are the hallmarks of this mid-20th-century architectural style in Georgia. The school was also an important work of the local Augusta-based architectural firm of Scroggs and Ewing which flourished during this time. The firm of Scroggs and Ewing were a well-known firm that were in business from the 1920s until the 1960s and did a variety of projects, mostly in a local range around Augusta, in both Georgia and South Carolina.

Major George Butler, the principal from 1909-1927, described the school in 1927 as "second to no high school in the South in terms of facilities."

The school is significant in education because it represents one of the oldest forms of Georgia's public education system, the "academy," one of which was established in many Georgia counties in the late 18th century. This school's charter was granted in 1783 and the first building opened in 1785. The school as an institution is the oldest educational institution in Georgia still operating and is one of the oldest chartered high schools still operating in the United States. The school's previous headquarters for the 124 years immediately prior to this building, located in downtown Augusta, was listed on the National Register in 1973 under the name of "Academy of Richmond County." The academy had operated as a private school until 1909 when it came under the county board of education as the only public high school for white boys until 1949 when girls were admitted. Thus this building served as the only county-supported, public high school for white boys from 1926 until 1949. Another high school served white girls, and other public high schools existed for African-American students.

It is also significant because it was built to house, along with the regular school, the Junior College of Augusta, from 1926 to 1958, which was established by the local county Board of Education in 1925 as a co-educational institution. The Junior College of Augusta was the first public junior college in Georgia that was supported by a local Board of Education. It was also one of the first junior colleges of Georgia and was a part of a nationwide movement from the 1890s to the 1930s that was known as the "Junior College Movement." The movement traces its beginnings back to the ideology of Dr.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

William Rainey Harper (1856-1906), the "Father of the Junior College Movement" and his establishment of Joliet Junior College in Joliet, Illinois in 1901. In 1958, the Junior College of Augusta was accepted into the University System of Georgia, renamed Augusta College, and moved to a new location. The Academy of Richmond County remains an active high school.

National Register Criteria

The Academy of Richmond County meets National Register Criterion A because of its association with the national Junior College movement in the early 20th century and the establishment of the Junior College of Augusta in this building starting in 1925. That was the first publicly-supported Junior College in Georgia. The building meets National Register Criterion C because it was built in the Collegiate Gothic style and still retains the major elements of that style on its front facade, including the entry steps, variegated use of bricks, and overall monumental appearance. It is also important as a work of the local architectural firm of Scroggs and Ewing which designed impressive buildings within a 100-mile radius of Augusta, it's home base. Mr. Scroggs was a state leader in the architectural field.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance runs from the opening of the academy/school at this location (1926) until 1958, the year the Junior College of Augusta moved out to form its own campus.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing:

Buildings: 1: main building, including the original Vocational Building (now a wing)

Structures: 5: football stadium, entry gate, baseball fields-2, and football practice field.

Non-Contributing:

Buildings: 1: the 1960 gymnasium

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Three years after General James Edward Oglethorpe founded the colony of Georgia at Savannah in 1733, he ordered that a town be built at the head of navigation on the Savannah River. Oglethorpe

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

named the town Augusta in honor of Princess Augusta, the wife of Frederick, Prince of Wales, the heir to the British throne. The frontier town served as a defensive stronghold and as a trading center until the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. After the Revolution in 1783, the Georgia Legislature appointed five Trustees of Richmond Academy. Their duties, according to Rowland and Callahan in Yesterday's Augusta, were to "lay out the town, sell specific public lands, operate a ferry, reconstruct Saint Paul's Church, and establish a 'seminary of learning'."

Royal land grants held in Augusta contained a provision that stated that the purchaser should improve the property within a given time, or else the lot should revert to the King. Many lots that had not been improved were confiscated by the Trustees and these, together with the Public Reserve (the original town common), were sold with the proceeds used for rebuilding St. Paul's Church and for the building and support of the academy of learning. A charter was granted by the State of Georgia for the school in 1783, and the First Academy of Richmond County was opened on Bay Street located between Lincoln (Third) and Elbert (Fourth) Streets as a classical boy's school on April 12, 1785.

The Academy of Richmond County is the oldest educational institute in Georgia that is still operating and is the oldest chartered high school still in existence with the exception of Phillips Academy in New Hampshire and Exeter in Massachusetts. As stated by Charles C. Jones, Jr., in Memorial History of Augusta, Georgia: From Its Settlement in 1735 to the Close of the Eighteenth Century (1890): "No school of learning has been more intimately connected with all the interest of the community in which it has been established. By its charter its trustees were ex-officio commissioners of the town; and, indeed, the general supervision of the interest of the town continued until the incorporation of the city in 1798. When Augusta was declared the temporary State Capitol from 1780-1786, the academy buildings were used as the State House, and the State and Federal Courts were held there." President George Washington visited the Academy and attended oral examinations during his visit to Augusta in 1791.

By 1798, the original school building was in great need of repair and was closed. A new building was constructed in 1802 on Telfair Street between Center (Fifth) and Washington (Sixth) and this was its home for the next 124 years until the new building, the subject of this nomination, was constructed in 1926. The 1802 building still stands and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 11, 1973, under the name "Academy of Richmond County." Currently vacant, it was used as a library and museum.

In 1924, enrollment at the Academy of Richmond County had increased some 360% from 1910. More classroom space was needed as well as a larger campus to accommodate athletic requirements and the drills of the cadet corps. The City of Augusta approved a \$350,000 bond issue, \$300,000 of which was to be designated for the building of a new academy. The city also donated 22 acres to the west of Baker Avenue and the Board of Education purchased an additional five. The earliest known ownership claim on this land seems to have been circa 1800, when former Georgia Governor, U.S. Senator, and signer of the Declaration of Independence George Walton received this land as part of a grant from the State of Georgia. When Walton died in 1804, his property was sold off to help satisfy his debts. A portion of his property included an area encompassing the large hill

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

west of Augusta, which is known today as Summerville. At the base of this hill was a swampy area that seemed unbuildable. This land was acquired by the city of Augusta when the town of Summerville was annexed in 1912. The new Academy of Richmond County building was built on this swampy land at the base of the hill.

As soon as the Trustees added \$100,000, actual work on the new campus was begun. Scroggs and Ewing, architects in Augusta, drew the plans for the building, and the Palmer-Spivey Construction Company was selected to build it under the supervision of a building commission composed of prominent civic leaders. The city donated \$12,000 and a "chain gang of prison labor to drain the swampy land so that construction could begin. Although the new building was to be completed on September 27, 1926, it was not until October 18 that the new academy was ready for occupancy.

The architectural firm that designed this school, and several of its later additions, was that of Scroggs and Ewing, based in Augusta. The firm began in 1919 and lasted until the late 1950s. One of the principals was Philander P. Scroggs (1888-1960), who had trained in Augusta with G. Lloyd Preacher in Augusta. Preacher became a well-known architect with a state-wide practice after he moved to Atlanta. The other principal was Whitley L. Ewing (b.c.1889-d.1953). The firm designed houses and buildings for major clients mostly in the Augusta area in Georgia and South Carolina. Some of their better-known works include many other schools and school-related buildings in Georgia and South Carolina, many homes in Aiken, South Carolina, famous as a resort for wealthy Northerners, two of which were featured in Southern Architecture Illustrated (1931, reprinted 2003), along with two houses in Augusta. The firm's works are known as far afield as the Wright Residence in Fort Valley, Georgia, and the City Hall of Davenport, Florida (1927). The capability of their office to design a variety of types of buildings is reflected in the Shiloh Orphanage, also in Augusta, which is also on the National Register, and a Masonic lodge in Waynesboro, Georgia (1920). The firm's early works were featured in a 1937 publication, Architecture and Design, in which one issue was devoted to the work of Scroggs and Ewing, with most of the photographs taken by the noted photographer Robert W. Tebbs (died 1945) who placed many of his photographs in the Library of Congress. Mr. Scroggs was also on the Georgia State Board for the Examination and Registration of Architects starting in 1927, as one of the five members, reflecting his position as a respected architect statewide. He served as president of the board beginning in 1932. His Georgia registration number was 8, indicating he was in the first group to be registered in 1919. Ewing was no. 91, registered by 1920. Overall, the firm appeared to design high-quality buildings and houses that have stood the test of time and many of which have been preserved and restored due to this.

The three-story Academy of Richmond Academy school building was built in the Collegiate Gothic style at a total cost of \$365,000 with the architectural firm being paid \$19,000. The building was built to house approximately 1000 white male students and served as the boys high school when it began.

The main school building has had a number of additions added beginning in 1938 and continuing to 1983. The first addition was completed in 1938 due to increased enrollment. With the assistance of PWA funds from the federal government, a contract was made for the construction of a twelve-room

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

addition to the western side of the existing building. Scroggs and Ewing designed this addition which complemented the original building.

The Vocational Education Building, begun in 1950 and completed in 1952, was first a separate building and with later fill-in additions, eventually became connected to the main building. In this building courses were provided by the school system that were not taught elsewhere in town. These included a machine shop, auto mechanics, carpentry, electricity, air conditioning, bookkeeping, sheet metal, and agriculture. (Bigbie, p. 117.) The addition of a kitchen and cafeteria in 1955 and a vocational addition in 1956, both designed by Scroggs and Ewing, connected the Vocational Building to the side of the 1938 addition and thus the main building. It was during this time that the school became coeducational. The first women students were admitted in 1949. (Bigbie, p. 106) This necessitated some changes to the school, such as with bathrooms and in the gymnasium. In 1983, the Media Center including the library and the new cafeteria were added to the main building on the northeast side connecting through the auditorium.

The football stadium had been expanded and completed by 1930 when it was formally dedicated. The new gymnasium was completed in 1960 and opened that September. The magnolia trees lining the entrance roadway were planted in the 1950s to replace earlier trees. (Bigbie, p. 120.)

Major changes to the school came in the 1950s. First was the admission of women students, beginning in 1949. Then came the plan to adopt the 6-4-4 grade plan, in which grammar schools would contain grades 1-6, junior highs the grades 7-10, and senior highs only 11 and 12, and in this special case, the Junior College two more years. The plan was proposed and later adopted that the Academy of Richmond County and Tubman High School merge their junior and senior students at Academy of Richmond County. Despite the many protests, the plan was approved in December 1949. (Bigbie, p. 115.) So the new school year in the fall of 1950 began with women students and led to only junior and seniors in the high school division.

The use of the original building's space was significantly changed in 1958. From 1926 to 1958, the Junior College of Augusta, established by the Board of Education in 1925, was housed in the Academy of Richmond County school building. The Junior College of Augusta, the first public junior college in Georgia, was accepted into the University System of Georgia, renamed Augusta College, and moved to a new location. The rooms the college students had used in the school were reused for other school purposes.

Another major change in the school's history was that of integration. In the summer of 1965 the first black student was admitted, to the summer school program. Her admission to take an upper level course not available at her regular high school was brought on by a court order. By 1966, there were nearly 100 black students at the Academy of Richmond County. The first black faculty member started in the fall of 1968. (Bigbie, p. 129.)

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

The Junior College of Augusta:

The Academy of Richmond County when it moved to this new building in 1926 also became the site for the Junior College of Augusta, the first public junior college in Georgia. It was locally funded from its inception in 1926 until it was accepted into the University System of Georgia in 1958 and became thus state-funded, and moved to a separate campus on its own. It was re-named Augusta College and is now Augusta State University.

The local Board of Education voted on August 15, 1925 to establish a Junior College to be housed in the new Academy of Richmond County building then underway. It was for two years the first and only Junior College in Georgia. (Cashin. The Quest, page 63.) The Junior College movement in the United States had been started by William Rainey Harper with the establishment of Joliet College in Joliet, Illinois, although the college did not take that name until 1916. (Joliet Junior College Website.)

Dr. Charles J. Granade studied the junior college movement in Georgia in his dissertation, "A Study of the Public Junior College Movement in Georgia with Emphasis on Trends," in which he pointed out that a public junior college, as this one, received money from state or local government sources. He covers the beginning of the idea for a junior college coming out of the work of Harper, mentioned above, beginning in 1892. Harper was then the first president of the University of Chicago. Harper coined the term "junior college" to separate the first two years of college from the last two years. It was part of his philosophy that high schools might offer the additional two years, so that students arriving at a true university would be better prepared to take the more advanced courses and would thus arrive or start as juniors at a "senior college." Several colleges opened across the country in the 1890s that were technically junior colleges, but were not publicly funded. Joliet College opened in 1902 as the first junior college under public control. Harper is said to have thus influenced the creation of 253 independent and church-related colleges, all of which began as junior colleges. (Granade, "A Study...", " pp.1-41.)

Granade further points out that there were earlier private junior colleges in Georgia that existed before Augusta's public one in 1926; among these were Reinhardt (Methodist) in 1884, Young Harris (Methodist) which converted to a junior college in 1912, and Andrew (Methodist) which converted in 1917 to be a junior college. Norman (Baptist) added classes and became technically a junior college in 1924. Thus while the Junior College of Augusta was not the first junior college in Georgia, it was the first publicly supported junior college. (Granade, pp. 38, 39, 41, Appendix E- p. 358.)

Within two years of the opening of the Junior College of Augusta (1926), the State of Georgia began its support of the Junior College movement. While today many of these state-supported institutions have dropped their date of establishment back to pre-state support origins, the state's role in supporting the Junior College movement must be dated from their entry into the state university system, and not before. Dr. Granade in his 1958 dissertation analyzed the state system and stated that the oldest state-supported junior college was Georgia Southwestern College in Americus (1926) with Middle Georgia College in Cochran second in 1927 along with South Georgia College in Douglas the same year. (Granade, p. 41.)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

A more careful study of the state law's and the actual first use of the term Junior College in said laws to designate the purpose of the school, puts 1927 as the date the state actually first entered the junior college world. Georgia's Official Register, 1933-1935-1937, which cites the laws for the creation of each state college or university, points out that the state was in the process in the 1920s of converting many of the 12 state-supported high schools of the old Agricultural and Mechanical system begun in 1905 . Many of these reverted to local county boards of education, while others remained in state ownership and were one by one converted to various types of colleges. We concern ourselves here with only the first two which bore the name "junior" in their new titles. While the state created two-year schools for teachers or other purposes, the ideals of the junior college movement were not met by those conversions. The state register and the laws cited therein indicate that the first time the state used the term "junior" with regard to one of its colleges was in the Act of July 22, 1927, when the South Georgia Junior State College was created on land formerly the 11th District Agricultural and Mechanical (high) School located in Douglas (Coffee County). The college continues to operate in the state system as South Georgia College. Shortly thereafter, the Act of August 20, 1927, was passed and it converted the old 12th District Agricultural and Mechanical (high) School in Cochran (Bleckley County) to the Middle Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical Junior College. It remains an active state institution as Middle Georgia College. The college cited by Granade in Americus, Georgia, now Georgia Southwestern University, was indeed created in 1926 but as the State Agricultural and Normal College.

9. Major Bibliographic References

- Bigbie, Alethia E. Memories: The Academy of Richmond County 1783-1983. Columbia, SC: R.L. Bryan Company, 1982.
- Callahan, Helen. Summerville: A Pictorial History. Columbia, SC: R.L. Bryan Company, 1993.
- Cashin, Edward J. The Quest: A History of Public Education in Richmond County, Georgia. Augusta: 1985.
- Cashin, Edward J. The Story of Augusta Augusta, GA: the Richmond County Board of Education, 1980.
- Granade, Charles J. "A Study of the Public Junior College Movement in Georgia with Emphasis on Trends." Unpublished dissertation, Auburn University, for Doctorate in Education, 1958.
- Jones, Charles C., Jr. Memorial History of Augusta, Georgia Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Co., 1980, reprint of original 1890 edition.
- Rowland, A. Ray, and Helen Callahan. Yesterday's Augusta. E. A. Seeman Co., 1977.

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: Richmond County Board of Education, Augusta, Georgia.

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 30 acres.

UTM References

A)	Zone 17	Easting 406585	Northing 3704265
B)	Zone 17	E406882	N3704249
C)	Zone 17	E406630	N3703735
D)	Zone 17	E406425	N3703903

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is marked on a heavy black line on the accompanying Ward No. 6 /Old Block/New Block map.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is the entire block that contains the school and its associated structures and landscaping.

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** October 21, 2003
e-mail ken_thomas@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Cherie Blizzard (now Bennett), staff member
organization Historic Augusta, Inc.
mailing address P.O.Box 37
city or town Augusta **state** GA **zip code** 30903
telephone 706-724-0436
e-mail N/A

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Mr. William E. Christman
organization (if applicable) Richmond County Board of Education
mailing address 2083 Heckle St.
city or town Augusta **state** GA **zip code** 30904
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Academy of Richmond County
City or Vicinity: Augusta
County: Richmond
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: April, 2000

Description of Photograph(s): Number of photographs: 29

1 of 29: Front entrance gate; photographer facing northwest.

2 of 29: Front facade of main (1926) building; photographer facing west.

3 of 29: View of 1926 main building, north end, from football practice field; photographer facing southwest.

4 of 29: View of 1926 main building in center, from south baseball playing fields; photographer facing northwest.

5 of 29: Vocational 1952 wing at far south end; photographer facing southwest.

6 of 29: Front facade of main (1926) building; photographer facing northwest.

7 of 29: Diamond-patterned bricks on south end of front facade of 1926 building; photographer facing northwest.

8 of 29: Statement by Lord Bacon at entrance, first level, to front facade of 1926 building; photographer facing west.

9 of 29: Statement by Daniel Webster at entrance, first level, to front facade of 1926 building; photographer facing northwest.

10 of 29: Dedication plaque from 1926 for "The Academy of Richmond County," located in side the main entrance of the 1926 building on the main floor; photographer facing northeast.

11 of 29: Front facade of 1926 building as seen from parking lots; photographer facing northwest.

12 of 29: View from front entrance portico, main floor; photographer facing northeast.

13 of 29: View from front entrance staircase, main floor level, showing entrance driveway, gates in photo no. 1 are at end of this drive; photographer facing southeast.

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Photographs

14 of 29: Baseball playing fields to the right (south) of the main entrance as seen from the main floor entrance staircase; photographer facing southeast.

15 of 29: Front facade of main 1926 building as seen from parking lots in front of playing fields with original gymnasium wing on the left; photographer facing northwest.

16 of 29: Front facade of main 1926 building as seen from the north side showing diamond pattern bricks on that end and part of auditorium; photographer facing southwest.

17 of 29: North end of the auditorium wing with newer media center wing (1983) in background; photographer facing southwest.

18 of 29: Courtyard showing 1926 building and T-wing at rear; photographer facing southwest.

19 of 29: View of complex from north end showing 1960 gymnasium addition; photographer facing southwest.

20 of 29: Football stadium as seen from roof of gymnasium; photographer facing northeast.

21 of 29: Main floor, front entrance, just inside front door showing metal detectors and doors to office area; photographer facing northeast.

22 of 29: 1983 Media center addition on rear of 1926 building, gymnasium at far left; photographer facing northeast.

23 of 29: 1938 addition on rear of 1926 building; photographer facing northeast.

24 of 29: 1950s vocational wing in foreground, 1938 addition to the left; photographer facing northeast.

25 of 29: Interior of auditorium; photographer facing northeast.

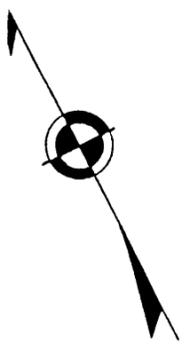
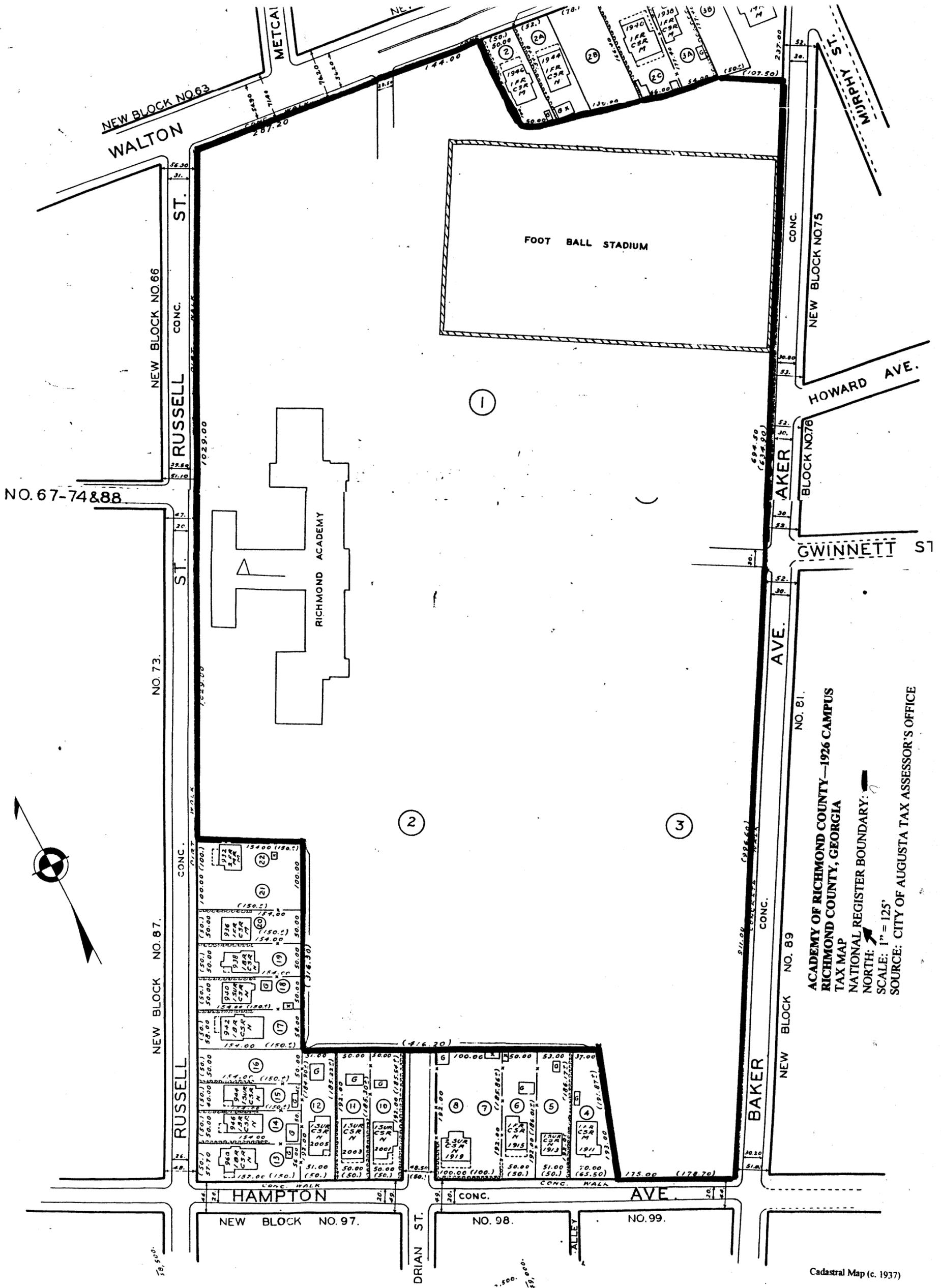
26 of 29: Interior of auditorium; photographer facing southwest.

27 of 29: One of five classrooms retaining historic desks in 1926 building; photographer facing northeast.

28 of 29: Original staircase in 1926 building; photographer facing northeast.

29 of 29: Classroom in 1950s vocational wing of building; photographer facing northeast.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)



ACADEMY OF RICHMOND COUNTY—1926 CAMPUS
 RICHMOND COUNTY, GEORGIA
 TAX MAP
 NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY:
 NORTH:
 SCALE: 1" = 125'
 SOURCE: CITY OF AUGUSTA TAX ASSESSOR'S OFFICE