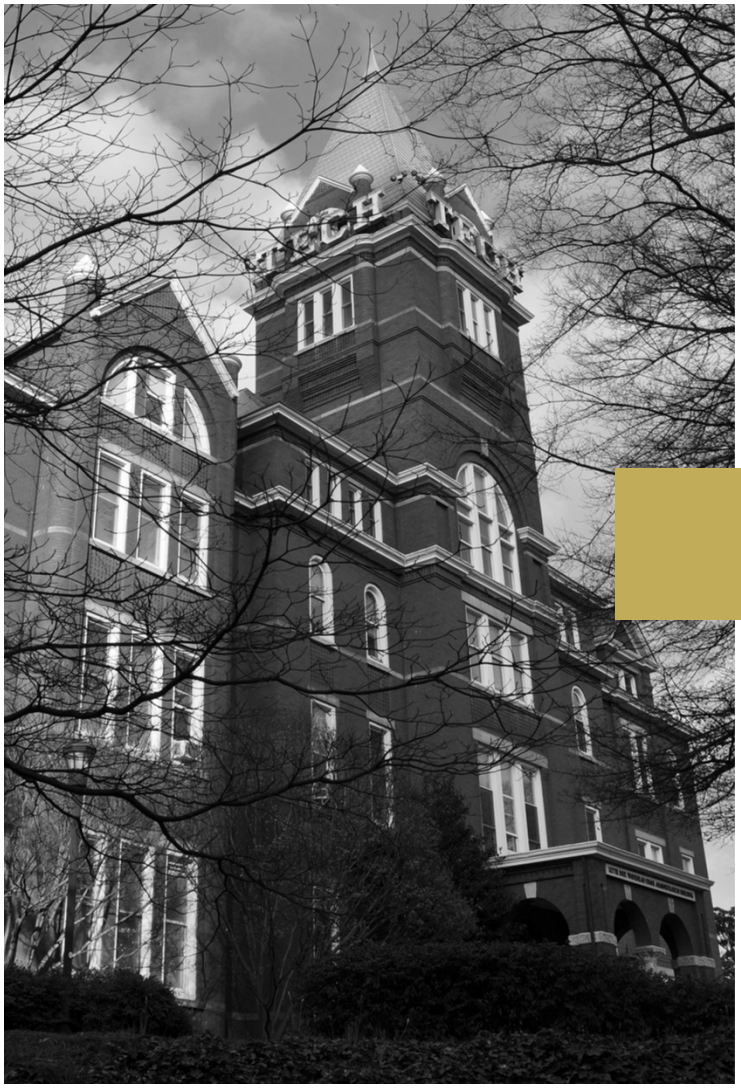
Georgia Institute of Technology

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

Academic Building
(Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building)



"This is not a trade school. It is more."
Milton P. Higgins,
Superintendent of Shops, 1888

Prepared for
Office of Capital Planning and Space Management

Prepared by
Grashof Design Studio

Georgia Institute of Technology

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April 2012

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Architecture / Historic Preservation Planning
Atlanta, Georgia

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1.0 Introduction

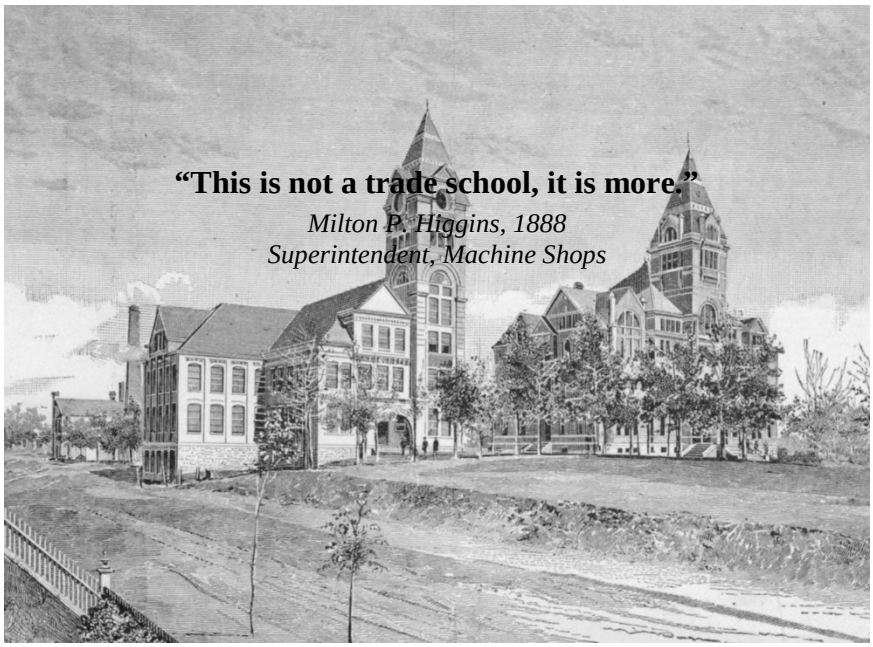
An historic structure report provides documentary, graphic, and physical information about a building's history and existing condition. In the field of historic preservation and architecture it is used as a planning tool, guiding management decisions concerning the use or re-use of a building, identifying an appropriate treatment approach to be taken during the building's rehabilitation, providing design professionals with an understanding of the historically and/or architecturally significant space, features and finishes of a building that should be preserved, and directing future maintenance activities.

This historic structure report will document the history of Tech's original Academic Building, now the Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building. Using photographs, maps and drawings to graphically illustrate points made in the text, the report will include the following information:

- a brief history of the initial construction of the Georgia School of Technology
- a discussion of Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans and her importance to Georgia Tech
- an account of the Academic building's construction history including a discussion of Alexander Campbell Bruce and Thomas Henry Morgan, the architects for the building
- an account of how the Academic Building has been used over time and its transition from and academic-focused building to an administratively-focused building
- a description of the exterior of the building
- an assessment of the historic significance of the building
- the identification of significant features and finishes.

Academic Building, east elevation, ca. 1913; Georgia Tech Archives.

Academic Building, east elevation, 2012; photo: Beth Grashof.



2.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

From Georgia Tech's beginnings in 1888 to today, the Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building has played a pivotal role in the history of the school—both literally and figuratively. The Georgia School of Technology was established as more than a trade school. As Milton P. Higgins, the first Superintendent of the Machine Shops, said upon the opening of the school:

> The Georgia school shops recognize that their object is educational, first and last. This is not a trade school, it is more. It aims to make mechanical engineers, manufacturers, managers of industrial works of all kinds. It will teach a trade, i.e., it will develop manual dexterity because that is a most desirable and necessary step up to the end sought. It may produce journeymen if you please, not as the end of the training but the education of the engineer should include, to some extent, the experience that the journeyman possesses, the accuracy of the machinist, the skill of the pattern- maker and the special knowledge of the blacksmith and the foundryman.[1]

The Academic Building, as it was known at the time, served as the "mind" of the school, imparting the intellectual knowledge undergirding the "body" – the physical "doing" of a task, which took place in the shops. As time progressed and the student body grew and the academic offerings expanded, there came a shift in the activities that took place inside the Academic Building. By the middle of the twentieth century, the administration of the new Georgia *Institute* of Technology had expanded to take over nearly all of the building. With this came a change in name, to the *Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building,* in honor of Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans, the single largest donor to Georgia Tech. The building in many ways has become the "soul" of the school, symbolizing all that is Georgia Tech.

[1] James E. Brittain and Robert C. McMath, Jr., eds., A Documentary History of Georgia Tech's Beginnings (Atlanta: Georgia Tech, 1977), p. 23 (hereafter cited as Brittain, McMath, Documentary History)

School Beginnings – Legislative Committee on School of Technology

Although the need for a technical school in Georgia had been voiced in the 1870s, it was not until the early 1880s that the momentum had grown to the point of action. In March, 1882 an editorial appeared in the Macon *Telegraph and Messenger* advocating for the establishment of a technical school in the state to capitalize on the southern states' "abundant natural resources and vast labor supply to develop manufacturing, drawing where necessary on Northern capital and expertise."[2] This was part of the "New South", a philosophy advocated by public figures throughout the south after the Civil War, to rebuild the economy of the south through industry in addition to farming. John Fletcher Hanson, a proponent of the "New South" philosophy, was the president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company and the principal owner of the *Telegraph and Messenger*.

Also in 1882, Nathaniel Edwin Harris, a lawyer in Macon, ran for the Georgia state legislature. Included in his platform was a promise to establish a technical school in the state. (John Fletcher Hanson was a friend of and supporter of Harris.) Upon winning his seat in the Georgia legislature, Harris established a legislative committee to look at what it would take to establish a technical school. In 1883, with Harris as chair, this legislative committee began its work. In June, the committee made a trip north to study other schools of technology. These schools included:

- Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Boston Tech)
- The Worcester Free Institute of Industrial Sciences (now Worcester Polytechnic Institute), Worcester, Massachusetts (Fig. 2-1)
- Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey
- The Cooper Union, New York, New York

By the end of the year the committee presented a report to the full legislature outlining their recommendations.

- The committee believed a "school of technology should be under the supervision and direction of the State University (UGA), and as part thereof to be endowed by the state."[3]
- The curriculum at Worcester should serve as a model, with the exception of Civil Engineering, which was already a department at the University.
- Courses should include mechanical engineering, mining engineering or mining and geology, building and architecture, chemistry, and a school of design and a department for teaching the art of weaving and spinning textiles
- The school should be open to women (which did not happen until 1952).

The report also provided a detailed description of the buildings that should be constructed and the machinery to be provided. Three separate buildings were recommended:

- "Machine and workshop, 50xl00, with a suitable sized engine, not less than 20-horse power, properly supplied with shafting, pulleys and belting; 20 carpenter's benches and sets of tools; 20 vises with tools; 16 engine lathes; 6 wood turning and brass lathes; 2 iron planers; 1 milling machine; 1 light screw cutter; 2 drill presses; 2 power grind stones; 2 emery wheels, and all small tools, mandrels, gauges, cutters, taps, dies, and the like required for use with the machine tools."

[2] Ibid., p. 1.
[3] Ibid., p. 5.

- "Another building for:
  - Foundry for casting iron and brass, furnished with moulder's tools and everything else required for practical work in this direction.
  - Smith shop, with ten forges, anvils, and sets of blacksmith's tools and steam hammer.
  - In same building, two sets of steam fitter's tools and vises, so that two pairs of students can work at the same time.
  - Also a space in the building provided with a small engine and lines of shafting, hangers, couplings, pulleys, etc., of various styles, for the purpose of millwrighting exercises.
  - Also a department of spinning and weaving, so that our people may learn not only to make the cotton and wool machinery, but may become skillful in the various uses of it, and be enabled to manipulate our own staple."
- "One three-story, ornamental main college building (50x100 properly subdivided in halls and rooms) for class and lecture rooms, with properly lighted apartments for drawing, drafting and sketching, and suitable equipments for a mechanical laboratory, in which students may study the materials of construction during the whole process of testing, and may apply the theoretical tests practically by means of various dynamometric appliances. This main building to contain all apparatus and equipments not detailed in the machine shop and foundry departments." [4]

The committee believed that $65,000 would be sufficient to build and equip the buildings and run the school for one year.

School Beginnings – Founding Legislation

With a favorable report in hand, Nathaniel Harris introduced a bill in late 1883 to establish a school of technology. The bill failed. It was not until October, 1885 that the bill was passed by the General Assembly and signed by Governor Henry McDaniel. Included in the bill was an appropriation of $65,000. In 1886 a five-man commission was established and given the charge of selecting a site for the new school to be called The Georgia School of Technology. The commissioners included Nathaniel Harris, Chair, Macon; Columbus Heard, Greene County (about halfway between Atlanta and Augusta); Oliver S. Porter, Covington; Samuel M. Inman, Atlanta, Treasurer; and Edward R. Hodgson, Athens, Secretary.

This commission became the first Board of Trustees for the new school. The minutes from their meetings, available at the Georgia Tech Archives, chronicle the early years of the school including the process for selecting the site of the new school.[5] The first meeting of the Trustees was held in Atlanta on April 5, 1886. Bids for a site for the school were solicited from around the state and on October 1, 1886 five bids were received: from Athens, Atlanta, Macon, Penfield (Greene County) and Milledgeville.

[4] Ibid., p. 7.

[5] "Minutes of the Board of Trustees Meeting From April 5, 1886 to April 4, 1906" (Vol. 1) (UA315) (hereafter cited as Trustees' Minutes).

Site Selection

Over the next several weeks, the Trustees voted on the list of potential sites twenty-four times. Finally, on October 20, 1886, Atlanta was chosen as the location for the new school. Included in Atlanta's bid was a $50,000 donation from the City, $20,000 from individuals and corporations (much of it from Samuel Inman), plus $2,500 a year for twenty years. Although Atlanta was chosen as the location of the new school, the actual site of the school still needed to be decided. The Trustees Minutes indicate that on January 24, 1887, the Trustees heard presentations from citizens groups advocating for three sites as possible locations for the school. These included Peters Park, Grant Park, and a location on Boulevard. Two days later Peters Park was selected as the location of the school. A sub-committee to secure the deeds for the site was formed. This sub-committee consisted of Oliver Porter, Columbus Heard and Samuel Inman.

Porter, Heard and Inman reported back to the full Board on March 15th. They noted that the original four acres donated by the Peters Park Company was inadequate for the new school and to remedy this the Peters Park Company had donated an additional 4-3/4 acres "making the property five hundred feet on North Avenue by seven hundred feet on Cherry Street.[6] The deed for the property was put in the name of the Trustees of the University of Georgia.

The Peters Park property was quite rugged and undeveloped. The 1916 issue of the Blueprint described it in this manner:

> At that time we were on the outer edge of the city. Hogs and cows made themselves at home around the buildings. The surrounding streets were almost devoid of paving, and the nearest car line was on Marietta street. In winter, North Avenue, Cherry and Luckie streets were deep with mud, and roundabout trips were often necessary to secure passage. The main entrance to the grounds was then as now, at the corner of North Avenue and Fowler street, although the latter was not then cut through. A foot path led from here down into a ravine and up a wooded slope on the other side, to the Academic Building. Later a foot bridge, about one hundred feet long, was thrown across this ravine, and later still, during the administration of President Hall [1895-1906], the ravine was filled, and the slope was leveled into the present upper campus. Grant Field was almost an impassable, swampy wilderness, thick with briars and underbrush. One of the main sewers of the city discharged at the upper end and flowed through it. The woods crowded up to the buildings on the north.[7]

The artist's rendering of the campus in 1892 (Fig. 2-2) and an 1895 image of the Academic Building (Fig. 2-3) hint at the ruggedness of the original site. The earliest image of the campus (Fig. 2-4), taken in 1888, illustrates the conditions of the roads and the site surrounding the buildings—without the hogs and cows but clearly dirt roads and an unimproved site. By 1893 there was little improvement (Fig. 2-5), and only modest improvement by 1898 (Fig. 2-6).

Selection of Architect

At the same January 26, 1887 meeting that Peters Park was selected as the site for the new school, the Board also selected *Bruce & Morgan, Architects*, an Atlanta architectural firm, as the architects for the school. *Bruce & Morgan* were to provide drawings and specifications for up to three buildings with a total fee not to exceed $7,000. And as with the sub-committee to secure the deeds, *Bruce & Morgan* worked over the next seven weeks on the design of the first of the three buildings to be

[6] Ibid., p. 24, March 15, 1887.
[7] "Early Days at Tech," Blue Print, [Atlanta: The Georgia School of Technology, 1916], n.p.

constructed, the main building, as the Academic Building was then called. In mid-March the committee approved the plans submitted by *Bruce & Morgan* "subject to such changes as may hereafter be agreed upon by the Commission."[8] It may have been *Bruce & Morgan* who first used the term "Academic Building" as they labeled it on a presentation drawing to the Board of Trustees (Fig. 2-7).

It was not until September, 1887 that *Bruce & Morgan* submitted plans and specifications for the machine shop.[9] They were likely assisted in the design of the building by Milton P. Higgins, who had been a professor and superintendent of the machine shop at Worcester Free Institute. Higgins had been hired by Georgia Tech in March to "aid in the erection of the building and in the procurement and placing of the machinery."[10] Presumably this entry in the Board of Trustees' minutes was referring to the shops building and not the academic building. Higgins was also the first Superintendent of the Machine Shop at the new school of technology.

Initial Construction of School Buildings

At the March 16, 1887 meeting at which the Academic Building plans were approved Oliver Porter and Columbus Heard were elected to serve as the Building Committee for the construction of the buildings for the new school. The Board also identified seven daily newspapers in which an advertisement would be placed soliciting bids for the construction of the main building. Bids would be due April 21, 1887 by noon. The cities in which the newspaper ad would appear included Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Athens, Columbus, Atlanta and Rome.

The May 5, 1887 minutes of the Trustees records that bids were received for the following companies:

- Broomhead & Street, $67,500
- Wm. Bensell, $63,400
- Atlanta Construction Company, $67,376.93
- J. H. Mathews (? – handwriting unclear), $$67,500
- D. D. Snyder (? – handwriting unclear), $55,583
- W. W. Land & Co., $53, 818

All of the bids were rejected as too costly—remember the original appropriation was for only $65,000 and this was to cover *all three* buildings and required equipment *and* run the school for one year. Using the lowest bid as the basis for negotiations, the Building Committee negotiated with Argus McGilvray, finally agreeing on a construction cost of $43,250.[11]

The next month, on June 2nd, the Board of Trustees met at the school site to locate the Main Building and the sites of the other buildings "soon to be erected."[12] Over the next several months the Board periodically met on site to examine the progress of construction. In November, 1887 it was decided to stop construction until the spring. At this time the basement and the superstructure of the Academic Building had been completed.[13]

[8] Ibid., p. 28, March 16, 1887.
[9] Ibid., p. 41, September 1, 1887.
[10] Ibid., p. 25, March 15, 1887.
[11] Ibid., p. 32, May 5, 1887.
[12] Ibid., p. 37, June 2, 1887.
[13] Ibid., p. 45, November 3, 1887.

At the September 1, 1887 meeting, the plans and specifications for the Machine Shop were presented to the entire commission and the building committee was authorized to solicit bids for its constructionp. Three bids were received:

- J. H. Mathews, $27000
- McGilvray, $25,850
- Petit & Del Haven, $22,860

As with the Academic Building, all three bids for the construction of the Shops Building were rejected as too expensive. The building committee was authorized to negotiate a price and let a contract not to exceed $20,000, making any adjustments necessary to the original plans and specifications to bring the cost down to the authorized amount. At the November 3, 1887 meeting, at which the Board decided to suspend construction of the Academic Building for the winter, they also decided to postpone letting the contract for the construction of the Shops Building, or at least for a portion of the building. On December 1, 1887[14] A. J. Key was given a contract for excavation and rock work, apparently for the foundation of the workshop only, not to include the foundry at the rear of the workshop.

Work on both buildings resumed in the spring of 1888. On March 1st, bids for completing the Shops building were opened,[15] and on April 5th, the contract to construct both the superstructure for the workshop and for the foundry was awarded to Petit & Del Haven.[16] In May, a request to construct two additional chimneys at the Academic Building was approved. Over the ensuing months, the Trustee minutes record payments made to the various subcontractors and materials' suppliers of the two buildings under construction. In September, a dispute arose with the contractor for the Academic Building, Argus McGilvray. McGilvray, believing he had completed the work for spelled out in the contract, requested payment of the balance of the contract amount; the building committee, however, disagreed, saying he still needed to plaster some of the walls in the basement and offering a compromise. The Trustees' minutes do not record the outcome of the dispute other than to say that McGilvray refused even the compromise solution of simply whitewashing the stone walls.[17] Nevertheless, in a September 5, 1888 article of the Atlanta Constitution, President Hopkins[18] announced that everything would be ready for an October 3rd opening.[19]

[14] Ibid., p. 46, December 1, [1887]. The entry is actually dated 1888 but its place within the book of minutes indicates that it should be 1887.

[15] Ibid., p. 50, March 1, 1888.

[16] Ibid., p. 55, April 5, 1888.

[17] Trustees' Minutes, pp. 66-67, September 6, 1888.

[18] Isaac Stiles Hopkins was born in Augusta, Georgia on June 20, 1841. He graduated from Emory College (an affiliate of the Methodist Episcopal Church) in 1859 and from the Georgia Medical College in 1861. In 1861 he joined the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for eight years served as pastor of various churches. From 1869 to 1875, he was professor of natural science at Emory College in Oxford, Georgia. He then moved to Greensboro, Alabama where he taught physics for two years at Southern University (also an affiliate of the Methodist Episcopal Church). He returned to Emory in 1877, becoming vice president in 1882, and president in 1885. At Emory, he lobbied for the addition of an industrial component to the curriculum finally succeeding with the establishment of the School of Technology at Emory in 1883. Despite this success, he remained discouraged by Emory's lack of support for the School of Technology. Hopkins interest in technological education led to his appointment as president of the new Georgia School of Technology in 1888. Hopkins resigned from the presidency in 1896 to return to the ministry, becoming pastor of the First Methodist Church of Atlanta. He died February 3, 1914.

[19] Brittain, McMath, Documentary History, p. 18. The Atlanta Constitution article is titled "President Hopkins on Engineering at Tech" and is dated 5 September 1888.

Still to be constructed, however, was a third building, presumably a shops-related structure as identified in the 1883 report of the Legislative Committee on School of Technology (the handwriting in the minutes is illegible). *Bruce & Morgan* submitted plans for this building at the September 16, 1888 meeting of the Board of Trustees. The building committee was authorized to solicit bids for the building and submit the results at the next meeting. Nothing is recorded in subsequent meetings, however. As with the Academic Building and the Shops building, the bids may have been too high and the construction of this third building abandoned.

School's Opening

The article "Opening the New School on North Avenue" appeared in the October 6, 1888 issue of the Atlanta Constitution. It noted that the buildings were ready for occupancy for 130 students and that on opening day there were 95 students, with six additional students expected within a few days.[20] The 1916 issue of the Blueprint, when recounting the early days of the school, noted that examinations were held in the Academic Building on October 3rd. The total number of students that first quarter differs from the Atlanta Constitution article. The Blueprint noted there were 123 students enrolled that first quarter, plus six additional students who were being tutored prior to being allowed to enroll. This emphasis in chemistry and physics is reflected in the early floor plans of the building (Fig. 3-2)

President Hopkins, in his remarks about the opening of the school the previous month, noted that students would divide their time, half and half between "brain and body" and "course-work especially strong in chemistry and physics, which form a groundwork for the technical and mechanical arts. Our course in mechanical engineering will be very broad, and will embrace a great deal that is included in civil engineering."[21]

Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans (1872-1953)

"Wealth is only a trust and I want it to do the most good."
Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans

"Great works of Christian charity do not come out of the blue like a stroke of lightening. They require the inspiration of a gentle and guiding hand. Mrs. Evans made it her business to go about the world doing good. She believed in seeing the results of her material benefactions and in feeling the pulsations of the intangible ones."
Hugh Spalding, attorney and friend

By the mid-1950s the school itself and the administration of the school had grown to the point that the Academic Building had ceased to function as a classroom facility. The old Academic Building now housed most of the administrative functions of the school and the name was changed to the Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building. Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans (Lettie Evans), who died in 1953, was the single largest donor in the history of Georgia Tech, and her estate continues to contribute millions of dollars each year to Georgia Tech. John Brock, chairman and CEO of Coca-

[20] Ibid., p. 17.
[21] Ibid., p. 18.

Cola Enterprises, Inc., in a speech kicking off the "Campaign Georgia Tech" in March 2011, remarked that is was "because of people like Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans that Tech has the reputation that it does today."[22]

Lettie Evans was born Lettie Pate in 1872 in the small town of Thaxton, Virginia, between Roanoke and Lynchburg. In 1894 she married Joseph Brown Whitehead, a lawyer from Oxford, Mississippi. They moved to Chattanooga, Tennessee where their two sons, Joseph Brown, Jr. (1895-1935), and Conkey Pate (1897-1940) were born.

In 1899, Joseph B. Whitehead and a colleague, Benjamin F. Thomas, also a lawyer and also of Chattanooga, presented Asa Candler, the founder of Coca-Cola with the idea of bottling Coca-Cola. As he had been in 1894 when a similar proposal had been presented to him by Vicksburg, Mississippi businessman Joseph Biedenharn, Candler was unimpressed, preferring to focus on fountain sales. Whitehead and Thomas were persistent, however, and were able to convince Candler to give them exclusive bottling rights across much of the United States. (Vicksburg was excluded as Biedenharn had bottling rights in the area.) Whitehead and Thomas called their company the Coca-Cola Bottling Company. Shortly afterwards, they were joined by a third Chattanooga lawyer, John T. Lupton.

In 1900, Whitehead came to Atlanta where he opened a second bottling plant. That same year, Whitehead and Thomas decided to split the territory. Thomas remained in Chattanooga, keeping the Coca-Cola Bottling Company name, covering the mid-Atlanta and eastern United States. Whitehead and Lupton remained in Atlanta and established the Dixie Coca-Cola Bottling Company, covering the southeast (except Chattanooga), southwest and mid-western sections of the United States. In 1903, Whitehead moved his family to Atlanta. Whitehead traveled extensively setting up bottlers across his territory. In 1906, at the age of 41, Joseph Whitehead died of pneumonia. Lettie was only 34.

After her husband's death, Lettie took over her husband's business affairs and real estate holdings, assuming leadership roles in the Whitehead Holding Company and the Whitehead Reality Company. Lettie remarried in 1913 and although she and her new husband, retired Canadian Army Colonel Arthur Kelly Evans, moved to Hot Springs, Virginia, Lettie maintained a home in Atlanta and she continued to manage the family businesses. Under her leadership, the businesses became increasingly successful. In 1934, Robert W. Woodruff, then president of Coca-Cola, bought out the Dixie Coca-Cola Bottling company in exchange for shares in Coca-Cola. That same year, Woodruff, who had great respect for Lettie Evans' business sense, named her to the Coca-Cola Company Board of Directors, a position she held until her death. With the appointment, Lettie Evans became the first woman to serve on the Board of a major American corporation.

Throughout her life, Lettie Evans gave millions of dollars to over 130 religious, educational and medical institutions, particularly in Georgia and Virginia. Georgia Tech was the first institution to which she gave. In 1909, Lettie Pate Whitehead gave $5,000 towards the construction of a hospital in memory of her late husband, Joseph B. Whitehead, Sr. Construction began in the summer of 1910 and was completed in 1911. The hospital was named the Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital. Today it is known as the Chapin Building. In Georgia, Lettie Evans also gave major donations to Emory University, Agnes Scott College, Berry College, the Scottish Rite Hospital for Children, and the Tallulah Falls School. Lettie Evans served on the Boards of Trustees of Emory University and Agnes Scott College as well. In Virginia, Lettie Evans gave to the College of William and Mary, Washington & Lee University, the Virginia Theological Seminary, Episcopal High School, Hot Springs Valley Nursing Association, the Protestant Episcopal Church Home, the Boys Home in Covington, Old Customshouse in Yorktown and Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg. She also

[22] Emily Cardin, "Capital Campaign Increases Revenue, Boosts Endowment," Technique, 14 March 2011, p. 4.

served as a Trustee of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond. During World War II, Lettie Evans made donations to the Queen's Fund for air raid victims in England, and to the American Hospital in Paris.

In her will, Lettie Evans left her estate to the Lettie Pate Evans Foundation. The Lettie Pate Evans Foundation makes grants to specified public charities in Georgia and Virginia. The Foundation's grant program reflects a strong emphasis in the areas of private secondary and higher education, arts and culture, and museums and historic preservation.

Besides the Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building at Georgia Tech, numerous other buildings have been named in honor of Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans. These include:

- Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Hall (Freshman Dorm), Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia
- Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Hall and Evans School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Berry College, Mt. Berry, Georgia
- Letitia Pate Evans Dining Hall, Evans Hall, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia
- Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Graduate Housing Complex, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia
- Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Auditorium, Addison Academic Center, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia

Lettie Evans instilled the same philanthropic ethic in her children. In his will, Joseph B. Whitehead, Jr., the oldest son of Lettie Pate and Joseph B. Whitehead, provided for the Joseph B. Whitehead Foundation. The Joseph B. Whitehead Foundation is dedicated to supporting organizations that provide a full range of basic human services to citizens of metropolitan Atlanta. The Foundation has a particular interest in organizations and programs that benefit children and youth.

Lettie and Joseph's youngest son, Conkey Pate Whitehead, provided for The Lettie Pate Whitehead Foundation in his will. The Lettie Pate Whitehead Foundation, which is dedicated to the support of women in nine southeastern states. The Foundation devotes most of its resources to the Lettie Pate Whitehead scholarship program, which provides scholarship grants to schools and colleges for deserving female students. The Foundation also supports selected nursing homes and hospices in Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia that serve the needs of elderly women.

Figures

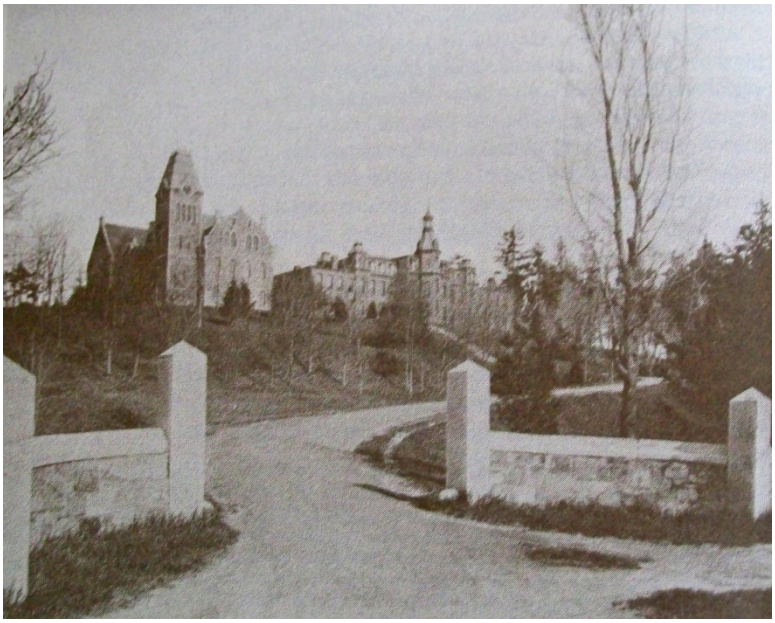


Fig. 2-1: Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science (Worcester Polytechnic Institute), ca. 1884; Boynton Hall (academic building) on left, completed in 1868, architect Stephen C. Earle; Washburn Shops on right, completed in 1868, architect Elbridge Boyden & Son. *http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Worcester_County_Free_Institute_of_Industrial_Science,_c_1884.jpg*.

Notice the similarity in site plan of the Worcester County Free Institute and the original Georgia Tech campus. Even the buildings share a similar character to those at Georgia Tech.

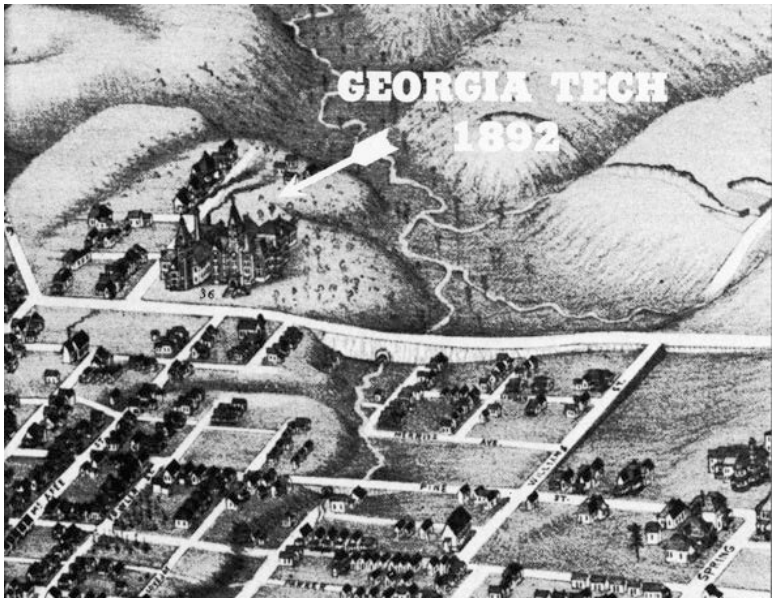


Fig. 2-2: Artist's rendering of Georgia Tech campus, ca. 1892; undoubtedly some "artistic license" was taken in this depiction of the area; nevertheless, the original ruggedness of the site is evident. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac 375 VA-0502.*

Fig. 2-3: Academic Building, ca. 1895. *Atlanta History Center, Album, VIS 170.321.001*.

Fig. 2-4: Academic Building,. 1888 (an etching of this photograph appears in the first Annual Catalogue for the school, 1888-1889. *Georgia Tech Archives, GT ID number VA969.*

Fig. 2-5: Mid-1890s, from 1896-1897 Annual Catalogue; however this image also appears in the 1892-1893 Annual Catalogue. *Georgia Tech Archives, GT ID number gtanno 1896-97-000a.*

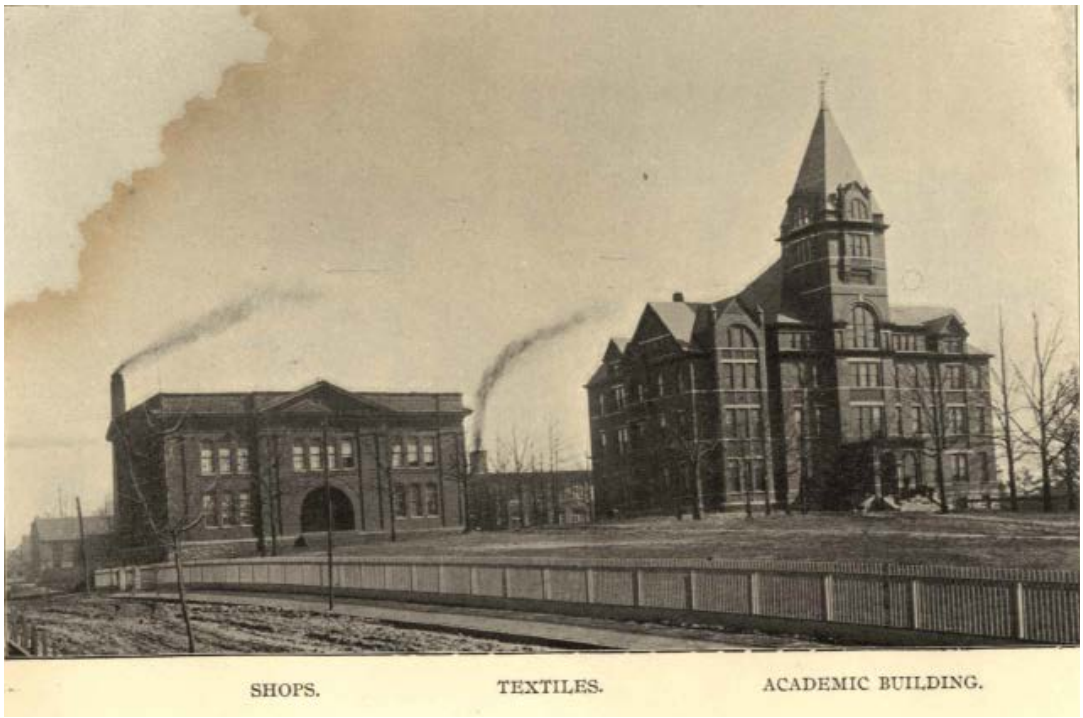


Fig. 2-6: The picket fence along Cherry Street first appears in an image of the campus in the 1897-1898 Annual Catalogue; this image is from the June 1899 Commencement Issue, The Georgia Tech. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

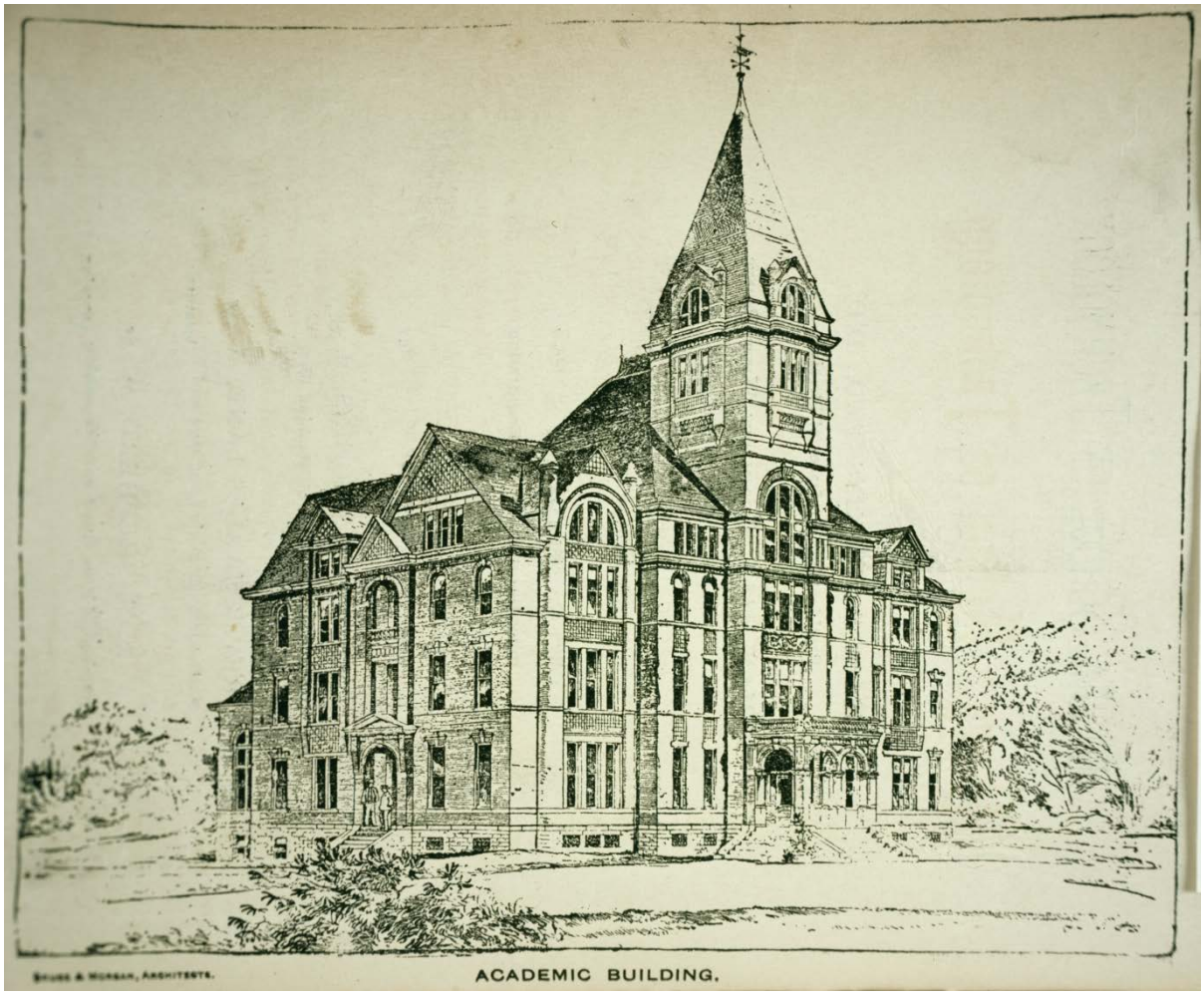
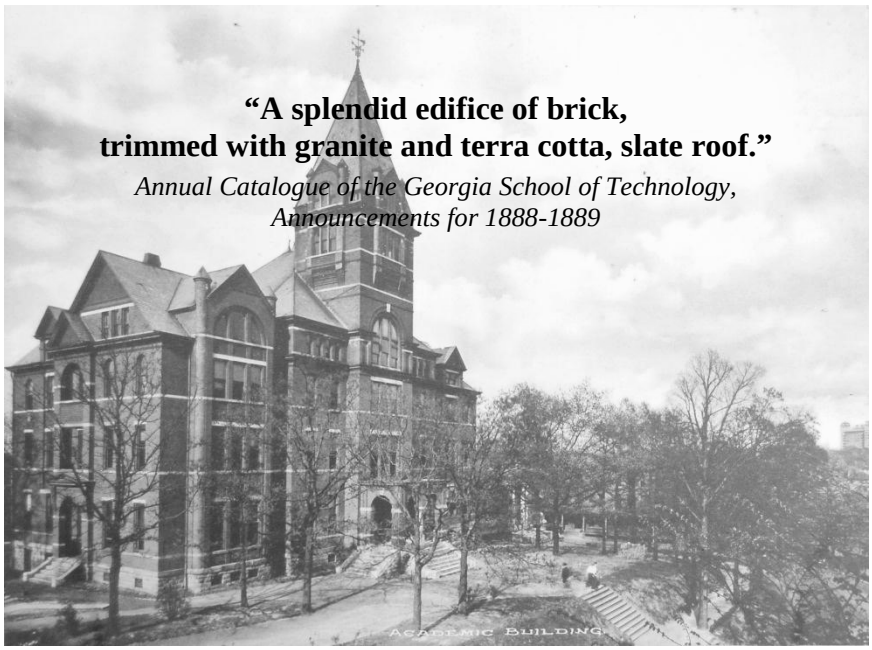


Fig. 2-7: Architects' sketch, ca. 1887; from 1888-1889 Annual Catalogue and Announcements. *Georgia Tech Archives, GT ID number gtanno 1888-2.*



1913, Georgia Tech Archives,

3.0 ACADEMIC BUILDING

Original Construction

The first description the citizens had of the Academic Building was from a newspaper article that appeared in the September 5, 1888 issue of the Atlanta Constitution.

> "For those who can't go and see them it may be said that the academic building stands on rising ground a hundred yards from North Avenue, surrounded by young trees, with the mechanical building to the right as you approach [Figs. 3-1]. The portico [of the Academic Building] is floored with variegated marble tiles, and the middle column in front is a shaft of polished pink marble upon a turned base of variegated marble which rests upon a granite pedestal. The capital is carved white marble, unpolished. Entering, you look across the hall through the double door into the chapel on the other side of the building. The chapel, like every other room in the building, is elegantly finished in oiled pine. It will seat about four hundred, and the acoustic properties are good. There are seven other rooms on this floor, including the president's room, which is provided with a vault. There are eight large rooms on each of the two floors above, and in the basement there are rooms for the laboratory. From the tower there is a fine view of the country on all sides."[22]

The first Annual Catalogue from of the new school, with Announcements for 1888-1889, described the Academic Building as being 130' across the front, 120' deep, and four stories above the basement. It described the interior of the Academic Building as containing "ample accommodations in halls, offices, apparatus rooms, recitation and lecture rooms, free hand and mechanical drawing rooms, library and chapel."[23] The academic departments included Math, English, Drawing, Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, and Mineralogy & Geology. Included in the catalogue was a drawing of the first, second and third floors of the building, drawn by a student, G. G. Crawford, Jr., of the Class of 1890 (Fig. 3-2). The first floor consisted of the president's office (which included a vault—and a

[22] Brittain, McMath, Documentary History), p. 20. The Atlanta Constitution article is titled "President Hopkins on Engineering at Tech," 5 September 1888.

[23] Annual Catalogue and Announcements, 1888-1889, p. 32.

telephone[24]), a large coat room, a janitor's room and a public hall that was also used as a chapel. Academic spaces included a classroom for Mechanical Engineering and three rooms for the Physics program—a lecture room, apparatus room and a laboratory. Three large drawing rooms were on the second floor above the Physics rooms. The library was located in the three rooms above the building's main entrance and first floor offices. A Mathematics classroom and Mathematical Instrument room completed the academic spaces on the second floor (Fig. 3-3). Two Chemistry Laboratories, the Chemical Lecture Room and a chemical store room were on the third floor, along with classrooms for English and Modern Languages.

When discussing the Chemistry Department, the 1888-1889 Annual Catalogue describes it as occupying the "east wing of the third floor; lecture room for 100 students with lecture table provided with every convenience—gas, water, sinks, hood, etc.; a lab for students each having at his desk gas, water, sink, drawers, closets, etc. (Fig. 3-4); store room; balance room."[25]

From a later edition of the Annual Catalogue and Announcements we get a glimpse of what the physics lecture room originally looked like (Fig. 3-5, 3-6).

> The lecture room (Department of Physics) is provided with various facilities for experimental demonstrations. By means of shades the room can be darkened when needed; the lecture room table is provided with a water tank, and water and gas are available.[26]

While the exterior of the building reflected the exuberance of the highly picturesque Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne styles, the inside of the building was generally much simpler, with wood floors, wood wainscot and door and window trim and simple plaster walls and ceilings. There were, however, a few exceptions.

- It appears that when the building was first completed, the walls in the Library (Fig. 3-19) originally had the paneling floor to ceiling. Although the image shows the paneling above the cap molding of the wainscot painted white, the paneling was probably originally the same dark color as the lower portion and the other wood trim. It was likely painted white later in an attempt to brighten the room by providing a reflective surface for what little light there was originally available.
- The basement Physics Laboratory shown in Figures 3-7 and 3-15 lacked the wainscot of the upper floors. Note too, that this lab also had a beaded tongue & groove wood ceiling.
- A deep cove at the juncture of the wall and ceiling were in both the chapel and the library; these are the only spaces that appear to have had this decorative element.
- The basement had a mix of brick and concrete floors.

One final decorative feature was the molded wood paneling covering the columns in the stair hall. Remnants of this can be seen in Figure 3-41, taken in 1964 during the demolition of the original stair. The stair balustrade is also visible in this photograph. Turned balusters supported the wood handrail (Figs. 3-41). It is likely these elements were originally stained and varnished to match the wainscot, trim and doors of the hallway.

[24] Trustees Minutes, p. 68, September 6, 1888. The school may not have had electrical service in its early years but President Hopkins was authorized to have a telephone installed in his office.

[25] Ibid., p. 22.

[26] Annual Catalogue and Announcements, 1895-1896, p. 28.

Original Uses

The 1916 issue of the Blue Print provides insight into the early uses of the Academic Building. It notes that "classes met in the Academic Building for all purposes except shop work, and at that time all the rooms were not needed." It further notes "[t]he three middle front rooms on the second floor were originally intended for a library, they communicated through wide arched openings and were used as a drawing hall for some years, until a small library was gathered mainly through the efforts of Dr. Matheson, the Professor of English." Indeed, President Hopkins, when describing the opening of the new school in October 1888, remarked:

> We are in much need of a reference library. The commissioners do not feel authorized to devote any of the appropriations to that purpose and I am at a loss to know how to get the books we want. We need technical reference books, cyclopedias and books of that kind. Many gentlemen engaged in the manufacture and sale of machinery are abundantly supplied with the technical literature of their trades or arts and could supply the technological school with books and periodicals which it needs without inconvenience to themselves."[27]

Changes over Time

Physical Changes

Changes to the original construction of the Academic Building began almost immediately. Some of the changes resulted in physical changes to the building; some were only functional changes.

The building's utilities—heat, gas and electricity—were some of the first to be modified. At about the same time entrance examinations were being held in October, 1888, the Trustees were debating the bids for installing steam heat in the Academic Building. Finally, in December, it was decided that all of the bids were excessive so the contract was awarded to the Machine Shop to be done at cost. The Trustees' Minutes do not record when this work was completed.[28] It must have been a cold first winter.

It is interesting to note in the descriptions of the laboratories for the Chemistry and Physical Departments "every convenience" was provided—gas and water—but not electricity. It would be well into the next decade before either the Academic Building or the Shops Building were provided with electricity, and even gas was apparently iffy in the first year or two. The 1916 issue of the Blue Print says this about the gas supply to campus:

> The gas mains did not extend out so far, and consequently we were without gas at first. In the Physics and Chemical laboratories, where some heating was necessary, alcohol lamps were resorted to. Later a gas machine, which had been discarded by the Kimball House, was loaned to us, and we then made our own gas until the city supply reached us. The machine, which was old and not in first-class repair, required the services of one active man to keep it going.

The first light fixtures for the Academic Building were rather primitive gas fixtures. Examples can be seen in two early photographs of the building (Figs. 3-4, 3-7). Denys Peter Myers, in his excellent book, Gaslighting in America, notes that fixtures such as these, consisting of a simple iron gas pipe, were the plainest models made. "They continued in use," he notes, "until the end of the gas era both

[27] Brittain, McMath, Documentary History, p. 19-20. The Atlanta Constitution article is titled "President Hopkins on Engineering at Tech," 5 September 1888.

[28] Trustees' Minutes, p. 70, October 4, 1888; and p. 74, December 6, 1888.

in very inexpensive and unpretentious buildings and in starkly utilitarian structures such as prisons, mills, manufactories, and even some hospitals and schools."[29]

The Board of Trustees Minutes and the Annual Catalogues and Announcements document the arrival of electricity to campus. Apparently as early as 1890 the Trustees were considering providing electrical lighting. In February, Mr. Inman "reported adversely on the bid of the Rockford Electric Company of electric lighting.[30] On December 30, 1896, the Board of Trustees appropriated $700 for 1897 for electric lights in the buildings and grounds.[31] From the first Annual Catalogue and Announcements through the 1895-1896 issue, the title page has listed Georgia School of Technology as a "School of Mechanical Engineering." The 1895-1896 issue listed a new Department of Electrical Engineering that was combined with the Physics Department. It was noted that they "expect sufficient appropriations will be given for the equipment of an electrical engineering lab in time for students who now enter to have the option of such a course. No definite announcement yet."[32]

The same 1895-1896 issue of the Annual Catalogue and Announcements also provides a detailed accounting of the work currently being undertaken in the workshops: "[t]he following work is now in progress in the various departments of the shops, most or all of which will be completed by commencement, 1896."[33] Of particular interest are the following two entries:

- "A 60-light incandescent electric generator"
- "We also contemplate the construction of a three-phase alternating transmission system and a four-pole incandescent generator for lighting the Academic Building."

The Annual Catalogue and Announcements for the following year, 1896-1897, notes that the 120-light electric generator, constructed in the shops last year [1896] has been running throughout the year with eminent satisfaction and fills a long-felt want."[34] The Annual Catalogue also lists the "10KW electric generator, which will be finished by June 1897. This machine will be prepared to furnish current for 200 incandescent lights at 110 volts."[35] It was not until the 1898-1899 school year, however, that the 10KW generator was completed and put into service.[36] This generator was designed by the Departments of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

The introduction of electricity prompted other changes to the Academic Building, both physical and functional. Early photographs show the progression of electric light fixtures provided, from 4- and 6-bulb fixtures with a round reflector on top to multiple single-bulb fixtures hanging from the ceiling (Figs. 3-8 through 3-13). The 1896-1897 Annual Catalogue and Announcements noted that beginning in November 1897, the classroom work in electrical engineering would be supplemented by work in the new electrical laboratory.[37] A photograph of the new lab is shown in the 1898-1899 Annual Catalogue and Announcements (Fig. 3-13). The description of the Physics lecture room in the 1896-1897 Annual Catalogue and Announcements now includes "electricity from the dynamo" in

[29] Denys Peter Myers, Gaslighting in America, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Services, 1978, p. 43. Also available on-line at http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/hcrs/myers/plate1.htm.

[30] Trustees' Minutes, p. 92, February 6, 1890.

[31] Ibid, pp. 146-147, December 30, 1896.

[32] Annual Catalogue and Announcements, 1895-1896, p. 29.

[33] Ibid., p. 33.

[34] Ibid., p. 36.

[35] Ibid., p. 35.

[36] Annual Catalogue and Announcements, 1898-1899, p. 68.

[37] Annual Catalogue and Announcements, 1896-1897, pp. 28-29.

its description of the lecture table.[38] The 1898-1899 Annual Catalogue and Announcements also includes floor plans (Fig. 3-14) showing rooms for the study of electricity replacing the Physical Laboratory and Physical Apparatus rooms of the 1888-1889 first floor plan.

Growth in the academic programs of the school further necessitated changes to the Academic Building. On May 2, 1889, the Board of Trustees minutes record that Professor Emerson's request to expand the chemical lab was approved;[39] the 1889-1890 Annual Catalogue and Announcements description of the Chemical Department now notes that there are two chemical labs, each accommodating 50 students (although the 1888-1889 third floor plan already shows two chemical labs).[40] In addition to the new electrical lab on the first floor, the 1898-1899 second floor plan also shows a large Civil Engineering classroom in the space that was once used as a Mathematical Instrument room.

The 1889-1890 Annual Catalogue and Announcements also notes that a lab was being prepared for the Department of Mechanical Engineering. "It will have a large tensile testing machine, a torsional testing machine, and a transverse testing machine with micrometer, gauges, etc…"[41] The same note appears in the 1890-1891 through 1893-1894 issues as well, so it may have been several years before the work was actually complete (Fig. 3-15). It is not until the 1912-1913 Annual Catalogue and Announcements that a description of the basement physics labs is presented.

> The laboratories of the physics department occupy three rooms in the basement; 1 has floor space 40'x50' and is especially well lighted. It is for general lab work. The other rooms are used for experiments in light and electricity.[42]

Throughout President Hopkins' tenure as president, 1888-1895, the number of faculty remained relatively constant. There were eight faculty positions and four foremen/instructor positions in the shops. By the time Hopkins left, there were nine faculty positions and four foremen positions. Throughout this time Hopkins served as both president of the school and the Professor of Physics. With only one office shown on the various floor plans, it is assumed that the remaining faculty kept their offices in their respective classrooms (Fig. 3-16). By 1898-1899 the Annual Catalogue and Announcements from that year indicate that there were 20 faculty positions (although three were vacant). A floor plan of the building in this same issue of the Annual Catalogue and Announcements also showed for the first time a president's office, carved out of the old Physics Laboratory in the southeast corner of the first floor (Fig 3-17), along with photographs of the original president's office, now called the Office of the Professor in Charge (Fig. 3-8). This configuration appears to have lasted only a few years, however. The 1901-1902 Annual Announcements (after 1900, "Catalogue" was dropped from the name of the publication) shows a greatly enlarged President's Office and Assembly Room for the Trustees and Faculty (Fig. 3-18). The room visible through the open door may be a small office for a secretary, which President Hall had requested in January, 1900,[43] or perhaps a waiting room. In comparing old photographs with the 1898-1899 floor plan, it appears that the president's suite now occupied the entire southeast corner of the first floor, the space once occupied by the 1888-1889 physics laboratory. The secretary's office or waiting room would have been a narrow space between the original office and the new president's office. It is interesting to note, that the light fixture shown in the photograph is a combination gas and electric fixture.

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[38] Ibid., p. 27.
[39] Trustees' Minutes, p. 82, May 2, 1889.
[40] Annual Catalogue and Announcements, 1889-1890, p.21.
[41] Ibid., p. 22.
[42] Annual Announcements, 1912-1913, p. 139.
[43] Trustees Minutes, pp. 187-188, January 25, 1900. Although President Hall's request was deferred at the time, it was likely granted sometime thereafter.

In the early decades of the school's history, the Library also underwent some changes, mostly cosmetic. It has already been noted that the walls of the library were originally paneled, which at some point had been painted white above the chair rail (Fig. 3-19). In this image, one can just make out one of the early light fixtures with the round reflector in the room on the right. Although this image first appears in the 1902-1903 Annual Announcements, the light fixture design places it earlier, perhaps as early as 1897. A photograph in the 1900-1901 Annual Catalogue and Announcements shows the library with the upper paneling removed, replace by light-colored plaster; lighting is now provided by numerous suspended bare light bulbs (Fig. 3-20). This remodeling may correspond to the establishment during the 1900-1901 school year of "a handsomely furnished and well equipped reading room."[44]

On October 1, 1898, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees appropriated money to build a new water closet for the students. This may be the water closet wing shown on the 1899 and 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Figs. 3-21 through 3-23). These show a single-story, brick wing off the northeast corner of the Chapel wing of the Academic Building. This is labeled W.C. for water closet. It is unknown what the students and faculty might have used prior to the construction of this wing. The 1899 Sanborn map is the earliest site plan of the campus available and it shows a small single story frame building between the Shops Building (this is the 1892 Shops Building) and the Academic Building. Although it is quite small, it may have been an outhouse constructed at the same time the Academic Building and original Shops Building were built. In addition, both the original shops building and the 1892 building included a washroom, which may have included toilets for use by all. Regardless, the various site plans through the late 1920s show the building with this wing still in existence (Fig. 3-24, 3-25).[45] By 1931; it had been torn down; it does not appear on a campus site plan found in the 1931 issue of the Blue Print (Fig. 3-26).

The 1899 and 1911 Sanborn maps also shows a small, single-story frame addition tucked into the corner created by the Chapel wing and the east wing. The use of this wing and its construction date are unknown. These are the only two places the wing ever appears. Unfortunately, the Bradley Building, completed in 1951 or 1952, obliterates any evidence of this or the water closet wing.

Figures 3-27 through 3-32 provide additional glimpses of the Academic Building and its site through 1913.

After the 19-teens, tracking changes to the Academic Building is difficult. The earliest drawing on file at Georgia Tech's Office of Capital Planning and Space Management, a plan of the third floor, dates to 1948. Prior to that time, additional changes to the Academic Building, beyond those noted above, can be identified through images found in the Blue Print, Georgia Tech's student yearbook, first published in 1908. In 1918, the Class of 1922 placed the first "TECH" on the Academic Building tower.[46] At first it was a simple wooden sign, mounted on the south side of the tower and lit from below (Fig. 3-33). By 1932 it had been placed all sides (Fig. 3-34); and in 1951 a more substantial sign had been placed on the tower (Fig. 3-35)

The slate roof with its decorative pattern on the tower remained in place at least until 1952 (Fig. 3-36). By 1955 the slate had been replaced with black asphalt shingles (Fig. 3-37).

Cosmetic changes to the interior of the building are also recorded in the photographs in the Blue Print. By the early 1930s Tech had begun to paint the old oiled pine woodwork in many of the

[44] Annual Announcements, 1900-1901, p. 96.

[45] These include corrected copies of the 1925 Sanborn map (corrected through 1931) found at the Atlanta History Center and the 1925-1926 Student Handbook, found at the Georgia Tech Archives.

[46] Georgia Tech Alumni Association, "A Walk Through Tech's History." The TECH sign is just discernible in an image of the tower found in the 1918 Blue Print.

spaces; and by the late 1950s composition floor tiles had been laid over the wood floors on the first floor and maybe in other rooms as well (Fig. 3-38).

From the existing drawings, one can glean the following information:

- December 7, 1948, third floor plan. All rooms are classrooms; the original chemical lecture room is shown as two classrooms. A small faculty toilet room has been tucked into the small hall outside the original center chemical laboratory. This drawing may have been prepared to show existing conditions prior to the building's conversion to an administration building only. North and west fire escapes already in existence. (See Appendix A)
- January 3, 1952, fourth floor plan. Most of this floor remains unfinished. The center tower room is labeled Student Council. (See Appendix A)
- November 11, 1954, basement floor plan. The College Inn takes up most of the basement. There is also a small dining room and separate toilets for the students and faculty. The southwest corner is unexcavated. The Bradley Building is off the northeast corner of the building. (See Appendix A)
- November, 11 (?), 1954, second floor plan. This drawing appears to be part of the same set of drawings as the drawing above and shows some minor proposed changes to former classrooms on the east side of the building. The southwest corner classroom is shown already divided into two spaces. The former library space adjacent to this classroom includes notes that this space was either already a restroom or was to be converted to a restroom. (See Appendix A)
- January 25 (?), 1955, first floor plan. This drawing is showing proposed changes to be made to the first floor to accommodate the Registrar (in former chapel) and the cooperative department (in the former physics lecture room). Additional changes are being proposed to the southwest classroom.
- November 19, 1962, Renovation, College Inn Manager's Office, Basement. Southeast room; includes converting window to door.
- 1962, Proposed Renovation, Georgia Tech Administration Building, David Owen Savini & William R. Tapp, Jr., Associated Architects. Preliminary schematic floor plans showing proposed changes for basement through third floors, including removing the original stairs and inserting a stair in the original office and rooms above and below. The College Inn to remain in basement.
- June 5, 1963, Renovation of Administration Building, David O. Savini & William R. Tapp, Jr., Associated Architects. Working drawings showing proposed changes to the basement, first and second floors. This work included removing the original stair; providing an elevator; inserting an exit stair in the area occupied by the original office and the rooms above and below, including on the fourth floor in an area originally unfinished; removing the windows in the north octagonal bay of the chapel and infilling the openings with brick covered with stucco on the exterior; inserting restrooms in the two front southwest classrooms on the first floor; and providing additional partitions as required in the remaining spaces for the new uses. New finishes were specified throughout although the original wainscot was retained in the former chapel and the southeast office. In the basement, doors in former window openings in the north octagonal bay to the College Inn, at the southeast corner room, the northeast corner room and on the west side of the building are shown as already existing. See Figs. 3-39 through 3-45 taken just prior to and during the interior demolition, and 3-46 through 3-54 for the new construction. Work completed ca. 1965.

- January 21, 1966, Renovation of Third and Fourth Floors, Administration Building, Georgia Tech Physical Plant Department. Working drawings showing changes to the third and fourth floors. Structural modifications were made to the unfinished areas of the fourth floor in the area north of the existing space to provide additional space for the planning office. Work completed in 1969.
- September 14, 1966, Renovation to Central Accounting Office for Auxiliary Services, Physical Plant Department. This is in the southeast corner of the basement.
- June 1967, Space Plans. Each plan shows the revisions made to that floor and the dates of those revisions:
  - Ground floor – revised through 1982
  - First floor – revised through 1983
  - Second floor – revised through 1969
  - Third floor – revised through 1983
  - Fourth floor – revised through 1982
- July 12, 1974. Renovation of Old Faculty Lounge, Physical Plant Department. This is on the ground floor in the northeast corner space. Four offices were created.
- March 18, 1976, Renovations to 3rd Floor, Physical Plant Department. This included the office area to the west of the exit stair and elevator.
- June 18, 1980, Renovation to the Fourth Floor, John Phelps and Associates. Work covered by these drawings included structural modifications to the floor structure at the northeast corner of the building, new partitions as required to create five offices, a large file room and miscellaneous other spaces. A fire escape was installed on the north side of this area at the existing dormer, which required some structural modifications to the roof of the dormer.
- February, 1981, Fourth Floor Renovation, Philip L. Levine, Engineers. This work included modifications to the floor structure in the formerly unfinished half of the fourth floor, west side.
- March 27, 1981, Renovation of Attic for Architectural Group. This is the area in the southwest corner of the building.
- July 13, 1981, Renovation of the Second Floor. This is the area west of the exit stair and elevator.
- July, 28, 1982, Windows Replaced with Doors, Third Floor. The windows were removed to create the current exit door the covered porch at the west end of the floor. It may have been at this time that the west fire escape was installed.
- May, 6, 1982, Office Renovation, G.T.R.I., Third Floor. This is the northeast corner, in the space that was originally the Chemical Lecture Room.
- March 15, 1989, Administration Building, Window Replacement.
- May 5, 1989, Administration/Bradley Buildings, Entrance Door Replacement, Ground Floor. This included the two ground floor entrance doors on the east side of the Administration Building and the addition of a new entrance on the north side of the building—the current north entrance into the ground floor of the Administration Building.
- June 24, 1994, Second Floor Dean's Office. This is the area west of the exit stair and elevator. This is generally what exists today.

- October 4, 1995, College of Engineering Renovation, Third Floor. This is what exists today.

Non-Academic Functions

Although constructed as an academic classroom facility, throughout its history the Academic Building has housed a number of other functions not directly related to academic pursuits. When the school first opened, the 1916 Blue Print remarked that not all of the rooms in the Academic Building were needed. As a result, Alpha Tau Omega, the first Greek fraternity organized at Georgia Tech[47] met in one of the vacant rooms.

The Tech chapter of the Young Man's Christian Association (YMCA) was organized during the 1889-1890 academic year. At first it met in the chapel, moving to the basement by 1911. It continued to meet in the Academic Building until the new YMCA was constructed on North Avenue in 1912.

In January 1898, the Trustees authorized the furnishing of a basement room for a debating hall.[48] What this might have entailed is unknown.

The Technique, Georgia Tech's student newspaper, began publication November 17, 1911.[49] Its offices were located on the second floor of the Academic Building. By 1926, they had moved to the YMCA building on North Avenue.

The Marionettes, a school drama club, was established in about 1925. For several years, they met in the Chapel in the Academic Building.

The longest non-academic tenant was *The College Inn*, known by several names throughout its history, where Tech students could buy food, school supplies and text books and other sundries. When the school first opened the Annual Catalogue and Announcements advised students that books and stationary could be purchased in Atlanta. This changed in 1898 or 1899 when a Quartermaster was established on the first floor of the Administration Building. Students could now purchase books and other supplies on campus. This shop eventually became known as *Quartermasters*, with advertisements appearing in The Student Handbook—"Patronize the Quartermasters, Tech Jewelry, Class Watches, Fobs, and Fountain Pens",[50] and The Technique—"The Quartermasters, Phillips, Vaughn and Thomas. We sell textbooks-school supplies, fountain pens, drawing inks, T-squares, triangles, scales, theme tablets, notebooks, Stevens Tech stationary."[51]

By the 1922-1923 academic year *Quartermasters* had changed its name to the *Georgia Tech Student Supply*. Run by Tech students for Tech students, the *Georgia Tech Student Supply* continued to operate out of the first floor of the Academic Building providing all text books, laboratory materials, artist's supplies, drawing instruments and pencils, fountain pens, slide rules, Handbooks and notebooks.[52] Just before the start of the 1925-1926 academic year it moved to the basement of the Academic Building.

By September, 1925, the *Georgia Tech Soda Fountain and Cafeteria* had joined the *Georgia Tech Student Supply* in the basement of the Academic Building. Advertisements in The Technique

[47] The Georgia Tech, Commencement Issue, June 1899, p. 16. The Georgia Tech appears to have been the precursor to The Blue Print. It notes that the Beta Iota chapter was organized on September 18, 1888 by Mr. F. G. Corker of the Emory Chapter, assisted by Georgia Tech President Hopkins.

[48] Trustees' Minutes, p. 160, January 13, 1898.

[49] The Blue Print, 1912, p. 100.

[50] The Student's Handbook, 1911-1912, p. 87

[51] Technique, October 2, 1917, p. 5.

[52] The Student's Handbook, 1922-1923, p 41.

throughout the 1920s announced "Good Eats" and "Special Lunch – 35-cents." And like the *Student Supply*, the *Soda Fountain and Cafeteria* employed Tech students.

In 1934, another name change occurred. The *Georgia Tech Student Supply* and Soda Fountain and Cafeteria became the *Georgia Tech College Inn* (Fig. 3-55). Ads in both The Technique and the Blue Print announce that the *College* Inn is "where the fellows get together on the campus."[53] An ad in the 1935 Blue Print lists the services and items available: cafeteria, fountain service, toilet articles, fountain pens, Balfour Jewelry, books and supplies, pennants and Tech stationary.

In about 1934, the high cost of being a student, having to constantly buy books and supplies, leaving one always broke, prompted the students to nickname the *College Inn*, *The Robbery*. The term was used into the 1950s. An ad for the College Inn in the 1934 Blue Print explains the origins of the name (Fig. 3-56). Even before *The Robbery*, a tongue-in-cheek map of the campus in 1927 showed the Academic Building as the home of the "Student Supply and Pirates Den" (Fig. 3-57)[54]

Transition from Academic to Administrative

The Academic Building's transition from an academic-centered building to an administrative building was gradual. Several factors influenced this transition: the expansion of the curriculum to include a greater diversity of engineering disciplines; the growth in the number of students desiring to come to Tech to take advantage of its educational opportunities; the expansion of the physical plant of the school made necessary by the expansion of the curriculum and the growth in the student body; and the increasing complexity of the administrative staff required to run the school.

In the beginning, Mechanical Engineering was the only degree offered. The academic departments were broken down into Mathematics, English, Drawing, Physics, Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering and Mineralogy and Geology. Courses in math included algebra, plain and analytical geometry, trigonometry, surveying and calculus. Besides the usual grammar, rhetoric and English literature, classes in the English Department included history, principals of civil government, and political economy. In 1889 modern languages were added to the curriculum. With the introduction of a degree program in Electrical Engineering in 1897 and in Textile Engineering in 1899, the number of students attending Georgia Tech increased significantly, placing tremendous pressure on the Academic Building. A newspaper article, probably from an Atlanta paper, succinctly describes the conditions found at the school. (Someone has hand-written Oct. 30 or 31 at the top of the article, but no year is noted. It appears to have been written in 1899 or 1900.) The article notes:

> All available space in basement and in attic has been pressed into service for class rooms and laboratories, and some professors have to hear classes in any class rooms which happen to be vacant.[55]

The French Textile Building, completed in 1899, did little to alleviate any pressures on the Academic Building. If anything, it worsened them because now, with a wider academic offering, the academic programs could attract and accommodate more students. The completion of the Electrical Building in 1901, however, eased the situation somewhat as classes in electricity and freehand and mechanical drawing moved out of the Academic Building; the third floor of the Electric Building included a large drawing room. In the summer of 1906 the Lyman Hall Laboratory of Chemistry was completed allowing the third floor chemistry labs and lecture room in the Academic Building to be vacated. A year later, in 1907, the completion of the Carnegie Library resulted in the moving of the library.

[53] The Blue Print, 1939, "Advertisements", p. 12.
[54] The Blue Print, 1927 (no page number).
[55] "Aaron French Talks of Tech," Early Presidents' Collection, Series 1 (UA 4), Box 1, Folder 9, Georgia Tech Archives.

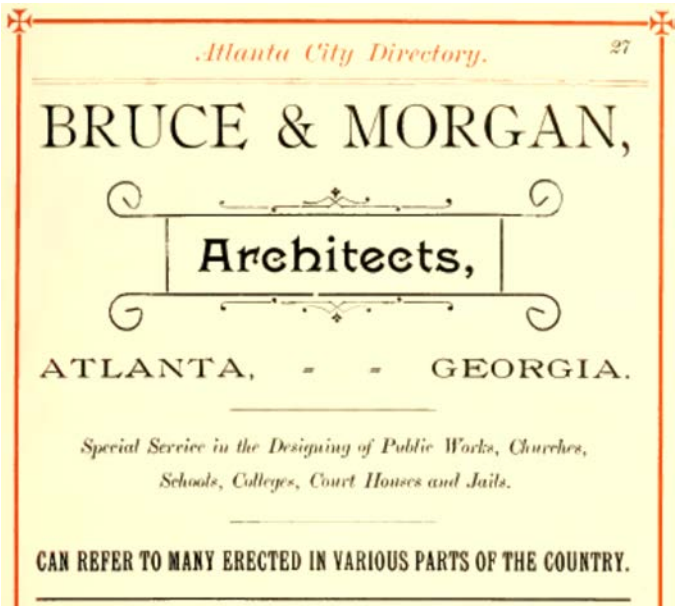
Similarly, new classroom space in the Coon Mechanical Engineering Building, which was completed in 1912, and the Physics Building, which was completed in 1923 allowed classrooms in the Academic Building to be vacated by those and other programs. But even as departments moved out of the Academic Building and into new facilities, the remaining classes simply grew as required to fill the available space.

As the school's curriculum expanded and became more complex, so too did the administration of the school. This can be traced through the Annual Catalogues and issues of the Blue Print. Although through the early 1940s it appears that many of the positions listed under "Administration" were also held by teaching-faculty, some positions quickly became full-time, with no teaching requirements attached. In 1903 President Lyman Hall relinquished his teaching responsibilities becoming President full time. That same year, two non-academic Assistants to the President were named. In 1917, the position of Registrar was made a non-academic position, no longer co-held by a professor. But even as administrative positions were being converted to non-academic positions, other administrative functions were also being performed by faculty members. By 1909, the Board of Trustees seems to have relinquished some of its responsibility as members of the faculty were now also serving as Secretary and Treasurer for the school. In 1910, the Office of the Dean was established, although until about 1945, the person in this position was also a professor (how much teaching this individual was able to do is unknown). By 1928, the position, Dean of Men had been created, along with the Dean of the Summer School and the Director of the Evening School of Commerce and the Evening School of Applied Science.

Beginning in 1945 significant changes in the administrative structure of the school began to be made that had an impact on the transition from Academic Building to Administration Building. In that year, graduate studies were added to the curriculum under the Division of Graduate Studies. On July 1, 1948, Georgia School of Technology became Georgia Institute of Technology and with it a number of executive offices were created including the Vice-President, Executive Dean, General Studies (separate from Graduate Studies), Comptroller, Engineer, Registrar, Dean of Faculty, Dean of Students and Alumni. The administration of the school was now so complex that it was a full-time job. This was reflected as well in the name given to the Academic Building. By the mid-1930s it was, more often than not, referred to as the Administration Building. By 1949 it appears that the only academic classes held there were English classes. Blue Prints from the 1940s and a 1949 map of campus indicate that by this time nearly all the classes that had once been held in the Academic Building were now being held elsewhere. Mathematics, Public Health, and Biology classes were being held in the old Shops Building. Modern Languages classes were being held in World War II temporary wood building that had been given to Georgia Tech by the Federal government after the war. Several old houses that had been on property acquired by Georgia Tech in the previous decade were also being pressed into service as classrooms.

With the completion of the new library in 1953, the Carnegie Library was renovated to house administrative functions. In 1955, it became the home of the Executive Offices including the President, Dean of Students and Public Relations, allowing the Registrar and other administrative functions to fully occupy the Administration Building.

Architects


Atlanta City Directory. 27

BRUCE & MORGAN,

Architects,

ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.

Special Service in the Designing of Public Works, Churches, Schools, Colleges, Court Houses and Jails.

CAN REFER TO MANY ERECTED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

From: Atlanta City Directory, 1891.

Despite the changes that have occurred to the building and to the Georgia Tech campus, the architects for the Academic Building, Alexander Campbell Bruce (1835-1927) and Thomas Henry Morgan (1857-1940), would still be able to recognize their grand creation. Bruce and Morgan were in practice together as *Bruce & Morgan, Architects* from January 1, 1882 until January 1, 1903. Their offices were located in Atlanta. On January 1, 1903 John Robert Dillon, who had apprenticed with *Bruce & Morgan*, was named a principal and the firm became known as *Bruce, Morgan & Dillon*.[56] Bruce retired on January 1, 1904, at which time, Morgan and Dillon continued to practice as *Morgan & Dillon, Architects*. In February, 1919, when Edward S. Lewis joined the firm, the firm name changed to *Morgan, Dillon & Lewis, Architects*. Thomas Morgan retired in 1930. The successor firm to *Morgan, Dillon & Lewis* became *Dillon & Lewis*.

Alexander Campbell Bruce

Alexander Campbell Bruce was born March 16, 1835 in Fredericksburg, Virginia. In 1847, when Bruce was twelve years old, the family moved to Nashville, Tennessee. At some point in his youth, Bruce became interested in the study of architecture. The following is from an article Bruce wrote for the October 1919 issue of the Journal of the American Institute of Architects. In it, Bruce describes his early architectural education.

> "It was in the early fifties I began to be interested in the state [Tennessee] capitol. I knew Mr. Sam Morgan well: he was chairman of the commission and was deeply interested in every feature of the work.
>
> "After I had been at work for several years with my father, who was a builder, I became interested in the study of architecture. There were no schools in that day like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, so I had to look for the old publications on the orders—all that was available. Then Messrs. Warren and Moore, with whom I worked, secured the services of a distinguished English architect, Mr. H. M. Akeroid. Many buildings in Nashville now stand as his masterpieces in architecture. I would see him in his office after work hours and help him in his specification and detail work. After that time, Mr. Strickland, with his great plan on the state capitol, frequently mentioned in the papers, reported progress on the building. When quite a young man I made Mr. Strickland's acquaintance. He was very nice, and began to be interested in me, as I told him I was expecting to be an architect

[56] Thomas H. Morgan, "The Georgia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects," The Atlanta Historical Bulletin (September 1943), p. 161.

> some day, and he told me to come and see him often in his office. I looked over the plans and general details of the work [the Tennessee State Capitol] as he would show them to me."[57] [58]

The entry in The National Cyclopaedia of American Bibliography (1893) for Bruce notes that his early architectural instruction was "directed to the study of public buildings of the day,"[59] a practice he continued when he moved to Knoxville, Tennessee in 1869 and opened his own office. While in Knoxville, Bruce designed the first of many courthouses in the southeast with which he would become associated including:

- Loudon County Courthouse, Loudon, Tennessee, 1871
- Hamblen County Courthouse, Morristown, Tennessee, 1874
- McMinn County Courthouse, Athens, Tennessee, 1874-1875
- Smith County Courthouse, Carthage, Tennessee, 1877-1879
- Hamilton County Courthouse, Chattanooga, Tennessee, ca. 1877-1879

The Loudon, Hamilton and McMinn County courthouses are especially important as they were similar or identical to courthouses Bruce would later design in Georgia. (See Appendix A for a partial listing of the buildings designed by Alexander C. Bruce.)

The year 1879 found Bruce moving to Atlanta, where he joined in partnership with William H. Parkins as *Parkins & Bruce, Architects*. Parkins is thought to have been the first architect to open an office in Atlanta shortly after the Civil War;[60] and when *Parkins & Bruce* was established it was one of only three architectural firms in the city.[61] An ad in the 1879 Atlanta City Directory notes that *Parkins & Bruce* specialized in court houses, colleges, churches and southern villas.[62] With Atlanta growing by leaps and bounds, the opportunities for architectural commissions were tremendous, and *Parkins & Bruce* designed many of its notable structures; unfortunately, few of their buildings remain. (See Appendix A for a partial listing of the buildings designed by *Parkins & Bruce*, Architects.) William H. Parkins retired January 1, 1882.

Even after his retirement from *Bruce, Morgan & Dillon* in 1904 Bruce remained active. He was elected to the Atlanta City Council in 1905, and also served for a time as a building inspector for the City of Atlanta.

Bruce did not retire for long however. Old Atlanta City Directories note that Bruce reestablished an architectural office in 1905 as a sole practitioner, and practicing briefly with Alexander F. N. Everett and Charles A. Hayes as *Bruce, Everett & Hayes* in 1907, and with Alexander F. N. Everett only as *Bruce & Everett* in 1908 and 1909. It appears that Bruce retired for good sometime in 1909.

Bruce died December 9, 1927 at the age of 93.

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[57] Bruce, A. C., "News Notes – Some Recollections of the Building of the Tennessee Capitol," Journal of the American Institute of Architects, Vol. V11 (January, 1919-December, 1919): 459 (October, 1919). On-line at http://www.google.com/books?id=9SUgAQAAMAAJ .

[58] Warren & Moore was a Nashville millwork machine shop, founded in 1853. By 1857 its nearly fifty employees, using steam power and that era's most modern equipment, were producing large quantities of balusters, newels, sash, doors, blinds, moldings and dressed lumber of all kinds (http://warrenbros.com/docs/profile.asp).

[59] The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Vol. 3, 1893, "Bruce, Alexander Campbell," p. 361. http://www.google.com/books?id=2qsYAAAAIAAJ. (Hereafter cited as National Cyclopaedia.)

[60] Thomas H. Morgan, "The Georgia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects," The Atlanta Historical Bulletin, (September, 1943): 140.

[61] Ibid.

[62] "Norton's Atlanta Commercial Directory" within the Atlanta City Directory, 1879, p. 401.

Thomas Henry Morgan

Thomas Henry Morgan was born December 11, 1857 in Onondaga County, New York, near Syracuse. Shortly after the Civil War, Morgan moved to Knoxville, Tennessee with his father (Morgan's mother died in 1865 while the family still lived in New York). Morgan studied briefly at the University of Tennessee, then called East Tennessee University, before apprenticing himself to architects, first with Alexander Campbell Bruce from 1876-1877, and then for a year with an architectural firm in St. Louis. Morgan traveled briefly before joining Bruce in Atlanta at *Parkins & Bruce* in the spring of 1879. At that time, Morgan was their only assistant and the only architectural draftsman in the city of Atlanta. The Atlanta City Directories for 1881 and 1882 list Morgan as a draftsman at *Parkins & Bruce*. In later years, Morgan described his early architectural education in an article for the Atlanta Historical Bulletin (Bruce would have experience the same thing studying under Akeroid in Nashville).

> I feel the urge to digress and describe briefly the office methods prevailing in the 1870's and early 1880's.
>
> The personnel of the architect's office did not consist exactly of the principals and draftsmen but almost always included a little group of architectural students—young architects in the making. The office, of course, was a workshop; the practical business of the day was always uppermost, but never-the-less in a way it took on the character of a studio.
>
> There were no fixed hours for beginning and quitting work. Each one arrived at the office in the morning at early as possible. All went home to a mid-day dinner and after dinner worked until dark. In the busy season, owing to the distance from more populous centers which made it difficult to secure assistants promptly, all would return to the office after supper and with kerosene oil lamps placed around the drawing boards, work until a late hour.[63]

Thomas Morgan's interest in the architectural profession went beyond his architectural practice. From 1889 to 1910, Morgan took over the leadership of the Southern Architect and Building News. The publication began in 1882 but it was Morgan who gave the publication stability and established a wider readership. Morgan was also the author of the law that created the Georgia State Board of Architects for the examination and registration of architects. He served as the board's first president in 1919, holding the position until 1924.

Morgan died December 22, 1940. He was 83.

Bruce & Morgan, Architects

By the time *Bruce & Morgan* was established in 1882, Alexander Campbell Bruce had established himself as one of Atlanta's premier architects. Thomas Henry Morgan would soon carve out a niche for himself as well. Reilly and Thomas, in their ca. 1883 Atlanta—Past, Present and Future, wrote of *Bruce & Morgan, Architects*, "[T]hey may well be considered most important members of the community, not only as skillful scientific artists, but as citizens having the respect, esteem and confidence of all classes."[64] For the next twenty-two years *Bruce & Morgan* would be one of the leading architectural firms in the Southeast. The company's promotional brochure from about 1883 (see Appendix C) noted that "we make a specialty of planning Court-Houses, Colleges, Churches,

[63] Thomas H. Morgan, "Reminiscences of the Architecture and Architects of Atlanta," The Atlanta Historical Bulletin, (June 1937): 8.

[64] Reilly & Thomas, "Bruce & Morgan, Architects," Atlanta—Past, Present and Future, [Atlanta, Ga.?] Reilly & Thomas [188-?], p. 161.

Opera Houses, Libraries, and all public buildings."[65] This brochure was geared towards courthouse commissioners and building committees; however, *Bruce & Morgan* designed all manner of buildings throughout its history. The ca. 1883 brochure included a long list of buildings that had been "designed and erected" under their supervision. Already the list was long for a firm that was only one or two years old but the list includes a number of buildings designed by William Parkins and/or *Parkins & Bruce,* the construction of which were apparently supervised by *Bruce & Morgan*. By 1893, the firm had designed courthouses in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida and North Carolina—13 of which were in Georgia alone—and city halls, "360 residences, stores and blocks, ten hotels, fifteen banks, five jails, thirty colleges and schools, forty-five churches, four libraries and depots, and other structures and monuments."[66]

In the early years of their practice, the buildings designed by *Bruce & Morgan* were highly picturesque, combining elements of several different architectural styles including Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Second Empire, Italianate and Eastlake. Their many county courthouses and college buildings exemplify this skillful handling of architectural styles, with the Academic Building at Georgia Tech being an excellent example of this. It is likely that Bruce was the principal designer for many these early buildings, for at least three of his courthouses, designed while he still lived and practiced in Knoxville, Tennessee, served as inspiration for later courthouses designed by *Parkins & Bruce* and *Bruce & Morgan*. These included:

- McMinn County, Athens, Tennessee (1875) and Smith County, Carthage, Tennessee (1877-1879), served as inspiration for:
  1882-1883, Hancock County, Sparta, Georgia
  1883, Hall County, Gainesville, Georgia
  1883-1884, Walton County, Monroe, Georgia
- 1877-1879, Hamilton County, Chattanooga, Tennessee served as inspiration for:
  1882-1883, Fulton County, Atlanta, Georgia
  1884, Newton County, Covington, Georgia
  1895, Cherokee County, Murphy, North Carolina (possibly 1891-1892 courthouse too)
- 1871, Loudon County, Loudon, Tennessee served as inspiration for:
  1888, Pickens County, Jasper, Georgia
  1890, Mitchell County, Camilla, Georgia

While there is nothing in the literature studied to date that indicates who the actual designer was for *Bruce & Morgan's* educational-related buildings, Bruce's hand in their design is unmistakable. In his excellent history of Clemson University, Jerome Reel notes a "striking relationship" between the Academic Building at Georgia Tech and Tillman Hall at Clemson University[67]. Truth be told, there are striking relationships between nearly all of the educational buildings designed by Alexander Bruce and *Bruce & Morgan* (Figs. 3-58 through 3-75).

[65] Bruce & Morgan, Architects, "Bruce & Morgan, Architects and Superintendents," ca. 1883-1884. A photocopy of this brochure can be found in the files of the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division.

[66] National Cyclopaedia, p. 361.

[67] Jerome V. Reel, The High Seminary: A History of the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina, Volume I, 1889-1964 (Clemson University: Digital Press, 2011), p. 80.

By 1891, Morgan was in charge of the design department.[68] Morgan's influence on the buildings designed by the firm is particularly evident in their commercial structures beginning with the Austell Building[69], completed in 1891. Morgan notes in his 1943 reminiscences for the Atlanta Historical Society that the Austell Building was the second fire-proof building in Atlanta. It was also the firm's first "tall" office building, eight stories, with stone (first and second floors) and brick exterior walls, and interior steel columns and beams and masonry walls (Fig. 3-76). It was located on Forsyth Street at the viaduct over the railroad tracks. Stylistically, it was designed in the Renaissance Revival style, quite unlike *Bruce & Morgan's* earlier buildings (including Georgia Tech's Academic Building), but very much like their later commercial structures including the Prudential/Grant Building (1898), the Empire/C&S Building (1901) (Fig. 3-77), the Century/Atlanta National Bank Building (1901-1902) (Fig. 3-78), and the Fourth National Bank Building (1904). These five buildings were clearly inspired by the "Chicago School," a style of commercial architecture made popular by such notable Chicago architects as Daniel Burnham and John Wellborn Root (Burnham & Root), Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan (Adler & Sullivan), and William Holabird and Martin Roche (Holabird & Roche) among others. These buildings were also "tall" (by late-nineteenth, early-twentieth century standards), steel-frame, fireproof buildings. The work of the Chicago School was widely published, and their work could be found in other large cities in the United States. Morgan would have been exposed to the Chicago School via the numerous architectural publications of the time, through his association with the Western Association of Architects, and through the architects and buildings themselves. Burnham & Root had designed Atlanta's (first) Equitable Building in 1891, and prior to designing the Prudential Building, Morgan made a trip to Chicago with the son of the builder, J. W. Grant, to study the modern office buildings being built there. To Thomas Morgan is given the credit for inspiring the designs of the skyscrapers that would be built in Atlanta after 1900.

Besides heading a prolific architectural practice, both Alexander Bruce and Thomas Morgan were active in the American Institute of Architects (AIA). When Bruce came to Atlanta in 1879 he was the only architect who was a member of the AIA, having been elected to the AIA in 1873. Both Bruce and Morgan became members of the Western Association of Architects in 1885, one year after its founding in 1884. And when the AIA and the Western Association of Architects merged in 1889, both gentlemen were made Fellows of the AIA. As early as 1898, Thomas Morgan tried to establish an Atlanta chapter of the AIA. Initially, however, there were not enough AIA members to establish a local chapter. Morgan was eventually successful as the Atlanta Chapter of the AIA was organized in March, 1906 and granted a charter in May, 1906. Morgan was elected the chapter's first president, a position he held again in 1907, 1908 and 1916.

Architectural Description

The Academic Building is an imposing structure, designed in a mix of architectural styles. (See Figures 3-79 through 3-165 for photographs of building today.) Elements of both the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne styles, two of the many architectural styles popular during the mid- to late-Victorian era, can be found. Elements of the Academic Building that are typical of the Romanesque Revival style (popular in the mid-nineteenth century) include:

[68] Elizabeth Anne Mack Lyons, "Business Buildings in Atlanta: A Study of Urban Growth and Form" (Ph. D. dissertation, Emory University, 1971), p. 149. Lyon includes a copy of an article from the December 20, 1891 issue of The Atlanta Constitution that notes Morgan is in charge of the design department.

[69] The Austell Building later became known as the Ten Forsyth Building after it was bought by the Atlanta Journal (its location at 10 Forsyth Street gave it this name) and then even later, known simply as the Atlanta Journal Building. It has since been demolished.

- asymmetrical massing of the building elevations
- dominant tower with pyramidal roof
- round tower-like elements at the wall dormers of the tower and projecting front window bay
- the curved corners of the projecting front window bay and the bay windows at the fifth floor level of the tower
- round arched window and door openings

Elements of the Academic Building that are typical of the Queen Anne style (a late-nineteenth century, high Victorian style) include:

- asymmetrical massing of the building elevations
- multiple wall planes of the facades
- variety of wall surfaces/textures including stone, brick and terra cotta
- steeply pitched, intersecting hip and gabled roofs
- the bay windows to the left of the main entrance
- mix of window shapes—round arched and flat arched

The building's foundation and the exposed basement walls of the rear (north) elevation are constructed from granite rubble. The exposed basement walls have been repointed with red mortar. At this time, it is not known if the walls were originally pointed with red mortar. The exposed basement walls of the east, front (south) and west elevations are constructed of quarry-faced, coursed, ashlar blocks with narrow mortar joints. A wide, stone water table caps the basement walls. Handsome cast-iron grills remain at the foundation vents of the crawl space at southwest corner of the building.

The walls of the first through fourth floors and the tower are red brick, pointed with red mortar to give the walls a monolithic appearance. A decorative brick string course tops the walls on all elevations. At the rear chapel wing this simply consists of four courses of corbeled brick. At the rest of the building, a soldier course, with the brick set at a 45-degree angle, is included. The spandrel panels below many of the windows and at all of the gable ends have decorative terra cotta blocks with deeply incised round ornaments. Further embellishment is provided by stone stringcourses at the first, second and third floor window sill levels and at the tower, by the stone trimmings at the main entrance portico, which themselves are incised with decorative carvings, and by the stone window lintels and keystones.

Originally, the building had a slate roof. Different colored slates laid in a decorative pattern distinguished the pyramidal roof of the tower. There was probably a flat-seam metal roof at the nearly flat portion of the roof over the chapel. The ridge of the main roof, behind the tower, had decorative caps at the points where the hip rafters met the ridge rafter. Today, the building has a composition shingle roof, with copper shingles at the tower. The original sheet metal cornice at the eaves of all the roofs and at the fourth floor window sill level in several locations remains in place.

The original windows were one-over-one double-hung wood sash, painted a dark color. Stained glass panes were in the upper sashes of the Chapel windows. The windows have been replaced with white aluminum sash.

The doors at the main and west entries were originally paneled wood, double doors with fanlights above. In old photographs one can see that the doors were also a medium to dark color, possibly

stained the same dark color as the interior woodwork, or painted, perhaps the same color as the windows. As with the windows, all of the original exterior doors have been replaced with aluminum units.

Today, the building's interiors exhibit a variety of modern materials. Only the wainscot in the Registrar's office on the first floor, and two massive doors into the Registrar's Office remain from the original construction.

Figures

Fig. 3-1: The Shops (left), the Academic Building (right), ca. 1889; *Georgia Tech Archives, GT ID number GTVA-OVZ-700-A, also VAC 405-1a.*

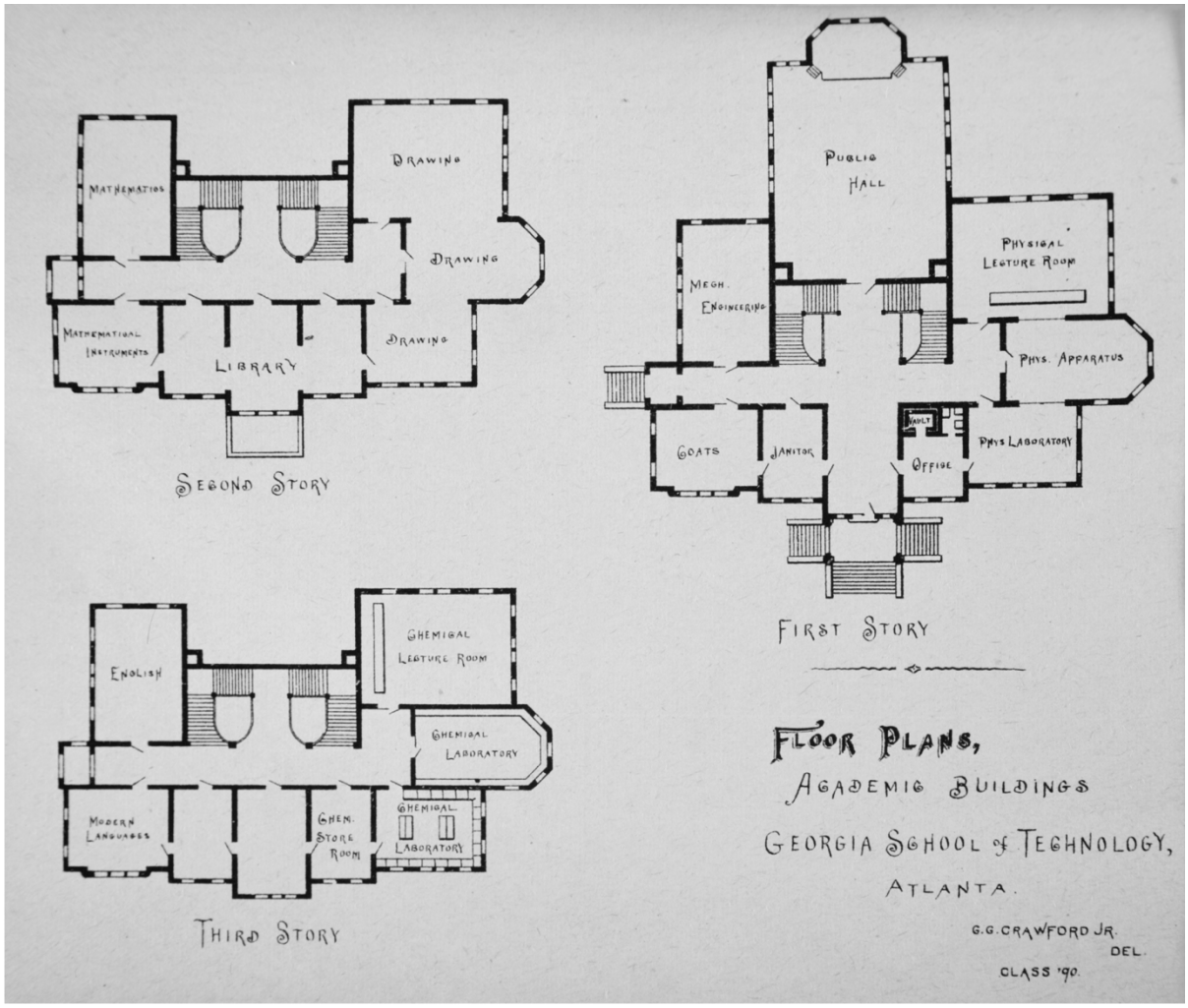


Fig. 3-2: Floor Plan, Academic Building, G. G. Crawford, Jr. delineator; from the Annual Catalogue of the Georgia School of Technology, Announcements for 1888-1889. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

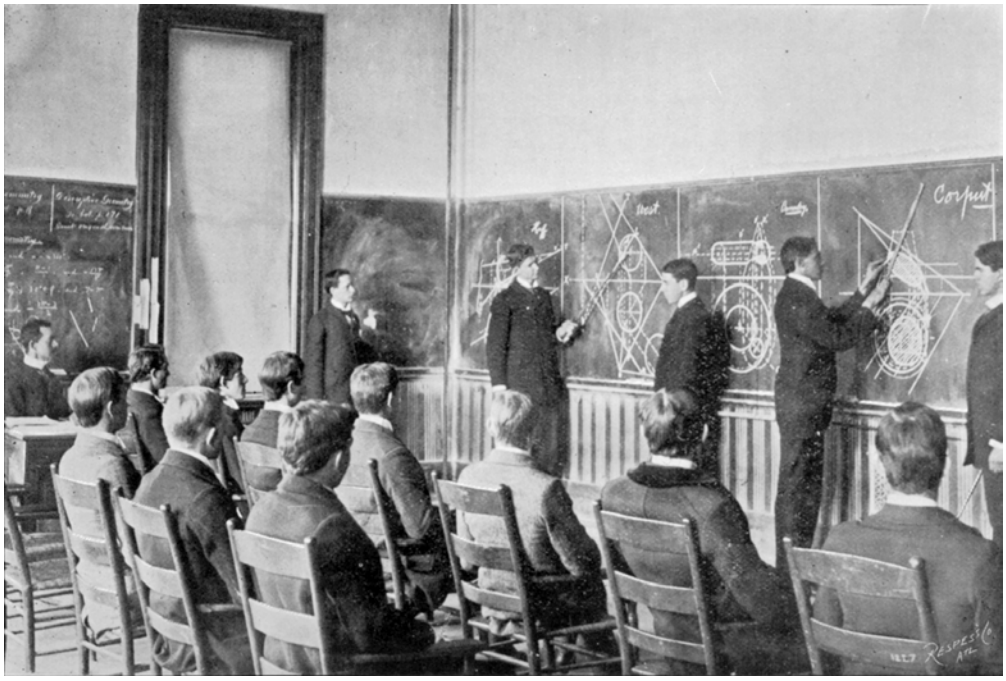


Fig. 3-3: "A Section in Mathematics," Annual Catalogue of the Georgia School of Technology, Announcements for 1895-1896. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

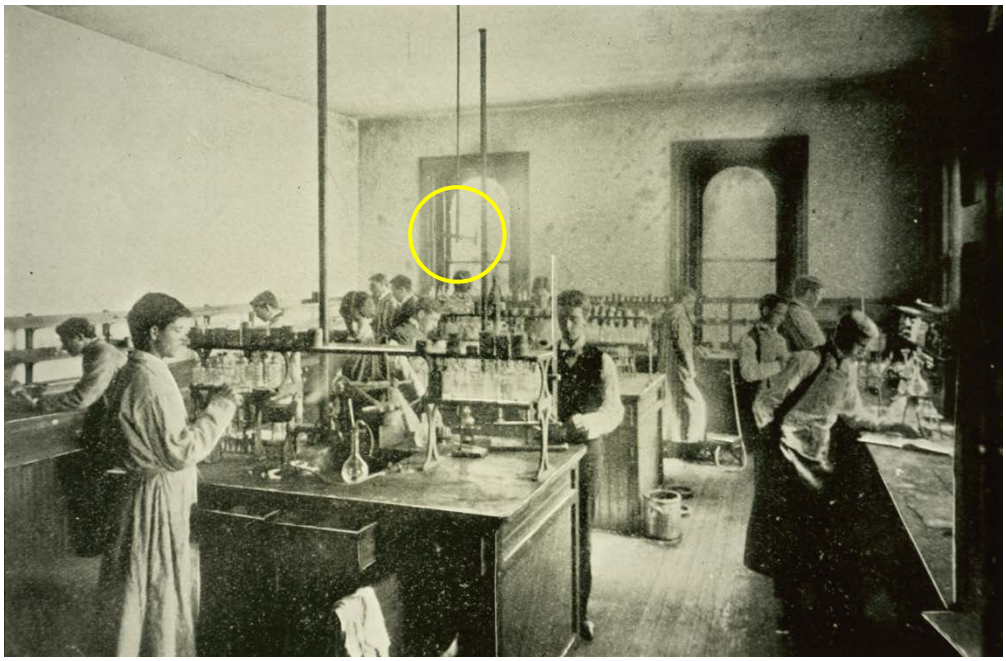


Fig. 3-4: "In the Chemical Laboratory," Annual Catalogue of the Georgia School of Technology, Announcements for 1895-1896. *Georgia Tech Archives, GT ID number gtanno 189596-9.*

Note: Near the middle of the photograph, hanging from the ceiling, is what appears to be a gas light fixture (yellow circle), the only light, other than the natural light provided by the windows, in the room. The round-arched windows indicate that this was on the third floor, specifically, the southeast classroom.

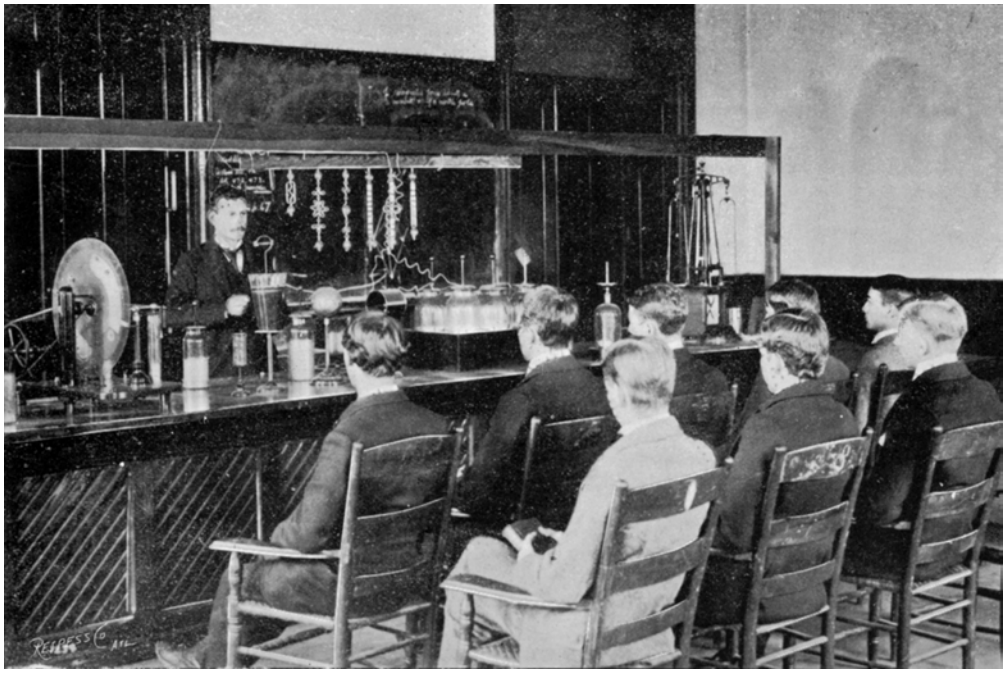


Fig. 3.5: "In the Physical Lecture Room," Annual Catalogue of the Georgia School of Technology, Announcements for 1895-1896.

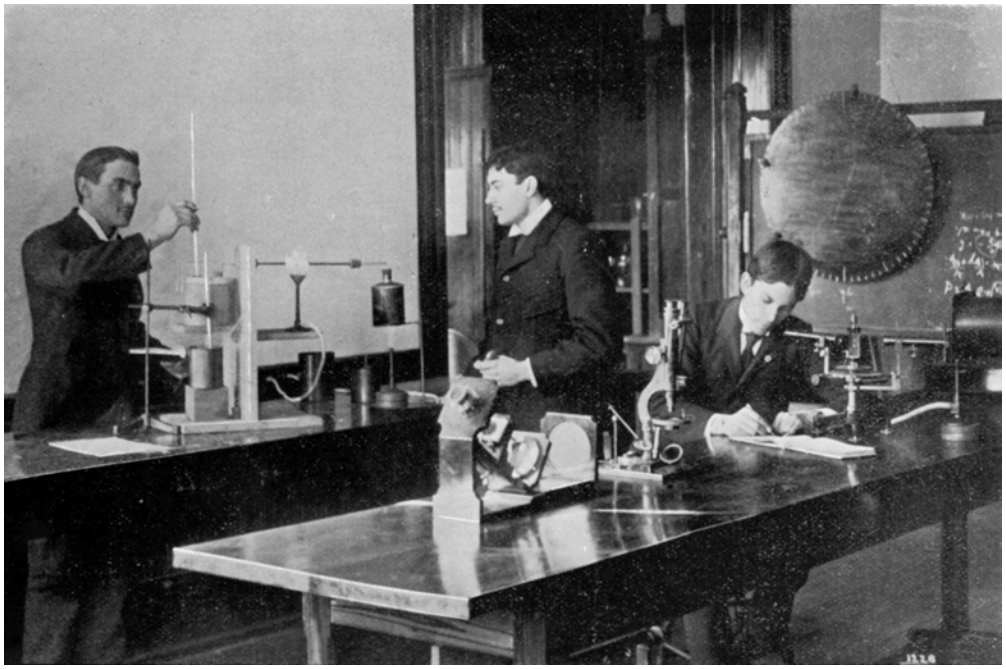


Fig. 3-6: "In the Physical Laboratory," Annual Catalogue of the Georgia School of Technology, Announcements for 1895-1896.

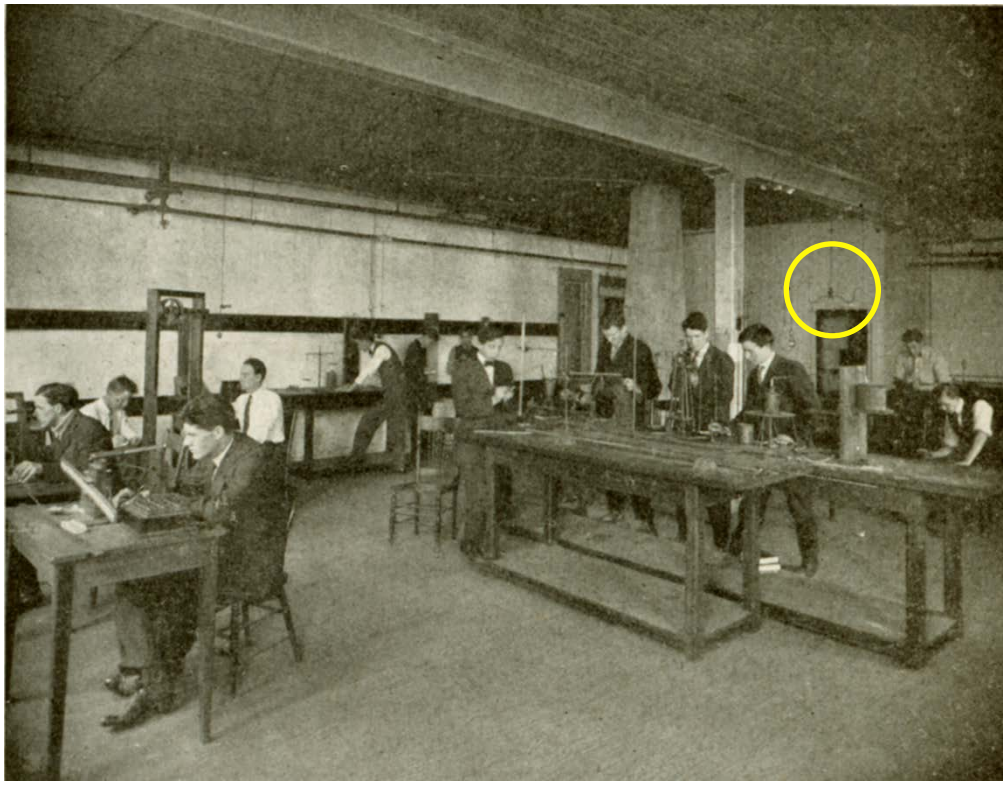


Fig. 3-7: "One of the Physical Laboratories." Annual Announcements for 1895-1896. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

Note: At the rear of the room, towards the right side of the photograph, is what appears to be an old gas light fixture (yellow circle). There are also a number of bare light bulbs hanging from the ceiling, which would have been some of the first installed in the building.

Fig. 3-7a: Gas light fixture from Fellows, Hoffman & Company catalogue, 1857-1859; from Myers, Gaslighting in America, p. 86.

Fig. 3-7b: Gas light fixture from Sears, Roebuck & Company catalogue, 1908; from Myers, Gaslighting in America, p. 220.

Fig. 3-8: "Office of the Professor in Charge," Annual Catalogue of the Georgia School of Technology, Announcements for 1898-1899. *Georgia Tech Archives, GT ID number gtanno189899-121a.*

Note: The addition of an electric light hanging from the ceiling in the middle of the room.

Fig. 3-9: "In the Quantitative Laboratory," 1902-1903 Annual Announcements. *Georgia Tech Archives*.

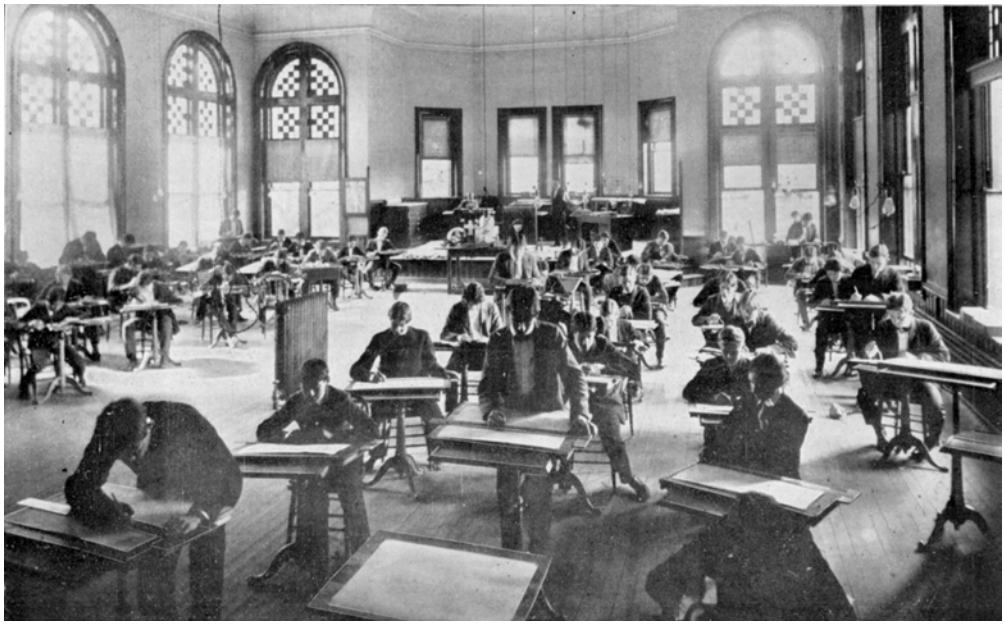


Fig. 3-10: "The Chapel, Used as a Drawing Room," Annual Announcements of Georgia School of Technology, 1900-1901.

Note: A note on the image in the Annual Announcements notes that a "[N]ew and specially designed drawing room will be ready next session." The "new" space would have been in the new Electrical Building, completed in 1901. Again, note the numerous bare light bulbs suspended from the ceiling throughout the space.

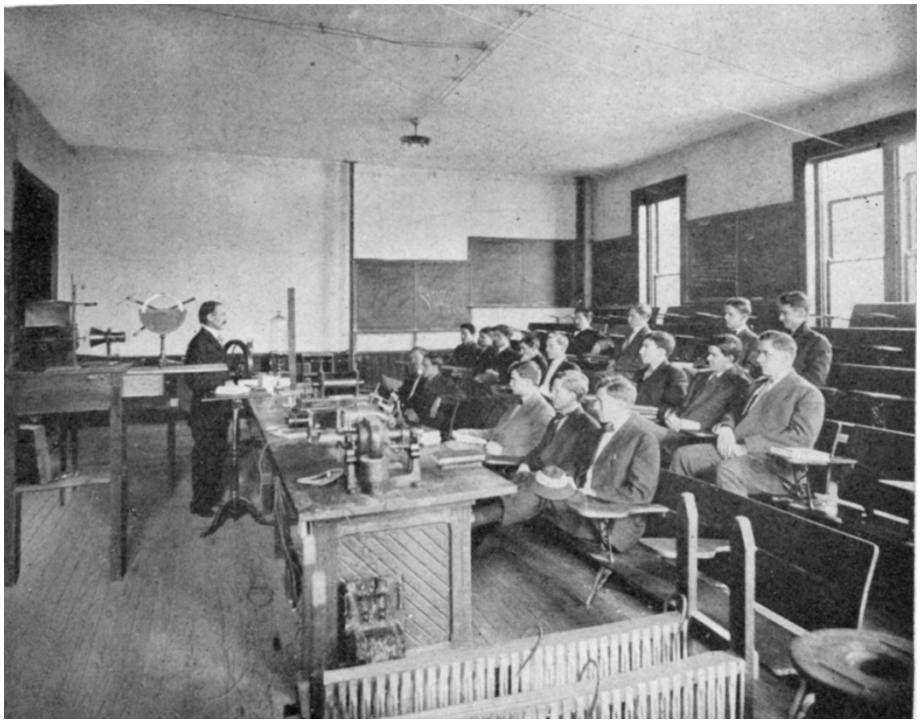


Fig. 3-11: "Physical Lecture Room," 1908-1909 Annual Announcements. *Georgia Tech Archives, VAC1-71.*

Note: Although this image appears in the 1908-1909 Annual Announcements, it appears to be earlier than the photo below and was probably taken shortly after the building was electrified. Note the simple light fixtures, similar to those in Figures 3-8 and 3-9

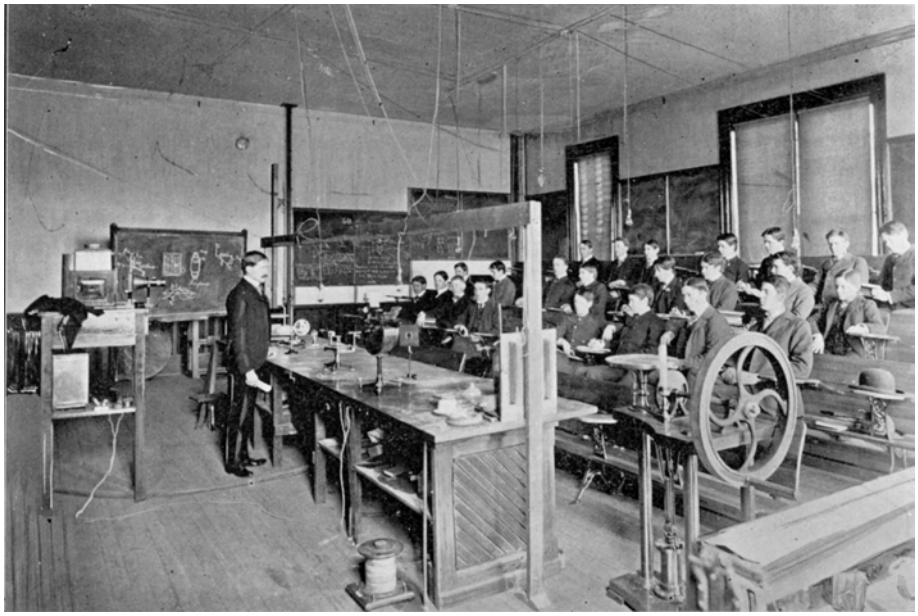
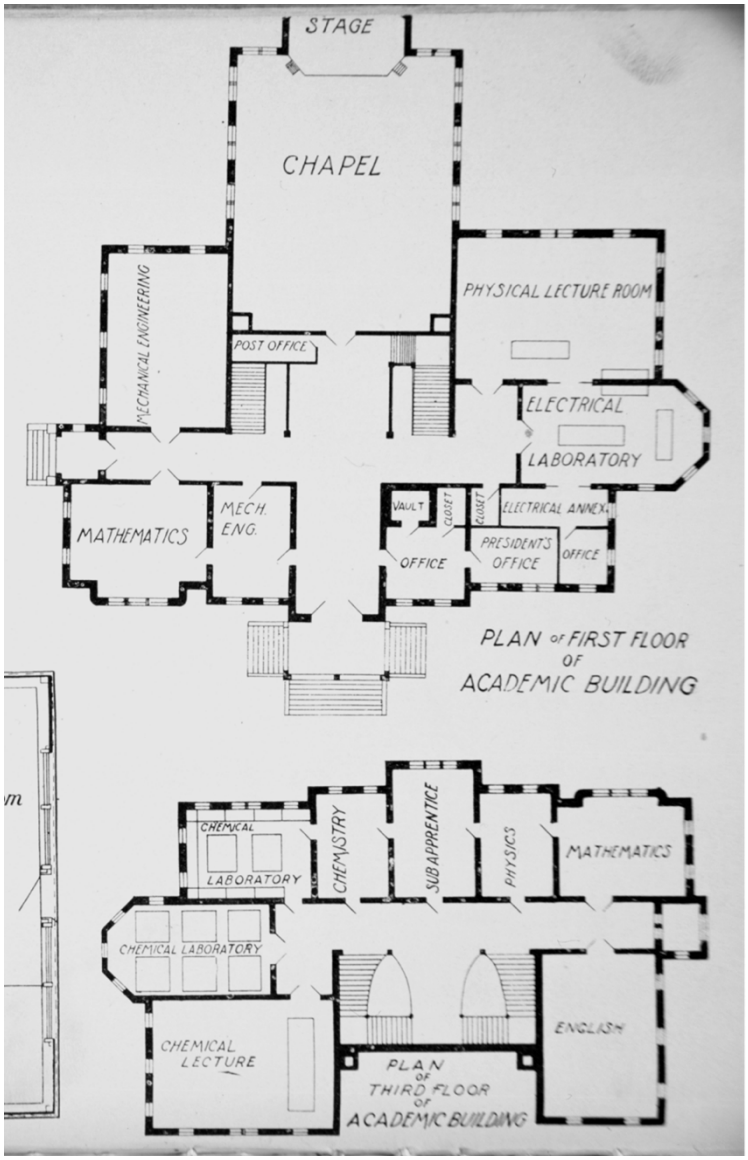


Fig. 3-12: "In the Physical Lecture Room," Annual Catalogue of the Georgia School of Technology, Announcements for 1899-1900.

Fig. 3-13: "Electrical Measurements—Physics," Annual Catalogue of the Georgia School of Technology, Announcements for 1898-1899. *Georgia Tech Archives.*



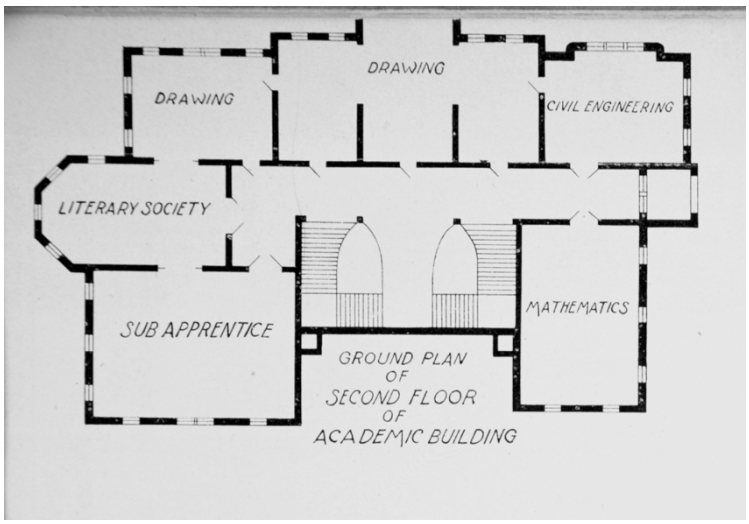


Fig. 3-14: Floor Plan, Academic Building, from the Annual Catalogue of the Georgia School of Technology, Announcements for 1898-1899. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

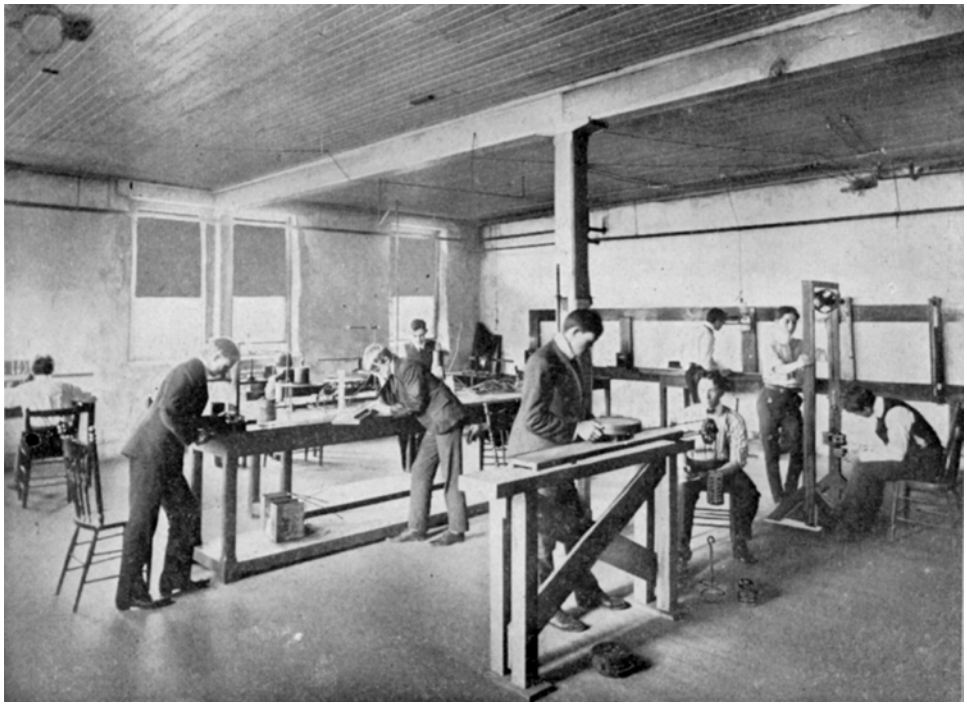


Fig. 3-15: "The Physics Laboratory," located in the basement (see also Fig. 3-7). Annual Announcements of Georgia School of Technology, 1905-1906. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

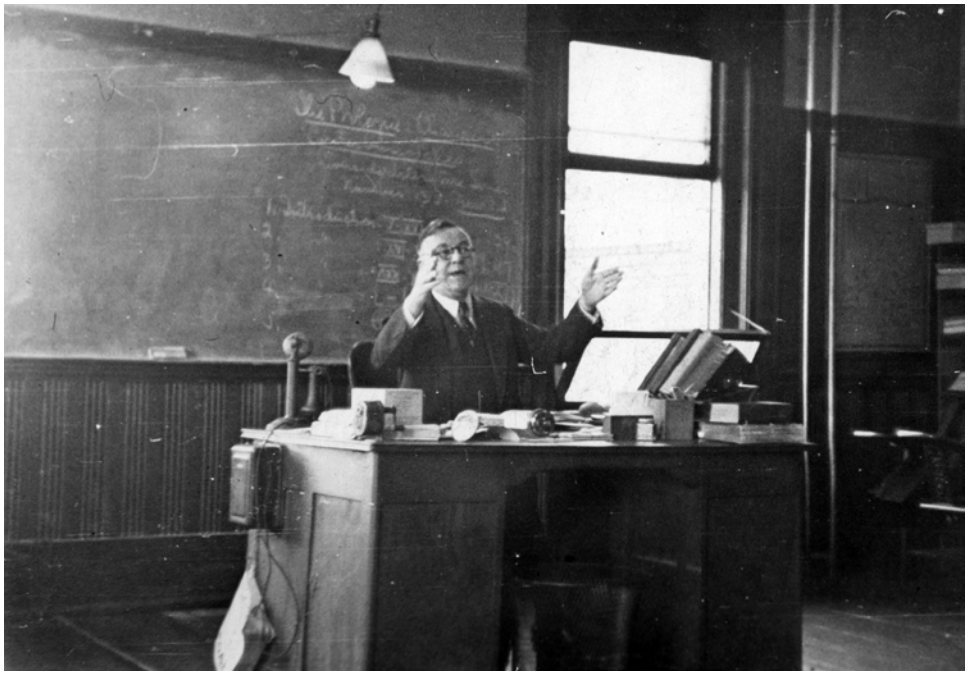


Fig. 3-16: Classroom of William Gilmer Perry, Professor of English; from about 1901 to 1948. This photograph dates from the early twentieth century—note the telephone, which is an early model from the turn of the nineteenth-twentieth centuries. *Georgia Tech Archives, VAC1-184.*

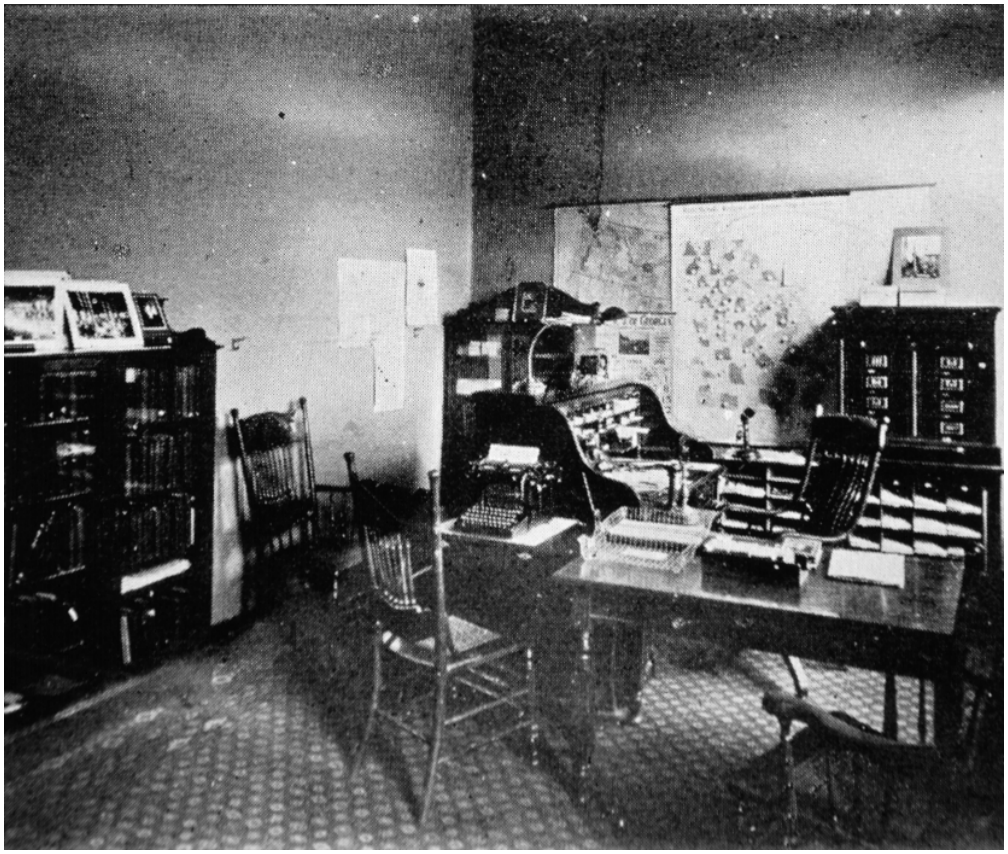


Fig. 3-17: "The President's Office," Annual Catalogue of the Georgia School of Technology, Announcements for 1898-1899. *Georgia Tech Archives, GT ID number gtanno 189899-121b.*

Note: There is a telephone and a flexible gooseneck lamp on the desk. This would have been an extremely early example of this sort of light fixture, having been first manufactured in the late 1800s.

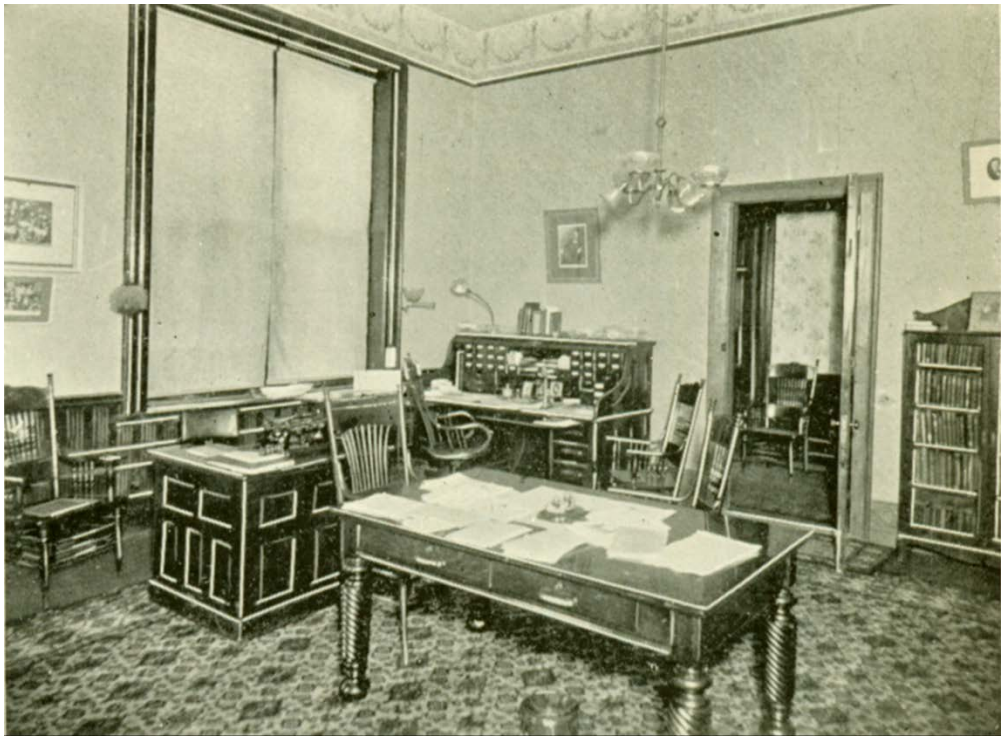


Fig. 3-18: "President's Office and Assembly Roof for the Trustees and Faculty," 1901-1902 Annual Announcements. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

Note: The rug with a geometric patterned field and contrasting decorative border, the wall paper frieze, the painted woodwork on the new wall, the combination gas/electric ceiling fixture, and at least one wall-mounted gas light fixture on the right side of the window trim. The flexible gooseneck lamp again sits on the desk against the wall as well.

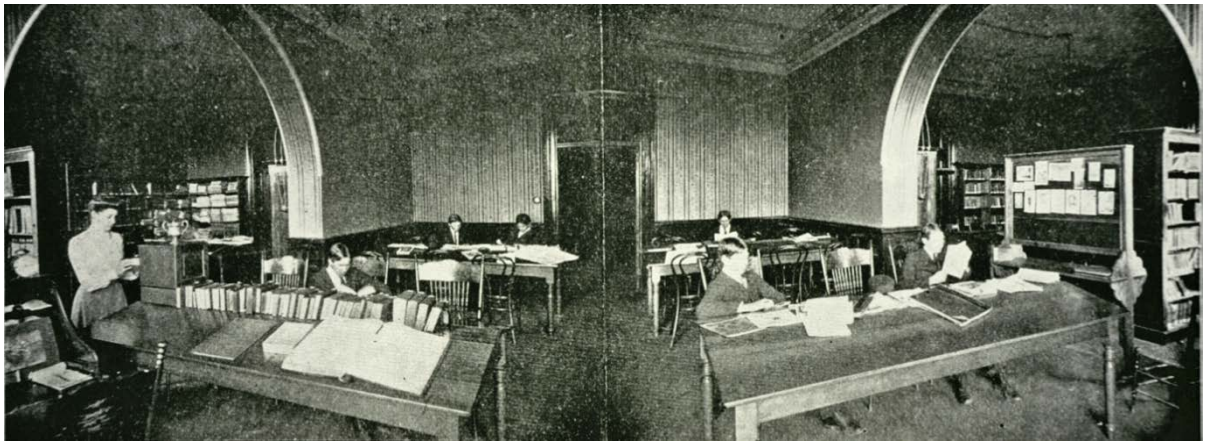
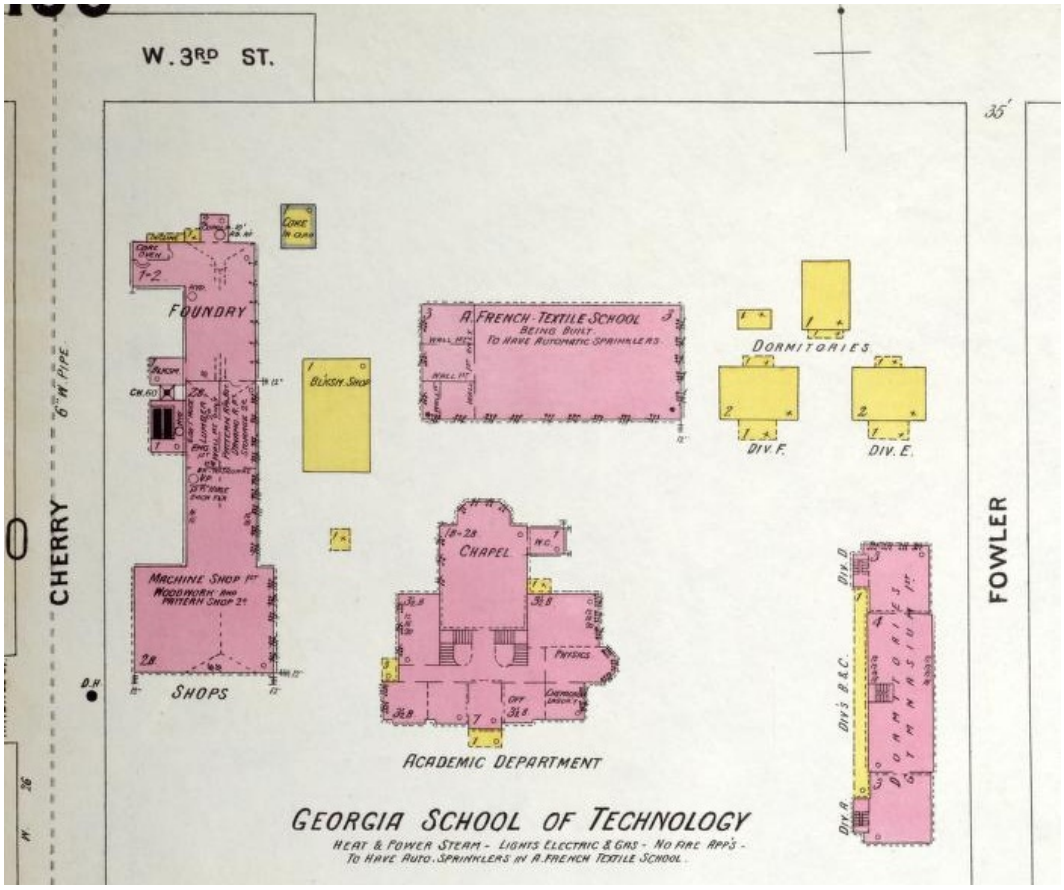


Fig. 3-19: "The Library", Annual Announcements of Georgia School of Technology, 1902-1903. *Georgia Tech Archives, GT ID number gtanno 190203-100a.*

Note: Although this picture first appears in the Annual Announcements for 1902-1903 it appears to be much earlier, earlier even than the photograph below. Note the lack of light fixtures. The only electric light is just visible in the reading room to the right. It is a ceiling fixture like the one in the Office of the Professor in Charge (and there appears to be a corresponding fixture in the room to the left; a similar light was probably in the center room as well). Also note that the back wall of the center room appears to be lined with wood paneling, floor to ceiling, painted white.

Fig. 3-20: "In the Library," Annual Announcements of Georgia School of Technology, 1900-1901. *Georgia Tech Archives, GT ID number gtanno190001-26a.*



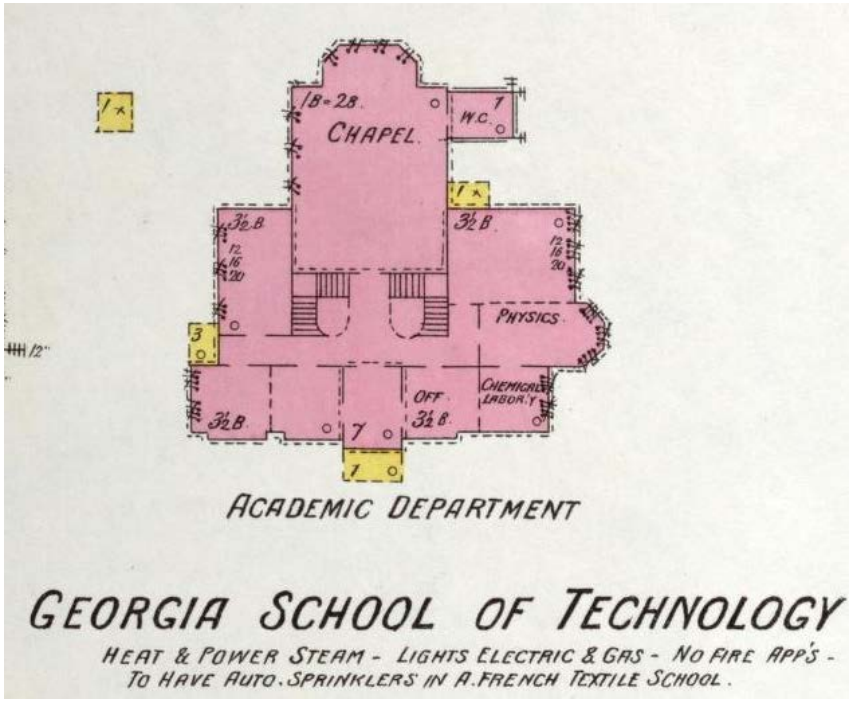
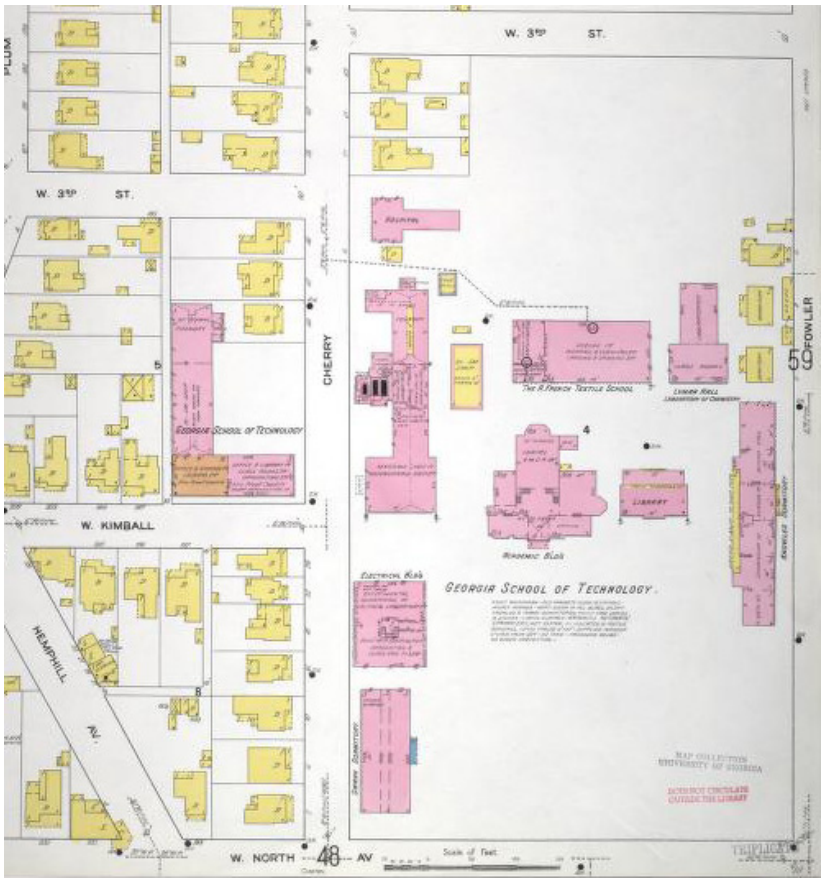


Fig. 3-21: 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sheet 109. Top – full Georgia Tech campus; bottom, detail of Academic Building. Water closet indicated by W.C. at northeast corner of chapel. Pink indicates brick; yellow, frame, although the yellow at the south and west porches is incorrect. http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Atlanta1899/Sheet109.html.



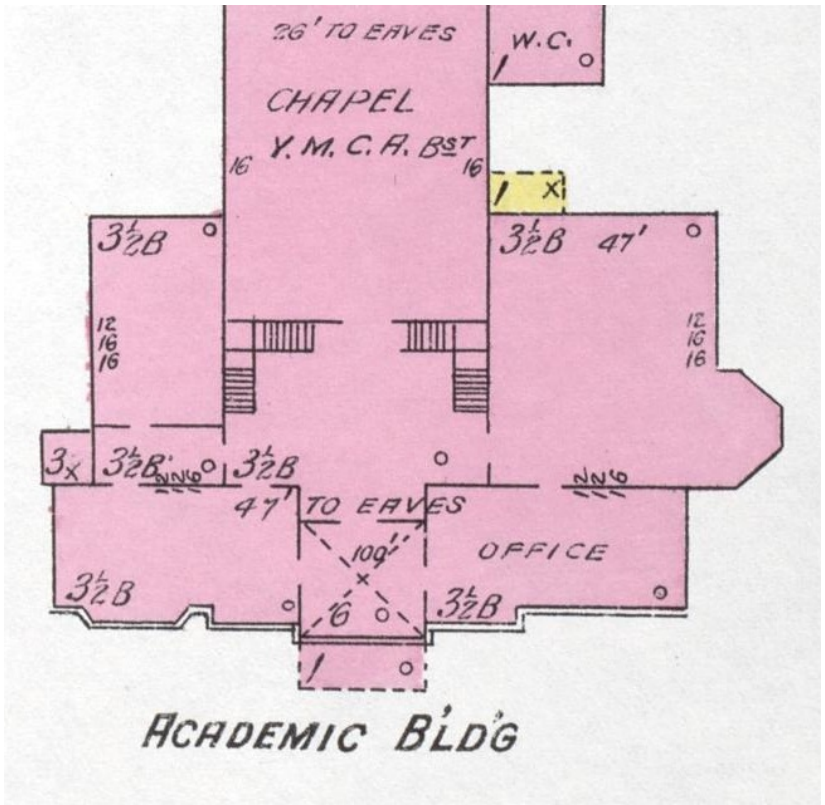


Fig. 3-22: 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Volume 1, Sheet 58. Top – a portion of campus (see also Sheet 59); bottom – detail of Academic Building. *http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Atlanta1911-V1/Sheet58.html*

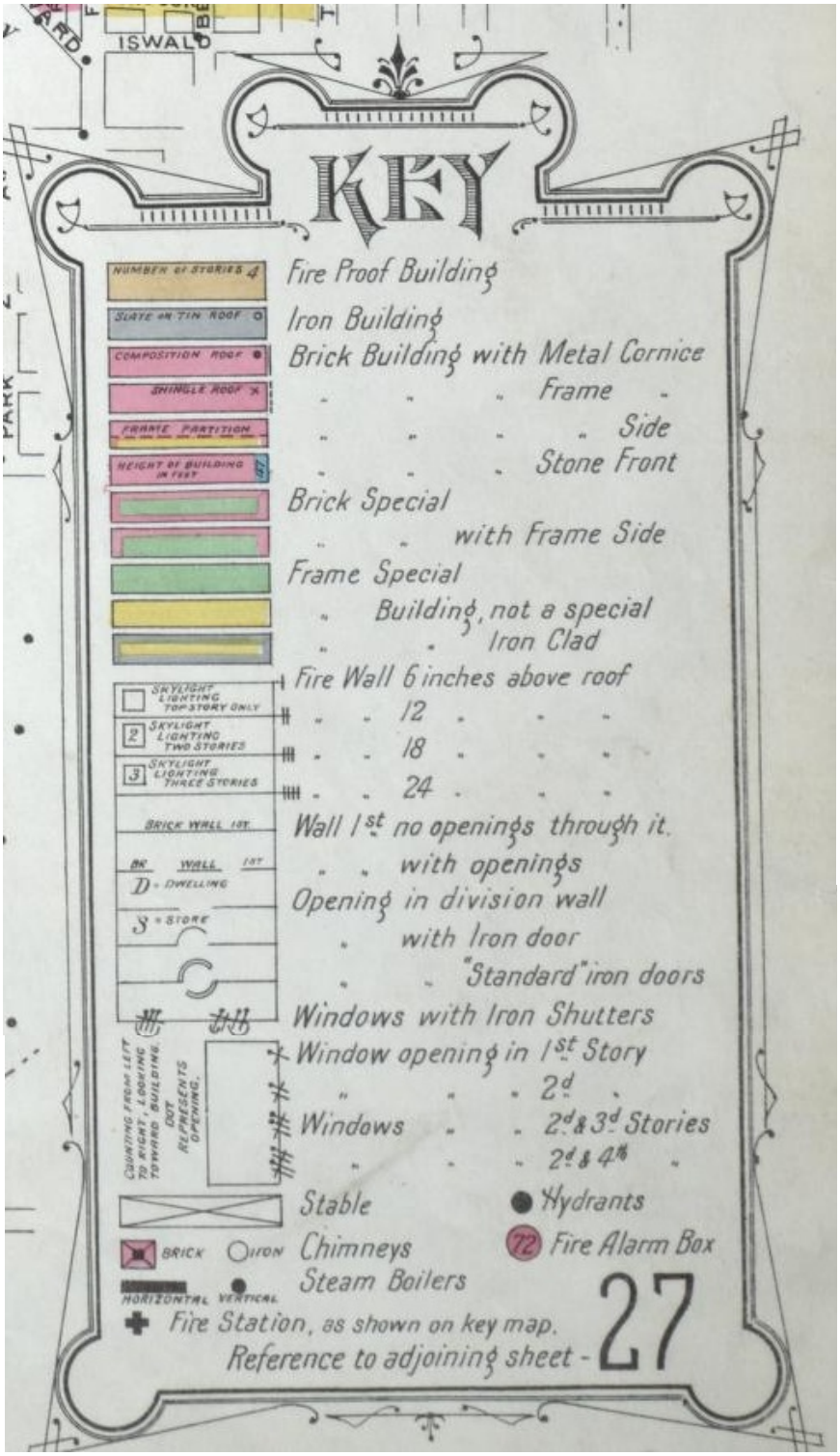


Fig. 3-23: Key to 1899 Sanborn Map (1911 key similar).

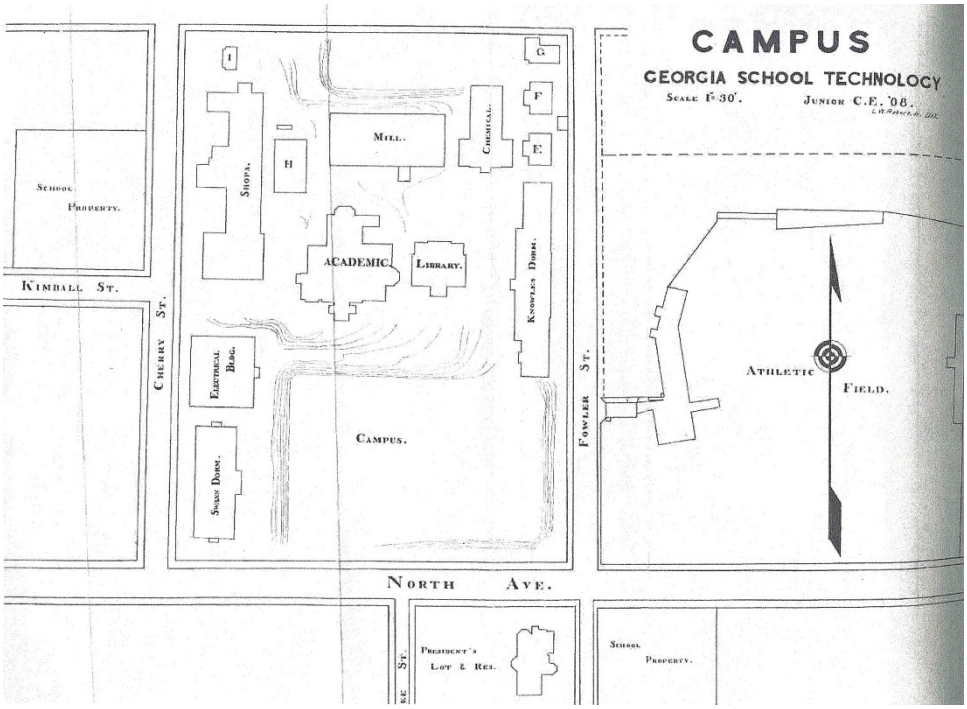


Fig. 3-24: 1907 Site plan, C. F. Jones, Delineator, Class of 1908, water closet wing still in existence; 1906-1907 Annual Announcements. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

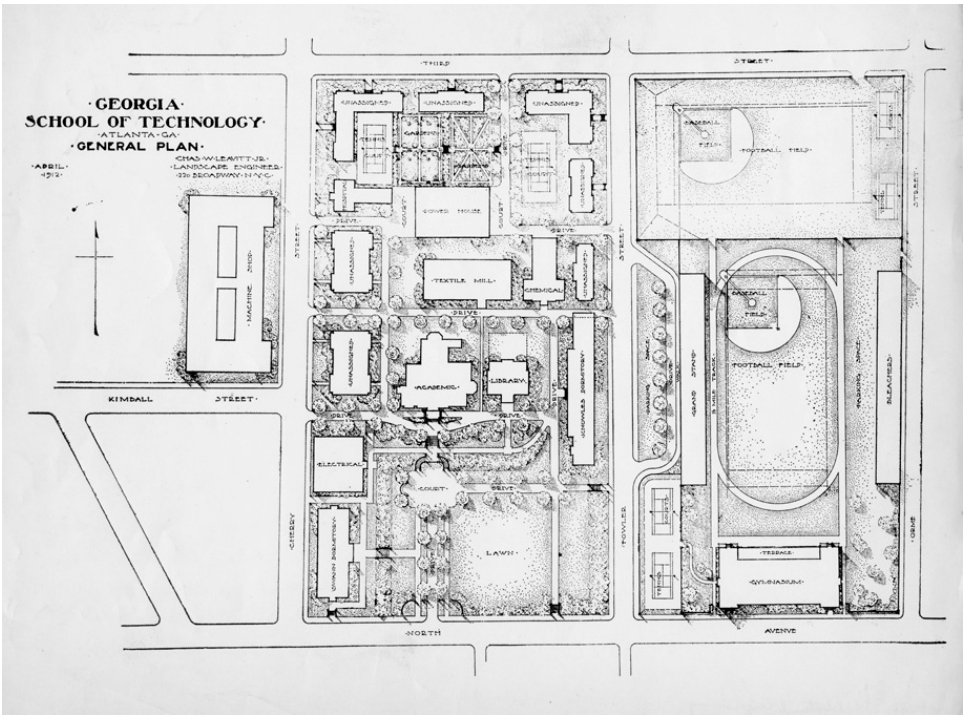


Fig. 3-25: Master Plan, 1912; water closet wing still in existence. *Georgia Tech Archives, VA-01-87b.*

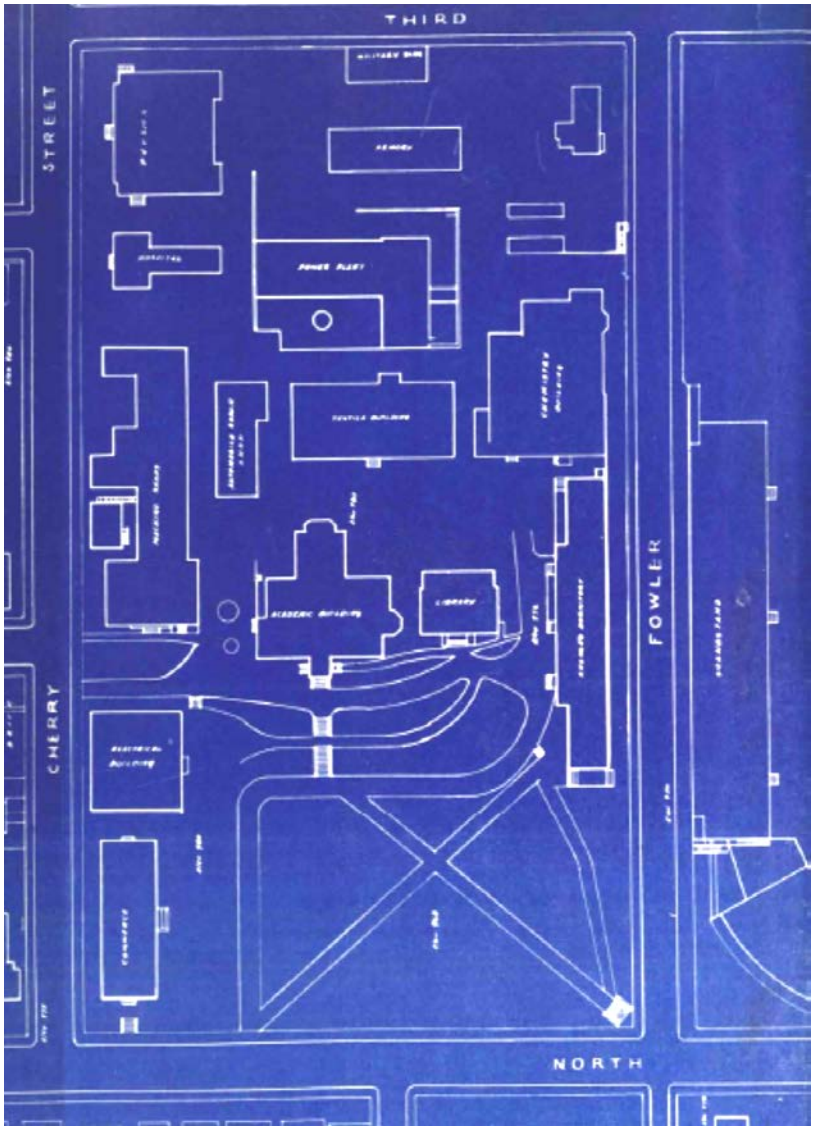


Fig. 3-26: Site Plan, 1931 Blue Print (inside cover). *Georgia Tech Archives.*

Fig. 3-27: Front porch of Academic Building with Shops Building in background, ca. 1907; note lack of railings at steps; from 1906-1907 Annual Announcements, opposite p. 98. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

Fig. 3-28: West and south elevations, Academic Building, ca. 1913; *Georgia Tech Archives, GT ID number VAC 405-11d.*

Fig. 3-29: East elevation, Academic Building (with the Carnegie Library in the foreground), ca. 1913; *Georgia Tech Archives, GT ID number GTVA-214.*

Fig. 3-30: Campus, ca. 1904; from 1907-1908 Annual Announcements; also appears in 1903-1904 Annual Announcements. *Georgia Tech Archives, VAC001-037.*

Fig. 3-31: Campus, ca. 1909; from 1908-1909 Annual Announcements. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

Fig. 3-32: Campus, ca. 1913. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

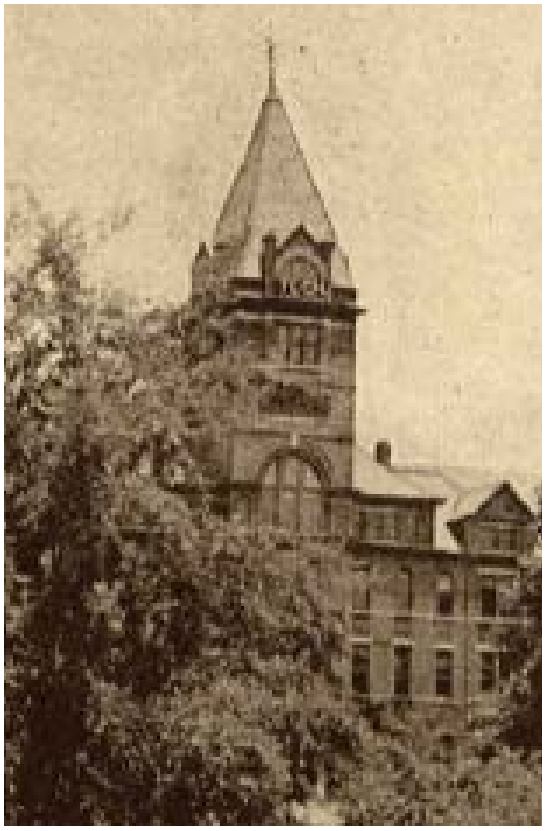


Fig. 3-33: The first appearance of "Tech" on the tower of the Academic Building, south side only; 1918 Blue Print. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

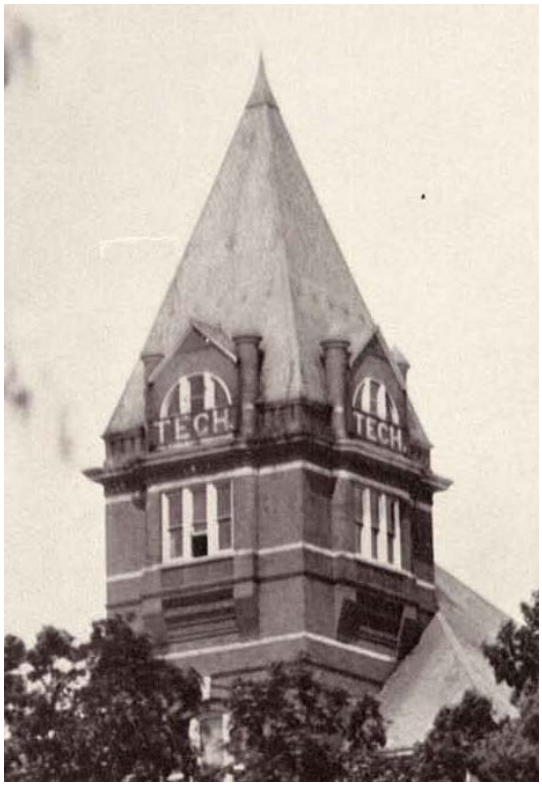


Fig. 3-34: "Tech" on all four sides of the tower; 1934 Blue Print. *Georgia Tech Archives*

Fig. 3-35: 1951 Blue Print. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

Fig. 3-36: Decorative slate roof at tower; 1950 Blue Print. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

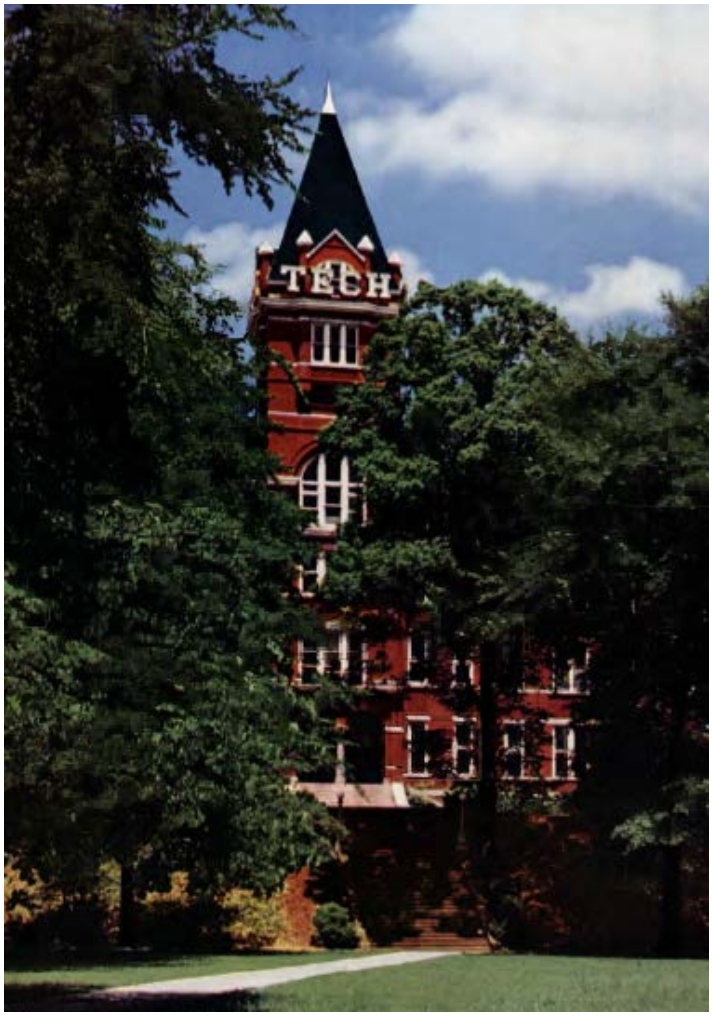


Fig. 3-37: Tech tower with newly shingled roof; from 1955 Blue Print. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

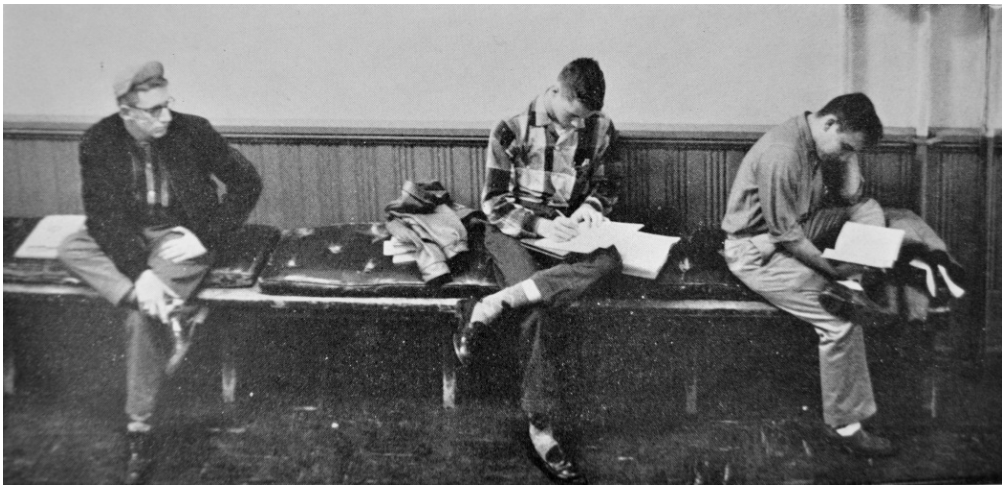


Fig. 3-38: Corridor in the Academic Building with painted woodwork and asphalt tile floor; from the 1958 Blue Print, p. 25. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

Fig. 3-39: Former Chapel area, prior to 1964 demolition. *Georgia Tech Capital Planning and Space Management.*

Fig. 3-40: Demolition of main stair, at first floor, 1964. *Georgia Tech Capital Planning and Space Management.*

Fig. 3-41: Demolition of main stair, at third floor, 1964. *Georgia Tech Capital Planning and Space Management*.

Fig. 3-42: Demolition of main stair, at fourth floor, 1964. *Georgia Tech Capital Planning and Space Management*.

Fig. 3-43: Demolition for new stair, 1964. *Georgia Tech Capital Planning and Space Management*.

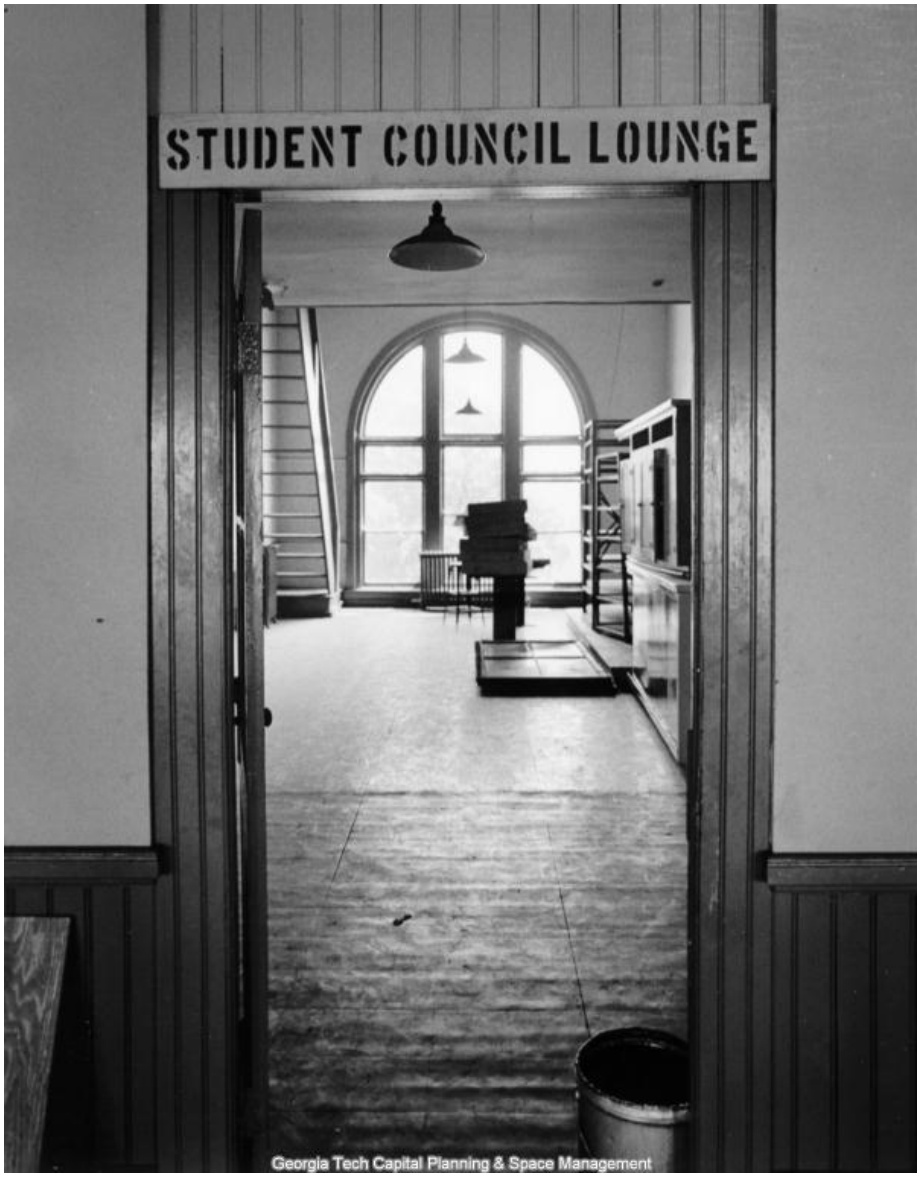


Fig. 3-44: Fourth floor during 1964 interior demolition. *Georgia Tech Capital Planning and Space Management.*

Fig. 3-45: Fourth floor during1964 interior demolition; looking towards unfinished attic at east end of building. *Georgia Tech Capital Planning and Space Management.*

Fig. 3-46: New Lobby, 1969. *Georgia Tech Capital Planning and Space Management.*

Fig. 3-47: New Lobby, 1969. *Georgia Tech Capital Planning and Space Management.*

Fig. 3-48: Second floor corridor, 1969. *Georgia Tech Capital Planning and Space Management.*

Fig. 3-49: Typical office, 1969. *Georgia Tech Capital Planning and Space Management.*

Fig. 3-50: Typical office, 1969. *Georgia Tech Capital Planning and Space Management.*

Fig. 3-51: Typical office, 1969. *Georgia Tech Capital Planning and Space Management.*

Fig. 3-52: Typical office, 1969. *Georgia Tech Capital Planning and Space Management.*

Fig. 3-53: Co-op Department, second floor, 1969. *Georgia Tech Capital Planning and Space Management.*

Fig. 3-54: Typical office, 1969. *Georgia Tech Capital Planning and Space Management.*

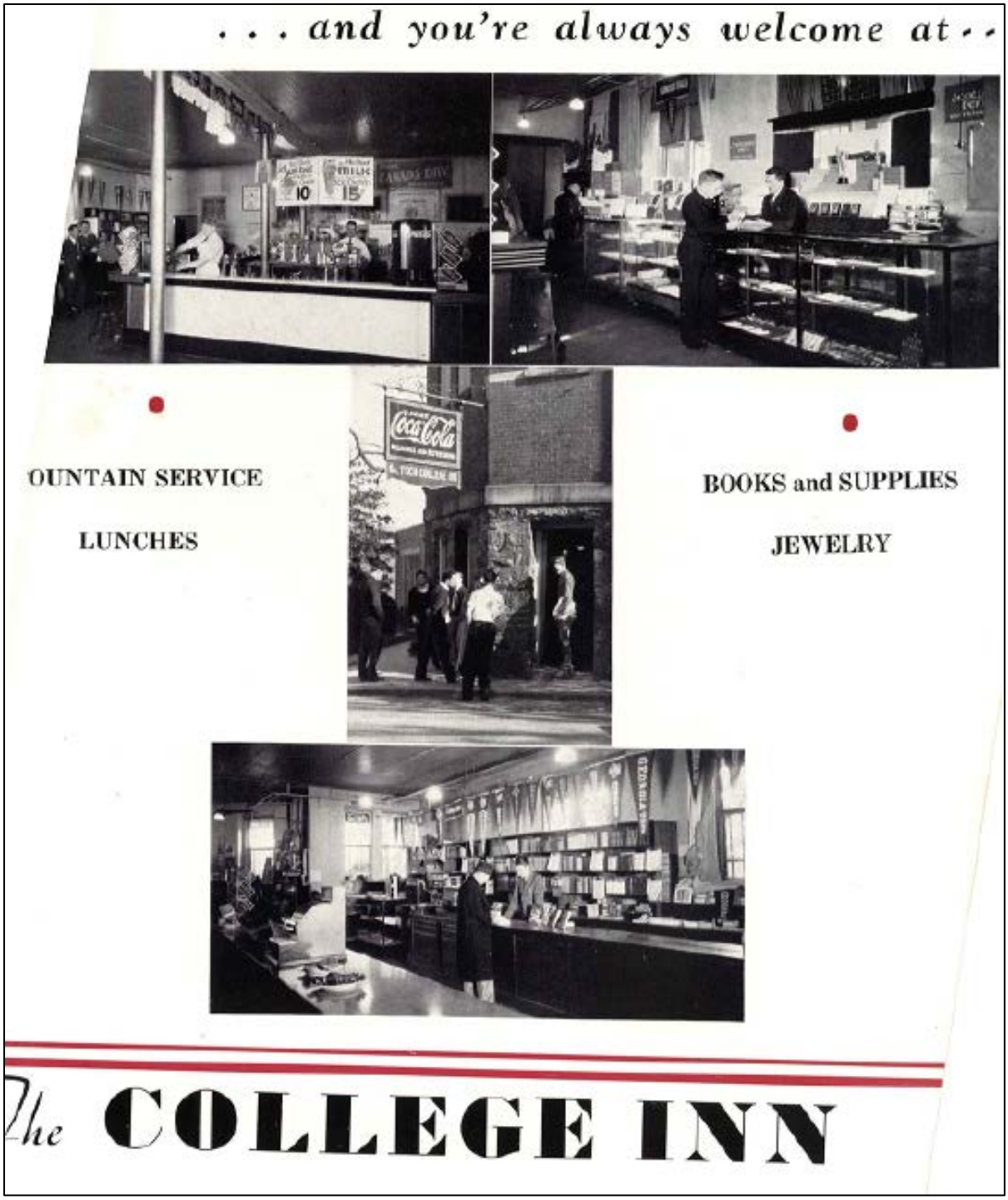
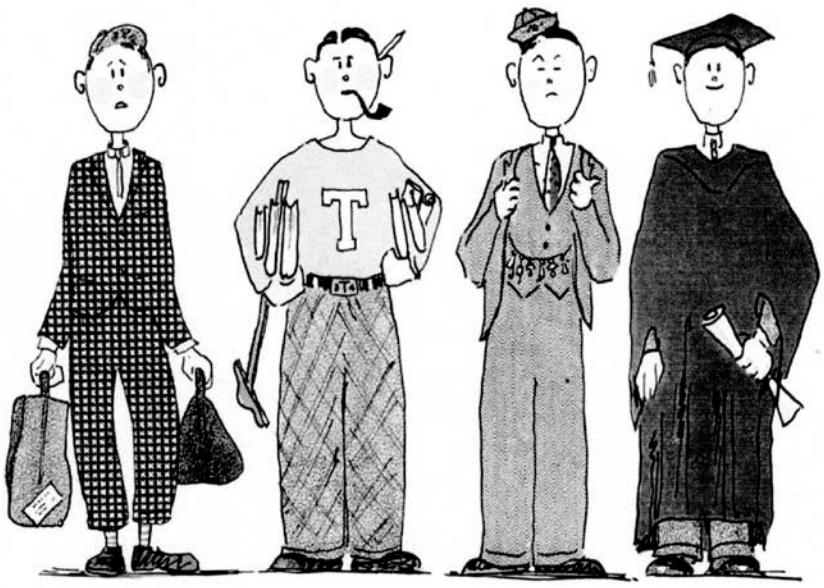


Fig. 3-55: An ad for the College Inn, 1937 Blue Print. *Georgia Tech Archives.*



"Dumb Frosh" — "Wonder if anyone would tell me where I can buy my books?"

"Know It All" Soph.—"Last year it was Coca-Cola's and movies. Now, it could be wine and women if the College Inn didn't take *all* my dough."

"Big-Shot" Junior — "Everyone can see I'm famous but the College Inn, which still takes me for a ride."

"Dignified" Senior — "—senior rings, invitations, souvenirs—now, I really do almost own the blank - - * * ! ! - - place!"

◆

Your Headquarters on Future Visits

GEORGIA TECH COLLEGE INN

G. F. Herrin, '31, Manager

Fig. 3-56: Add for The College Inn, aka, "The Robbery"; from 1934 Blue Print, p. 336. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

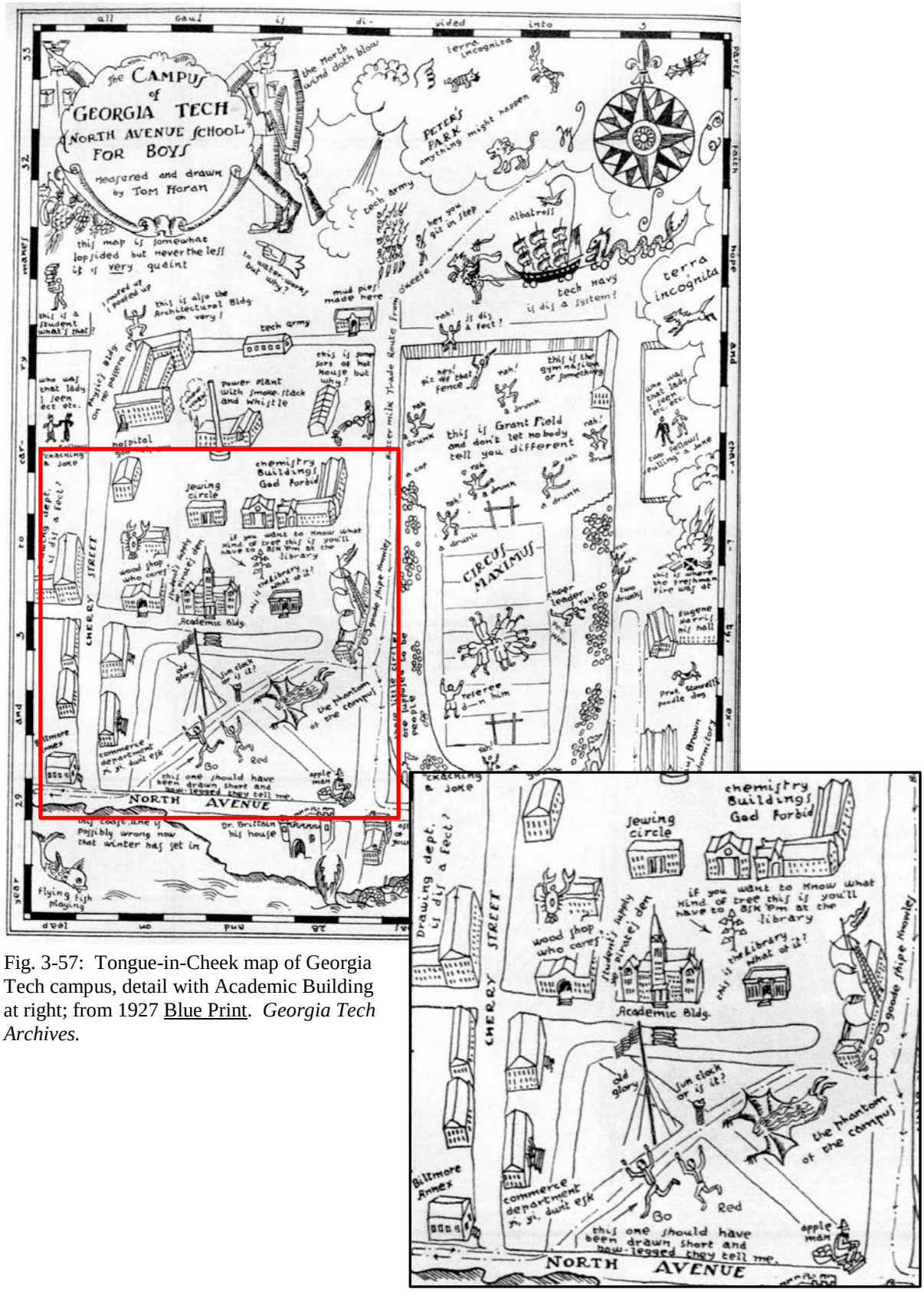


Fig. 3-57: Tongue-in-Cheek map of Georgia Tech campus, detail with Academic Building at right; from 1927 Blue Print. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

Fig. 3-58: Watkins Institute, ca. 1900. Although Watkins Institute opened in 1885, construction of the building began several years earlier. The date 1882 is carved into the wall at the base of the tall center tower. It was completed in about 1883; http://tnsos.org/tsla/imagesearch/citation.php?ImageID=28013.

Fig. 3-59: Shorter College, 1877, Alexander C. Bruce, architect (demolished). http://www.shorter.edu/about/museum_archives.htm.

Fig. 3-60: Stone Hall (Girl's dormitory), Alexander C. Bruce, architect (a rather sedate design for Bruce), built 1881, Straight University, New Orleans, Louisiana (demolished). *From American Missionary, May, 1905, p. 150.*

Fig. 3-61: Samford Hall, ca. 1897, *Bruce & Morgan, Architects*, built 1888, East Alabama Male College (Auburn University). *Auburn University, Special Collections and Archives, ID IVA0120e, http://content.lib.auburn.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/aunumphoto/id/188, also at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:1890s_Samford_Hall_Auburn_Alabama.jpg*.

Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson University)

Jerome Reel notes that in 1890 *Bruce & Morgan* were given the contract to layout the new campus and design the "principal" buildings. He notes:

> After deliberation, the trustees awarded the architectural contract to Bruce and Morgan, and Atlanta firm, to lay out the campus and design the principal buildings. Of the homes for faculty, two were of the highest priority: one for the head chemist, who was critical for the fertilizer analysis, and a second for the president. Other buildings included the Chemistry Building, the Main Building (classrooms, library, and administration), the barracks, other faculty residences, and Mechanical Hall. Chemistry was the highest priority; the work there would provide much of the all-important revenue from the college's fertilizer tag sales. Mechanical Hall had the lowest priority because it would not be used until the year after classes began.[1]

There were three classroom buildings: the Main Building, the Chemistry Building and Mechanical Hall. Tillman Hall was definitely designed by *Bruce & Morgan* and it is likely that the Chemistry Building was as well. Mechanical Hall may have been designed by *Bruce & Morgan* but little has been found to date concerning this building. While the picturesque profile of the main three-story section of Mechanical Hall was typical of *Bruce & Morgan's* educational buildings at this time, the exterior stuccoed brick walls were not. The building shares some architectural details with the first Barracks, also completed in 1892 or 1893, but the architects for the Barracks is unknown. It is believed that *Bruce & Morgan* may also have designed the Trustees' House, originally the residence for the head chemist. This building is extremely simple, however, and is almost too vernacular to have been designed by *Bruce & Morgan*. Other "principal" buildings that may have been designed by *Bruce & Morgan* are unknown.

Fig. 3-62: Chemistry Building (Harden Hall), probably *Bruce & Morgan, Architects*; construction began in 1890 and was completed in 1892 or 1893; Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson University). This image was probably taken in 1892; the building is not yet complete. *From The High Seminary, p. 76.*

[1] Jerome V. Reel, the High Seminary, Volume 1 (Clemson University: Digital Press), p. 75.

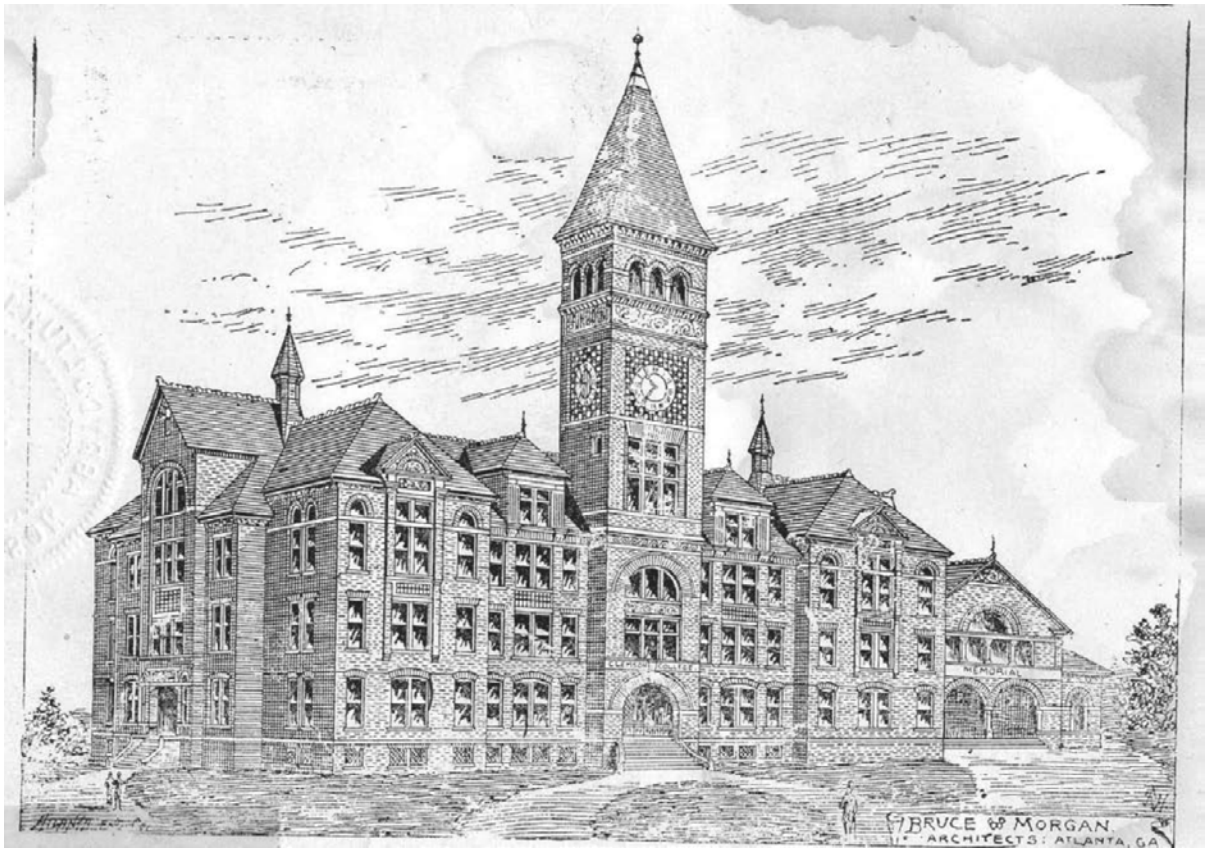


Fig. 3-63: Main Building (later Tillman Hall), Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson University), *Bruce & Morgan, Architects*; construction began in 1891 and was completed in 1893; gutted by fire May, 1894 and rebuilt within original building shell. *From The High Seminary, p. 88.*

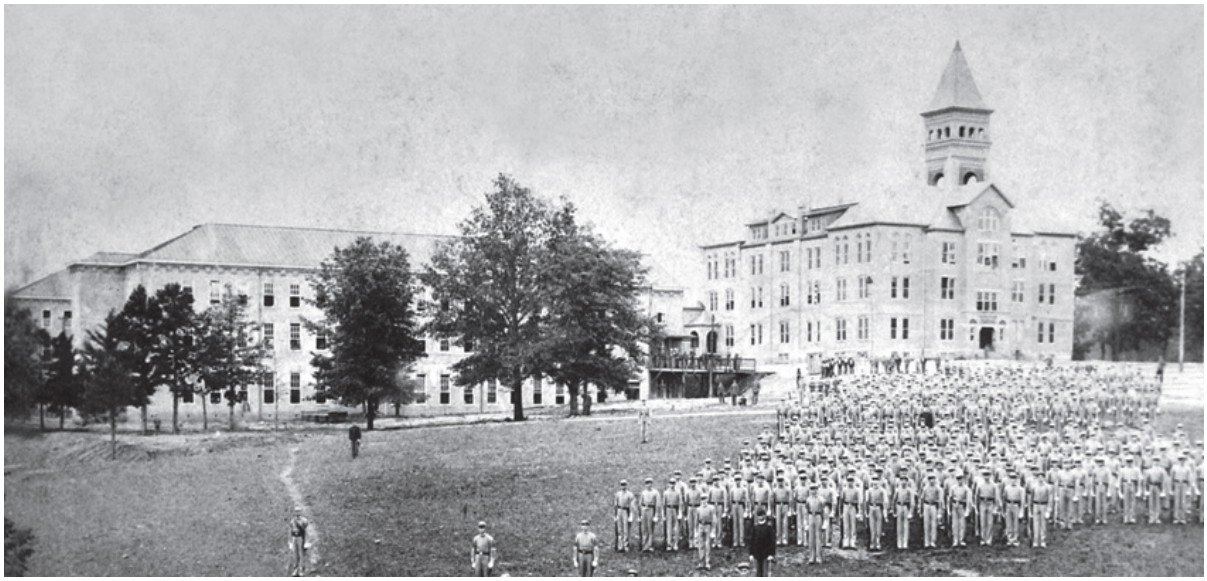


Fig. 3-64: Main Building, right, with first Barracks, left, date unknown. *From Clemson University Preservation Master Plan, 2009, p. 27.*

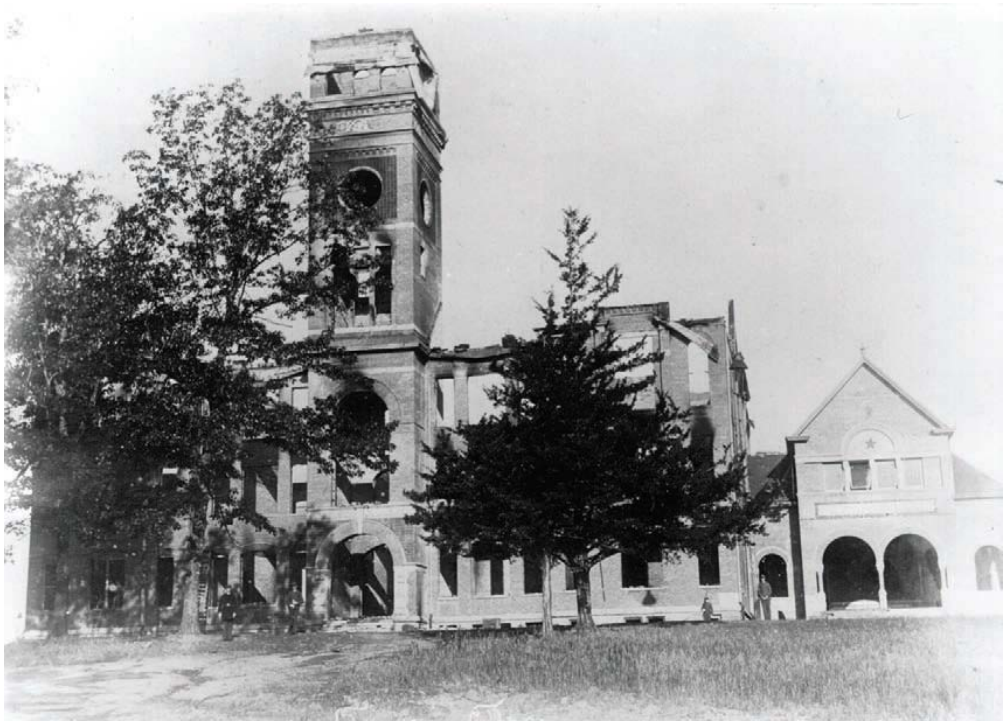


Fig. 3-65: The shell of Main Hall (now Tillman Hall), May 1894. *From The High Seminary, p. 110.*

Fig. 3-66: Main Building, front elevation with chapel on the right, 1899. *From The High Seminary, p. 129.*

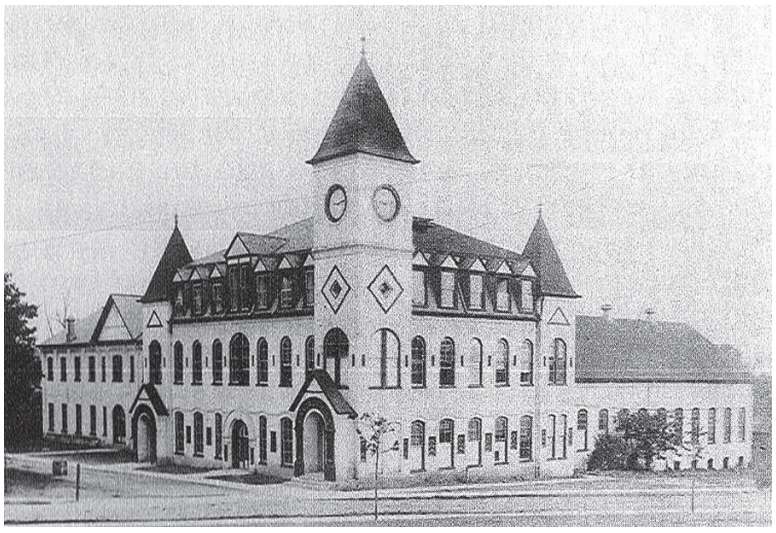


Fig. 3-67: Mechanical Hall, date unknown; built 1891-1893; possibly designed by *Bruce & Morgan*. *From Clemson University Preservation Master Plan, 2009, p. 25.*

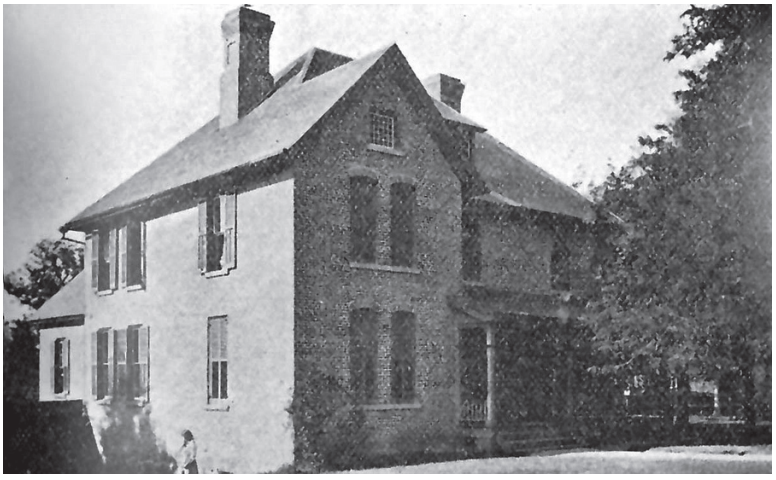


Fig. 3-68: Trustees House, built as residence for head chemist, 1891-1892; possibly designed by *Bruce & Morgan*. *From Clemson University Preservation Master Plan, 2009, p. 25.*

Fig. 3-69: First Barracks, built 1891-1893; possibly designed by *Bruce & Morgan*. *From Clemson Campus Album, Clemson University Library.*

Fig. 3-70: Old post card, Main Hall, ca. 1905, *Bruce & Morgan, Architects*, built 1891, Agnes Scott Institute (Agnes Scott College).

Fig. 3-71: Wilson Hall, *Bruce & Morgan, Architects*, built 1892, Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

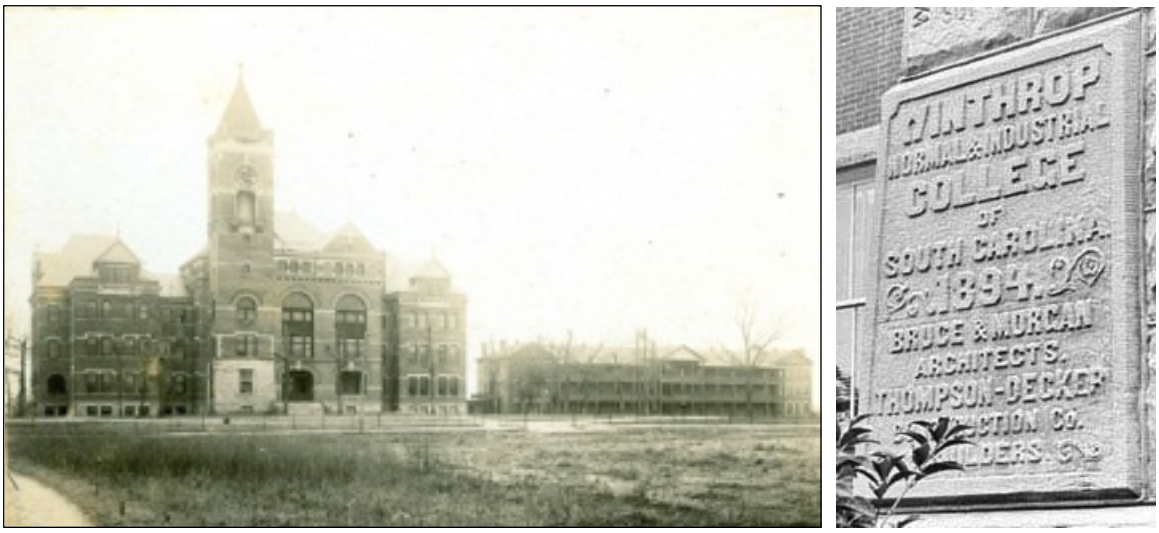


Fig. 3-72: Tillman Hall, ca. 1896, Winthrop Normal & Industrial College (Winthrop University), Rock Hill, South Carolina; built 1894, *Bruce & Morgan, Architects*. *From "Do You Remember?"* Winthrop Update, *October 29, 2009, http://www2.winthrop.edu/enews/Articles/Vol7/Issue3/doyouremember.asp*

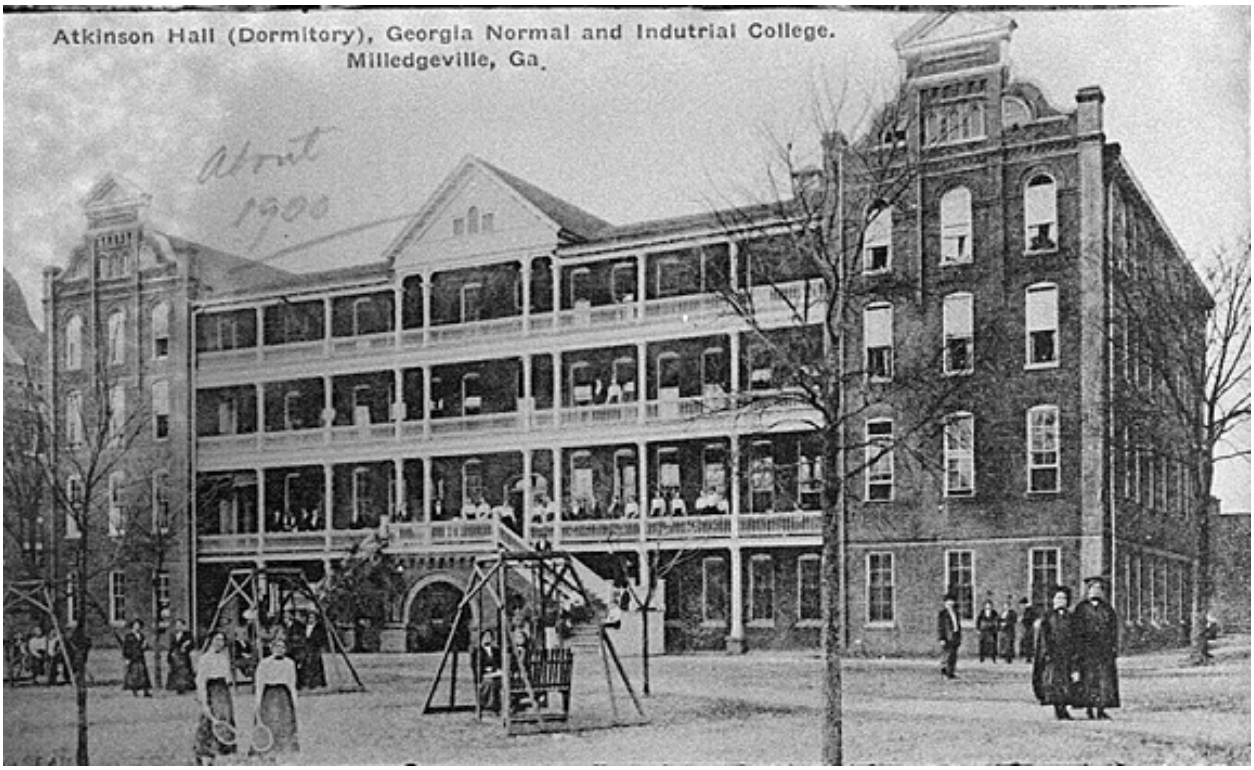


Fig. 3-73: Atkinson Hall, 1913, Georgia Normal & Industrial College (Georgia College & State University), Milledgeville, Georgia, built 1896; *Bruce & Morgan, Architects*. Georgia Archives, *http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanga/photos/bal/jpg/bal098.jpg*

Fig. 3-74: Knowles Dormitory & Gymnasium, 1899, Georgia Tech, built 1897 (demolished); *Bruce & Morgan, Architects. From The Georgia Tech, Commencement Issue, June, 1899, p. 38, Georgia Tech Archives.*

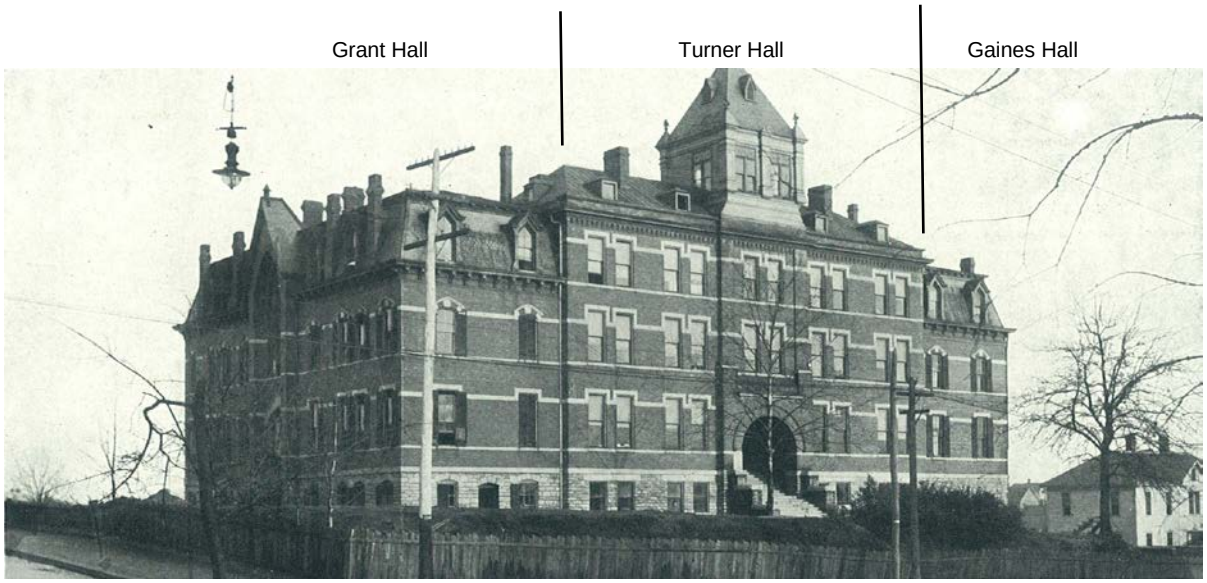


Fig. 3-75: Morris Brown College, Boulevard at Houston Street, Atlanta, Georgia. This image was taken ca. 1910 for Era of Promise and Progress, 1863-1910 (p. 284). This is actually three buildings— the north wing is Grant Hall, built in 1884; the south wing is Gaines Hall, built in 1891; the center wing is Turner Hall, built in 1901.

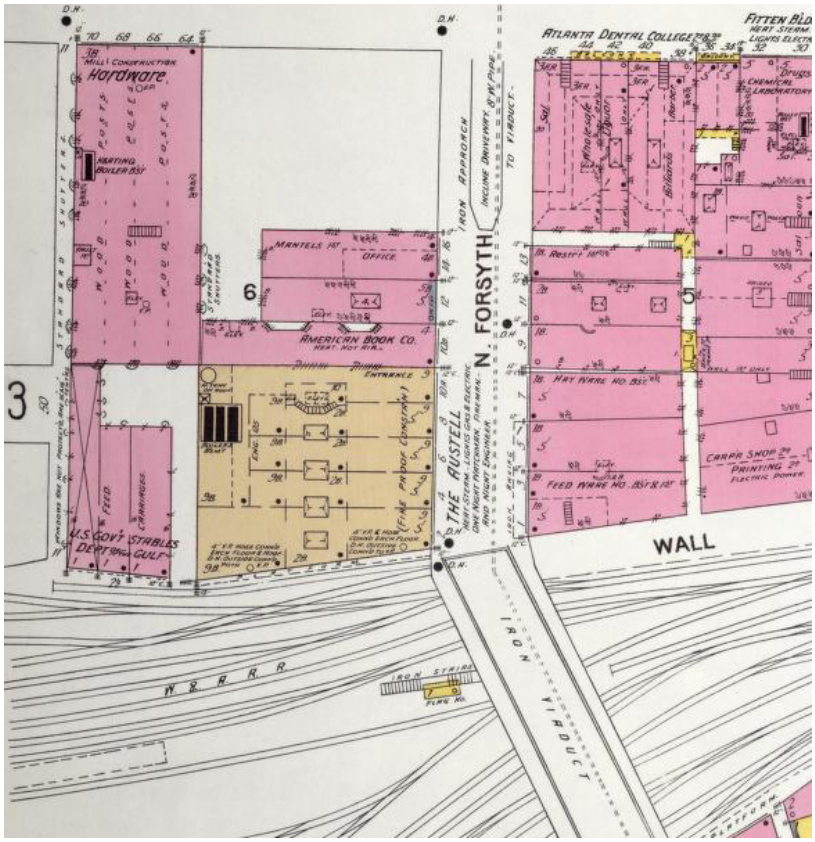


Fig. 3-76a: Detail of 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Volume 1, Sheet 4) with construction details of the Austell Building noted; the brown color denotes a fireproof building. (The Fitten Building, just visible in the upper right-hand corner, was also designed by *Bruce & Morgan*.)

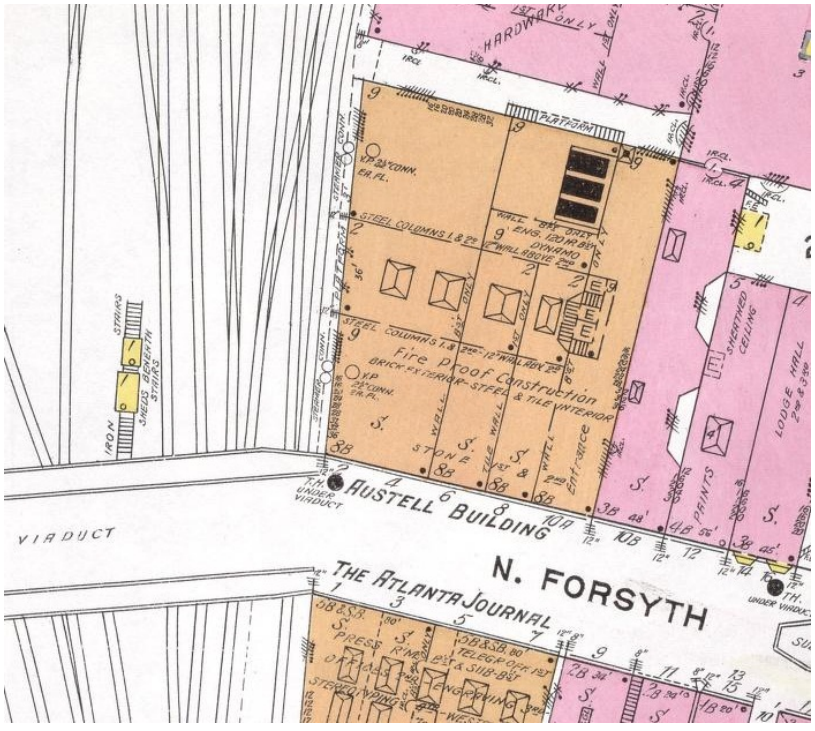


Fig. 3-76b: Detail of 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Volume 1, Sheet 10) with construction details of the Austell Building noted; the brown color denotes a fireproof building. The Austell Building was later renamed the Atlanta Journal Building. The fate of the Atlanta Journal Building shown on this map (which was designed by *Morgan & Dillon*) is unknown; by 1961 it appears to have held a wide variety of commercial enterprises (Atlanta History Center Album, VIS 71.152.07).

Fig. 3-77: Left – Empire Building (C&S Building), Atlanta, Georgia, ca. 1905 postcard; built 1901; *Bruce & Morgan, Architects.*.

Fig. 3-78: Right – Century Building (Atlanta National Bank Building), Atlanta, Georgia, ca. 1905 postcard; built 1901-1902; *Bruce & Morgan, Architects.*

Fig. 3-79: Academic Building with Carnegie Building to the right, from North Avenue, 2012. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-80: Front (south) elevation, 2012. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-81: Front and partial west elevations, 2012. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-82: West elevation, 2012. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-83: Partial north elevation, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-84: North elevation of chapel wing, showing blocked windows in what is now Registrar's office, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-85: Partial south elevation with Bradley Building in front, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof*

Fig. 3-86: Partial south and east elevations with Bradley Building in front, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof*

Fig. 3-87: Partial east elevation, 2012. *Photo, Beth Grashof*

Fig. 3-88: Detail, of Tech tower, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof*

Fig. 3-89: Front entrance porch, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-90: Front entrance porch, 2012. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-91: Front entrance porch, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-92: Detail, front entrance porch, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-93: Detail, front entrance porch showing later handrail of compatible design that meets handicapped accessibility codes, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-94: Front porch ceiling, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof*

Fig. 3-95: Partial south elevation, east end, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-96: Detail of east end of south elevation, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-97: Partial south elevation, west end, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof*

Fig. 3-98: Typical foundation grill; "Rice Bros, Atlanta" stamp, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-99: Partial west elevation showing west entrance porch and one of several fire-escapes in existence since at least 1948.

Fig. 3-100: Original tongue and groove ceiling at west entrance porch showing earlier gray paint colors beneath the existing white paint, 2012. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-101: Partial west elevation, north half, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-102: Detail, west elevation, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-103: Detail of west elevation at basement level, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-104: Detail of west fire escape in existence since at least 1948 (from 3rd floor only; 4th floor escape installed in 1980), 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-105: Detail north elevation at northwest corner, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-106: Detail north elevation at northwest corner, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-107: Detail of brick and stone walls, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-108: Detail of northwest corner of building, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-109: Detail of northwest corner of building, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-110: West elevation of Chapel wing, now Registrar, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-111: Detail of north elevation of Chapel wing, now Registrar; Corner of Bradley Building at left; 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-112: North basement entrance at point where water closet was once located; note window at basement chapel bay which was once a door into the College Inn; 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-113: North basement entrance at point where water closet was once located; Bradley Building at left; 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-114: Partial south elevation at east end of building, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-115: Southeast corner at basement and first floor levels, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-116: Partial east elevation, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-117: Partial east elevation, north end, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-118: detail, fourth floor dormer, east elevation, north end, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-119: East basement entrance, 2011; Bradley Building at right. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-120: Detail of northeast basement entry in former window opening; appears to have been done prior to 1960s renovations; 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-121: Detail of southeast basement entry in former window opening, work done in 1962; 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-122: Detail of basement wall, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-123: Main entrance vestibule; wainscot installed during 2010 renovation; 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-124: Main entrance vestibule, door to "new" exit stair, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-125: Entrance vestibule looking into main lobby, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-126: Original paneled wood door found during 2010 renovation of first floor, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-127: Main lobby looking towards main entry vestibule, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-128: Main lobby looking towards doors into east office area, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-129: First floor lobby, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-130: Main lobby looking towards west entrance, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-131: Former Chapel, now Registrar, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-132: Former Chapel, now Registrar, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-133: Former Chapel, now Registrar, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-134: Former Chapel, now Registrar, showing original wainscot and window trim, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-135: First floor space in south bay with curved exterior walls; labeled “Coats” on 1888-1889 floor plan (Fig. 3-2), 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-136: First floor space in south bay with curved exterior walls, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-137: First floor space in south bay with curved exterior walls, original windows trim, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-138: First floor space in south bay with curved exterior walls, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-139: First floor ladies room, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-140: Second floor lobby area looking into west office suite, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-141: Second floor lobby area, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-142: Second floor lobby area looking toward door to exit stair, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-143: Third floor lobby looking into College of Engineering, west suite of offices, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-144: Third floor lobby looking towards east suite of offices, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-145: Third floor, west suite of offices looking towards lobby, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-146: Third floor, west suite of offices, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-147: Third floor, west suite of offices, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-148: Third floor, conference in west suite of offices, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-149: West emergency exit, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-150: Third floor, west suite of offices, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-151: Third floor, break room in west suite of offices, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-152 Third floor, east suite of offices, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-153: Third floor, original column in west suite of offices, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-154: Fourth floor lobby, looking towards west suite of offices, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-155: Fourth floor lobby, looking towards east suite of offices, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-156: Basement hallway, looking towards north entrance, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-157: Basement elevator lobby, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-158: Typical basement office, west side, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-159: Typical basement office, under former Chapel, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-160: Basement break room, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-161: Typical basement office, east side, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

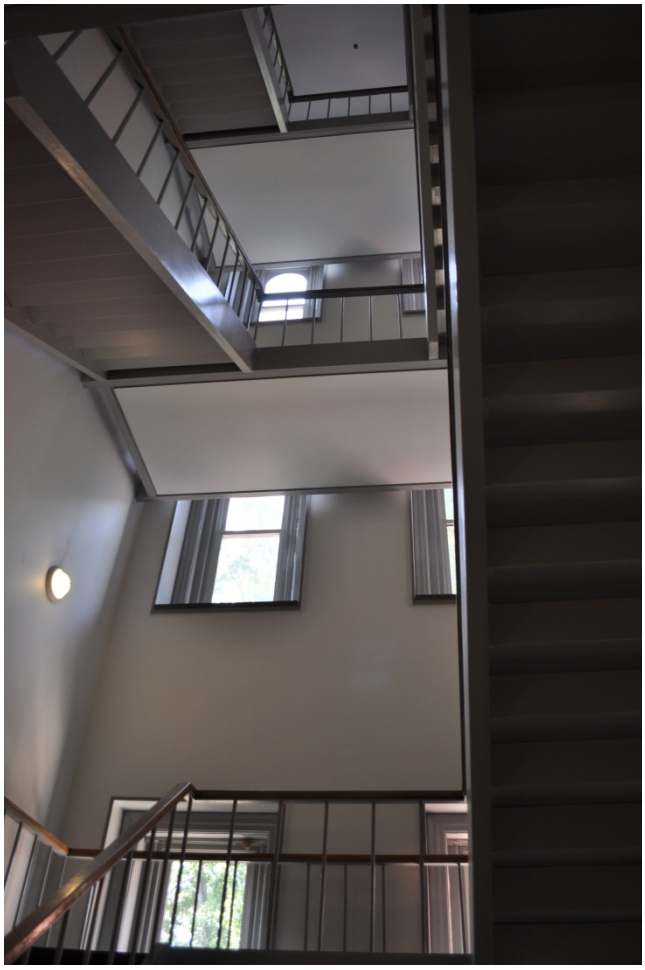


Fig. 3-162: 1965 exit stair within original President's office, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-163: Original window trim at third floor window, within exit stair, 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-164: 1965 exit stair within original President's office,; at fourth floor level; 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

Fig. 3-165: 1965 exit stair within original President's office,; at fourth floor level; 2011. *Photo, Beth Grashof.*

4.0 Historic Significance

National Register Criteria for Evaluation

A number of factors are considered when determining a building's historic significance. The National Park Service, which maintains the National Register of Historic Places, the Nation's inventory of historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, considers a building historic if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria for evaluation; significance can be at a national, regional, state and/or local level:

A it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B it is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that possess high artistic value, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D it has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (this applies to archaeological resources).

Seven Aspects of Integrity

Simply being associated with a significant person or event, or embodying distinctive characteristics, or yielding important information is not enough, however. A property must be able to tell the story of its significance through the remaining physical attributes of the property; it must have integrity. The National Register uses seven aspects of integrity to determine if a property has sufficient integrity to convey its significance. These aspects include:[52]

- Location – the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- Design – the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- Setting – the physical environment of a historic property (refers to the *character* of the place as opposed to the actual location).
- Materials – the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- Workmanship – the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory. Workmanship generally looks at a degree of artistic expression.
- Feeling – a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- Association – the direct link between and important historic event or person and a historic property. Association relates to an individual's perception of a place.

[52] National Park Service. National Register Bulletin #15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. (2002) http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15. (Accessed, April 28, 2012)

Georgia BOR Building Categories

The Georgia Board of Regents (BOR) has developed a methodology for identifying and assessing the historic resources of its institutions. This methodology is used to develop Campus Historic Preservation Plans (CHPPs). It takes significance and integrity a bit further with its classification for buildings identified as historic. It classifies buildings as either Category 1 or Category 2 buildings. Category 1 buildings are worthy of long-term preservation and investment because they possess high integrity and meet one or more of the following:

- Possess central importance in defining or maintaining the historic, architectural, natural or cultural character of the institution.
- Possess outstanding architectural, engineering or artistic characteristics.
- Possess importance to the interpretation of history, development or tradition of the institution.
- Have considerable potential for continued or adaptive use
- Are otherwise highly valued by the Institution.

Category 2 buildings should be considered for long-term preservation because they possess integrity, continuing or adaptive use potential, or other value to merit consideration for long-term preservation, but they do not meet the criteria for assignment to Category 1. Category 2 buildings meet one or more of the following:

- Have historical or aesthetic value, but are not central to defining or maintaining the character of the Institution.
- Are good, but not outstanding examples of architectural styles, engineering methods, or artistic values.
- Can contribute to the interpretation of the history, development or tradition of the Institution but that are not necessary to that interpretation.
- Have some potential for continued or adaptive reuse.

A third category, Category 3—Buildings that have Limited Potential for Preservation, is under consideration by the BOR (as of 2010). The integrity of such buildings has been severely compromised by those alterations and the buildings no longer make a significant contribution to the interpretation of the history or character of the institution. Such buildings do, however, retain a modicum of value to the institution and have the potential for continued or adaptive reuse.

Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building Evaluation

With an historic context established for the construction of the building; with an understanding of what the building looked like when it was first completed; and with the knowledge of how the building has changed over time, one is able to determine the historic significance of a building, assign an appropriate BOR Preservation Category and ultimately identify an appropriate treatment approach for future rehabilitation work. In assessing historic significance, it is necessary to look at both the physical aspects of the building and at the activities that are associated with the building.

<u>Criteria for Evaluation</u>

To begin, under what criteria for evaluation does the building fall? The Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building is significant in the history of Georgia Tech and should be evaluated under criteria B, because it is associated with the lives of persons significant in

our past, and under criteria C, because, the building embodies the distinctive characteristics of a significant architectural design philosophy and it possesses high artistic value.

It is difficult to single out only one significant person with whom the Academic Building is associated. One can certainly identify Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans, the single largest donor to Georgia Tech, as one such person (although her association with the building that now bears her name is tangential); and Alexander Campbell Bruce and Thomas Henry Morgan, whose firm, *Bruce & Morgan*, was one of the most highly regarded and prolific architectural firms of the time, as two others. But this hardly does the Academic Building and Georgia Tech justice. As has already been stated, the Academic Building symbolizes all that is Georgia Tech. Georgia Tech is one of the nation's leading public research universities with dozens of labs and research centers conducting groundbreaking research in a wide variety of fields including science, engineering, computing, and architecture. Tech graduates have made significant contributions to a wide variety of fields including medicine, bio-technology, transportation and urban planning, aerospace engineering and architecture. Of the architecture program at Georgia Tech, Thomas Henry Morgan noted in 1934,

> An important factor in maintaining the high excellence of architecture in the city and state is the Department of Architecture of the Georgia School of Technology, providing a four-year course in architecture, formerly under the management of Mr. Francis P. Smith and now under Mr. Harold Bush-Brown.
>
> The work of many of the graduates of this department is of high order, and the influence of the school on the architecture of this and other cities has more than proved its value.[53]

And it is not just the sciences and research. Tech graduates have also made significant contributions to American politics, to our military, to the arts and entertainment, and to sports. The number of significant people whose lives are associated with Georgia Tech is countless.

The Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building is also a quintessential example of the early work of *Bruce & Morgan, Architects*. In it, the architects skillfully combined design elements of the Romanesque and Queen Anne styles of architecture to create a building that embodied their design philosophy. Moreover it sits at the core of the historic campus, anchoring the campus historic district (Fig. 5-1).

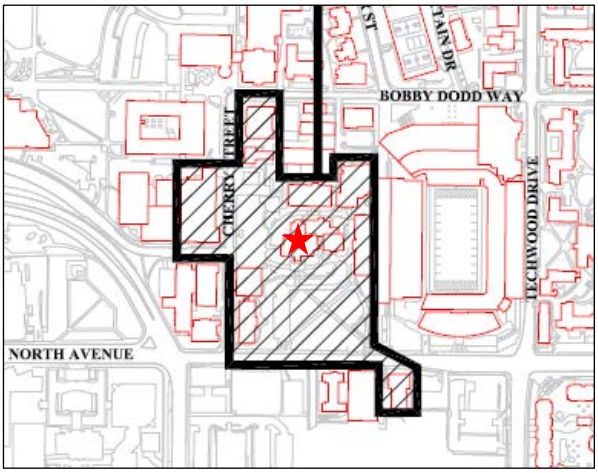


Fig. 5-1: Campus historic district with Academic Building identified by red star (map from National Register Historic District Map, Georgia Tech, Capital Planning & Space Management)

[53] Walter Gerald Cooper, ed., Official History of Fulton County (Spartenburg, SC, 1934), Chapter 31, Thomas Morgan, "Architecture in Atlanta & Suburbs," p. 445.

BOR Building Category

The Georgia Tech Campus Historic Preservation Plan identifies the Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building a Category 1 building – worthy of long-term preservation and investment. Long before 1918, when the Class of 1922 placed the first "Tech" on Alexander Bruce's iconic tower, this building has symbolized Georgia Tech. Further, the tower has been incorporated into Tech's logo, a clear indication that Georgia Tech recognizes and values the significance of the building.

Significant Features &Finishes

The story the Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building tells is of the whole history of Georgia Tech—from its beginnings as a relatively small department of the University of Georgia to its position today as an independent unit of the University System of Georgia, consistently rated as one of the best universities in the country. Throughout this long period of significance, Academic Building has remained a constant. Its dominating presence on the hill overlooking North Avenue to the south and the rest of campus to the north, east and west, is reinforced by its strong architectural character. It is this character—its original architectural character, nearly perfectly intact and original on the outside—that should be preserved if the building is to continue to tell its story. Of the seven aspects of integrity, only the original materials and the setting have been altered but the alterations are not so drastic as to greatly alter the visual perception of the original design.

Unfortunately, inside, the alterations have been significant and little remains of the original architectural character.

To ensure the preservation of the architectural character of the Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building it is necessary to identify the specific features and finishes that define that significance. Significant features and finishes are those elements that define the historic significance of a building. They can be architectural features such as windows and doors, lighting fixtures, chimneys, or a fireplace; decorative elements such as trim, decorative painted surfaces; the spaces in which a significant event occurred or which are typical of a building type or architectural style; or equipment used in a process as might be found in a mill or factory; or even the building form if that is an important element in a building's architectural style or function. They are the things that affect the integrity of a building. The significant features and finishes of the Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building are listed below. These are the things that should be preserved (or in some cases restored) during any future maintenance or rehabilitation work.

Exterior

Roof – The roof form is an iconic element on the Georgia Tech campus and is historic. The existing asphalt and metal shingles are not historic.

> *Guidance:* The original roof was slate with a metal ridge cap and decorative finials at the hip/ridge junction. Different color slates originally formed decorative patterns at the tower. If the roof framing members can support the weight, consideration should be given to restoring the original appearance, using either real slate or concrete tiles in colors that match the original as closely as possible (Fig. 3-36)

Exterior walls – A number of features of the exterior walls combine to give the building its architectural character. This includes:

- stone foundation and basement walls
- red brick with red mortar
- decorative terra cotta at gable ends, spandrel panels
- rounded corners at front bay
- turrets at front bay and tower dormers
- corbeled pilasters at west entrance, paired windows of east and west elevations
- brick soldier course at eaves
- stone water table, belt courses, decorative trimmings
- sheet metal cornice

Guidance: The character and qualities of these features should be maintained and preserved as the highest priority. If repointing of the brick or stone ever becomes necessary the deteriorated joints should be carefully raked out by hand and repointed using mortar that matches the surrounding sound mortar joints as closely as possible in color and compressive strength. The new mortar joints should be tooled and finished to match the surrounding joints, and should be the same width as the original.

Windows – The original wood windows were replaced in 1989 with aluminum sash that have a white finish. The new windows generally match the original in size and shape, except at the former chapel, which once had stained glass in the upper portion of the windows (Fig. 3-10 and 3-39).

Guidance: In the future, if the need arises, consideration should be given to replacing the windows at the former chapel with units that reflect the decorative stained glass pattern of the original.

Porch ceilings – The original ceiling finish was tongue and groove boards, a small area of which remains at the second floor of the west entry portico.

Guidance: Consideration should be given to restoring the original material and color of the ceilings at the front and west porticos.

The bare compact fluorescent light bulbs in the ceiling fixtures of the front porch are inappropriate. A recessed can light is certainly the most unobtrusive design and does not detract from the appearance of the building; however, at a minimum, the bulb should be covered with a lens to hide this thoroughly twentieth/twenty-first century element.

Exterior paint colors – By the 1930s, the cornice, windows and doors of the building were painted white. White, however, was not the original color, nor is it an appropriate color for the architectural style of the building and time in which it was built. Historic photographs show that the original color was a dark or medium-dark color, perhaps a gray, blue-gray, or reddish brown color. Unfortunately, when the windows were replaced, much of the exterior paint history of the building may have been lost. An east door into the basement is in an original window opening and retains a portion of a wood frame which may be part of the original window frame. There is clear evidence of several different grays underneath the peeling white paint. The same grays are evident on the remaining tongue and groove ceiling of the west porch.

Guidance: Conduct a paint analysis of the exterior elements that are now painted. If it becomes necessary to replace the current windows and doors consideration should be given to providing new units whose color is either historically accurate or historically appropriate. The building's cornice should be painted to match the new color.

Interior

In 1964 the building was significantly altered when the original double stair was removed and a new stair inserted within an old office and two classrooms. The building was subsequently heavily remodeled. The basement, first and second floor work was completed in 1965; the third and fourth floors, in 1969. With this work nearly all original building fabric was removed, modern finishes and features installed and the original architectural character lost. The building interior is now an amalgam of late-twentieth and early-twenty-first century design elements. The task now is to identify appropriate interior treatment measures that will reflect the design fashions of the late-nineteenth century while respecting the simplicity of the original interiors.

> *Guidance:* Prepare a series of interior design guidelines with the goal of being more respectful of the late-nineteenth century origins of the building. This should include a discussion of interior design practices at the time the building was built and recommendations for how to treat the interior of the building in the future. The guiding philosophy should be to reflect the design fashions of the late- nineteenth century while respecting the simplicity of the original interiors.

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Morgan and Dillon
Morgan, Dillon and Lewis

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Hamilton County, http://tnsos.org/tsla/imagesearch/citation.php?ImageID=1705
Loudon County, http://tnsos.org/tsla/imagesearch/citation.php?ImageID=2561
McMinn County, http://tnsos.org/tsla/imagesearch/citation.php?ImageID=2701
Smith County, http://tnsos.org/tsla/imagesearch/citation.php?ImageID=4311

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Appendix A

Selected Drawings from Capital Planning & Space Management (pre-1960)

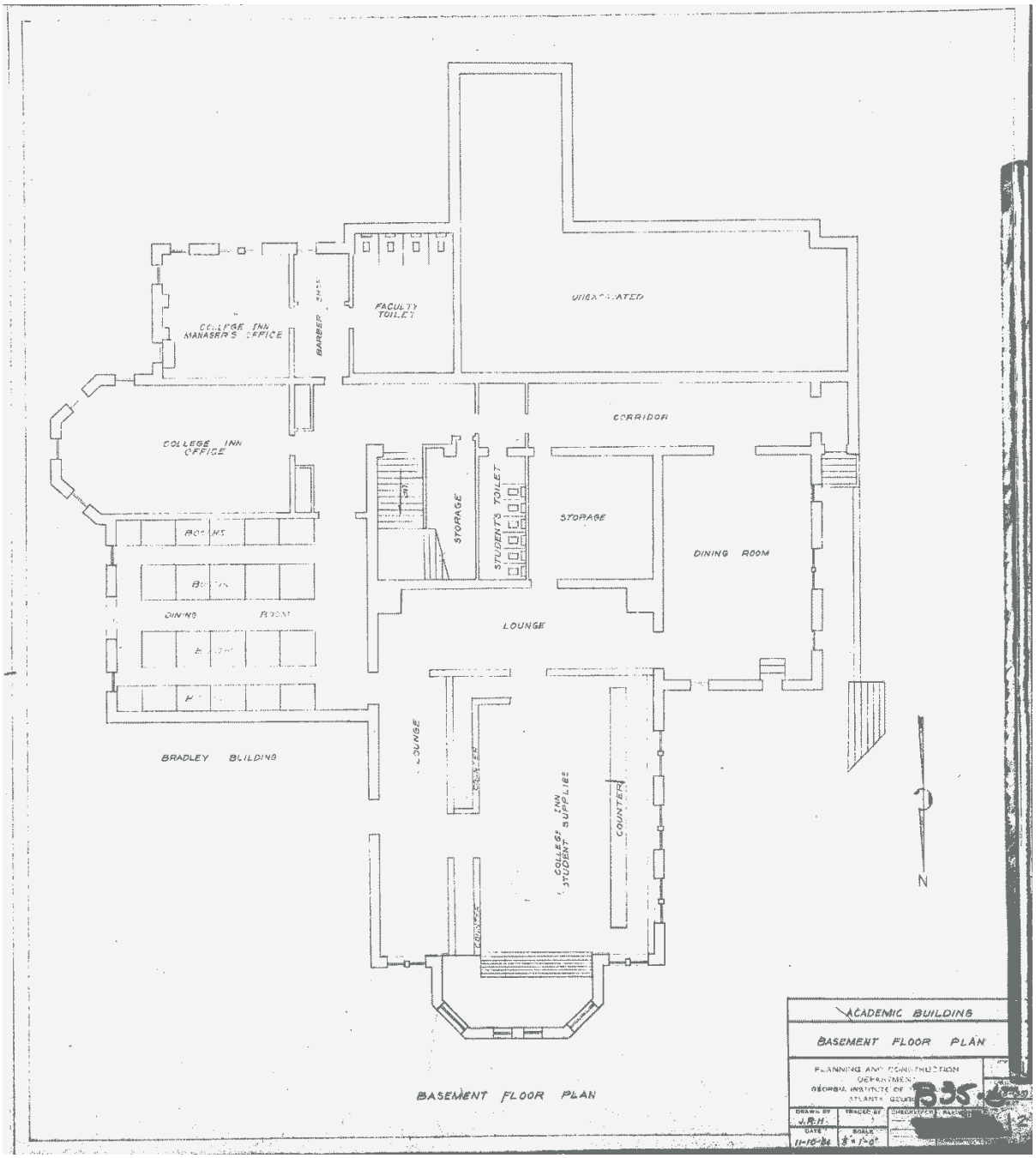


Fig. A-1: Basement plan, 1954.

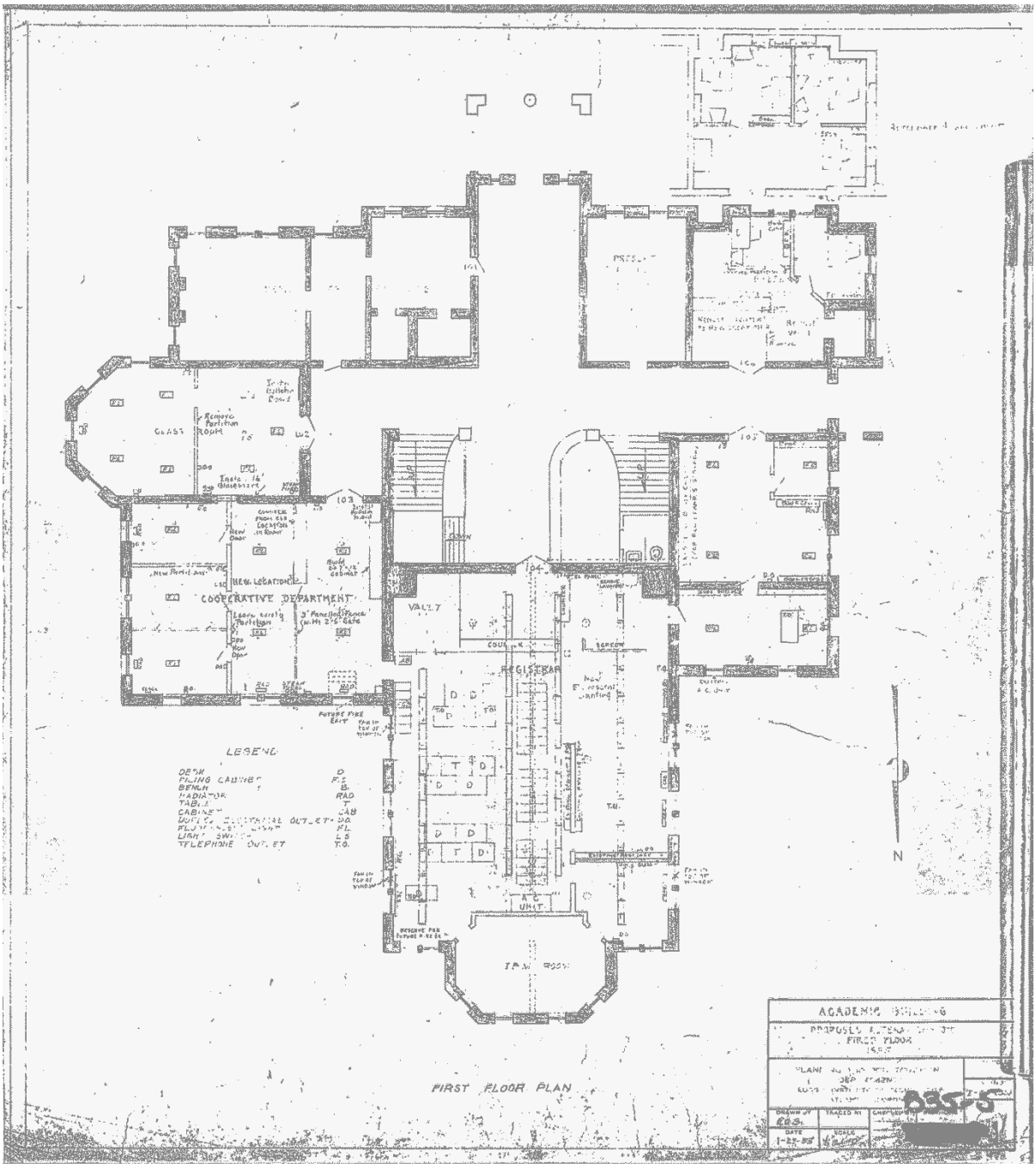


Fig. A-2: First floor plan (proposed renovation), 1955.

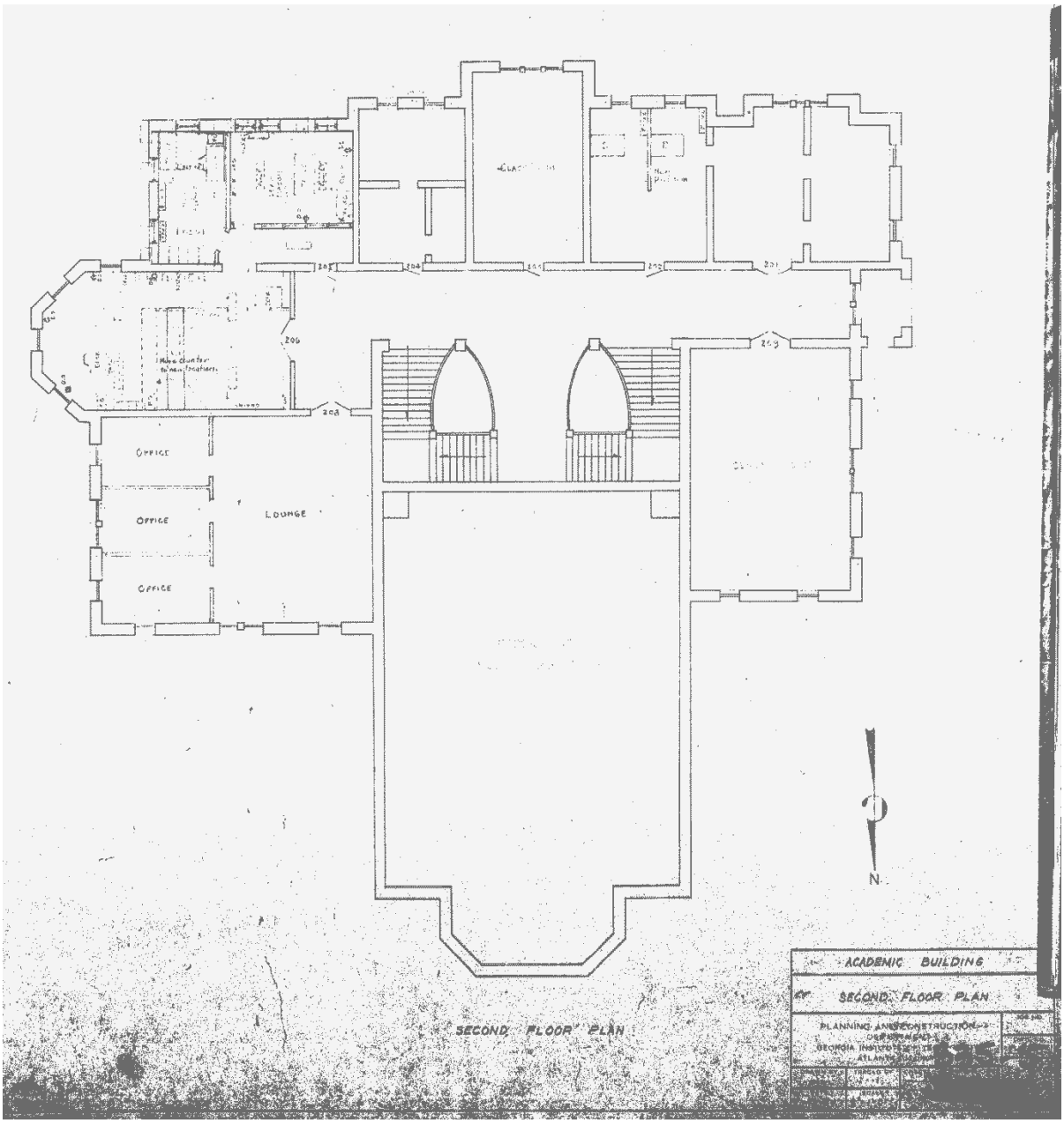


Fig. A-3: Second floor plan, 1954.

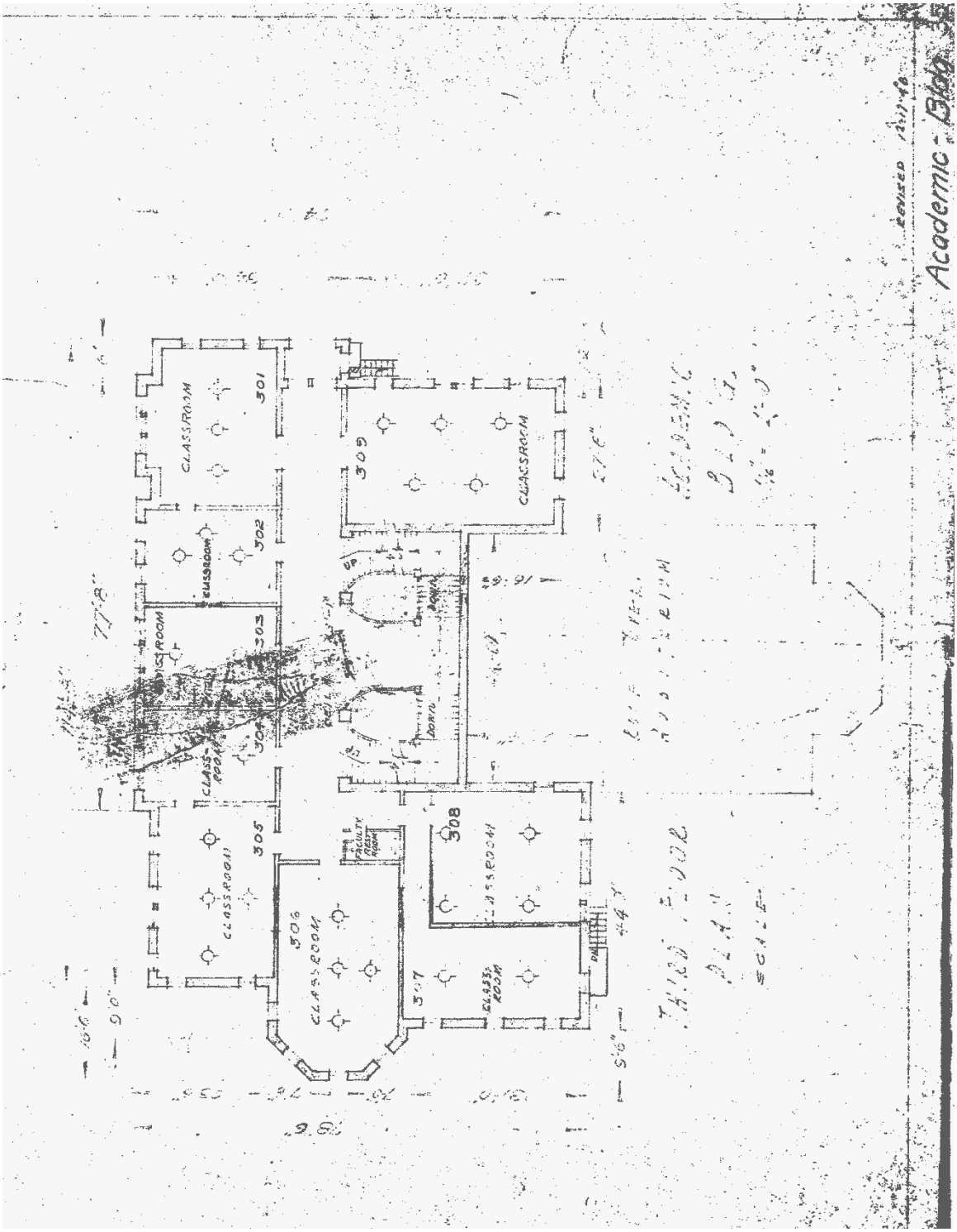


Fig. A-4: Third floor plan, 1948.

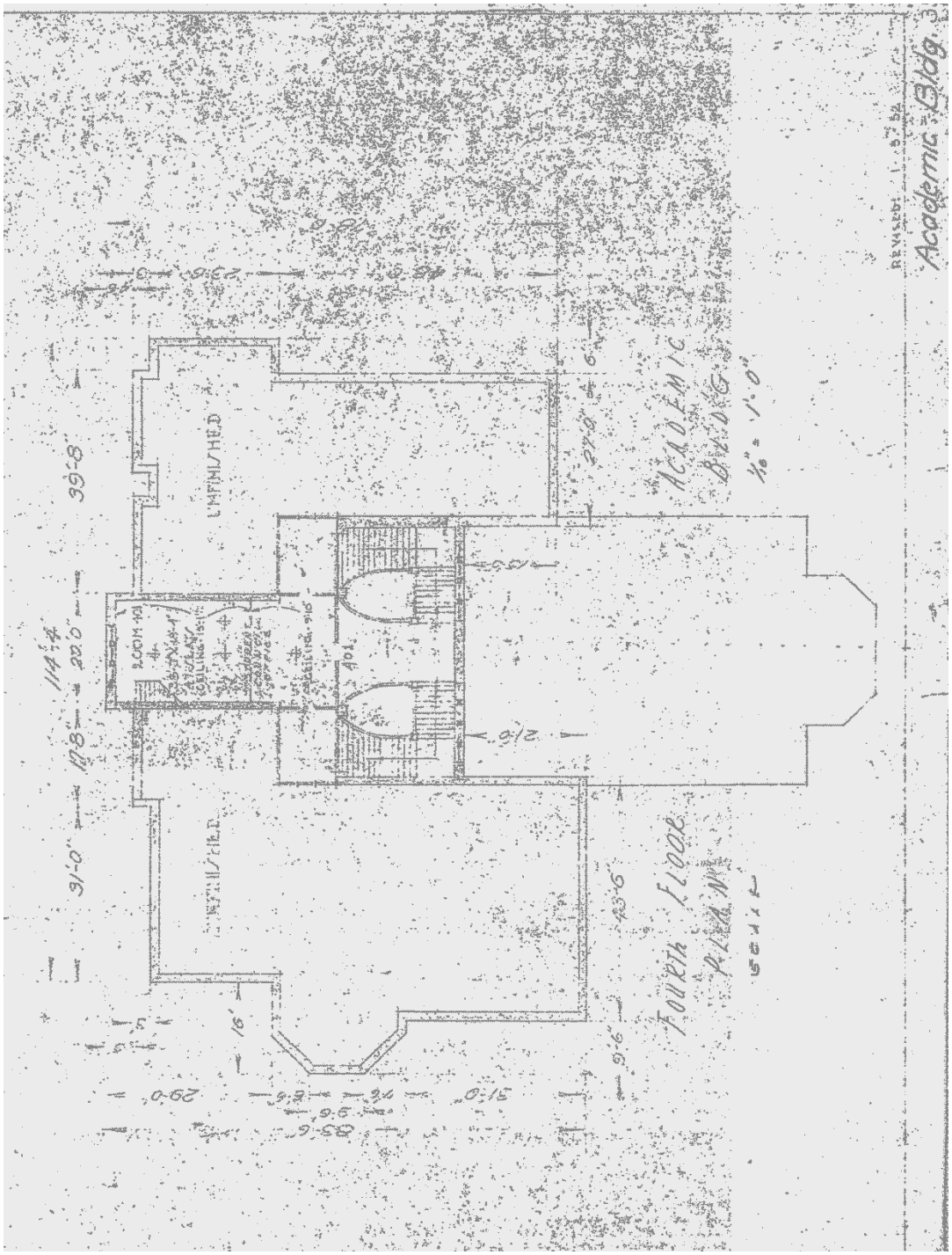


Fig. A-5: Fourth floor plan, 1952.

Appendix B

Partial Listing of Buildings by Alexander C. Bruce and Thomas H. Morgan

The following is a partial listing of buildings designed by Alexander Bruce and Thomas Morgan, practicing as *Bruce & Morgan, Architects*, individually or with others. For many of the buildings, where stable links to on-line images of the buildings were found, these have been provided as well. For the more significant buildings, old postcards are often available on-line on eBay and similar sites.

BRUCE AND MORGAN, ARCHITECTS (1882-1904, with John Robert Dillon 1903-1904)

Date	Building/Comments	Location
AABN indicates listing in The American Architect and Building News; issue date and page number included.		
Educational		
1882	Watkins Institute (Although Watkins Institute opened in 1885, construction began several years earlier. The date 1882 is carved into the wall at the base of the tall center tower. It was completed in about 1883.) Image: http://tnsos.org/tsla/imagesearch/citation.php?ImageID=28013.	Nashville, Tennessee
1882	"Colored School" AABN, August 26, 1882, p. 103	Atlanta, Georgia
1882	Walker Street School Addition AABN, August 26, 1882, p. 103	Atlanta, Georgia
ca. 1883	Addition to Wesleyan Female College (burned 1963) http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-1461	Macon, Georgia
1884	Morris Brown College Boulevard at Houston Street Grant Hall (demolished) Image: http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/79904-morris-brown-college-and-boulevard-school.aspx. (Grant and Gaines Halls, 1895)	Atlanta, Georgia
1888	Georgia School of Technology Academic Building	Atlanta, Georgia
1888	Georgia School of Technology Shops Building (burned 1892)	Atlanta, Georgia
1888	East Alabama Male College (Auburn University) Samford Hall Image: http://content.lib.auburn.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/aunumphoto/id/188.	Auburn, Alabama
ca. 1888	East Alabama Male College (Auburn University) Harris Hall	Auburn, Alabama
1889	Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson University) Contract for Campus Plan and principal buildings	Clemson, South Carolina
1889	Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson University) Trustees House	Clemson, South Carolina

1891	Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson University) Chemistry Building (Harden Hall)	Clemson, South Carolina
1891-1893	Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson University) Main Building (Tillman Hall)	Clemson, South Carolina
1891	Agnes Scott Institute (now College) Main Hall (Agnes Scott Hall)	Decatur, Georgia
1891	Morris Brown College Gaines Hall (demolished)	Atlanta, Georgia
1892	Converse College Main Building (Pell/Wilson Hall) Image: http://www.converse.edu/about/our-mission-history http://www.converse.edu/sites/default/files/site-files/About/larger_firstcampus.jpg	Spartanburg, South Carolina
1894	Winthrop Normal and Industrial College (Winthrop University), Main Building (Tillman Hall) Image: http://www2.winthrop.edu/enews/Articles/Vol7/Issue3/doyouremember.asp http://www2.winthrop.edu/dacus/About/Archives/collections/tillmanhistory.htm http://library.winthrop.edu/search~S0/tWinthrop+University+Photograph+Collection.+Tillman+Administration+Building,/twinthrop+university+photograph+collection+tillman+administration+building/1,1,1,B/frameset&FF=twinthrop+university+photograph+collection+tillman+administration+building&1,1,?artstart1=Previous+5 http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/york/S10817746007/index.htm	Rock Hill, South Carolina
1896	Georgia Normal & Industrial College (Georgia College & State University), Atkinson Hall Image: http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanga/html/vanga_homeframe_default.html http://www.flickr.com/photos/gcsuspecialcollections/3018780925/in/photostream/	Milledgeville, Georgia
1897	Georgia School of Technology Knowles Dormitory & Gymnasium, 1897 (demolished) Image: http://history.library.gatech.edu/items/show/5830 http://history.library.gatech.edu/items/show/5827	Atlanta, Georgia
1901	Morris Brown College Turner Hall (demolished)	Atlanta, Georgia

Courthouses

1882	Leon County Courthouse (demolished 1985) Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Florida/Leon/index.html	Tallahassee, Florida
1882-1883	Wilson County Courthouse Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Tennessee/Wilson/index.html http://historiclebanontomorrow.org/index.php?option=com_joomgallery&func=detail&id=8&Itemid=55	Lebanon, Tennessee
ca. 1883	Cherokee County Courthouse (burned 1896) Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Alabama/Cherokee/slides/Centre%20-%20Old.html	Centre, Alabama

1883	Hall County Courthouse (destroyed by tornado, April 1936) Image: http://dlgcsm.galib.uga.edu/StyleServer/calcrgn?browser=ns&cat=hchp&wid=500&hei=500&style=hchp/hchp.xsl&item=0205.sid http://dlgcsm.galib.uga.edu/StyleServer/calcrgn?browser=ns&cat=hchp&wid=500&hei=500&style=hchp/hchp.xsl&item=0206.sid http://dlgcsm.galib.uga.edu/StyleServer/calcrgn?browser=ns&cat=hchp&wid=500&hei=500&style=hchp/hchp.xsl&item=0113.sid	Gainesville, Georgia
1883-1884	*Fayette County Courthouse* *(added clock tower to an earlier 1825-1831 courthouse)* Image: http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Multimedia.jsp?id=m-9274	*Fayetteville, Georgia*
1883-1884	Walker County Courthouse[1] (demolished 1922) Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Georgia/Walker/slides/Lafayette%20-%20Old%20%20A.html	LaFayette, Georgia
1883-1884	Walton County Courthouse (AABN, November 24, 1883, p. 252) Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Georgia/Walton/slides/Monroe%20%20B.html	Monroe, Georgia
1884	Newton County Courthouse Image: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Newton_County_Georgia_Courthouse.jpg http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Georgia/Newton/slides/Covington%20%20B.html	Covington, Georgia
1887	Sumpter County Courthouse (demolished 1959) Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Georgia/Sumter/slides/Americus%20-%20Old%20%20A.html	Americus, Georgia
1888	Pickens County Courthouse (burned 1947) Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Georgia/Pickens/slides/Jasper%20-%20Old%20%20B.html	Jasper, Georgia

[1] Wilber Caldwell in his well-researched book The Courthouse and the Depot, attributes the design of this courthouse to J.B. Patton, who also constructed the building (p. 379). Caldwell remarks that little is known about the building. The November 24, 1883 issue of The American Architect and Building News (Vol. XIV), in its *Summary of the Week*, lists a brick courthouse in LaFayette, Georgia; cost $12,000; Bruce & Morgan, Architects, Atlanta (p. 252). The *Summary of the Week* appears to be a listing of building permits issued and other related architectural news, although it is extremely limited in the number of cities across the United States that are reported, and the source of the information is unknown. Riley & Thomas, in Atlanta—Past, Present and Future, published in about 1883, also lists the courthouse in LaFayette as one of the many courthouses designed by *Bruce & Morgan* and recently erected or under construction. Neither of these publications may have been available to Caldwell when he was writing his book. It is interesting to note that the building shown in Caldwell's book lacked the clock tower and other architectural elements that were so characteristic of *Bruce & Morgan's* other courthouses.

1890	Mitchell County Courthouse (demolished 1937) Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Georgia/Mitchell/slides/Camilla%20-%20Old.html	Camilla, Georgia
1891-1892	Haralson County Courthouse Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Georgia/Haralson/slides/Buchanan%20-%20Old%20%20A.html	Buchanan, Georgia
1892	Talbot County Courthouse Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Georgia/Talbot/slides/Talbotton%20%20A.html	Talbotton, Georgia
1892	Paulding County Courthouse Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Georgia/Paulding/slides/Dallas%20%20A.html http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Georgia/Paulding/slides/Dallas%20%20C.html	Dallas, Georgia
1892	*Brooks County Courthouse* *(heavy remodeling of earlier 1859-1864 courthouse)* Image: http://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/courthouses/brooksCH.htm http://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/courthouses/brooksCHpostcard2.htm http://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/courthouses/brooksCHpostcard3.htm	*Quitman, Georgia*
1892-1893	Carroll County Courthouse (burned 1928) Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Georgia/Carroll/slides/Carrollton%20-%20Old%20%20A.html	Carrollton, Georgia
1893	Floyd County Courthouse Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Georgia/Floyd/slides/Rome%20-%20Old%20%20B.html	Rome, Georgia
1894	Bullock County Courthouse (heavily altered 1914) Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Georgia/Bulloch/slides/Statesboro%20%20A.html	Statesboro, Georgia
1894	Heard County Courthouse (demolished 1965) Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Georgia/Heard/slides/Franklin%20-%20Old%20%20A.html	Franklin, Georgia
1895	Laurens County Courthouse (demolished 1962) Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Georgia/Laurens/slides/Dublin%20-%20Old%20%20A.html	Dublin, Georgia
1895	Cherokee County Courthouse (burned 1924) Image: http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000156	Murphy, North Carolina

1896	Monroe County Courthouse AABN, November 18, 1882, p. 248 Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Georgia/Monroe/slides/Forsyth%20%20A.html	Forsyth, Georgia
1898	Butts County Courthouse Image: http://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/courthouses/buttsCH.htm	Jackson, Georgia
1898	*Pike County Courthouse* *(added clock tower to 1895 courthouse)* Image: http://courthousehistory.com/jalbum/Georgia/Pike/slides/Zebulon%20%20.html	*Zebulon, Georgia*

Commercial

1882	Block of stores for Joseph E. Brown Alabama Street AABN, August 26, 1882, p. 103	Atlanta, Georgia
1882	Stores for W. W. Simpson AABN, August 26, 1882, p. 103	Atlanta, Georgia
1882	Stores and Boarding House for Capt. W. D. Grant AABN, August 26, 1882, p. 103 (*Bruce & Morgan* records list W. D. Grant)	Atlanta, Georgia
1882	Store for Messr's Adair and Alexander AABN, August 26, 1882, p. 103	Atlanta, Georgia
1882	Store for C. P. M. Barker AABN, November 18, 1882, p. 248	Atlanta, Georgia
1882	Store for W. W. Austell New building and remodeling of existing building AABN, November 18, 1882, p. 248	Atlanta, Georgia
1883	Memorial Armory, Gate City Guard Peachtree at James (Williams) Street Reconstruction/remodeling, AABN, October 20, 1883, p. 191	Atlanta, Georgia
1883-1885	Office Building for Major J. A. Fitten Marietta & Broad Street (SW corner) AABN, October 20, 1883, p. 191 Sanborn Map: 1899, Sht. 4.	Atlanta, Georgia
1883	Store for M.C. Keiser, Pryor Street AABN, October 20, 1883, p. 191	Atlanta, Georgia
1883	Store for Lovejoy and Thompson Broad Street AABN, October 20, 1883, p. 191	Atlanta, Georgia
1883	Tenement for W.R. Hill and A. G. Greer Church Street AABN, October 20, 1883, p. 191	Atlanta, Georgia

1883	Tenement for Gate City Railway Boulevard AABN, October 20, 1883, p. 191	Atlanta, Georgia
1883	Tenement for W.G. Herndon Spring Street AABN, October 20, 1883, p. 191	Atlanta, Georgia
1885	Traders' Bank Building Decatur Street, between Peachtree and Pryor Streets	Atlanta, Georgia
1887-1888	Gould Building Image: http://archive.org/stream/atlantacitydirec1902mutu#page/n55/mode/1up	Atlanta, Georgia
1890	Kiser Law Building for Marion C. Kiser Pryor Street at Hunter Street (MLK) (demolished 1936) Image: http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/79781-kiser-law-building.aspx	Atlanta, Georgia
1890	Venable Building (burned 1960s)	Atlanta, Georgia
ca. 1890	J. M. High Department Store Hunter Street at Whitehall Street (demolished 1951)	Atlanta, Georgia
ca. 1890	Marion Hotel for Col. M. Kaiser Pryor Street (demolished 1951)	Atlanta, Georgia
1890-1891	Wigwam Hotel (burned summer 1921)	Indian Springs, Georgia
1891	Austell Building (second fire-proof building in Atlanta) 10 Forsyth Street (when purchase by the Atlanta Journal it was renamed the Ten Forsyth Street Building, and later the Atlanta Journal Building) Image: http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/84073-atlanta-journal-building.aspx http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/79646-birds-eye-view-of-atlanta.aspx	Atlanta, Georgia
1891	Hotel Normandie (demolished 1971)	Atlanta, Georgia
1892	Fire Department Headquarters (demolished 1969) Image: http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/79549-police-headquarters.aspx http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/79829-atlanta-police-headquarters.aspx http://dlib.gsu.edu/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/ajc&CISOPTR=24&CISOBOX=1&REC=1	Atlanta, Georgia

1892	Aragon Hotel Peachtree Street at Ellis (demolished 1930) Image: http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/79801-aragon-hotel.aspx http://archive.org/stream/atlantacitydirec1902mutu#page/n66/mode/1up	Atlanta, Georgia
1892-1893	Concordia Hall Mitchell Street (altered)	Atlanta, Georgia
1893	Marion Hotel for Col. Marion Kiser Pryor Street, between Hunter (MLK) and Alabama Streets (demolished 1951)	Atlanta, Georgia
1898	Prudential Building (Grant Building) Broad Street (steel frame, fire-proof) Image: http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/83486-prudential-building.aspx	Atlanta, Georgia
1898	Coca-Cola Company (ninth headquarters building from 1898-1909) 179 Edgewood Avenue (second story removed, 1954, building now unrecognizable) Image: http://www.coca-colaconversations.com/my_weblog/2011/03/ninth-home-of-coca-cola.html	Atlanta, Georgia
1899	Bloodworth Shoe Company (Morgan designer) Whitehall Street (demolished)	Atlanta, Georgia
1901	Empire Building (C&S Building) Broad Street Image: http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/83477-empire-building.aspx	Atlanta, Georgia
1901-1902	Century Building (Atlanta National Bank) Alabama Street at Peachtree Street (demolished) Image: http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/83473-century-building.aspx http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/79674-century-building.aspx	Atlanta, Georgia
1904	Fourth National Bank Building Image: http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/83482-fourth-national-bank-building.aspx	Atlanta, Georgia

Depots

1882	Central of Georgia RR Offices, Depot & Train Shed (demolished) AABN, September 16, 1882, p. 140	Columbus, Georgia
1899	Central of Georgia RR Depot	Forsyth, Georgia
1900	Union Depot	Americus, Georgia
1901	Union Depot	Columbus, Georgia

Religious

1882	Brick Parsonage, Baptist Church Walton Street at N. Forsyth Street AABN, August 26, 1882, p. 103	Atlanta, Georgia
1882	Brick Parsonage, Trinity Church Whitehall Street at W. Peters AABN, August 26, 1882, p. 103	Atlanta, Georgia
1883	Trinity Mission (Methodist) Boulevard AABN, October 20, 1883, p. 191	Atlanta, Georgia
1883	Zion (M.E.) Church Clark Street AABN, October 20, 1883, p. 191	Atlanta, Georgia
1883	Presbyterian Church AABN, November 24, 1883, p. 252	Chattanooga, Tennessee
1883	Baptist Church AABN, December 8, 1883, p. 276	Palmetto, Georgia
1895	Main Street United Methodist Church renovation Image: http://www.mainstreetumcabbeville.org/our-history/	Abbeville, South Carolina
1897	Jackson Presbyterian Church Image: http://jacksonpresbyterian.org/	Jackson, Georgia
1901	North Avenue Presbyterian Church Peachtree Street at North Avenue	Atlanta, Georgia

Residential

1882	Julius Brown Residence Washington Street (demolished, 1957) Image: http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/80170-julius-l-brown-residence.aspx	Atlanta, Georgia
1882	Miscellaeous Residences AABN, August 26, 1882, p. 103 A. A. Shields W. L. Traynham (2) Dr. H. H. Tucker (2) J. C. Kimball F. G. Hancock J. P. Manley A. P. Adair A. G. Howell Col. L. M. Terrell W. A. Heath (3) T. N. Hall	Atlanta, Georgia
1882	Boarding House for Mrs. Kirbey AABN, August 26, 1882, p. 103	Atlanta, Georgia

1882	Tenemant House for G. W. Adair AABN, August 26, 1882, p. 103	Atlanta, Georgia
1882	Miscellaneous Residences AABN, September 16, 1882, p. 140 J. W. Woolfolk J. S. Garrett	Columbus, Georgia
1882	Residence for Capt. A. B. Berry AABN, November 18, 1882, p. 248	Newnan, Georgia
1882	Residence for Soule Redd AABN, November 18, 1882, p. 248	Columbus, Georgia
1883	Dwelling for L. B. Nelson Boulevard (demolished) AABN, October 20, 1883, p. 191	Atlanta, Georgia
1883	Dwelling for W. B. Lowe (demolished) AABN, November 24, 1883, p. 251	Atlanta, Georgia
1890	Dr. Connaly Residence – alterations and additions West End	Atlanta, Georgia
ca. 1890	Hamilton Yancy Residence	Rome, Georgia
ca. 1890	William Gammon Residence	Rome, Georgia
1891	Henry H. Smith Residence Peachtree Street (demolished) Image: http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/80382-henry-h-smith-residence.aspx	Atlanta, Georgia
ca. 1895	Harris House	Abbeville, South Carolina
1897	Carmichael House Image: http://jackiepetty.com/images/carmichael%20images/oldcarmichael%20house%20jackson.jpg (Notes on this family website list Atlanta architects *Wood & Morris* as the designers of the house. The National Register nomination lists *Bruce & Morgan*. A Butts County.org web site searched in September 2011 but no longer active, also listed *Bruce & Morgan* as the architects for the Carmichael House, as well as the Jackson Presbyterian Church and the Butts County Courthouse, all constructed in Jackson, Georgia in 1897-1898.)	Jackson, Georgia
1897	H. C. Bagley Residence Piedmont Road, just north of Fifth Street	Atlanta, Georgia
1897	W. D. Grant Residence Piedmont Road between Cortland and Pine Streets	Atlanta, Georgia
1897	B. C. Dolen Residence Piedmont Road between 5th and 6th Streets	Atlanta, Georgia
1900	Great House – Aeolian Hill Plantation (enlarged house and added second floor) Image: http://www.calhouncountymuseumandculturalcenter.org/index_013.htm	Charleston, South Carolina

	http://aeolianhill.com/	
n.d.	Residence for Milledge Bales (demolished 1911)	Atlanta, Georgia

Miscellaneous

1882	Mausoleum for Austell Family AABN, November 18, 1882, p. 248	Atlanta, Georgia
1889	Confederate Soldiers' Home E. Confederate Avenue (burned 1901) Images: http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/79686-confederate-soldiers-home.aspx http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/79687-confederate-soldiers-home.aspx	Atlanta, Georgia
1894	Fire Station No. 6 Boulevard	Atlanta, Georgia
1899	"Baby Cottage," Methodist Orphanage	Decatur, Georgia
ca. 1901	Fire Station No. 3 Marietta Street	Atlanta, Georgia

ALEXANDER C. BRUCE, ARCHITECT (1869-1879)

1870	City Hall (this is not the Federal Courthouse, constructed in 1874 and later, in 1934, purchased by the city for use as their city hall)	Columbia, South Carolina
1871	Loudon County Courthouse Image: http://tnsos.org/tsla/imagesearch/citation.php?ImageID=2561	Loudon, Tennessee
1874	Hamblen County Courthouse Image: http://crossroadsofdixie.blogspot.com/2010/05/hamblen-county-courthouse.html http://tnsos.org/tsla/imagesearch/citation.php?ImageID=2701	Morristown, Tennessee
1874-1875	McMinn County Courthouse (burned 1964) Image: http://tnsos.org/tsla/imagesearch/citation.php?ImageID=2701	Athens, Tennessee
1877	Cherokee Masonic Lodge Image: http://atmaslib.org/index.php/featured-articles-1/153-cherokee-lodge-former-location-rome-georgia http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM3FMN_Cherokee_Lodge_66_Rome_Ga	Rome Georgia
1877	Cherokee Baptist Female College (Shorter College) (campus relocated 1911, Bruce buildings demolished) Image: http://www.shorter.edu/about/museum_archives.htm.	Rome Georgia
1877-1879	Smith County Courthouse Image: http://tnsos.org/tsla/imagesearch/citation.php?ImageID=4311	Carthage, Tennessee
ca. 1877-1879	Hamilton County Courthouse	Chattanooga, Tennessee

	(burned 1910) Image: http://www.hctgs.org/Photos/courthouse_1890.jpg http://tnsos.org/tsla/imagesearch/images/1705.jpg	
1880	Nevin Opera House (burned 1919)	Rome, Georgia
1880	"New" City Hall	Rome, Georgia
1911	Main Building, Male Camp, State Prison Camp	Milledgeville, Georgia,

ALEXANDER C. BRUCE with William Parkins – PARKINS & BRUCE (1879-1882)

ca. 1880	Hancock Paper Warehouse and Factory SE corner Broad Street and Alabama Streets	Atlanta, Georgia
1881	Stone Hall (Girls' Dormitory), Straight University (demolished) AABN, January 8, 1881, p. 24 Image: http://www.google.com/books?id=e0EQAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=snippet&q=stone%20hall%20straight%20university&f=false.	New Orleans, Louisiana
1881	Miscellaneous Residences AABN, July 23, 1881, p. 44 Mr. Burkhardt E. F. May D. A. Beatie Henry Hilyer (George Hillyer?) R. S. Grier 3 cottages for W. R. Hill 9 cottages for J. T. Grant J. J. Pilsbury	Atlanta, Georgia
1881	Store for W. D. Grant AABN, July 23, 1881, p. 44	Atlanta, Georgia
1881	Atlanta National Bank, Alteration AABN, July 23, 1881, p. 44	Atlanta, Georgia
1881	Inman-Rucker Building	Atlanta, Georgia
1881	Samuel H. Brodnax House Image: http://www.walnutgrovegeorgia.com/History.pdf	Walnut Grove, Georgia
1881-1882	Fulton County Courthouse Pryor Street at Hunter Street (MLK) (dedicated 1883; demolished 1911) Image: http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/80253-fulton-county-courthouse.aspx	Atlanta, Georgia
1880-1882	Young Men's Library Association Building 37-43 Decatur Street, between Pryor and Loyd (Central) (demolished) Image: http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/80365-young-mens-library-association-building.aspx	Atlanta, Georgia

	http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/80364-young-mens-library-association-building.aspx http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/80363-young-mens-library-association-building.aspx	
1882-1883	Hancock County Courthouse	Sparta, Georgia
1883	M.J. Hatcher Residence AABN, July 14, 1883, p. 23	Macon, Georgia

ALEXANDER C. BRUCE with Alexander F. N. Everett and Charles A. Hayes – BRUCE, EVERETT & Hayes (1907)

ca. 1907	Unknown buildings within Kirkwood National Register Historic District, possibly including a portion of Kirkwood School campus	Atlanta, Georgia

ALEXANDER C. BRUCE with Alexander F. N. Everett – BRUCE & EVERETT (1908-1909)

ca. 1907-1911	St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church	Atlanta, Georgia
1908	First Congregational Church Cortland Street at John Wesley Dobbs	Atlanta, Georgia
ca. 1908	St. Nicholas Hotel	Albany, Georgia

THOMAS H. MORGAN with John Robert Dillon – MORGAN & DILLON (1904-1919)

ca. 1902	Germania Bank Building (demolished)	Savannah, Georgia
1904	E. Riordan Residence	Dawson, Georgia
1904	Trinity Church (additions and alterations)	Atlanta, Georgia
1904	Mr. Charles M. Roberts Residence West Peachtree Street	Atlanta, Georgia
1904-1905	Early County Courthouse	Blakely, Georgia
1905	Masonic Temple NW corner Peachtree and Cain Streets (burned 1950)	Atlanta, Georgia
1905	Hirsch and Spitz Manufacturing Co. Spring Bed and Mattress factory Jones Street at Elliott Street	Atlanta, Georgia
1906	Commercial structure for Mrs. Thurman Whitehall Street	Atlanta, Georgia
1906	All Saints' Episcopal Church W. Peachtree Street	Atlanta, Georgia
1906	(Second) Terminal Hotel Mitchell Street at Madison Street (burned 1908)	Atlanta, Georgia

1906	Georgia Railway & Electric Company Office Building, east corner Piedmont and Cain Streets (demolished 1969)	Atlanta, Georgia
n.d.	Georgia Railway & Electric Company Express Depot and Substation (on 1911 Sanborn map)	East Point, Georgia
1905-1906	Agnes Scott College Rebekah Scott Memorial Hall Image: http://cdm.sos.state.ga.us/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/vg2&CISOPTR=4758&CISOBOX=1&REC=2	Decatur, Georgia
1906	Atlanta Commercial Exchange/Exchange Building	Atlanta, Georgia
1906-1907	M. Rich & Bros., Co. Building (expansion and remodeling of 1882 building) 54-56 Whitehall Street (Peachtree Street)	Atlanta, Georgia
1907	Fire Station No. 11 North Avenue	Atlanta, Georgia
1907	Georgia Railway and Power Building (Walton Place) Marietta Street	Atlanta, Georgia
1907	Atlanta Birmingham & Atlanta Railroad Building SW corner Fairlie Street and Walton Street	Atlanta, Georgia
1907-1914	Fulton County Courthouse in association with A. Ten Eyck Brown	Atlanta, Georgia
ca. 1908	Martinique Apartments for Martin F. Amorous corner Ivey Street and Ellis Street	Atlanta, Georgia
ca. 1909	Old Fulton County Almshouse West Wieuca Road, Chastain Park 2 buildings; brick building now Galloway School; frame building now Chastain Arts Center, heavily altered	Atlanta, Georgia
1909	Auditorium/Amory Gilmer Street at Cortland (remodeled 1940) Image: http://atlantatimemachine.com/downtown/armory.htm	Atlanta, Georgia
1909	Lena Swift Huntley Residence Peachtree Road at West Peachtree Street	Atlanta, Georgia
1910	Atlanta Journal Building (Forsyth Street at the railroad, across the street from the Austell Building) Image: http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/84073-atlanta-journal-building.aspx http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/79646-birds-eye-view-of-atlanta.aspx	Atlanta, Georgia
1910	Georgia School of Technology Rockefeller YMCA Building North Avenue	Atlanta, Georgia

1910	Fire Station No. 7 West Whitehall Street	Atlanta, Georgia
ca. 1910	Liquid Carbonic Company Building (Carbonic Gas manufacturing plant – fireproof structure) Nelson between Madison and Forsyth Streets	Atlanta, Georgia
1911	Third National Bank Building in association with Walter T. Downing, A. Ten Eyck Brown Broad Street at Marietta Street	Atlanta, Georgia
1911	Burns Cottage, Burns Club Alloway Place, SE, Ormewood Park (Morgan only) Image: http://album.atlantahistorycenter.com/store/Products/79659-burns-cottage.aspx	Atlanta, Georgia
ca. 1911	Agnes Scott College Inman Hall (dormitory)	Decatur, Georgia
1912	W. H. Glenn Residence Peachtree Street	Atlanta, Georgia
1913	The Healey Building in association with Walter T. Downing Forsyth Street	Atlanta, Georgia
1915	Oglethorpe University Administration Building (Phoebe Hearst Hall)	Atlanta, Georgia
1916	Commercial structure for Dr. W. S. Elkin	Atlanta, Georgia
1917	Georgia Railway & Electric Company Ashby Street substation	Atlanta, Georgia
1918	Chamberlain, Johnson, Dubose Co. Department Store Whitehall, Mitchell and Hunter Streets	Atlanta, Georgia
1919	Atlantic Ice & Coal Co. 12,000 ton ice storage facility for Central Plant	Atlanta, Georgia
1919	Atlantic Ice & Coal Co. Sawtell Plant Ice house (Lakewood Heights)	Atlanta, Georgia
1919	Atlantic Ice & Coal Co. Plant #1	Columbus, Georgia
1919	Atlantic Ice & Coal Co. Inman Yard Plant	Atlanta, Georgia

THOMAS H. MORGAN with John Robert Dillon and Edward Lewis – MORGAN, DILLON & LEWIS (1919-1930)

1922	Atlantic Ice & Coal Co. Ice manufacturing and storage Plant Drexel Avenue at Georgia Railroad	Decatur, Georgia
1922	Atlantic Ice & Coal Co. Ice manufacturing and storage Plant	Montgomery, Alabama

1923	Atlanta Commercial Exchange/Exchange Building Ivy Street at Exchange Place	Atlanta, Georgia
1923-1924	Plaza Building for John Grant Properties Whitehall Street at Railroad and Broad Street	Atlanta, Georgia
1924	Atlantic Ice & Coal Co. Ice manufacturing and Storage Plant	Tampa, Florida
1924	Oglethorpe University Lupton Hall	Atlanta, Georgia
1924-1929	Retail Credit Building (designed by Robert Dillon) Fairlie Street at Poplar Street	Atlanta, Georgia
1926	Atlantic Ice & Coal Co. Ice manufacturing and Storage Plant Brookwood Drive	Atlanta, Georgia
n.d.	Atlantic Ice & Coal Co. Plant No. 1	Nashville, Tennessee
1925	Oglethorpe University Lupton Hall	Atlanta, Georgia
1925	Simmons Co. Jones Street and Bush, Elliott and Mangum Streets	Atlanta, Georgia
1926-1927	Cornerstone Building (J.P. Allen Building/Planet Hollywood) Peachtree Street at Andrew Young Boulevard	Atlanta, Georgia
1928	Second Kimball House renovations	Atlanta, Georgia
1928	Store for John W. Grant Pryor Street	Atlanta, Georgia
1928-1930	Henrietta Egleston Hospital for Children Nurses Home Forest Avenue (Ralph McGill) at Fortune Street	Atlanta, Georgia
1929	Oglethorpe University Lowery Hall	Atlanta, Georgia
1929-1931	Oglethorpe University Hermance Stadium	Atlanta, Georgia

Appendix C

Bruce & Morgan Promotional Brochure, ca. 1883

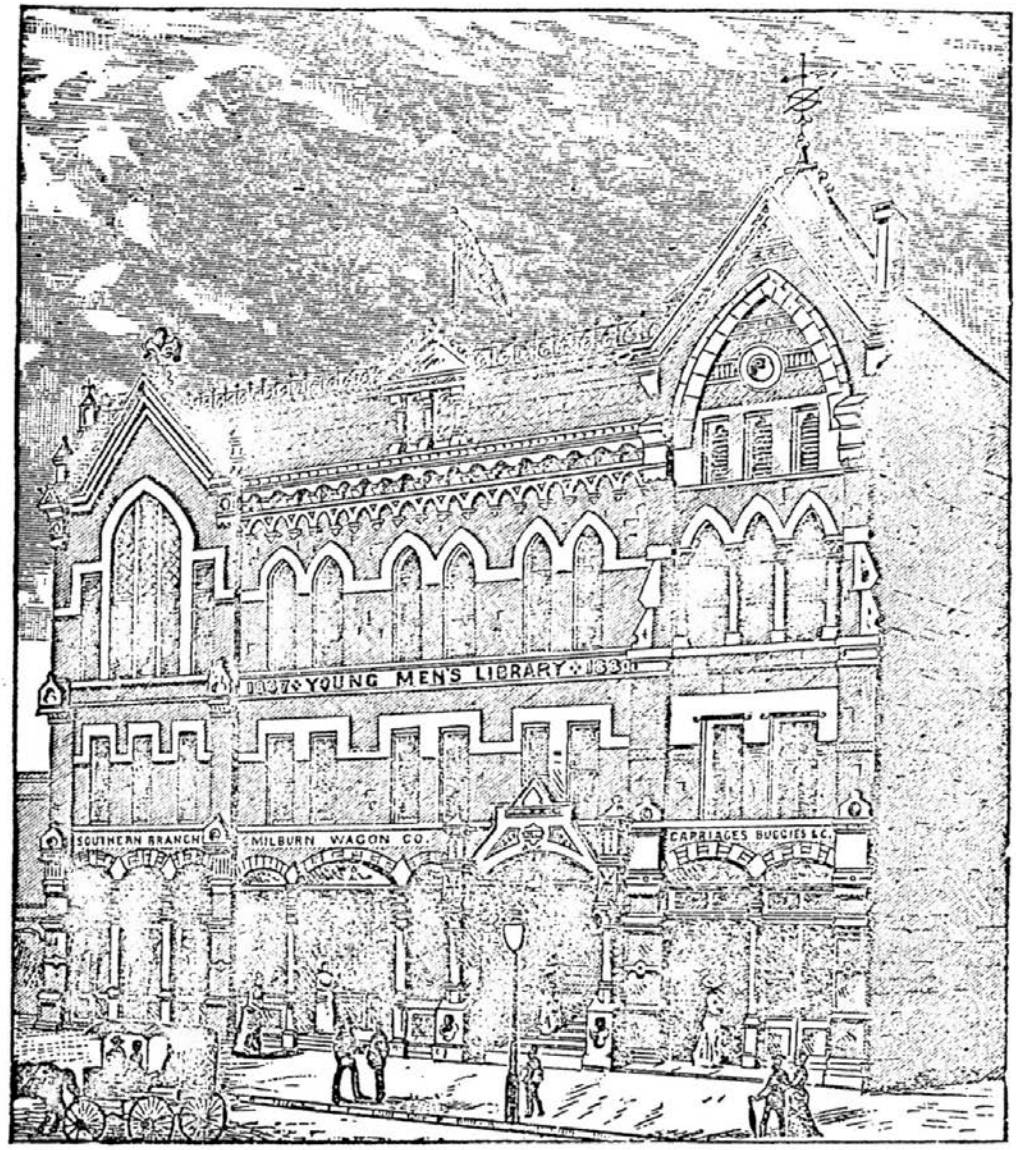
Although no date appears on this brochure it can be fairly accurately dated to 1883. The last page shows a drawing of the "Accepted Design for the Gate City Guard Memorial Armory." The "Summary of the Week" in the October 20, 1883 issue of The American Architect and Building News lists the building along with its construction cost and the architects. The "Summary of the Week" appears to be a listing of building permits issued in selected cities. In addition, the Fulton County courthouse was completed in 1883.

It should be noted that several of the buildings shown on page 5 were designed by William Parkins, notably the Governor's Mansion (1869), the (first) Kimball House (1870), the First Methodist Episcopal Church (1870 or 1876), and possibly the Markham House Hotel (1875). The Kimball House listing may be referring to the second Kimball House. The first Kimball House was destroyed by a fire August 12, 1883. Construction of the second Kimball House began shortly after the fire and was completed in 1885. In addition, several of the buildings listed were designed by Alexander Bruce before Bruce came to Atlanta.

The xerographic copy of this brochure, from which the following pagers were scanned, can be found in the files of the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GASHPO). The original is at the Georgia Archives, Small Print Collection, Box 14, No. 95.

(Page 1)

BRUCE & MORGAN, Architects.



Young Men's Library Building, Atlanta, Ga.

This is one of the handsomest Library Buildings in the South, conveniently arranged and well adapted to the wants of a growing and popular library.

(Page 2)

BRUCE & MORGAN,

Architects and Superintendents

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Furnish parties in any part of the country with Designs, Plans, etc., for every description of public and private buildings.

Drawings and specifications prepared for remodeling existing structures.

Full size detail drawings of interior and exterior finish given with every set of plans, so that any experienced mechanic could build without our immediate superintendence.

The plans referred to will consists of the following scale-drawings, viz:

Elevations of each side; plans of the building at every floor level; sectional drawings, showing height of stories, etc.; specifications of material and labor, together with a full set of detail drawings. Write for terms.

When parties communicate with us they will please give the following particulars:

1. Amount you propose to expend in the building.
2. Prices of material and labor in your locality.
3. Nature of ground, size and shape of lot, and in which direction the building will front; also, principal side.
4. What material will be used in construction?—wood, brick, or stone? Give full particulars.
5. Particulars of other buildings near it, if any.
6. Number and what rooms are required on each floor; heights of ceilings and number of floors; also, give particulars of any special disposition to be made of any of the rooms.
7. What the building and rooms are to be used for.
8. Give any special circumstances to be considered in the design and in the location and arrangement of rooms.
6. Give full particulars of drainage.

After receiving particulars, we will make and send you preliminary sketches. These being adopted or corrected, we will then make the working drawings and specifications. Our drawings are thoroughly lettered, figured, and made plain and intelligible. Any mechanic can understand our full-size working drawings. The specifications are always made complete in every particular, and all instructions are given our clients in the most complete way, to enable them to have the design properly executed, and their building affairs satisfactorily conducted.

It is our constant aim to please our clients, and we usually succeed. Our long practice has convinced us that it is quite as easy to satisfy parties with our designs, when we never see them, as in any other way.

We invite correspondence from those who contemplate building, which will always receive our prompt and careful attention.

(Page 3)

TO COURT-HOUSE COMMISSIONERS AND BUILDING COMMITTEES.

In calling your attention to our card, we desire to state that we make a specialty of planning Court-Houses, Colleges, Churches, Opera Houses, Libraries, and all public buildings; and, having had many years' experience in this and adjoining States, we feel no hesitancy in guaranteeing perfect satisfaction.

In the planning and construction of all public buildings, there should be not only a fitness for the purpose intended, but also an harmonious and imposing exterior, which proclaims to every eye, however casual, its character; and now, when the South is rapidly regaining its olden prestige, it behooves us to construct our public buildings no longer simply for temporary use, but solidly and massively, to stand for all time as land-marks on our road to prosperity.

It has been demonstrated time and time again, "there is no economy in attempting to build without a well-studied plan and specifications." Having a plan, the Building Committee know exactly what they are to have, and the contractor knows exactly what he must do; and the architect, acting for the Building Committee, guards their interest and secures the proper construction of the building. It requires no more material and labor, nor costs more money, to erect a convenient, well-proportioned building than it does to build a barren, box-like structure, void of all taste and beauty.

In conclusion, we desire to say a few words in regard to competition plans. A Building Committee issues a circular embodying their requirements and such suggestions as they deem proper, and advertise for plans. Several architects, taking this circular as a basis, draw plans and specifications, and submit them. The Building Committee, having seen their idea carried out, find it is not what they imagined, but, feeling in duty bound, accept one of the plans even against their better judgment, and allow the building to be constructed; whereas, had they regularly employed an architect, he would have made several sketches, and thus have erected a building perfectly satisfactory.

On being informed of the time of meeting of any Board of Supervisors or Commissioners who desire to examine plans with a view of selecting a design for adoption, we will go with or send the designs to such parties, and give them a better opportunity to select a superior design than they would have in a competition.

Any public officer or private individual to whom this circular may be sent will confer a favor by sending us any information he may possess in reference to the erection of such buildings.

Respectfully,

BRUCE & MORGAN,
ARCHITECTS.

Among the many buildings awarded us in competition, we will mention the following:

Fulton County Court-House, Atlanta, Ga	Cost,	$100,000 00
The Watkins Institute, Nashville, Tenn	"	100,000 00
Hamilton County Court-House, Chattanooga, Tenn	"	40,000 00
Addition to Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga	"	35,000 00

(Page 4)

McMinn County Court-House, Athens, Tenn.

The above is one of the handsomest Court-House buildings in the State, built of brick with galvanized iron cornices and window-caps. Roof covered with slate. Rooms for all the various offices, besides jury rooms, Chancery Court and County Court rooms on first floor. Second floor, the Circuit Court room, 41x67 and 22 feet high, is well arranged for court business, with jury rooms and clerks' offices in connection. Attic rooms in Mansard used for janitor rooms and sleeping rooms for jurymen. Cost of building, $25,000.00.

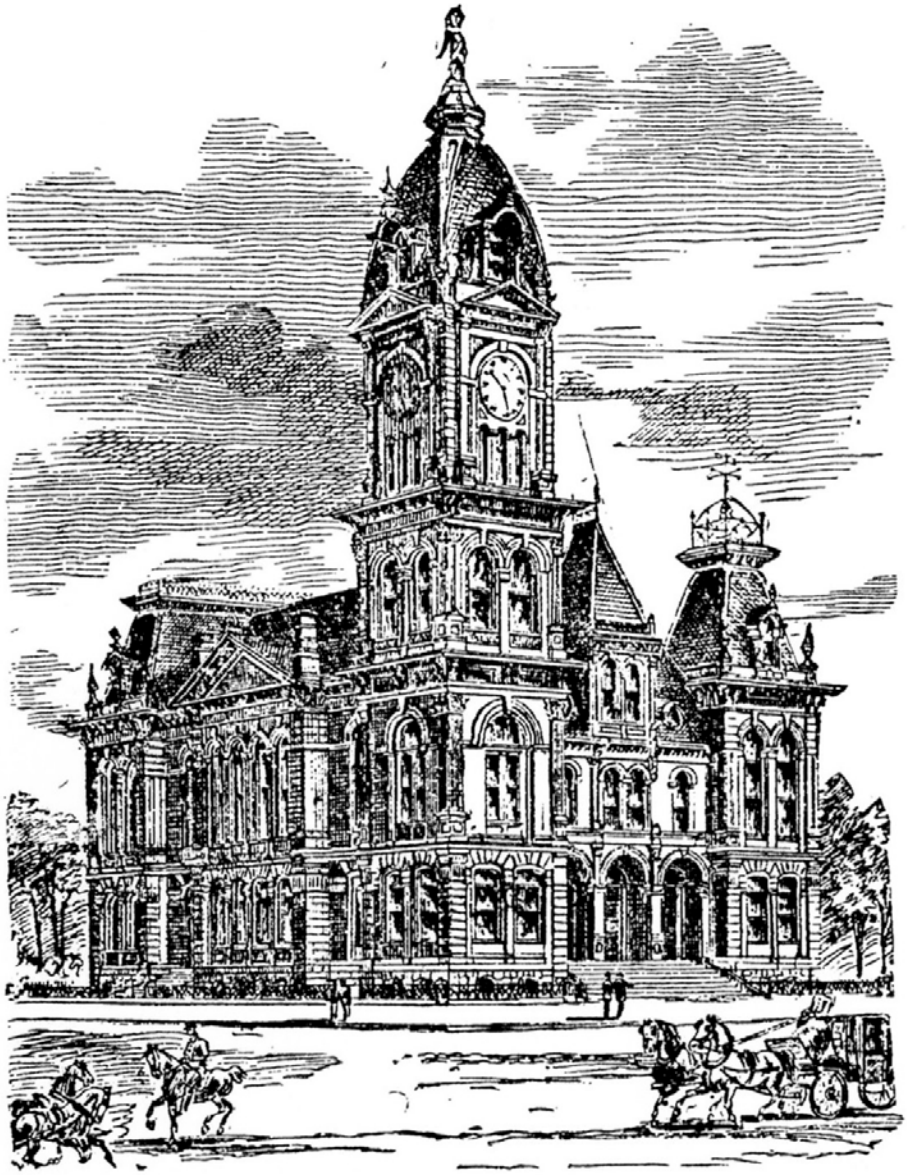
We are now duplicating this building at Sparta, Hancock county, Georgia.

(Page 5)

The following are a few of the many Buildings Designed and Erected under our Supervision, and to which we respectfully refer.

Atlanta National Bank.....Atlanta, Ga.
Governor's Mansion.....Atlanta, Ga.
Residence of Colonel John T. Grant.....Atlanta, Ga.
Residence of Hon. John H. James.....Atlanta, Ga.
Residence of W. R. Hill, Esq.....Atlanta, Ga,
Residence of Hon. George Hillyer.....Atlanta, Ga.
Residence of Hon. W. B. Wood.....Atlanta, Ga.
Residence of Col. A. E. Buck.....Atlanta, Ga.
Residence of M. C. Kiser.....Atlanta, Ga.
Residence of J. F. Kiser.....Atlanta, Ga.
Residence of W. W. Austell.....Atlanta, Ga.
Residence of Evan P. Howell.....Atlanta, Ga.
Residence of T. G. Healy, Esq. .....Atlanta, Ga.
Residence of Henry Grady, Esq.....Atlanta, Ga.
Residence of W. A. Hemphill.....Atlanta, Ga.
Stores for Hon. Joseph E. Brown .....Atlanta, Ga.
Store for Cox, Hill & Thompson .....Atlanta, Ga.
Store for Inman & Rucker .....Atlanta, Ga.
Stores for W. D. Grant.....Atlanta, Ga.
Hotels—Kimball House .....Atlanta, Ga.
Markham House.....Atlanta, Ga.
Gadsden Hotel.....Gadsden, Ala.
Metropolitan Hotel .....Charlotte, N. C.
Young Men's Library Building.....Atlanta, Ga.
Watkins Institute.....Nashville, Tenn.
First Methodist Episcopal Church .....Atlanta, Ga.
Methodist Episcopal Church.....Rome, Ga.
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....Knoxville, Tenn.
Epiphany Church.....Knoxville, Tenn.
Methodist Church.....Columbia, S. C.
City Hall.....Columbia, S. C.
Court House.....Chattanooga, Tenn.
Court House .....Athens, Tenn.
Court House.....Morristown, Tenn.
Court House.....Loudon, Tenn.
Court House.....Atlanta, Ga.
Court House .....Sparta, Ga.
Court House.....Tallahassee, Fla.
Opera House.....Rome, Ga.
City Hall.....Rome, Ga.
Masonic Temple.....Rome, Ga.
Shorter College.....Rome, Ga.
Residence of Hamilton Yancey .....Rome, Ga.
Residence of Wm. Gammon.....Rome, Ga.
Residence of F. Pulaski.....Cuthbert, Ga.
Bank of Americus.....Americus, Ga.
Offices and Depot Central Railroad.....Columbus, Ga.

(Page 6)



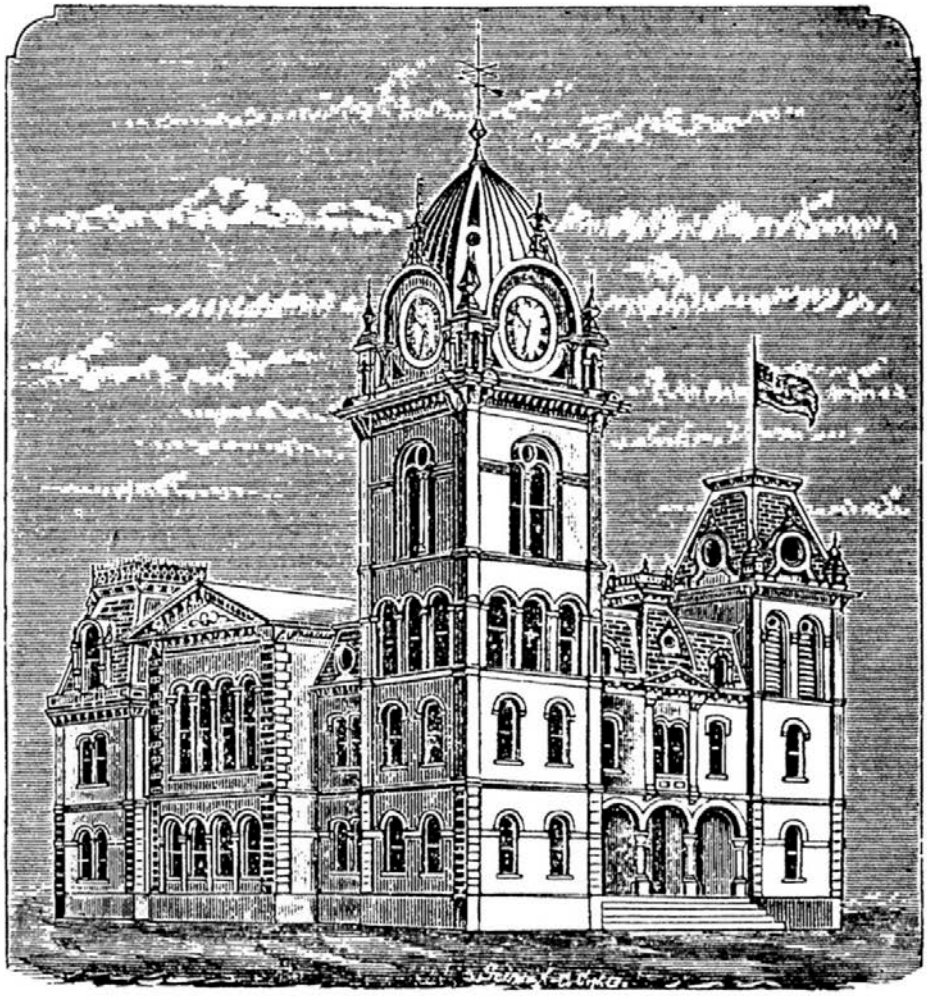
Fulton County Court-House, Atlanta, Ga.

Now in course of erection, is situated near the centre of the city. It is rapidly approaching completion, and, when finished, will be one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the South.

It is being built of brick, with stone and galvanized iron trimmings. It is complete in every respect, and when finished will cost about $100,000.00.

Four rooms are thoroughly fire-proofed for the preservation of county records.

(Page 7)

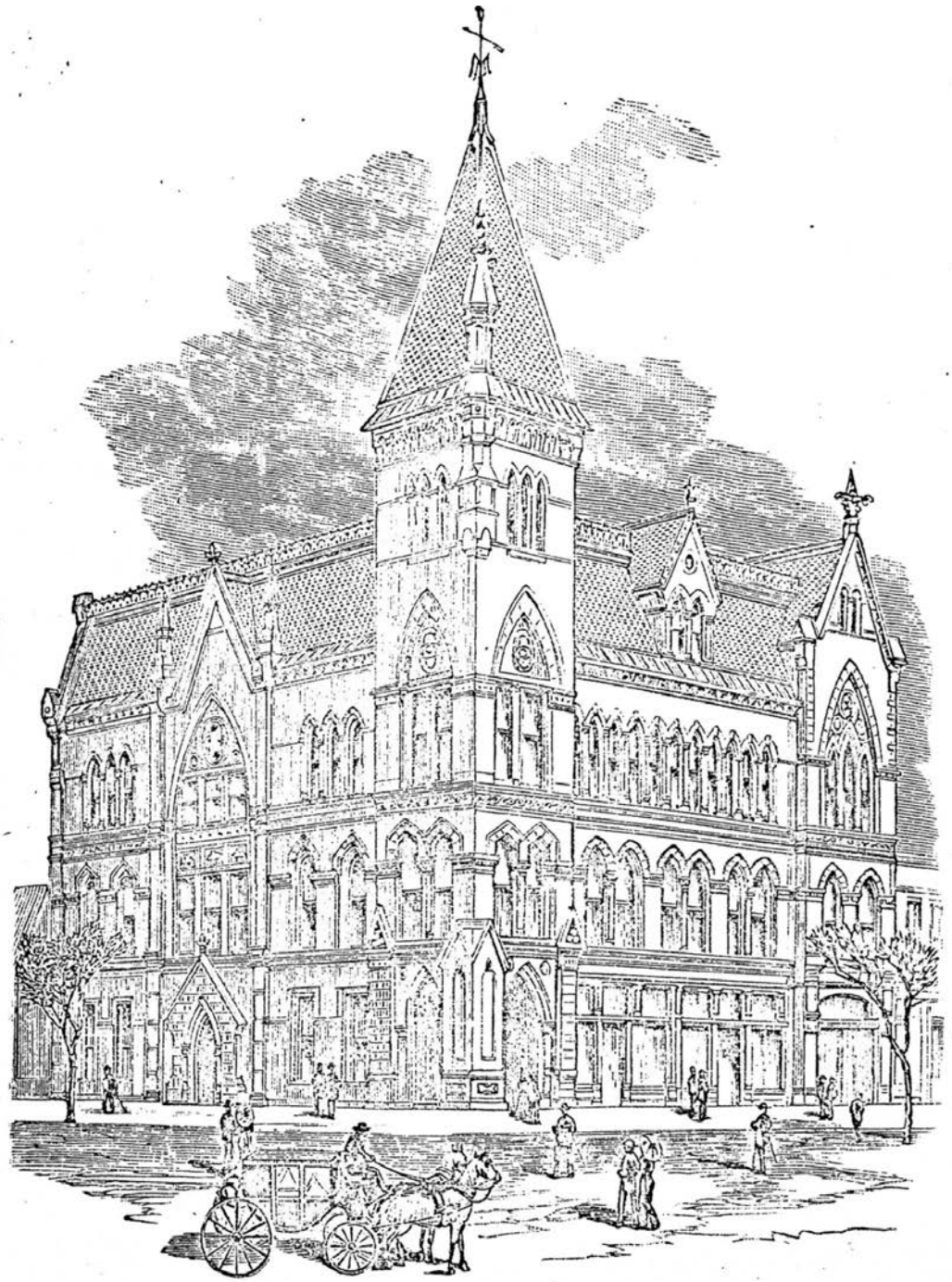


The Hamilton County Court-House, Chattanooga, Tenn.

From the Chattanooga Times.

"Having secured and paid for the site, the County Court at its July term, 1877, voted an appropriation to build a Court-House. The erection of the building was entrusted to five commissioners, to-wit: W. D. VanDyke, W. P. Rathburn, Tom Crutchfield, Z. W. Clift and D. C. Trewhitt. The commissioners at once advertised for plans for a building to cost not exceeding $50,000 00. Various plans were presented, and after giving them all full consideration, that of A. C. Bruce, Esq., was accepted. * * * The commissioners were fortunate, and showed excellent taste and judgment in choosing the plan of Mr. Bruce, and putting that gentleman in charge of the construction. He has met every demand on him, and has shown that he is both an artistic and practical architect."

(Page 9 – there was no page 8)



Accepted Design for the Gate City Guard Memorial Armory.

BRUCE & MORGAN, Architects, Atlanta, Ga.

FROM THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA.

"That will be the handsomest and richest building in the South—not excepting any building, erected for any purpose."

Photographic Documentation

Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building
Georgia Institute of Technology
HPD Number:

The Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building is an imposing structure, designed with a mix of architectural elements from both the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne styles. Completed in 1888, the building first served as the primary academic building for the school and included a chapel, classrooms, labs and two offices for the school's faculty and president. By the mid-1950s the school had grown to the point that the Academic Building had ceased to function as a classroom facility. At this time the Academic Building housed most of the administrative functions of the school. To accommodate this functional change, in the early 1960s, the grand stair was removed and a new stair inserted into an old office (1st floor), a portion of the original library (2nd floor) and a chemical storeroom (3rd floor). This led to major floor plan changes on the upper floors. Since that time, additional modifications have been made to accommodate the changing administrative activities. Few of the original finishes remain; walls have been added as required; and what was originally unfinished attic on the fourth floor has been finished. Outside the building remains much as it did originally except fire escapes have been added to address fire/life safety issues, the windows and exterior doors have been replaced with modern aluminum units, and a new roof has been installed.

With the change in function came a change in name, to the *Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building,* in honor of Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans, the single largest donor to Georgia Tech. Her estate continues to contribute millions of dollars each year to Georgia Tech.

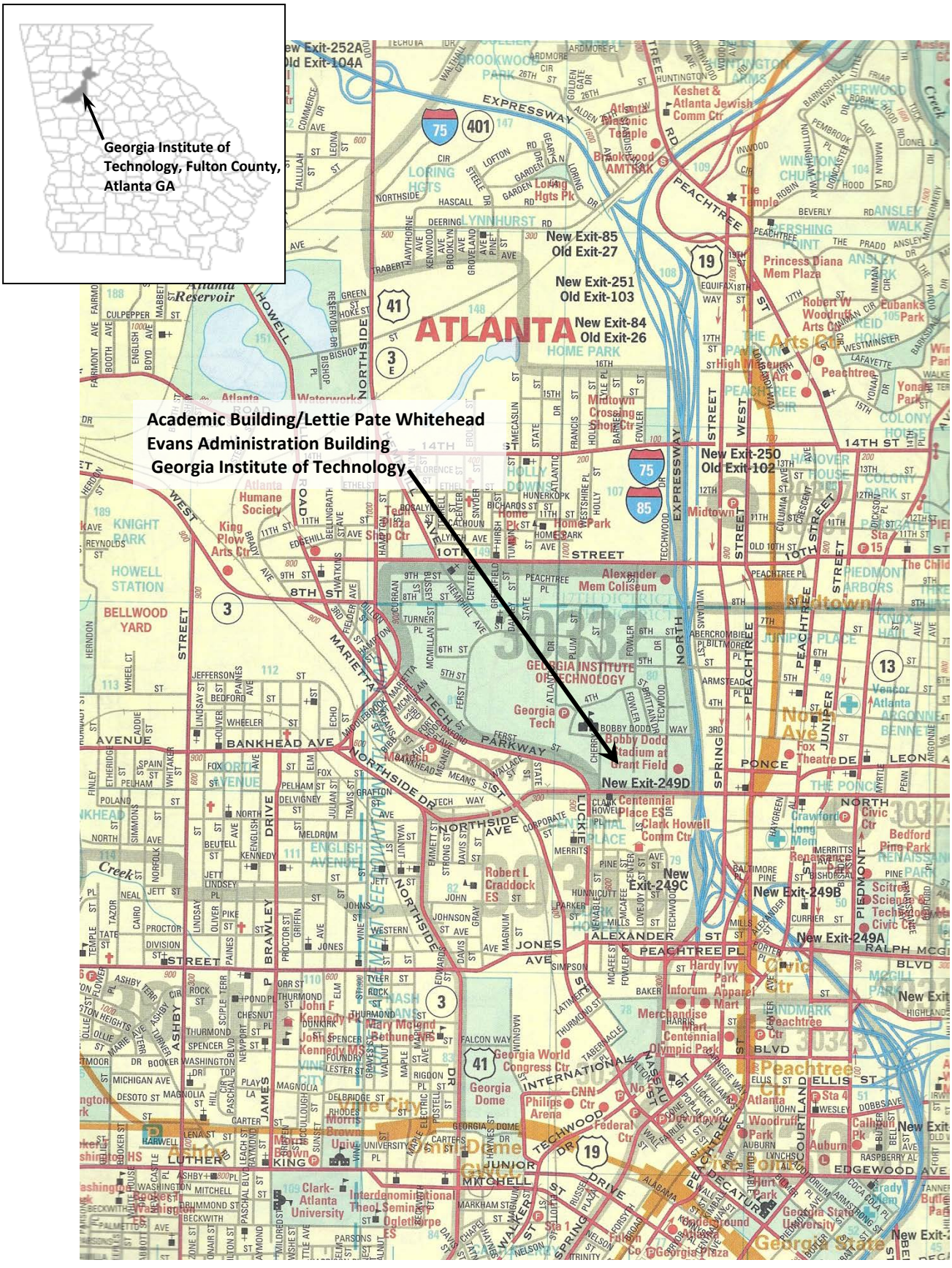
The Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building is also associated with *Bruce & Morgan, Architects,* a prominent Atlanta architectural during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Alexander Campbell Bruce and Thomas Henry Morgan were in practice together from January 1, 1882 until January 1, 1904, when Bruce retired. The company's promotional brochure from about 1883 noted that "we make a specialty of planning Court-Houses, Colleges, Churches, Opera Houses, Libraries, and all public buildings." By 1893, the firm had designed courthouses in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida and North Carolina, numerous city halls, hundreds of residences, stores and commercial blocks, ten hotels, fifteen banks, five jails, thirty colleges and schools, forty-five churches, four libraries and depots, and other structures and monuments." By the time Bruce retired eleven years later, scores of buildings had been added to the list. Thomas Henry Morgan continued to practice with other partners, designing some of the most significant early buildings in downtown Atlanta, until his retirement in 1930.

Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building
225 North Avenue, NW
Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, 30332
UTM Coordinates:
Zone 16S
X – 741262 m E
Y – 3739964 m N

The Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building sits on North Avenue on the southern edge of the Georgia Tech campus, between Cherry Street and Techwood Drive.

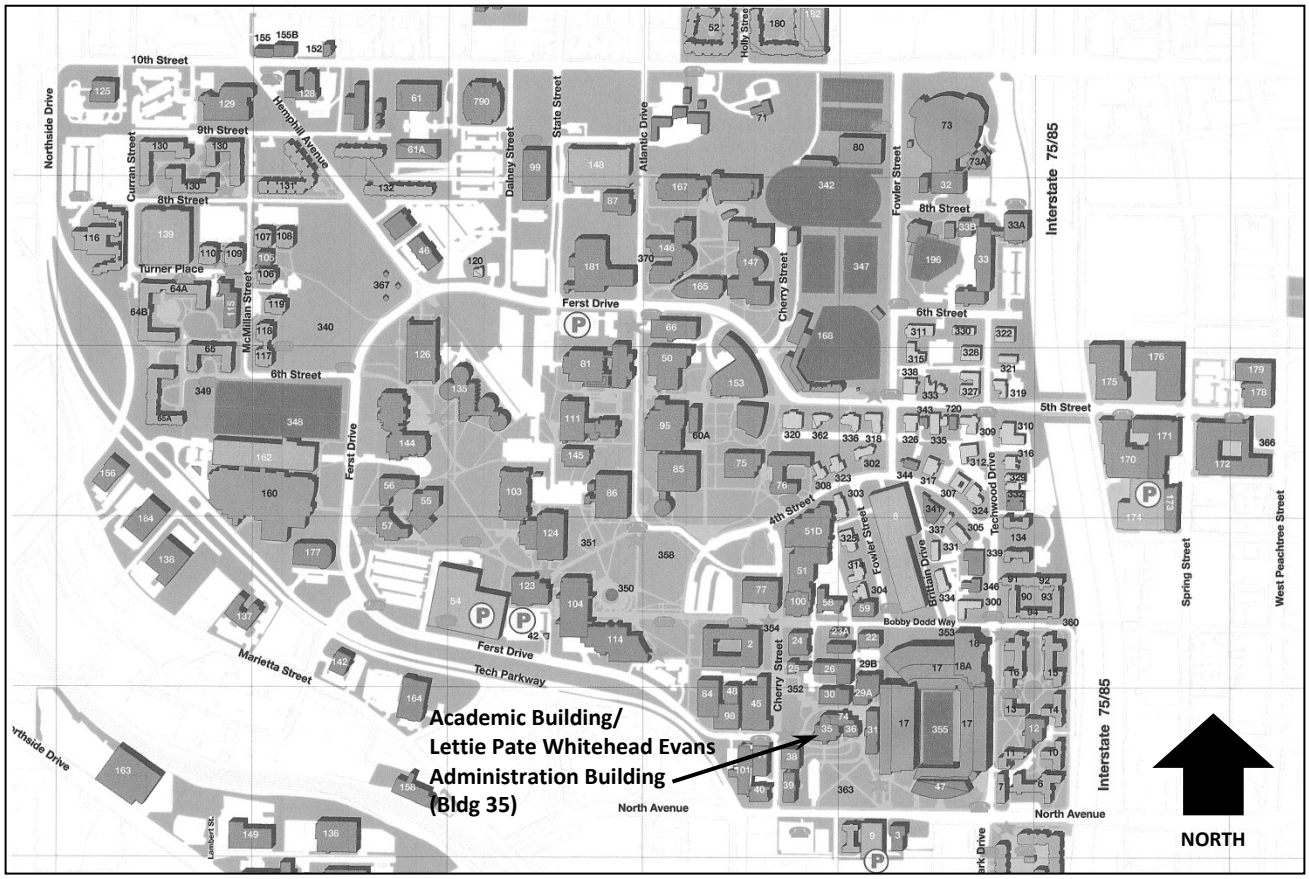
HPD Number:

STATE AND VICINITY MAP

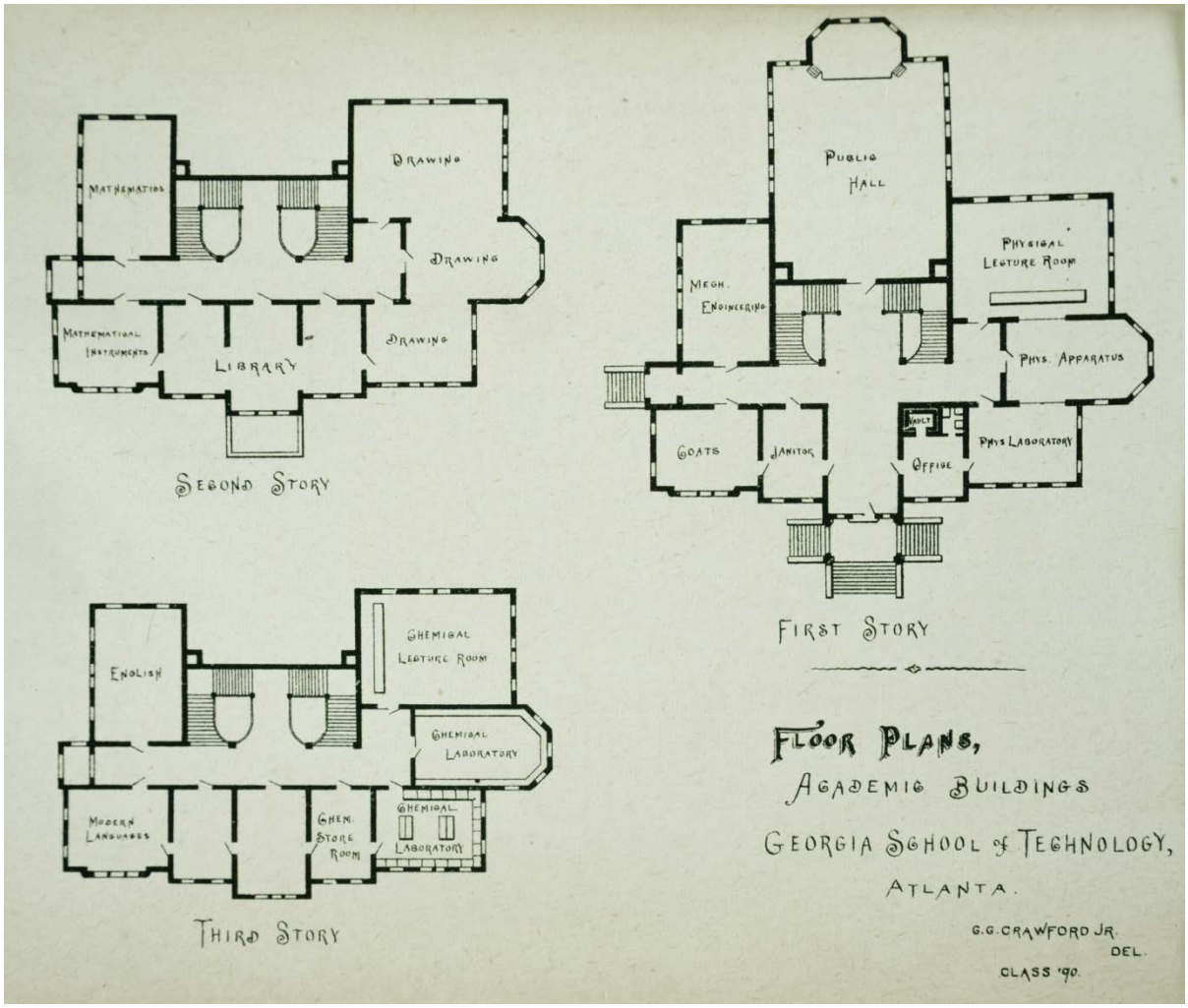


HPD Number:

LOCATION MAP – GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY CAMPUS

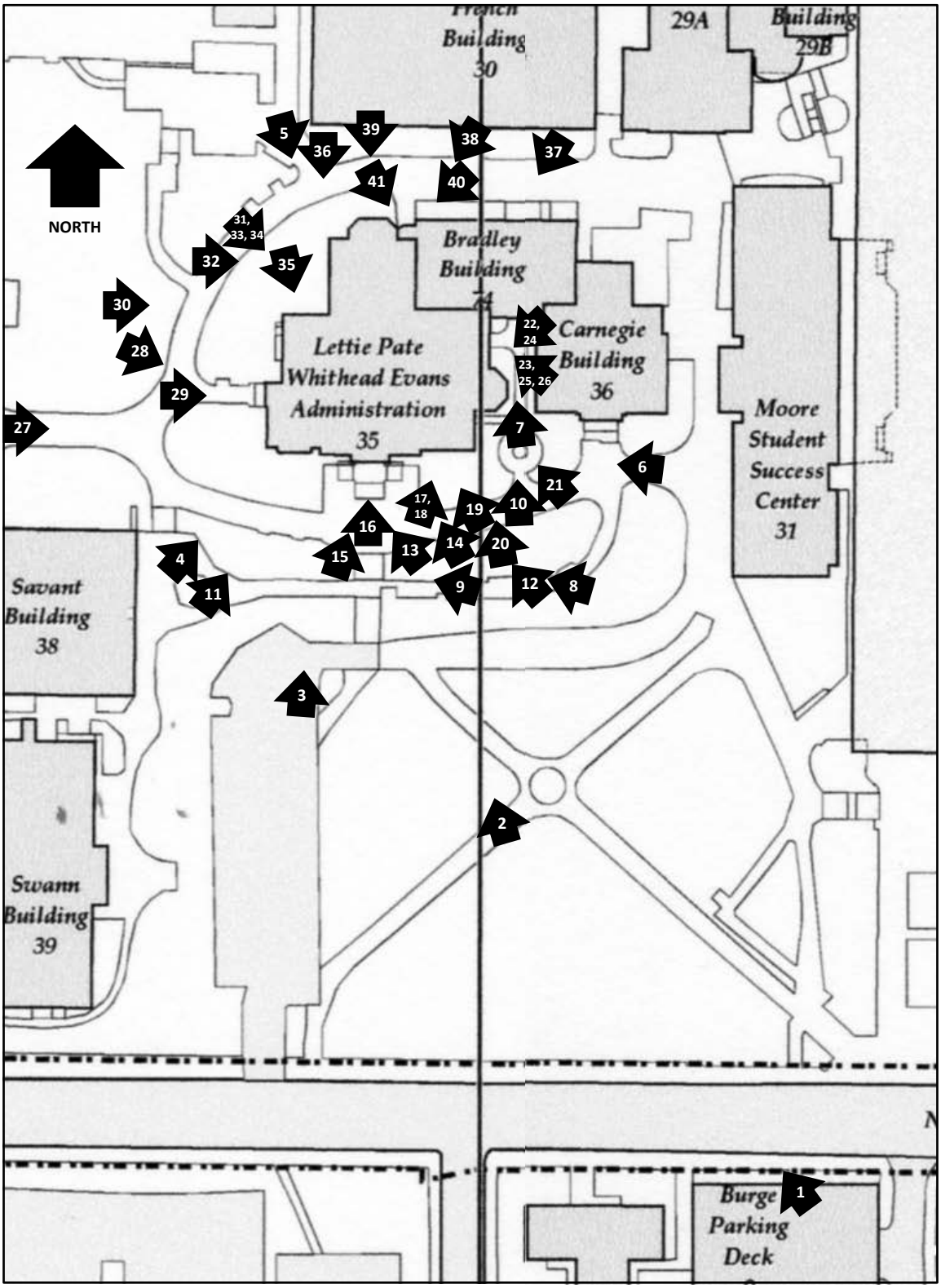


ORIGINAL FLOOR PLAN
Source: Annual Catalogue and Announcements of the Georgia School of Technology, 1888-1889, *Georgia Tech Archives*

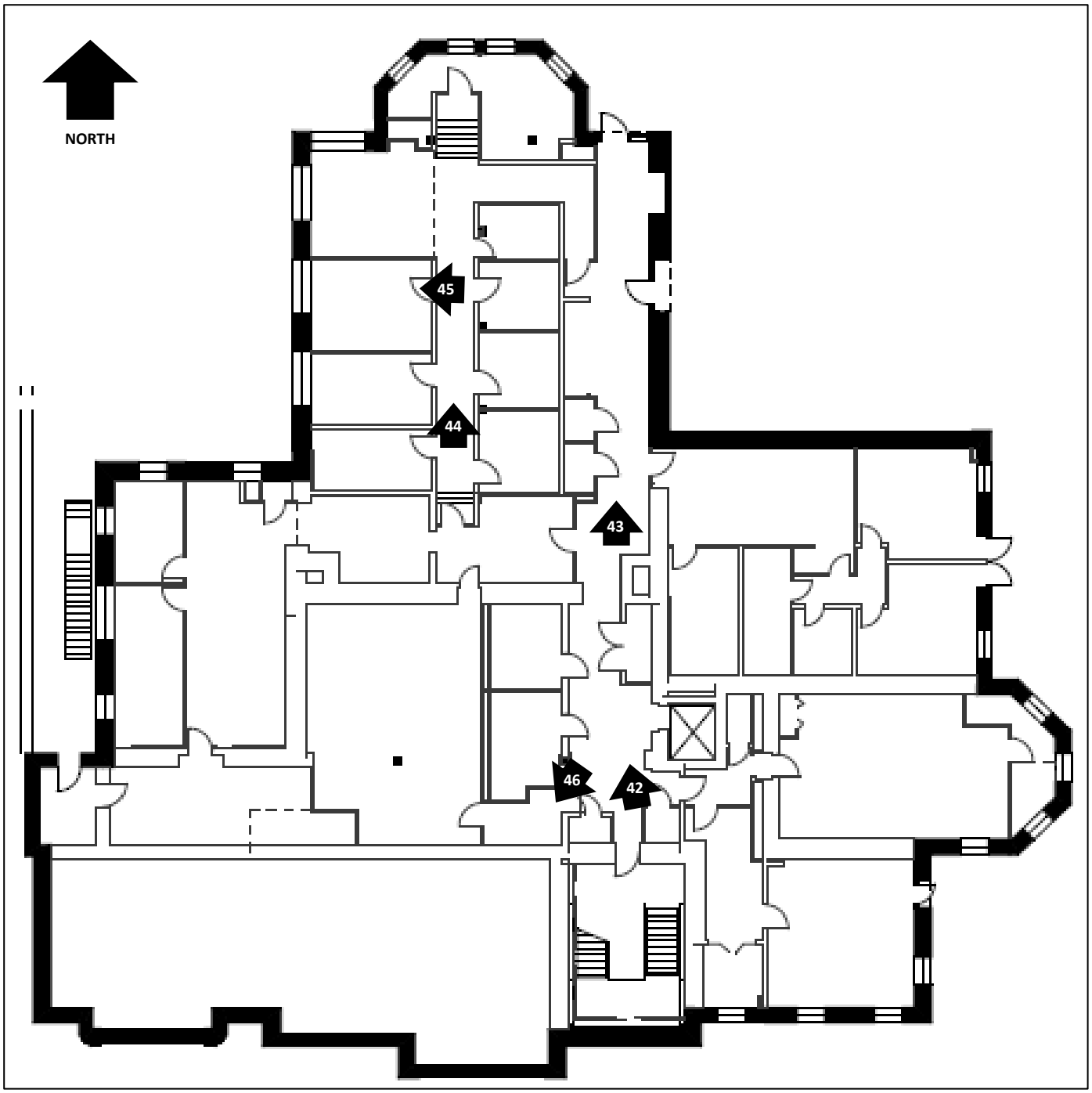


HPD Number:

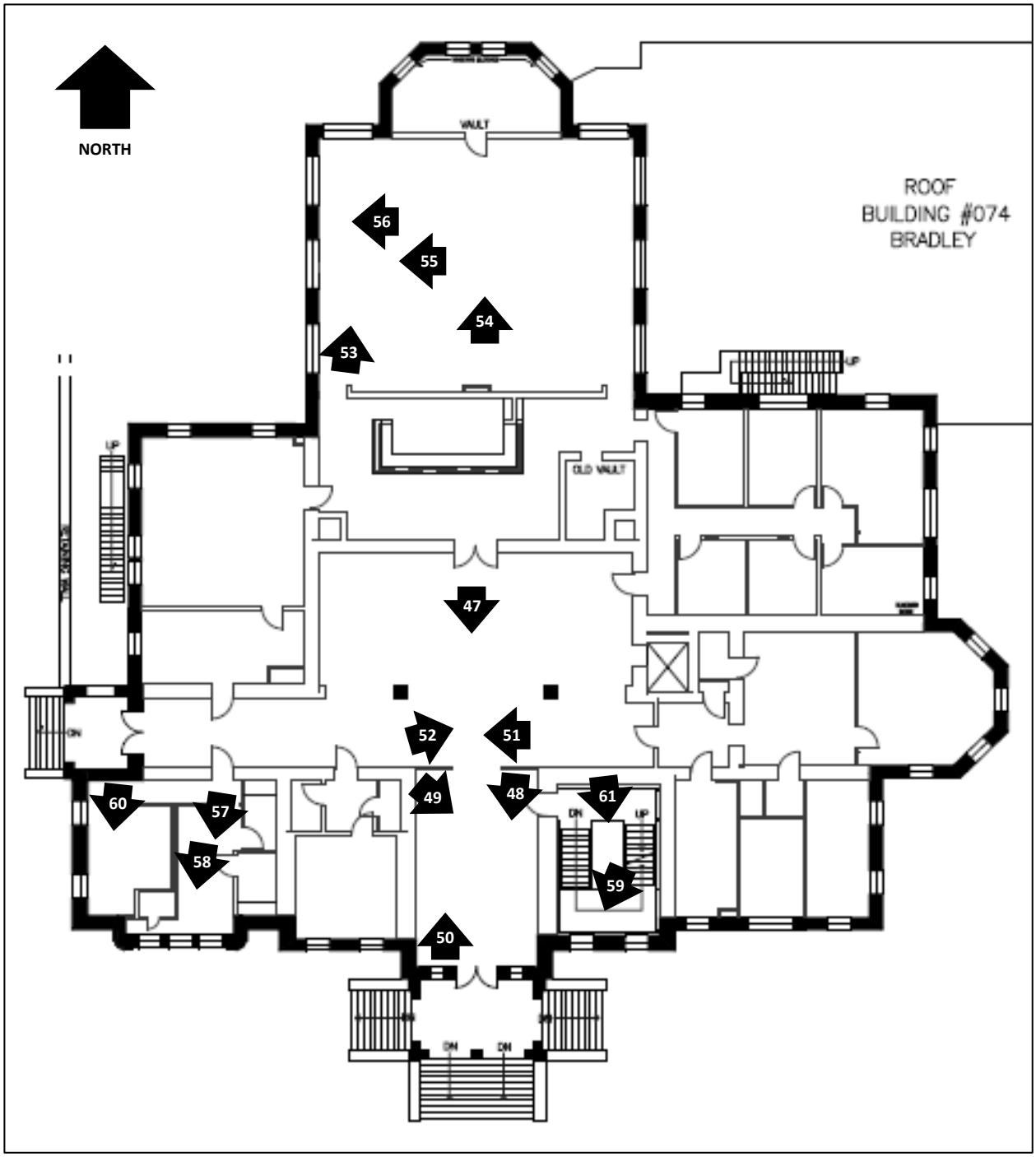
SKETCH PLANS – PHOTO KEY
Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building
Site Photographs



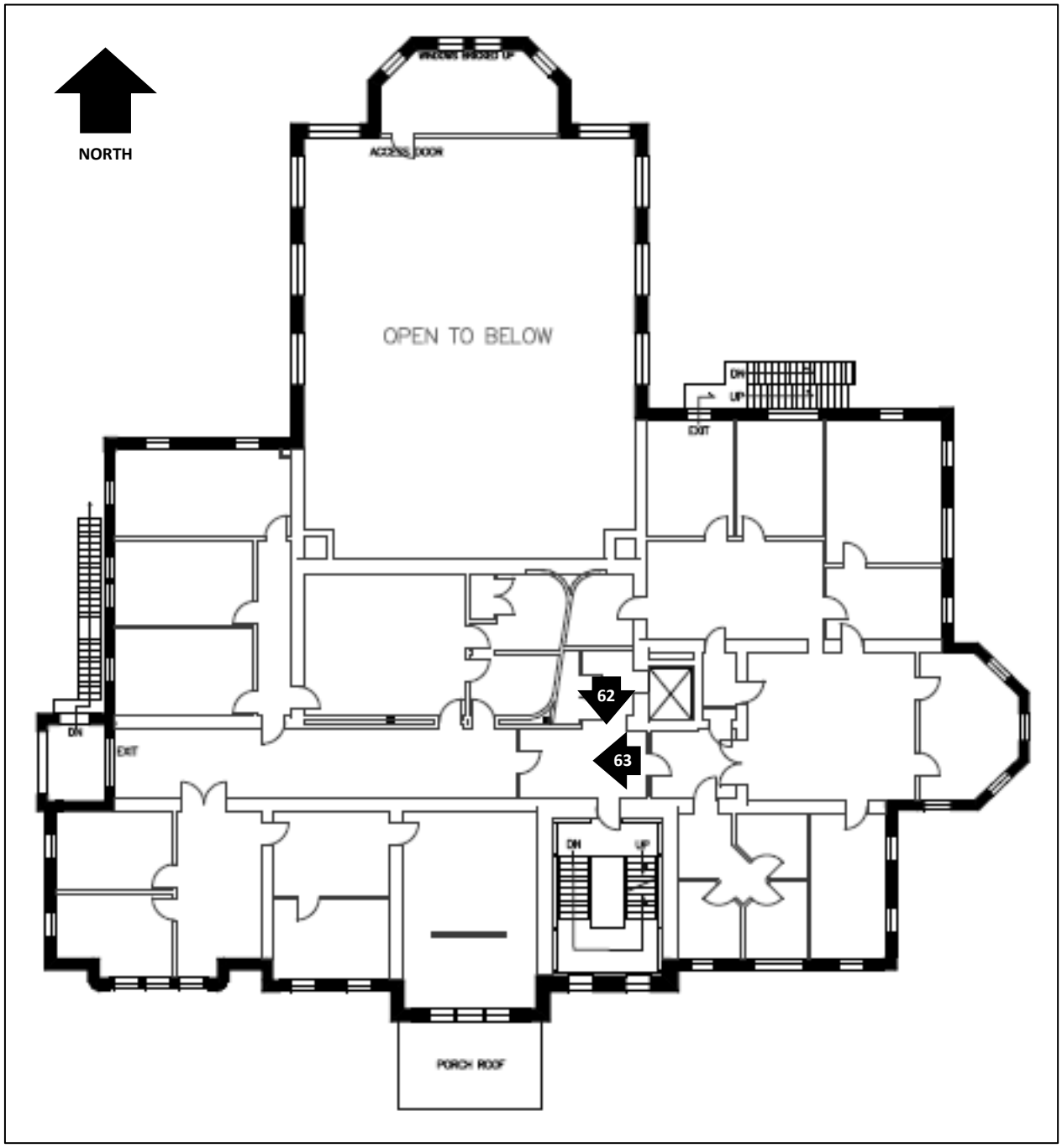
Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building
Interior Photographs – Ground Floor



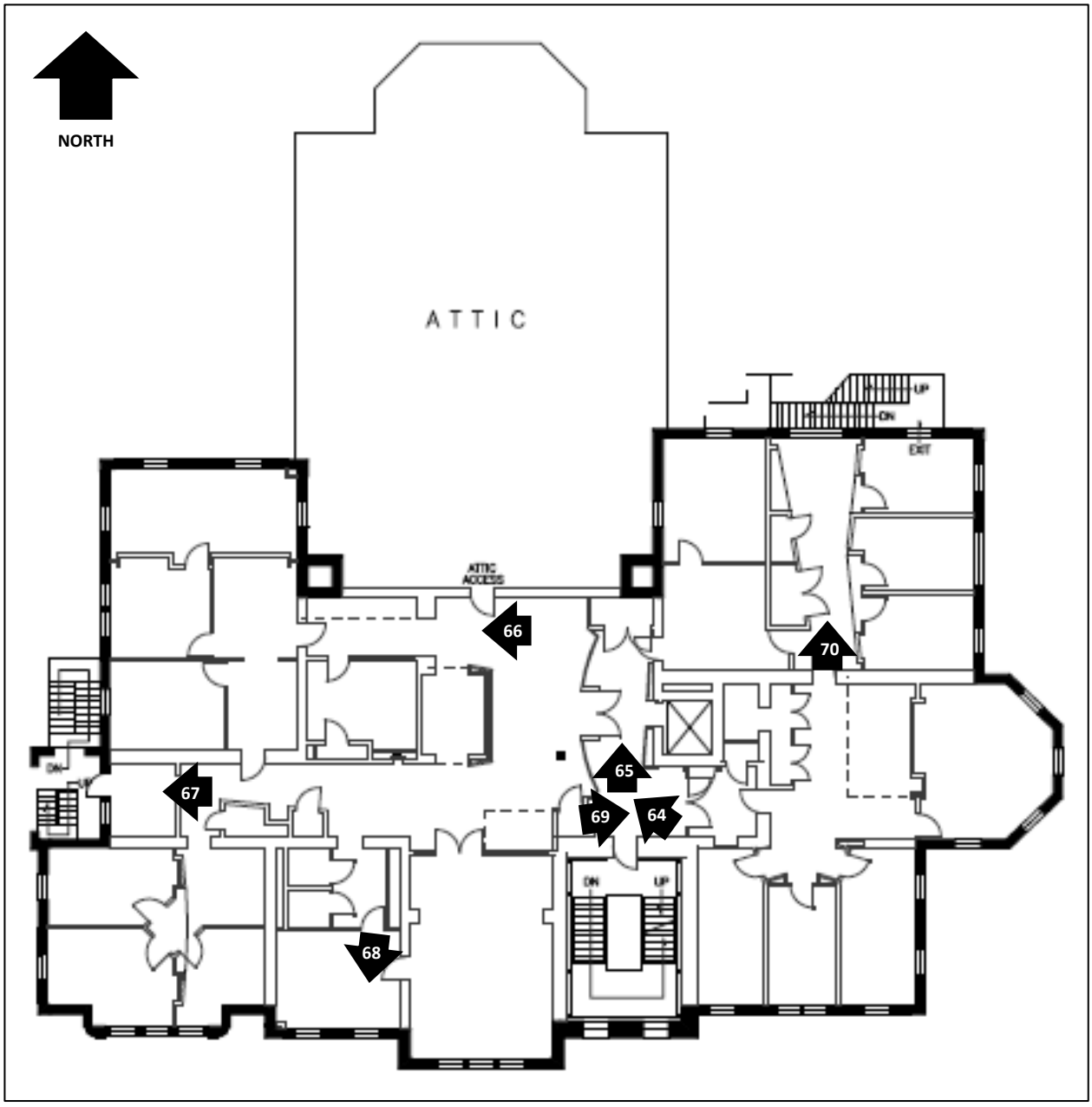
Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building
Interior Photographs – First Floor



Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building
Interior Photographs – Second Floor



Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building
Interior Photographs – Third Floor



Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building
Interior Photographs – Fourth Floor

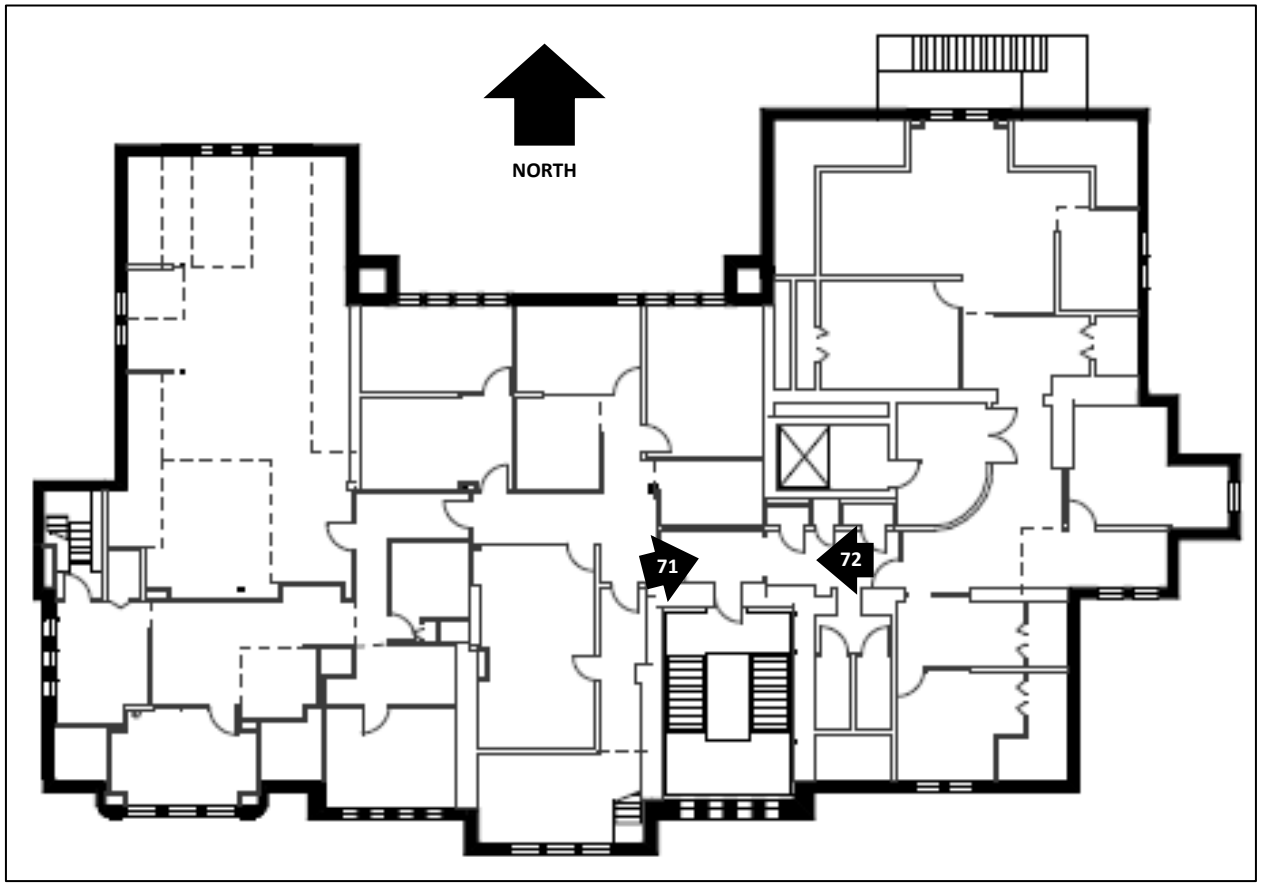


PHOTO LOG

Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building
225 North Avenue, NW
Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, 30332
Photographer – Beth Grashof
Photographs taken July and August, 2011; January 2012
Digital images located at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office and the Georgia Tech Library Archives

Photo #1 – Site, quadrangle looking northwest across North Avenue from Burge Parking Deck (File: DSC_0087).

Photo #2 – Site, looking northwest across quadrangle at south elevation of building (File: DSC_0033-2).

Photo #3 – Site, looking north from parking lot in front of the Savant and Swann Buildings (File DSC_0003-2).

Photo #4 – Site, looking northeast from the walkway in front of the Savant Building (File DSC_0007-2).

Photo #5 – Site, looking south, southeast at rear (north) of Academic/Administration Building. The Bradley Building is to the left (File DSC_0140).

Photo #6 – Site, looking west from in front of the Carnegie Building (File DSC_0016-2).

Photo #7 – Site, looking north at walkway between the Academic/Administration Building and the Carnegie Building, with the Bradley Building at the rear (File DSC_0129).

Photo #8 – Site, (relocated) senior bench on lower walkway below front (south) side of Academic/Administration Building. Given by the Class of 1925 in memory of those Georgia Tech men who gave their lives in World War I (File DSC_0097).

Photo #9 – Site, lower walkway below front (south) side of Academic/Administration Building (File DSC_0099).

Photo #10 – Site, (relocated) water fountain (gift of the Class of 1903; first erected March 1911 between Academic/Administration Building and the Carnegie Building (File DSC_0124).

Photo #11 – West and south (front) elevations (File DSC_0004-2).

Photo #12 – South (front) elevation (File DSC_0017-2).

Photo #13 – Partial south (front) elevation; west half (File DSC_0013-2).

Photo #14 – Tech Tower, south and east faces (File DSC_0018-2).

Photo #15 – Main entrance, south elevation (File DSC_0011-2).

Photo #16 – Main entrance and Tech Tower (File DSC_0120).

Photo #17 – Partial south elevation; east half (File DSC_0023).

Photo #18 – Detail of east half of south elevation at third and fourth floors (File DSC_0121)

Photo #19 – Detail of east half of south elevation at ground and first floors (File DSC_0117).

Photo #20 – Detail of southeast corner showing east octagonal bay (File DSC_0122).

Photo #21 – Detail of southeast corner at ground and first floors (File DSC_0123).

Photo #22 – Detail of east elevation (File DSC_0135).

Photo #23 – Detail of east elevation, north half (File DSC_0131).

Photo #24 – Detail showing rubble foundation wall and rock-face ground floor walls; east elevation (File DSC_0139).

Photo #25 – Detail of cornice at third floor and fourth floor dormer, east elevation (File DSC_0138).

Photo #26 – Ground floor entrance in former window opening, northeast corner of east elevation; Bradley Building to the right (File DSC_0133).

Photo #27 – West elevation. The French Building is in the background at left (File DSC_0009-2).

Photo #28 – Partial west elevation, south half (File DSC_0104).

Photo #29 – West entrance (File DSC_0017).

Photo #30 – Partial west elevation, north half (File DSC_0103).

Photo #31 – Partial west elevation (File DSC_0012).

Photo #32 – West elevation of former chapel wing (now Registrar's office) (File DSC_0016).

Photo #33 – West elevation, juncture of former chapel wing with main building (File DSC_0011).

Photo #34 – Partial west elevation, former chapel wing (File DSC_0143).

Photo #35 – Partial north elevation of west portion of main building (File DSC_0145).

Photo #36 – Partial north elevation, main building with former chapel wing on the left (File DSC_0010).

Photo #37 – Partial north and east elevations at third and fourth floors (File DSC_0002).

Photo #38 – North elevation of former chapel wing (File DSC_0006).

Photo #39 – North elevation of former chapel wing, with partial north elevation of main building in left background; Bradley Building at left foreground (File DSC_0008).

Photo #40 – Detail, north ground floor entrance (File DSC_0086).

Photo #41 – Detail, north ground floor entrance (File DSC_0150).

Photo #42 – Ground floor elevator lobby (File DSC_0081).

Photo #43 – Ground floor corridor to north entrance (File DSC_0082).

Photo #44 – Ground floor office corridor (below first floor Registrar's Office) (File DSC_0156).

Photo #45 – Typical ground floor office (File DSC_0154).

Photo #46 – Ground floor utility room with remnants of early, possibly original, tongue and groove wall and ceiling finishes (File DSC_0171).

Photo #47 – First floor, lobby at Registrar's Office, looking south into main entry vestibule. Wall wainscot is new to match original (File DSC_0031).

Photo #48 – First floor, main entry vestibule. Wall wainscot is new to match original (File DSC_0179).

Photo #49 – First floor, main entry vestibule, looking east at door to 1963 exit stair (File DSC_0184).

Photo #50 – First floor, main entry vestibule looking towards Registrar's Office lobby. Pocket door is original (File DSC_0183).

Photo #51 – First floor, lobby at Registrar's Office, looking towards west entrance (File DSC_0029).

Photo #52 – First floor, Registrar's Office lobby, looking east towards office wing. Elevator door visible behind column (File DSC_0028).

Photo #53 – First floor, Registrar's Office, looking north (File DSC_0034).

Photo #54 – First floor, Registrar's Office, looking north into vault (former raised stage area of chapel) (File DSC_0035).

Photo #55 – First floor, Registrar's Office, looking west (File DSC_0036).

Photo #56 – First floor, Registrar's Office, original wainscot and window trim (File DSC_0037).

Photo #57 – Lounge in original coat room, first floor (File DSC_0186).

Photo #58 – Lounge in original coat room, first floor (File DSC_0192).

Photo #59 – Original first floor window opening in 1963 exit stair showing original trim (File DSC_0040).

Photo #60 – Restroom in original coat room, first floor (File DSC_0188).

Photo #61 – 1963 exit stair within original office (1st flr), a portion of the library (2nd flr) and a chemical storeroom (3rd flr) (File DSC_0039).

Photo #62 – Second floor stair/elevator lobby looking towards exit stairs (File DSC_0045).

Photo #63 – Second floor stair/elevator lobby looking into west office suite (File DSC_0044).

Photo #64 – Third floor stair/elevator lobby looking towards west office suite (File DSC_0048).

Photo #65 – Third floor stair/elevator lobby looking north (File DSC_0049).

Photo #66 – Third floor, west office suite (File DSC_0052).

Photo #67 – Third floor, west office suite, west emergency exit onto west balcony (in former window opening) (File DSC_0059).

Photo #68 – Third floor, west office suite, break room in former classroom (File DSC_0064).

Photo #69 – Third floor stair/elevator lobby looking towards east office suite (File DSC_0050).

Photo #70 – Third floor, east office suite, looking north (File DSC_0068).

Photo #71 – Fourth floor stair/elevator lobby looking towards east office suite (File DSC_0075).

Photo #72 – Fourth floor stair/elevator lobby looking towards west office suite (File DSC_0074).

CONTACT SHEETS
Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building

Photo #1 – Site, quadrangle looking northwest across North Avenue from Burge Parking Deck.

Photo #2 – Site, looking northwest across quadrangle at south elevation of building.

Photo #3 – Site, looking north from parking lot in front of the Savant and Swann Buildings.

Photo #4 – Site, looking northeast from the walkway in front of the Savant Building.

Photo #5 – Site, looking south, southeast at rear (north) of Academic/Administration Building. The Bradley Building is to the left.

Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building

Photo #6 – Site, looking west from in front of the Carnegie Building.

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Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building

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Photo #13 – Partial south (front) elevation; west half.

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Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building

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Photo #18 – Detail of east half of south elevation at third and fourth floors.

Photo #19 – Detail of east half of south elevation at ground and first floors.

Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building

Photo #20 – Detail of southeast corner showing east octagonal bay.

Photo #21– Detail of southeast corner at ground and first floors.

Photo #22 – Detail of east elevation.

Photo #23 – Detail of east elevation, north half.

Photo #24 – Detail showing rubble foundation wall and rock-face ground floor walls; east elevation.

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Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building

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Photo #29 – West entrance.

Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building

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Photo #31 – Partial west elevation.

Photo #32 – West elevation of former chapel wing (now Registrar's office).

Photo #33 – West elevation, juncture of former chapel wing with main building.

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Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building

Photo #36 – Partial north elevation, main building with former chapel wing on the left.

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Photo #38 – North elevation of former chapel wing.

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Photo #41 – Detail, north ground floor entrance.

Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building

Photo #42 – Ground floor elevator lobby.

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Photo #44 – Ground floor office corridor (below first floor Registrar's Office).

Photo #45 – Typical ground floor office.

Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building

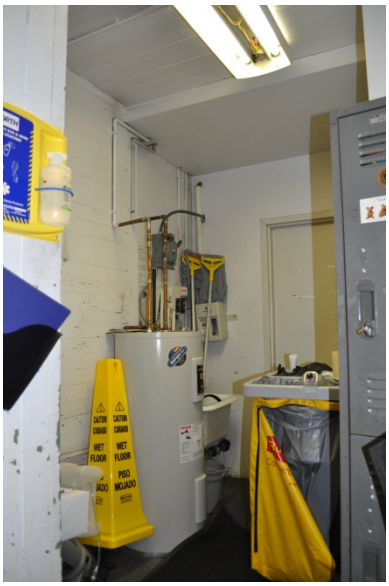

Photo #46 – Ground floor utility room with remnants of early, possibly original, tongue and groove wall and ceiling finishes.

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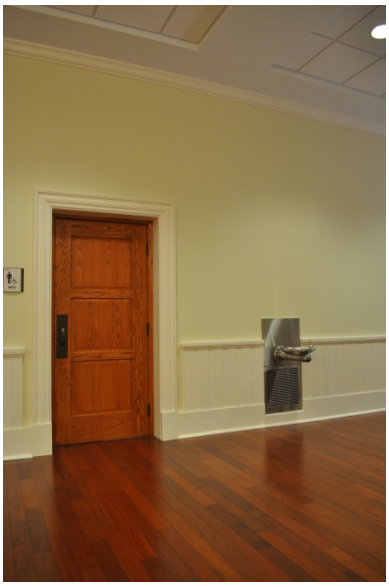
Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building



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Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building

Photo #53 – First floor, Registrar's Office, looking north.

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Photo #56 – First floor, Registrar's Office, original wainscot and window trim.

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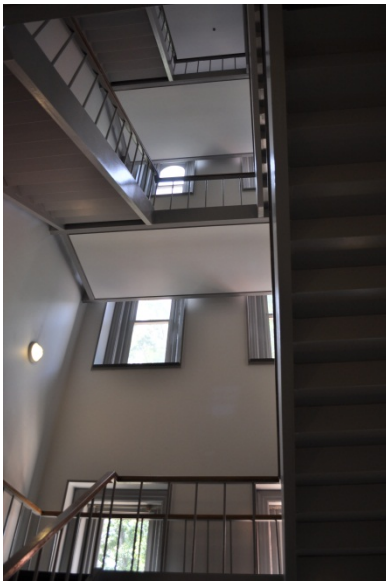

Photo #61 – 1963 exit stair within original office (1st flr), a portion of the library (2nd flr) and a chemical storeroom (3rd flr).

Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building

Photo #62 – Second floor stair/elevator lobby looking towards exit stairs.

Photo #63 – Second floor stair/elevator lobby looking into west office suite.

Photo #64 – Third floor stair/elevator lobby looking towards west office suite.

Photo #65 – Third floor stair/elevator lobby looking north.

Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building

Photo #66 – Third floor, west office suite.

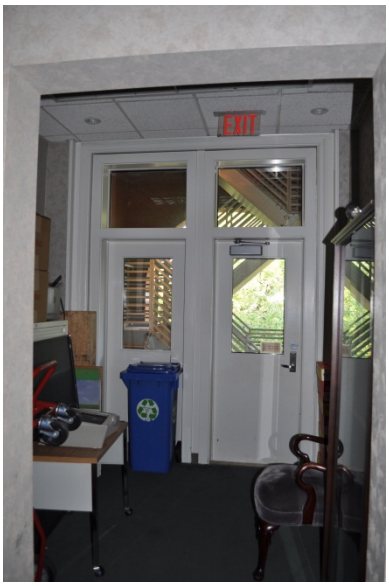

Photo #67 – Third floor, west office suite, west emergency exit onto west balcony (in former window opening).

Photo #68 – Third floor, west office suite, break room in former classroom.

Academic Building/Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building

Photo #69 – Third floor stair/elevator lobby looking towards east office suite.

Photo #70 – Third floor, east office suite, looking north.

Photo #71 – Fourth floor stair/elevator lobby looking towards east office suite.

Photo #72 – Fourth floor stair/elevator lobby looking towards west office suite.