OMB NO. 1024-0018 EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received MAY 1 8 1982 date entered

	s in <i>How to Complete N</i> —complete applicable s				
1. Nam	ie				
historic Mo	ultrie High School				
and/or common					ı
2. Loca	ation	th Ane,		·	ı
street & number	Seventh Avenue,	SW and Fourth Stre	eet, SW	N/A not for publication	
city, town Mo	ultrie	N/A vicinity of	eongressional district		
state Georg	ia cod	e 013 county	Colquitt	code 071	
3. Clas	sification	**			
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership X public private both Public Acquisition N/Ain process being considered	StatusX occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted _X yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation X other: Cultural	Center
	per of Proper	rty quitt County Board	of Education		
street & number	P.O. Box 1806				
	ıltrie	N/A vicinity of	state	Georgia 31768	
5. Loca	ation of Leg	ai Descriptio	on		
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Superior Court			
street & number	Colquitt County Cou	ırthouse			
city, town	Moultrie		state	Georgia	
6. Repi	resentation	in Existing	Surveys		
title None		has this pro	perty been determined e	ligible?yes _ <u>;;</u> no	
date			N/A federal sta	ate county local	
depository for su	rvey records None				
city town			etate		

7. Description

Condition —— excellent —X good	deteriorated	Check one unalteredX altered	Check oneX_ original si moved	te date	
fair	unexposed				

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Moultrie High School, completed in 1929, is a one-story brick facility built in the "Williamsburg" or Georgian Revival style popular in the era of its construction. The high school complex, which covers most of a city block, is located in Moultrie, Colquitt County, Georgia.

The gable-roofed school is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond. It has corner quoining and a single row of upright bricks that form a decorative water table. The building is a symmetrical "U" shaped structure with a central auditorium wing that projects forward from the bottom of the "U". The auditorium is the building's focal point. Its entrance has double doors surmounted by a broken pediment and protected by a semi-circular portico. Above the portico, a decorative swag graces the gable area. Window treatment is more elaborate in the auditorium than elsewhere. Flanking the portico are single windows topped with lintels. Three symmetrically placed windows on each side of the auditorium have rounded arches with contrasting keystones and decorative brickwork below. A wooden cupola with a bell-shaped roof, reminiscent of Williamsburg, sits atop the auditorium roof at its juncture with that of the main building. The east and west flanking classroom wings which extend back to the south to form the arms of the "U" have more modest entrances on their slightly projecting north ends. Here, the double doors, which provide access to the school offices and classrooms, are recessed behind simple round-arched openings and are surmounted by transoms. Two additional entrances, nearly identical in treatment, are located on the east and west sides of the building, near the north front.

The interior is laid out with classrooms stretching back along both sides of each wing and the school offices, library and auditorium located along the front facade. Corridor and classroom walls are detailed by a wooden molding which varies in height from area to area. Originally, the lower part of the walls, below this molding was finished with a fabric covering. A row of lighted transoms along both sides of the corridors provide the classrooms with cross-ventilation. Interior detailing is kept to a minimum. Pilasters flank the stage and the doorways in the auditorium, and the pilaster capitals are incorporated into a deep cornice that continues around the auditorium. In the Principal's office, the door to the school safe has an elaborate, classically inspired surround, with an eagle motif located at the top center.

In 1933/34 the classroom wings were extended. Four classrooms, two on each side of the central hall were added to each wing. Also in 1933/34 a brick cafeteria was constructed in the courtyard behind the school formed by the classroom wings. A gymnasium was built sometime later to the south of the complex, and in the 1950's or 1960's the buildings were all connected with covered walkways. Two non-historic portable classrooms are located along the edges of the property to the south and west of the gym.

The school grounds have a minimum of landscaping, some trees and playgrounds. A semi-circular drive leads to the auditorium entrance and extensive parking space flanks the building. The property is surrounded by 1950's residences, a 1970's apartment complex and other school facilities including a diagnostic center, a stadium and playing fields. The present Junior High School, built in 1954, is located to the southwest.

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Description

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BOUNDARY

The boundary of the nominated property is identical to the property originally deeded to the city of Moultrie for the school. It is bounded on the west by 5th Street, on the north by 7th Avenue, on the east by 4th Street and on the south by a driveway that is synonymous with non-existant 9th Avenue as originally laid out. This property contains all the buildings presently associated with the Moultrie High School complex including the school building, the cafeteria, the gymnasium and the two portable classrooms. It is outlined with a heavy black line on the enclosed tax map.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The Historic Preservation Section has determined that the photographs taken in December, 1980 still represent the character and appearance of the property. No significant changes have been made since that date.

Significance

Period prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899X 1900-	Areas of Significance—(c community plan conservation economics _X_ education engineering		science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater
Specific dates	1928–1929	Builder/Architect	Architect: William J.	. Chase. Atlanta
Statement of S	lanificance (in one navad		Contractor: W.J. Pippi	•

The Moultrie High School, built in 1928-1929, is historically significant in the areas of architecture and education. Architecturally, it is a fine local example of the use of the Georgian Revival or "Williamsburg" style for institutional buildings. In terms of education, it is significant as an important example of the 1920's movement in Georgia to improve rural education by consolidating city and county schools. The new modern, up-to-date high school facility symbolized Moultrie's and Colquitt County's commitment to education and led to the school district's participation, during the 1930's in a nationwide education program designed to test modern curriculum method in schools around the country. It is the oldest remaining school in Moultrie. The above areas of significance support its nomination to the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Moultrie High School was the first school in Moultrie to be built in the then popular Georgian Revival style. It is an excellent example of the Georgian Revival style adapted for institutional use. The formal, symmetrical plan conforms to Georgian Revival dictates, yet the interior of the building is purely functional and virtually styleless. The rather fine Georgian Revival detailing is almost totally reserved for the exterior. Here, the "Williamsburg" style cupola, the corner quoins and the details of the main auditorium entrance with its broken pediment, semi-circular portico and decorative swag all identify the building as Georgian Revival. was designed by an Atlanta architect, William J. J. Chase (1884-1967), who specialized in designing schools, jails, courthouses and hospitals. His prominent and prolific firm is responsible for at least seven twentieth-century Georgia courthouses and possibly as many as a hundred schools.

In terms of education the Moultrie High School is an excellent example of the combined city-county high schools that sprang up throughout Georgia in the 1920's. In the early twentieth century the Georgia public education system was sadly lacking in terms of money spent on education, number of children enrolled in schools and the number of accredited high school programs. But in the decade between 1919 and 1929 the state took great strides in making quality education available for rural as well as city children. In 1919, the Barrett-Rogers Act established the right of every white child to secure a first-class high school education in an accredited high school. In order to accomplish this many city and county high school programs were consolidated. Between 1919 and 1929 hundreds of new modern schools were built around the state and by 1928 all save five counties had accredited high school programs.

In Moultrie, city and some county schools began experimenting with a joint high school program in 1924. Its success led to community approvement of a \$100,000 bond issue for money to build a modern consolidated high school. This, the Moultrie High School, was ready for occupancy in 1929. The new school was an up-to-date facility

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached sheet.

10. Geographic	al Data		
Acreage of nominated property <u>ap</u> Quadrangle name <u>Moultrie, Ge</u> UMT References		6 acres	Quadrangle scale 1:24000
A 117 2 313 61610 314 Zone Easting North	511 81710 ing	B Zone I	Easting Northing
		P	
Verbal boundary description and and justified in Section 7 map.		The boundary	of the nominated property is descrivy black line on the enclosed tax
List all states and counties for p	properties over	lapping state or cou	nty boundaries
state N/A	code	county	code
state	code	county	code
treet & number .270 Washing		·	Phone 404/656-2840
lty or town Atlanta		stat	e Georgia
12. State Histor	ic Pres	ervation O	fficer Certification
he evaluated significance of this pro	state	_X_local	
As the designated State Historic Pres 65), I hereby nominate this property ecording to the criteria and procedu	for inclusion in t	he National Register ar	
itate Historic Preservation Officer sig		izabeth A. Lyon	1. Lyon
tle State Historic Prese		O ,	date 4/21/82
For NPS use only I hereby certify that this propert			ter date 6/17/82
Keeper of the National Register	0		•
Attest:			date
Chief of Registration			

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Significance

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that teflected the most recent thinking about school plants. The sprawling, one-story layout was a recent innovation in school design. Indoor plumbing, hot-air heating and a system of fans for ventilation were provided. As well as its standard classrooms, the school could boast of science labs, a library, rooms equipped for teaching home economics and commercial courses, and a seven hundred and fifty seat auditorium that served not only the students, but also the citizens of Moultrie. Moultrie High School became well respected for its programs, and in 1935 it was selected by the Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, along with about thirty other schools in the United States, to test modern curriculum methods. The school continued as a high school until 1954 when it became the junior high school. With integration in 1970-71 it became Moultrie Junior High Nineth Grade. When a new comprehensive Colquitt County High School opened in 1979-80 part of the old high school was leased for use as the Colquitt County Cultural Center, a purpose which it still serves.

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Bibliography

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Minutes, 1900-1980, Colquitt County Board of Education.

Moultrie Observer. "Editorial Viewpoint". June 3, 1980.

Willis, Karren (Chairman, Colquitt County Cultural Center). National Register Nomination Information Form, June 9, 1980. On file at the Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta. MOULTRIE HIGH SCHOOL

