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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

492

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 Hawkinsville Public School
other names/site number Hawkinsville High School (c.1956-1975); Pulaski County Middle School (1975-1990)

2. Location

street & number 215 Warren Street
city, town Hawkinsville () **vicinity of**
county Pulaski **code** GA 235
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31036

() **not for publication**

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- () private
- (x) public-local
- () public-state
- () public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	1	1
sites	0	0
structures	0	1
objects	0	0
total	1	2

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.

W. Ray Luce

4-18-08

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

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Patricia Andrews
Keeper of the National Register

5/28/2008
Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

EDUCATION: school

Current Functions:

EDUCATION: school

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

Materials:

foundation	BRICK
walls	BRICK
roof	ASPHALT
other	BRICK (chimney)

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

Hawkinsville Public School is located on the south side of downtown Hawkinsville, the county seat of Pulaski County in central Georgia. The property comprises one large block bounded by four streets. It includes a 1936 school building with 1949, 1950, 1951 and c. 1968-1969 additions, a separate 1954 building, and a c.1959 water tower. The 1936 portion is brick veneer with an H-shaped plan consisting of two wings (each with double-loaded corridors) connected by a central auditorium. Constructed with assistance from the Public Works Administration (PWA), the one-story building with 13 classrooms replaced an older school on the site. Character-defining features include a classically inspired three-bay entryway with a pedimented portico flanked by symmetrical hip-roofed classroom extensions that initially served the high school. The auditorium extends perpendicularly behind the central foyer to join the rear classroom wing that was built for the grammar school. The original stage and 500 wooden theater seats are still intact, displaying distinctive Art Deco designs on the end panels. Materials in the 1936 building include brick chimneys, pine and oak floors, plaster walls, and wood-paneled doors with glass transoms. Most exterior windows in this section were replaced in 1980, but the shape and pattern of the fenestration remains intact. The brick gymnasium was completed in 1949 to the south of the classroom wings. It retains oak floors, metal light fixtures, and exposed interior steel trusses supporting a gabled roof. A lunchroom on the west end of the gymnasium was constructed in 1950. In 1951 a new wing to the north provided ten additional classrooms. This addition exhibits elements of the International Style, including a flat roof and large metal-framed windows. Harrell Hall on the rear of the campus was constructed in 1954 for the band and additional classrooms, but was extensively remodeled in 1980 for Board of Education offices.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Additional classrooms on the east front of the gym date from c.1968-1969 to accommodate increased enrollment from integration. Landscaping on the property includes a semi-circular driveway leading to the main entry on the east, a grass lawn, foundation shrubs, a few hardwood trees, and a parking lot to the west (rear). A c.1959 water tower (owned by the city) replaced an older one seen on 1940s photos of the school.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Pulaski County is a rural county in Georgia's central coastal plain. Hawkinsville is located on a bluff just west of the Ocmulgee River. The town was laid out in a gridiron plan on mostly flat land. With the river, and later the railroads, as transportation links, Hawkinsville once prospered as a regional center for commerce and industry. There are commercial and industrial areas near the river north of Broad Street. Processing buildings, warehouses, and elevators are some of the resources that remain from the peanut, pecan, and cotton processing industries. Late-19th and early-20th-century commercial buildings are primarily concentrated in a two-block area along Commerce Street. Hawkinsville Public School is located about four blocks to the southwest of the downtown commercial core. It covers one large block (about 12 acres) that is mostly surrounded by a residential neighborhood.

The central H-shaped core of the school faces east toward a semi-circular asphalt driveway that comes off Warren Street (photographs 17, 22 and 30). The "H" is oriented sideways if facing it from the street. This oldest portion of the building dates from 1936, and comprises less than half the square footage of the entire building. It is one story in height with brick veneer walls. Its main façade on the front wing exhibits several elements of the Colonial Revival style (photograph 18). The front wing is symmetrical with a central three-bay entry section that projects slightly forward and higher than the two flanking sections. The center roof section is side-gabled, and the flanking sections are hipped, all with asphalt shingles. The entry portico has a ceramic tile floor recessed behind four simple square columns (two free-standing and two engaged) with a triangular pediment above. Single windows with flat arches flank the entry. All other windows on the front wing are grouped in threes. Historical photographs show 12-over-12 double-hung sashes in all front windows, but these were replaced with one-over-one panes during a c.1980 renovation. A few were covered for energy efficiency, but the openings are still there. The front door was also replaced, but all other exterior materials and features on this section exhibit a high degree of integrity.

The front entry leads to a small foyer (photograph 7) in the front classroom wing. The foyer accesses the double-loaded corridor through arched openings on each side. The built-in trophy case is original to the building. There are also small offices on each side of the foyer (photograph 9). Perpendicular to this section is a connecting hyphen (the center of the "H") that joins the front and back wings. This hyphen contains the auditorium. Except for lowered ceilings with acoustical tiles, the auditorium has been virtually unaltered since its 1936 construction date (photograph 5). It has wood flooring and about 500 original wooden theater-type seats. These seats have distinctive side panels with geometric detailing reflecting the Art Deco influences of the time (photograph 6). The stage is also intact and unaltered. This auditorium separated the original high school wing in front from the elementary wing in the rear.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

The classroom wings in the 1936 building retain their double-loaded corridors (photographs 4 and 14) with the wooden floors, historic trim (such as baseboards), and six-pane transom windows still intact. Floors throughout include some oak and some pine boards. Most walls have the original plaster, and several of the historic interior doors are still intact. Except for the dropped ceilings, the classrooms in this section retain their significant historic features (photographs 8 and 15). Examination has revealed tongue-and-groove ceilings above the acoustical tiles.

The first 11 classrooms and two laboratories are still configured in the same arrangement, though uses may have changed. Photographs 24, 25, and 26 show some of the older entry stoops on the rear, as well as the original brick chimney attached to the auditorium section. A boiler room in the basement once heated the building until a new heating system (along with air-conditioning) was added in 1980.

The second major portion of the building to be constructed was the gymnasium in 1949 (photographs 1 and 27). It extends to the south of the first section, and is connected by an extension of the front corridor with tiled restrooms on each side (photograph 3). The gymnasium foyer has a ceramic tile floor (photograph 2). The gym features masonry walls, oak floors and ceilings, and a gabled roof supported by exposed steel trusses. It is highly intact and an excellent example of its era, even retaining its historic metal windows and hanging light fixtures. In 1950 a shed-roofed lunchroom addition was constructed to the rear (west) of the gym (visible in photograph 27).

In 1951 a new brick-veneered classroom wing was added on the north side of the building (left side of photograph 22). This was built with International Style features such as a flat roof and large horizontal windows (photograph 20). It is connected at a slight angle with a small corridor (photographs 21 and 10). Several new classrooms (photograph 13) and a multipurpose room (photograph 12) are accessed on either side of the hallway.

A small brick building was constructed on the rear (McCormick Avenue) side of the campus in 1954. It has been used for a band room and classrooms, and presently houses the Board of Education offices. It is known as Harrell Hall in honor of longtime Superintendent E. J. Harrell. When this building was subdivided into offices and a boardroom in 1979, the original layout and interior materials were changed, and it is therefore noncontributing.

The last major addition was the c.1968-1969 six-classroom wing on the east (front) side of the gymnasium (photograph 29). It has elements of the International Style with a flat roof and large horizontal windows. Currently the former Hawkinsville Public School campus is a multi-purpose facility housing an alternative school, pre-kindergarten, and school system offices.

The campus has a grass lawn with a few trees, but many of the larger trees were lost in storms. There are some cypress trees remaining on the western side of the property. This lot never had any major sports fields. There is a small playground on the rear (west). There is also a side entry and loading area for buses that was added on the north side behind the 1951 addition (photograph 23), and a city-owned water tower that dates from c.1959.

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):

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance:

1936-1969

Significant Dates:

1936- construction of H-shaped Colonial Revival portion of building

1949- construction of gymnasium

1951- construction of north classroom wing in International Style

c.1966-67 – first African-American children attend

c.1968-1969 – construction of classrooms on the east front of the gymnasium

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Dunwody, William Elliott, Jr.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

Hawkinsville Public School was constructed in several phases between 1936 and 1969 to accommodate growing enrollment and changing educational needs in Hawkinsville and Pulaski County. The 1936 building took the place of an earlier school on the same site. The school is significant under Criterion A in education and social history, and Criterion C in architecture, at the local level, because of its association with the city and county education systems. It is a community landmark that was initially designated for white children and later integrated, as well as an excellent example of school architecture as it evolved from the 1930s through the 1960s. It continued to achieve significance into a period less than 50 years before the nomination, because the physical expansion of the school is closely associated with the important trends of school consolidation and desegregation.

The school is significant in the area of education as a typical example of a small town public school that grew to include students from a broader area. It began as a city school for grades 1 through 12, and became partially consolidated when all white high school students in the county were allowed to attend in 1944. Various pieces of legislation in Georgia encouraged consolidation of schools by providing state funds for qualified districts. As schools consolidated, transportation became an issue. Schools also needed facilities such as gyms and lunchrooms to comply with state laws regarding physical education. According to "Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Georgia, 1868-1971," a statewide historic context, sites containing at least ten acres were considered advantageous for recreational needs. Hawkinsville Public School already had 12 acres with plenty of space to add new facilities.

The advantages of consolidation included the ability to fund better buildings, hire more qualified teachers, and achieve more uniform educational standards. In 1949 the state passed the Minimum Program for Education Act, providing for more extensive school consolidation and other improvements. Further consolidation of Pulaski County schools with the city of Hawkinsville schools did not occur until after an agreement was reached in 1954. After moves toward city-county consolidation, the white and black school systems still remained separate for many more years. Hawkinsville Public School was the city's main school for whites (both elementary and secondary grades) until the 1956 construction of an elementary school. The nominated property served high school students for a total of almost 40 years, until it became Pulaski County Middle School in 1975.

The school is also significant in the area of social history. As the first major public facility in Pulaski County to be integrated in the 1966-1967 school year, it represents the dramatic changes that occurred as a result of racial desegregation. This was more than ten years after the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, but the timing was not unusual. Despite federal mandates, more than 100 school districts in Georgia still remained segregated in 1967. By 1971 all of these districts had been integrated. Once schools were integrated, it became more difficult to sustain the practices that excluded blacks from other public arenas. The school represents one of the many hard-won successes of the American Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Hawkinsville Public School is also significant in the area of architecture because it represents architectural styles commonly used for educational buildings from the 1930s through the 1960s. It began as a good example of a Colonial Revival style school with a H-shaped plan that was later expanded with two major International Style additions. The architect for the first phase, W. Elliott Dunwoody, Jr. of Macon (1893-1986), was an accomplished architect and a member of the state Board of Regents from 1932 to 1935. In his career he designed several major buildings at Mercer University and Wesleyan College in Macon. Public Works Administration funds and workers helped with the construction of Hawkinsville Public School. According to Georgia's statewide historic context on public schools, many schools built during the Great Depression were made possible by such federal relief program assistance.

The Colonial Revival style was among the most popular styles for schools in Georgia from the 1920s through the 1940s. When New Deal era programs began funding schools in the 1930s, many were constructed in this style. Colonial Revival schools ranged from high-style examples, such as the Sycamore School from the 1920s in Turner County, to mostly plain buildings with only elements of the style, such as the Southside School from 1941 in Turner County. The core of the Hawkinsville Public School, constructed in 1936, is a fairly typical example with modest details such as the simple columns and pediment at the entryway. The symmetrical façade, brick veneer, and windows arranged in single and triple sets are also common elements of this style. One less common feature that gave the building a touch of modernity for its time was the use of the distinctive Art Deco designs on the seats in the auditorium.

The first major classroom addition to Hawkinsville Public School in 1951 was a very early example of International Style architecture in Georgia. The architect was listed as Dennis & Dennis, a long-established firm from Macon. In the United States, the International Style was largely a post-World War II phenomenon, and this was especially true of Southern states. Rich's Store for Men in Atlanta, designed by Stevens and Wilkinson in 1951, is often regarded as the first major International Style building in Georgia. In the middle of the 20th century, faculty at the Georgia Institute of Technology trained a generation of architects who began designing modern buildings throughout the South. Many builders embraced it for its economical use of materials, simple massing, and lack of ornament. The first modern building in many communities was often a public building such as a school or post office. With increased school consolidation after World War II, many new educational facilities were built with the International Style's simple rectangular forms, brick walls, large banks of metal-framed windows, flat roofs, and no extraneous ornament. Buildings were often connected with flat-roofed breezeways. For a small town like Hawkinsville, the 1951 addition would have been an unusual departure from more traditional architectural styles. By the time that the next major classroom section was added to Hawkinsville Public School in 1968-1969, this type of building was more common.

National Register Criteria

This property meets National Register Criterion A in the areas of education and social history, because it represents the evolving needs of Hawkinsville's public education system in the early to

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

mid 20th century, during a period when city and county schools were consolidated and eventually integrated.

The property is also eligible under National Register Criterion C for its architecture, because it is an excellent example of school design in Georgia, beginning with the Colonial Revival building that was funded with Public Works Administration money, and ending with the two International Style additions.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

The period of significance for Hawkinsville Public School extends to 1969. The school meets Criteria Consideration G because it continued to achieve significance into a period less than 50 years before the nomination. The construction of the last classrooms in the 1968-1969 school year was a result of the need for the inclusion of some of the African-American children who had previously attended the all-black Bozeman High School. The Pulaski County school system was beginning to integrate during the 1966-1967 school year, and was the first public facility in the county to do so. Hawkinsville Public School is of exceptional significance because more than any other resource type, schools – and their associated policies on racial segregation – had a tremendous impact on black and white communities in the South.

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the first section of the building in 1936, and continues through the completion of the last classroom addition in 1969.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The main school building with its attached additions is the one contributing building. There are no contributing sites, structures or objects. Harrell Hall, which was constructed in 1954 and extensively altered in 1980, is the one noncontributing building. It has served multiple functions through the years, and was most recently renovated for Pulaski County Board of Education offices. Harrell Hall no longer retains any significant historic features. The c.1959 city-owned water tower is the one noncontributing structure. While it was built on the school property during the period of significance, it has never had any relationship to the school or to the areas of significance for this nomination. There are no noncontributing sites or objects.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Hawkinsville

Hawkinsville, incorporated in 1830, was an important trade center and river port during the 19th century. In 1836 the Pulaski County seat was moved from Hartford to Hawkinsville to take advantage of the location along the Ocmulgee River. Cotton and other crops were carried down river by barge. The construction of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad through Hawkinsville in 1868 increased the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

town's accessibility. Its prosperity continued as a number of manufacturing facilities and warehouses were built along the bluff. By 1890 the population was about 2,500, and the cotton industry and light manufacturing continued to thrive. The city's second railroad line arrived in 1902. The lumber business was established as an important part of Hawkinsville's economy by the 1920s. Several major local industries went out of business during the Great Depression, but eventually the economy diversified and shifted toward the processing and storage of peanuts and pecans. Hawkinsville's population was 4,077 in 1970, but it began to decline after the economic recession of the 1980s resulted in several plant closings. In 2004 the Hawkinsville Commercial and Industrial District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Hawkinsville Public School is a few blocks to the southwest of this district.

W. Elliott Dunwody, Jr. (architect)

The architect for the first phase of the Hawkinsville Public School was born William Elliott Dunwody IV in Macon, Georgia, on June 1, 1893. He attended Mercer University in Macon, and received an architecture degree from the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta in 1914. Dunwody served in the Army in World War I. In 1915 he began his practice in the firm of Nisbet and Dunwody in Macon, and in 1920 the firm became Dunwody and Oliphant. By 1929, when he was established in his profession, Mr. Dunwody's firm name became "W. Elliott Dunwody, Jr., Architect," and the architect used the "Jr." suffix for his name thereafter. During his career he was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the state Board for the Examination and Registration of Architects, and a member of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia from 1932 to 1935. He was also a community leader in the Macon area, involved in the Boy Scouts, Rotary Club, Red Cross, YMCA, and the First Presbyterian Church. Dunwody died in 1986 at the age of 92, but his son W. Elliott Dunwody, III continued the architecture practice.

W. Elliott Dunwody, Jr. designed a number of educational buildings, particularly at Mercer University and Wesleyan College in his hometown of Macon. At Wesleyan his firm of Dunwody and Oliphant was the local associate for the firm of Walker and Weeks in the design of eight campus buildings in 1928. During the 1950s and 1960s, Dunwody designed at least six more major buildings at Wesleyan. Most were in the Georgian Revival style, which remained popular on college campuses for much of the 20th century. The entire Wesleyan campus was listed in the National Register in 2004. At Mercer University, Dunwody designed 17 buildings and restored others. These included the Administration Building, Connell Student Center, Stetson Library, Porter Gymnasium, and seven residence halls. He also designed buildings at the Georgia Institute of Technology and the University of Georgia in Athens. Dunwody's design for the Hawkinsville Public School in 1936 seems to have occurred in the midst of his productive years, but it was also in the height of the Great Depression, when fewer commissions were available. With its Colonial Revival design, it represents a very simplified version of some of the Georgian Revival buildings that Dunwody helped create on college campuses.

School History

The town of Hawkinsville had a number of private schools before a public school system was

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

officially organized around 1890. The first Hawkinsville Public School, located on the same lot as the current building, was described in newspapers as a “commodious” brick building surrounded by a campus of 13 acres with shrubs and flowers planted by the city. Constructed in 1890, this two-story building was an impressive edifice for a town of only 2,500 in population. However, for reasons that are unclear, it was deemed insufficient by early 1936 when it was demolished to make way for the present building.

In late 1935 the city commission had been informed that it was approved for a loan of \$22,000 and a grant of \$18,000 from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for the new school project. They were advised that specifications should be submitted at once so that a contract could be let by December 1, 1935. The successful construction bidder was J.E. Sumner and Company of Cordele, and work began almost immediately. The architect was W. Elliott Dunwoody of Macon. The old building was torn down in about two weeks. The boiler room was kept for use in the new school, at a savings of about \$1,800. The construction work employed about 50 people at its height, and the jobs were filled through federal public work programs. The local Public Works Administration (PWA) office advertised for carpenters, brick masons and helpers on January 23, 1936. Two shifts of workers were employed to speed the construction along. During construction, students were spread across town to attend classes in various locations, such as the courthouse, auditorium, and local churches.

The total cost of the school was about \$44,000. Following a PWA inspection, a public open house was held in September 1936. Approximately 400 boys and girls from grades 1 through 12, along with 13 teachers, started back to school in the new building on September 28, 1936. Initial enrollment in grammar school totaled 235 students, along with 157 students in high school. The largest grade was the tenth with 56 students. The *Hawkinsville Dispatch and News* of October 1, 1936 described the building as “not the little red schoolhouse,” but “as nice and modern as could be desired.” It stated, “Eleven well-lighted and commodious classrooms and two laboratory rooms were there for them. Connecting the high and grammar departments was the spacious assembly hall.”

In 1944 the city and county boards of education negotiated a contract to provide for a complete high school by allowing all white high school students in the “upper two grades” to attend Hawkinsville Public School. The long-term and highly regarded school superintendent E.J. Harrell was elected in 1947. In 1949 a new modern gymnasium was completed at a cost of \$94,000, and in 1950 a lunchroom was added on the west end of the gym at a cost of \$12,000. The Board of Education borrowed \$3,000 to equip the lunchroom. In April of 1951, the city voted for a \$120,000 bond issue to construct ten new elementary classrooms at Hawkinsville and nine classrooms at the city’s African-American school. The winning bidder for the construction contract was the Masee Cabinet Works Company. The new classrooms were occupied in September 1951, but they failed to provide enough space, and classes had to also be held in the basement and the agriculture building (no longer extant).

Hawkinsville’s football team, which had been formed for the first time in 1947, won state championships in 1953 and 1954. (The lighted football field for the Hawkinsville Red Devils was at another location off-site from the school.) During the school term of 1953-1954, the “old Fitzgerald

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

house" was donated to the Board of Education to be used as a teen center. The building was "wrecked and hauled" to the present site on campus. The student body collected and cleaned 48,000 bricks from this and other buildings that went into the construction of the teen center. It was completed in August of 1954 at a cost of \$7,000, but enrollment had increased so much that it was necessary to divide it into four classrooms for the 1954 school year. The Board of Education dedicated and named Harrell Hall in honor of the superintendent. The building has been used for multiple purposes through the years, including a band hall. (It was extensively remodeled in 1979-1980 at a cost of around \$80,000 to convert it into offices for the Pulaski County Board of Education. This is the building on the west side of the campus that is noncontributing due to the alterations.)

With the construction of a new elementary school in 1956, the lower grades were moved away, and Hawkinsville Public School became Hawkinsville High School. The county school board, under Superintendent Troy Hill, entered into a contract with the Hawkinsville city school system in that same year. Under terms of this contract, all Pulaski County white students, grades 7 through 12, would attend Hawkinsville High School. The county increased its fleet of school buses from 15 to 30 buses in 1956. Consolidation remained controversial, and all levels of the city and county school systems would not merge completely until 1971.

African-American students first attended Hawkinsville High School in 1966-1967. That was the year that some volunteer students were integrated into the previously all-white high school from the black Bozeman High School. Bozeman was built in 1956 and demolished in 2005. Prior to 1956, black high school students in the city had attended Hawkinsville High and Industrial School.

Additional classrooms east of the gymnasium were completed c.1968-1969. Another wing of classrooms on the northwest side of the building, known as the Junior High Annex, burned in 1970 and does not exist today. In 1975 a new high school was constructed and opened at another location, and the former Hawkinsville High School became Pulaski County Middle School. Renovations to the middle school in 1980 included some new doors and windows, and other changes. The architect was James W. Buckley and Associates. Middle school students moved to a new campus in 1990, and the building was almost vacant except for a few offices. Pre-kindergarten programs moved to the rear wing in 1993-1994, and the five-county alternative school moved to the front hall of what is now called "Old Hawkinsville High School" by many.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Griffin, Pamela C. "Historic Property Information Form, Hawkinsville Public School" and supporting documentation, June, 2006. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta.

Harris, Mrs. Wallace L. *History of Pulaski and Bleckley Counties, Georgia, 1808-1956*. Hawkinsville Chapter D.A.R., Volume 1. Macon, Ga.: J.W. Burke Company, 1957.

Hawkinsville Dispatch and News. Various issues dated 3 October 1935, 5 December 1935, 26 December 1935, 7 May 1936, and 1 October 1936. On microfilm at Pulaski County Courthouse, Clerk of Superior Court.

History of Pulaski County Georgia, 1808-1935, Bicentennial Edition. Compiled by the Hawkinsville Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Macon, Ga.: Omnipress, Inc., 1975.

Moffson, Steven H. "Hawkinsville Commercial and Industrial Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2004. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division.

Ray & Associates. "Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Georgia, 1868-1971." Historic context on file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta.

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 12 acres.

UTM References (NAD 27)

- | | | | |
|----|---------|----------------|------------------|
| A) | Zone 17 | Easting 266922 | Northing 3573911 |
| B) | Zone 17 | Easting 267115 | Northing 3573911 |
| C) | Zone 17 | Easting 267115 | Northing 3573693 |
| D) | Zone 17 | Easting 266795 | Northing 3573698 |

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is bounded on the north by Academy Street, on the east by Warren Street, on the south by Rawls Street, and on the west by McCormick Street, as shown by the heavy line on the attached tax map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property follows the original parcel of land on which the school was constructed in 1936, and includes the school along with its later additions.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Denise P. Messick/Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 34 Peachtree Street, Suite 1600
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303-2316
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** April 2008
e-mail Denise.Messick@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Pamela C. Griffin
organization N/A
mailing address 522 Rawls Street
city or town Hawkinsville **state** GA **zip code** 31036
telephone 478-783-1269
e-mail pammy_griffin@yahoo.com

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Janis Sparrow, Superintendent
organization (if applicable) Pulaski County Board of Education
mailing address 206 McCormick Avenue
city or town Hawkinsville **state** GA **zip code** 31036
e-mail (optional) jsparrow@pulaski.k12.ga.us

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Hawkinsville Public School
City or Vicinity: Hawkinsville
County: Pulaski
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: April 2007

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 30

1. View of interior of gymnasium; photographer facing northwest.
2. View of entry to gymnasium; photographer facing southwest.
3. View of boys' restroom next to gymnasium; photographer facing north.
4. View of front corridor in 1936 portion of building; photographer facing north.
5. View of auditorium; photographer facing west/northwest.
6. Detail of auditorium seats; photographer facing northwest.
7. View of entry foyer; photographer facing southwest.
8. View of front classroom in 1936 portion of building; photographer facing south.
9. View of offices next to entry foyer; photographer facing south/southeast.
10. View of connecting corridor into 1951 addition; photographer facing north/northeast.
11. View of side entry stairs into 1936 portion of building; photographer facing south.
12. View of multi-purpose room in 1951 addition; photographer facing southwest.
13. View of classroom in 1951 addition; photographer facing west.
14. View of rear corridor in 1936 portion of building; photographer facing south.
15. View of rear classroom in 1936 portion of building; photographer facing north.
16. View of exit corridor leading to central courtyard; photographer facing east.
17. View of front of building; photographer facing northwest.
18. View of main façade of 1936 portion of building; photographer facing west.
19. View of front of building; photographer facing southwest.
20. Detail of windows on 1951 addition; photographer facing west.
21. View of connection to 1951 addition; photographer facing northwest.

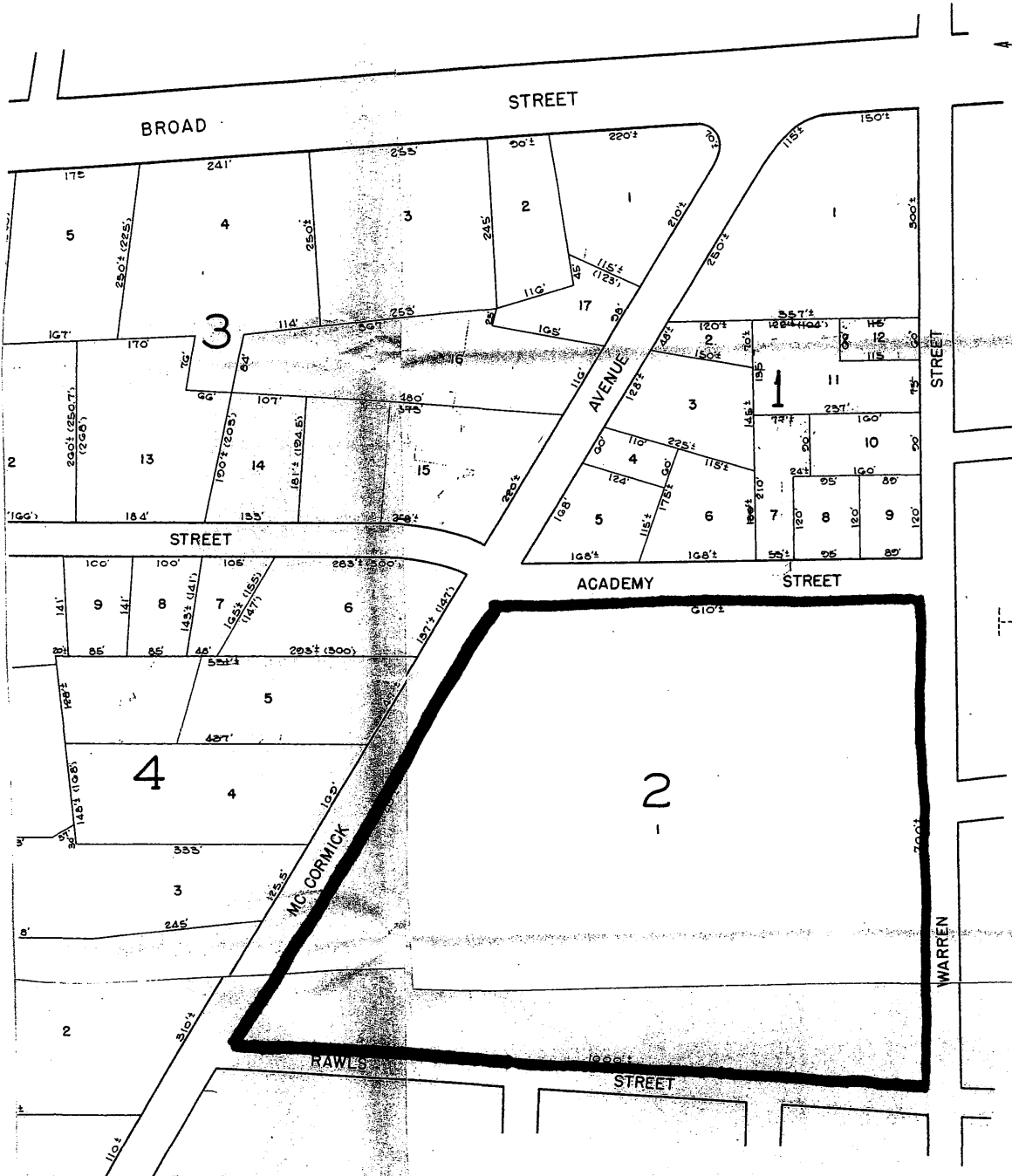
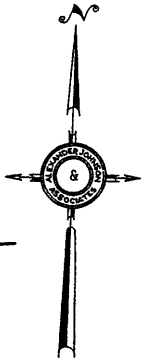
National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs


22. View of campus and front of building; photographer facing southwest.
23. View of rear driveway and canopy; photographer facing east/northeast.
24. View toward auditorium from inner courtyard; photographer facing north.
25. View of breezeway between 1936 section and lunchroom and gymnasium sections;
photographer facing west.
26. View of door from inner courtyard to gymnasium; photographer facing south.
27. View of rear of gymnasium and lunchroom sections; photographer facing northeast.
28. View of side of gymnasium and c.1968-1969 addition; photographer facing north.
29. View of c.1968-1969 addition; photographer facing northwest.
30. View of campus from Warren Street; photographer facing west/northwest.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

H-19



**HAWKINSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL
 PULASKI COUNTY, GEORGIA
 NATIONAL REGISTER MAP/TAX MAP**

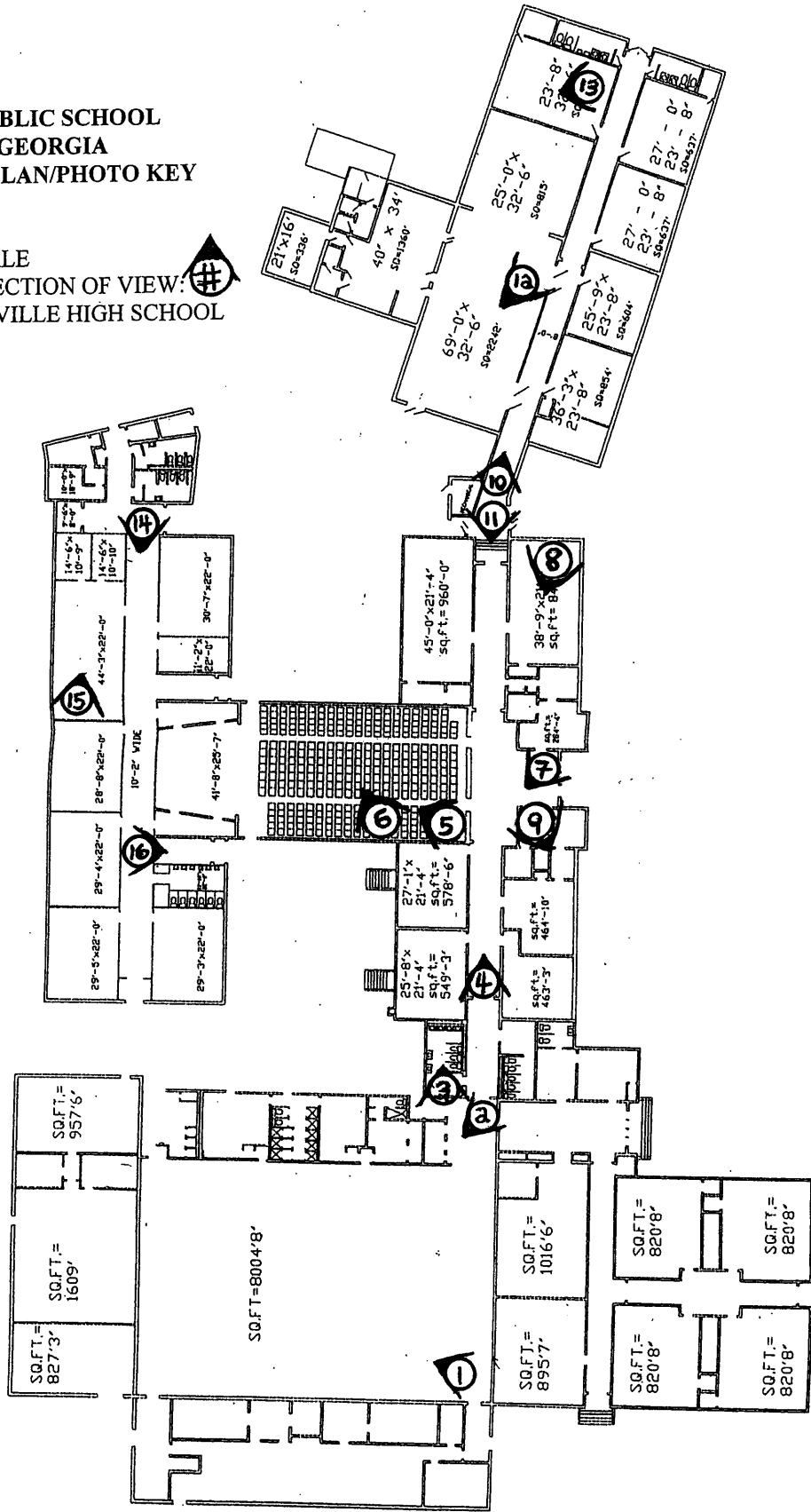
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: 
 SCALE: 1" = 240'
 SOURCE: PULASKI COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

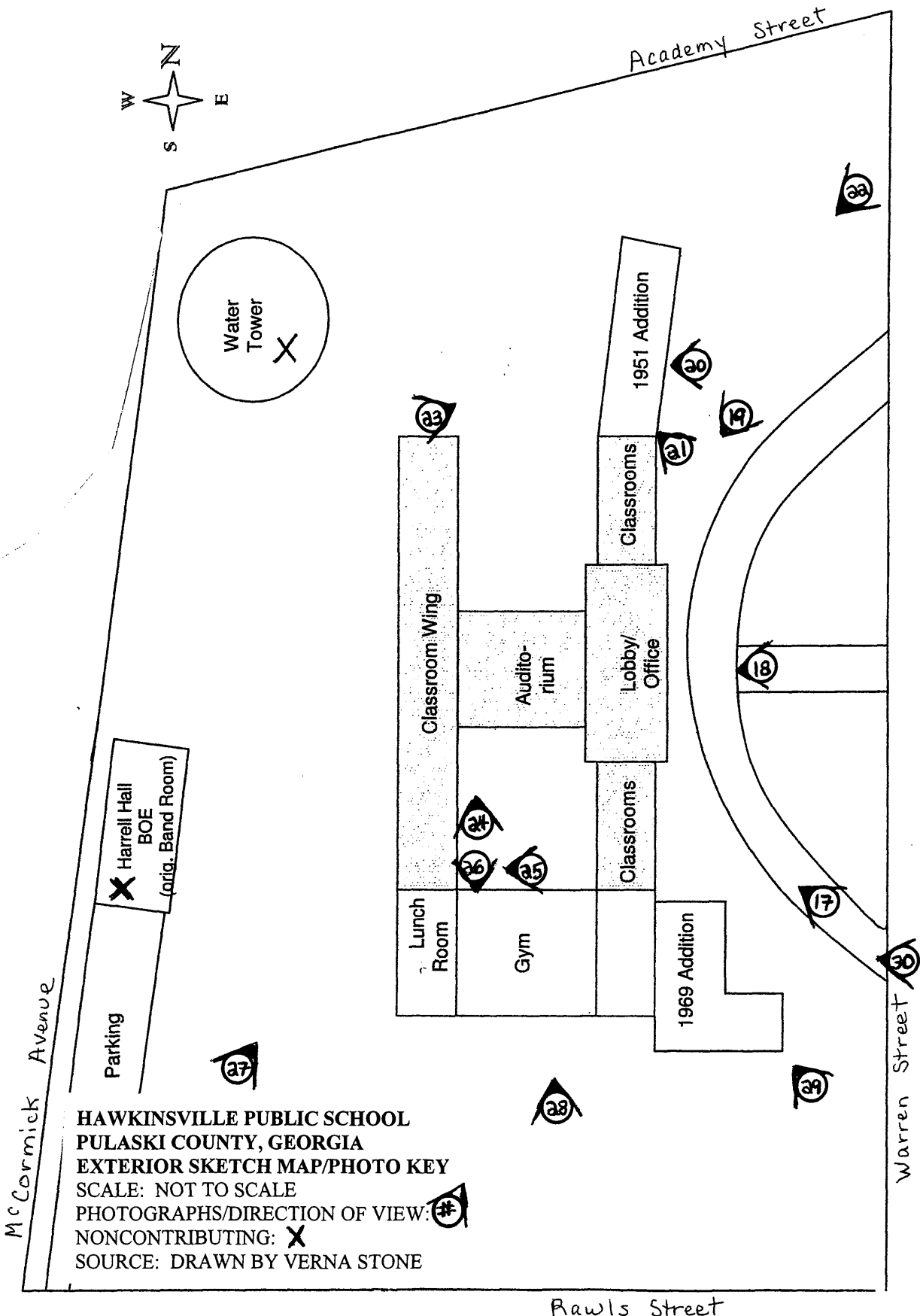
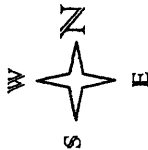
PULASKI COUNTY, GEORGIA	
SHEET NO.	
H-16	
DATE: 1963	SCALE:

PHOTO B-13

**HAWKINSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL
PULASKI COUNTY, GEORGIA
INTERIOR FLOOR PLAN/PHOTO KEY**

NORTH: ↑
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
 PHOTOGRAPHS/DIRECTION OF VIEW: #
 SOURCE: HAWKINSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL
 DRAFTING CLASS





HAWKINSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL
PULASKI COUNTY, GEORGIA
EXTERIOR SKETCH MAP/PHOTO KEY
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
 PHOTOGRAPHS/DIRECTION OF VIEW: #
 NONCONTRIBUTING: X
 SOURCE: DRAWN BY VERNA STONE

McCormick Avenue

Academy Street

Warren Street

Rawls Street

Parking
 X Harrell Hall
 BOE
 (orig. Band Room)

Water
 Tower
 X

Lunch Room
 Classroom Wing
 Gym
 Auditorium
 Lobby/Office
 Classrooms
 Classrooms
 1951 Addition
 1969 Addition

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

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37

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