Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
Georgia	
COUNTY:	
DeKalb	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Fairchild Hall

AND/OR HISTORIC: Atlanta University - Stone Hall

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Morris-Brown College

CITY OR TOWN: Atlanta

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Georgia	13	DeKalb	089

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☒ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☒ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other *(Specify)*	
☒ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Atlanta University

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Atlanta	Georgia	13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Recorder of Deeds, DeKalb County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
DeKalb	Georgia	13

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE

STATE | COUNTY: | FOR NPS USE ONLY | ENTRY NUMBER | DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	XX Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	XX Unaltered	☐ Moved	XX Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The history of the Atlanta University campus parallels the history of the school's development. Atlanta University opened its doors in 1869 on a campus consisting of some 50 acres in Atlanta, Georgia. Between 1869 and 1929 the school built a substantial physical plant. In 1929 Atlanta University, Morehouse College, and Spelman College united in the Atlanta University Affiliation. Under the affiliation Morehouse and Spelman continued to offer undergraduate degrees while Atlanta University dropped its undergraduate program and became the graduate school of the other two colleges. As a part of the affiliation A.U. gave up most of the buildings on its original campus and moved into new quarters with Morehouse and Spelman. Today Atlanta University occupies the same campus as Morehouse and Spelman. At the same time Atlanta University leased many of its old buildings to Morris Brown College for a minimal fee. Today the original structures associated with Atlanta University are a part of Morris Brown College.

The structure most closely associated with the history of Atlanta University is Stone Hall. Stone Hall is a large three-and-a-half story brick building. Completed in 1882 the building is typical of the public architecture of the period. Although Stone Hall is a noted Atlanta landmark and is of architectural importance to the city, it is of no major architectural significance.

From the time of its construction in 1882 until 1929 Stone Hall's primary function was as Atlanta University's administration building. In addition the structure contained classrooms and meeting rooms. When Atlanta University affiliated with Morehouse and Spelman in 1929, Stone Hall was one of the buildings Atlanta University leased to Morris Brown College. Morris Brown changed the building's name to Fairchild Hall. Today Atlanta University's Stone Hall is the administration building of Morris Brown College.

Stone Hall has undergone no exterior alteration since its construction in 1882. The interior has been altered to allow for the installation of modern heating, cooling, and electrical systems. The original floor plan, however, is basically intact. The building is adequately maintained.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- [ ] Pre-Columbian
- [ ] 15th Century
- [ ] 16th Century
- [ ] 17th Century
- [ ] 18th Century
- [x] 19th Century
- [x] 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- [ ] Aboriginal
- [ ] Prehistoric
- [ ] Historic
- [ ] Agriculture
- [ ] Architecture
- [ ] Art
- [ ] Commerce
- [ ] Communications
- [ ] Conservation
- [x] Education
- [ ] Engineering
- [ ] Industry
- [ ] Invention
- [ ] Landscape Architecture
- [ ] Literature
- [ ] Military
- [ ] Music
- [ ] Political
- [ ] Religion/Philosophy
- [ ] Science
- [ ] Sculpture
- [ ] Social/Humanitarian
- [ ] Theater
- [ ] Transportation
- [ ] Urban Planning
- [ ] Other *(Specify)*

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Atlanta University's significance in the history of black education in the 19th and early 20th centuries is that it was one of the few schools in the South that offered black Americans the opportunity to receive a quality academic education.

Atlanta University was founded in 1866 by the American Missionary Association with the financial assistance of the Freedmen's Bureau. The same "one blood" educational philosophy guided the American Missionary Association at Atlanta University as at its other schools such as Fisk and Talladega. In the words of W. E. B. DuBois, the teachers of the American Missionary Association came South "...not to keep the Negroes in their places, but to raise them out of their places where the filth of slavery had wallowed them."

The history of Atlanta University's development is similar to that of many black colleges. Atlanta began as an elementary-secondary school, next introduced college education, and then slowly dropped the elementary and secondary school programs. Atlanta University's development is, however, unique in a major respect. In 1929 the school ceased to offer an undergraduate program and became exclusively a graduate school. At the time Atlanta boasted a number of black colleges that existed side by side. Each had its own jealously guarded history and traditions and each wished to maintain its identity. After long negotiations and in the interests of better organizing black higher education by eliminating costly duplication, Atlanta University, Morehouse College, and Spelman College agreed to unite their efforts. Under the affiliation Atlanta University, which had the strongest academic tradition, concentrated its attention on graduate education. The affiliation was a success and today Atlanta University is one of the country's best predominately black graduate schools.

From the beginning Atlanta University dedicated itself to providing black Americans with an education comparable to that offered by other American schools. Its traditional academic curriculum educated its students primarily as individuals and not as members of a minority race that required a "special education" because of inherent racial inferiority. Although in the 19th and early 20th centuries Atlanta University offered a program of industrial and agricultural training in keeping with the prevailing vocational approach to black education.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

prevailing vocational approach to black education, the school at the same time maintained its strong academic program. Throughout this period Atlanta sent its graduates on to professional schools in the North and into leadership positions in black communities in the South. Through Atlanta University's doors passed many of the businessmen, scholars, teachers, lawyers, doctors, and scientists that formed the base of an educated black elite and that in this century became the foundation of the modern civil rights movement.

Atlanta University is also significant because of the exceptional quality of its presidents and many of its faculty. Edmund Asa Ware, Atlanta's spiritual and intellectual father, was an outstanding 19th century educator. Educated at Yale Ware went South after the Civil War where he dedicated his life to Atlanta University and black education. The motto of his class at Yale, I Will Find a Way or Make One, became Atlanta's motto and a symbol of its spirit and purpose. Ware's dedication to academic excellence and his rejection of racial inferiority influenced other black colleges and American education in general. John Hope, former Morehouse president and Atlanta University's first black president, is noted in every history of American education during the first half of this century. Atlanta's most famous faculty member, W. E. B. DuBois, fathered the Atlanta Studies in Negro sociology and contributed to every well known periodical and journal of the period. It was A.U.'s commitment to academic excellence that served DuBois as a model of the type of education black Americans required in order to create a "talented tenth" that would lead the struggle for racial pride and identity and for social and economic equality.

The significance of Atlanta University rests in the quality of its leaders, its faculty, and its graduates. Together they are witnesses to the highest achievements of black education in America.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bacote, Clarence A., The Story of Atlanta University, (Atlanta, 1969).

Bond, Horace Mann. The Education of the Negro in the American Social Order, (New York, 1934).

Bullock, Henry Allen, A History of Negro Education in the South, (New York, 1967).

DuBois, W.E.B., "Atlanta University," From Servitude to Service, (Boston, 1905).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES	
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "
NE	° ' "	° ' "			
SE	° ' "	° ' "			
SW	° ' "	° ' "			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
James Sheire, Historian

ORGANIZATION Office of Archoelogy and Historic Preservation, National Park Service

DATE August 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:
1100 L Street NW.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE D.C.

CODE 11

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1973-729-147/1442 3-1