

928

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior High School

Other names/site number: Miller A & Miller B; A.L. Miller Middle School

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & number: 2241 Montpelier Avenue

City or town: Macon State: Georgia County: Bibb

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide   x   local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

  x   A     B   x   C     D

<u>Dr. David C. Crass</u>	<u>17 September 2014</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b> Dr. David C. Crass, Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO	<b>Date</b>
Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources	
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

In my opinion, the property <u>   </u> meets <u>   </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

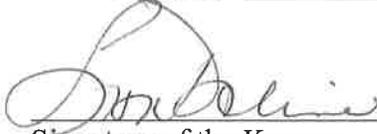
A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School  
Name of Property

Bibb County, Georgia  
County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

  
Signature of the Keeper

11/19/14  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School  
Name of Property

Bibb County, Georgia  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: School

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School  
Name of Property

Bibb County, Georgia  
County and State

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Jacobethan Revival, Collegiate Gothic

MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK, STONE: cast stone

roof: ASPHALT

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior High School property is located in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Macon, the county seat of Bibb County, in central Georgia. The property includes three contributing buildings: a 1930 high school, a 1930 gymnasium, and a 1950 junior high with an attached administration and library building. The 1930 A.L. Miller High School is brick veneer with a T-shaped plan consisting of two wings connected by a central auditorium and projecting tower. The building is largely three stories with a fourth in the central tower over the primary entrance. The two-story auditorium wing extends perpendicularly behind the central foyer. The building exhibits elements of the Collegiate Gothic and Jacobethan Revival styles; character-defining features include a grand, central, three-sided stair that leads to a recessed segmental arched entry, Gothic inspired cast stone ornament, and a crenelated parapet. Materials in the high school building include wood and terrazzo floors, plaster walls, wood-paneled doors with glass transoms and steel multi-pane windows. The brick gymnasium was constructed in 1930 to the west of the high school, and

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Bibb County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

adjoins the main school building via a historic raised concrete plaza. It retains original wood floors, steel multi-pane windows, and exposed interior steel trusses supporting a barrel shaped roof. The 1950 A.L. Miller Junior High School is brick veneer with an L-shaped plan consisting of a classroom wing and a gymnasium wing. The library/administration building, connected to the classroom wing via an enclosed pedestrian bridge, was constructed simultaneously. The junior high school exhibits elements of the International Style, including a flat roof, large metal-framed windows, and a lack of ornament. Limited alterations to the high school include the addition of drop ceilings in the auditorium and classrooms, and the partitioning of added classroom space in the rear of the auditorium. Similar limited partitioning is present in the gym's classroom and locker room spaces. The site is largely open with scattered surface parking to the north and west of the buildings. Immediately west of the junior high school, concrete stairs lead up to a raised area with a c.1970 semi-circular outdoor seating area contained by a brick retaining wall. Landscaping on the property includes a semi-circular driveway leading to the main entry on the south, a large grass lawn, shrubs, and scattered hardwood trees.

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### **Narrative Description**

*The following was written by Joy Collins, Intern Architect with Lord Aeck Sargent, with editing by Stephanie L. Cherry-Farmer, National Register and Survey Program Manager, Georgia Historic Preservation Division. Draft June 27, 2014 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.*

The A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior High School complex is comprised of three buildings located on 11.27 acres on Montpelier Avenue on Macon, Georgia. The school is located in the early twentieth-century Napier Heights neighborhood in west Macon and northwest of the Mercer University Campus. The property is bordered by Montpelier Avenue to the south, Birch Street to the west, and the rear lot lines of residential properties fronting Beech Avenue and Blackmon Avenue to the north and east. The original three-story, brick and cast stone building was built in 1930 and has a T-shaped plan with a central tower. It exhibits elements of the Collegiate Gothic and Jacobethan Revival styles. A detached gymnasium building with similar stylistic influences, also built in 1930, stands immediately west of the high school. In 1950, the two-story, brick veneer International Style A.L. Miller Junior High School building was erected west of the original 1930 buildings. It features an L-shaped plan connected via an enclosed elevated pedestrian bridge to a one-story, rectangular plan administration/library wing of similar construction and style.

The buildings are set back from Montpelier Avenue by an expansive open green space. Cement pedestrian walkways run perpendicular from Montpelier Avenue leading to the 1930 high school and 1950 junior high school. Additional cement walkways run between the buildings at various locations and connect to parking areas. Paved parking is located largely to the north in the rear of the 1930 buildings and to the west adjacent to the 1950 administration wing. A circular drive and small parking lot is located in front of the 1930 high school building, and additional drives

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Bibb County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

access the property from Birch Street on the west and from Beech Avenue to the north. A two-tier brick and concrete semi-circular seating structure constructed c.1970 is located northwest of the 1950 junior high building, and is considered a contributing structure to the property. There are several mature trees on the site adjacent to the junior high school.

### **A.L. Miller High School**

The footprint of A.L. Miller High School consists of a T-shaped plan composed of an east-west rectangular main classroom block with a rectangular auditorium and cafeteria wing extending north (to the rear) from the center of the classroom block. The classroom block has three primary levels with a fourth located in the tower, while the auditorium and cafeteria wing has two levels. The lower level of the building is partially below grade on the primary elevation. The structural system consists of load-bearing structural clay tile and brick walls, with structural clay tile partitions. The lower level walls are reinforced concrete. The floors are constructed of steel bar joists with a concrete slab on metal lathe. The roof is flat with a crenelated brick parapet. The main entrance to the south is accessed by a central, three-sided stair that leads to an arched, recessed entry corridor. The primary entrance is composed of a bank of five wood doors exhibiting Tudor arch multi-light window panels, and capped by a segmental arch multi-light transom. The primary elevation is divided into seven bays by pilasters featuring cast stone quoins and trefoil ornament characteristic of the Collegiate Gothic style. Education-themed ornamental medallions of cast stone formed into open books on shields are also present. The projecting tower forms the central bay, which houses the primary entrance. The tower exhibits cast stone tracery and decorative finials. Cast stone belt courses encircle the upper and lower levels of the building, and an additional cast stone belt course delineates the first level from the second level on the primary elevation.

The building's fenestration consists of rectangular steel windows with groups of three windows flanked by single windows between pilasters. On both the east and west elevations of the classroom block, arched recessed concrete panels flank a central bay of one segmental arch window and cast stone ornament. The concrete panels give the appearance of infilled window openings, but are original to the building per historic photographs. On the auditorium wing, segmental arch windows with soldier course brick lintels penetrate the façade at the main level. A recessed concrete panel caps each window. Rectangular window openings appear on the lower level. The building retains its original windows, although air conditioning units had previously been installed into several windows and the steel muntins were removed and rejoined to the frame to accommodate these units.

Recessed entries are present between the lower and first levels on both the east and west elevations. They are fronted by elevated concrete plazas. On the east, the plaza is bounded by a cast stone balustrade with trefoil ornament. The plaza on the west, which connects the 1930 gymnasium building to the 1930 high school building, has lost its balustrade.

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Bibb County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

Exterior concrete stairs lead into the first level from the rear of the building at the northeast and northwest corners of the auditorium wing. A non-historic single-room gabled roof addition extends north from the north elevation of the auditorium wing. A non-historic covered walkway leads from the parking area into the classroom wing at the rear of the building.

Entering the first level from the primary entrance, a lobby is flanked by central double-loaded corridors running to the east and west. These corridors access office space immediately adjacent to the lobby and classrooms, and terminate at staircases. The lower level has a layout similar to that of the first level, with a central east-west double-loaded corridor that accesses classroom spaces. Some of what appear to have once been classrooms now house bathrooms and mechanical equipment, and the larger space underneath the primary entrance lobby houses a kitchen. The second level also has a layout similar to that of the first and lower floors, with a central east-west double-loaded corridor that accesses classroom spaces. The third level, within the building's central tower and accessible from the second level only, is comprised of two classrooms partitioned out of what was originally a single room.

The two-story auditorium wing of the building is accessible from only the first and lower levels of the main classroom block. The lower level houses a large, open cafeteria with four smaller rooms, most recently used as storage spaces, at the rear. The first level of this wing houses the building's double-height auditorium, which retains its historic stage. Stairs, found on each side of the stage, formerly accessed a service area behind the stage, but have been altered by the addition of drywall partition walls. Additional non-historic partitioning has created six classroom spaces on the south side of the auditorium.

Throughout A.L. Miller High School, historic interior finishes and features remain largely intact. Although dropped ceiling tiles have been installed throughout, plaster ceilings remain extant, as does original crown molding throughout most of the building. The original barrel vault ceiling in the auditorium remains extant above the dropped ceiling tiles and contemporary lighting additions. Most of the plaster wall finishes remain, although significant damage is present as a result of moisture infiltration. Base molding as well as chair rails and trim remain in most areas of the building. Original wainscoting remains intact throughout the auditorium. Although most of the classroom doors are not original, original transoms remain intact above each opening. In the classrooms and at some points within the corridors, original built-in wood casework remains intact. Most classrooms retain historic chalkboards, and many retain historic light fixtures. There are historic tile floors with coved terrazzo borders at the primary entrance on the first level and at each landing of the staircases. Original tongue and groove wood flooring remains intact in the classroom spaces and appears to remain in the auditorium, although covered by non-historic carpet. Stairs throughout the building retain original cast metal balustrades. The first level lobby space retains original wood entrance doors, transoms, and trim.

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Name of Property

**A.L. Miller High School gymnasium**

Bibb County, Georgia

County and State

The detached gymnasium associated with A.L. Miller High School is located west of the high school building. The gymnasium is rectangular in form and is largely one-story, composed of a double-height open gymnasium with a partial second level on the south side, evident only from the interior. The structural system consists of load-bearing structural clay tile and brick walls, with structural clay tile partitions. The building exhibits construction methods and stylistic details that mirror the adjacent high school building. The lower walls are reinforced concrete, partially obscured at the primary elevation by the elevated concrete plaza that connects to the high school building. Above the lower walls, the building is brick veneer, with a belt course of cast stone delineating the roofline and a brick crenelated parapet wall with cast stone coping. Floors are constructed of steel bar joists with a concrete slab on metal lathe. The roof is barrel shaped with exposed steel trusses at the interior. Each elevation is divided into bays by brick pilasters capped with cast stone. Additional ornament includes a second cast stone belt course that encircles the building above the concrete finish at the bottom of the exterior walls, and a two medallions of cast stone centered on the primary elevation, one formed into an open book on a shield and one in the form of a gothic-inspired three-part circle within a square. Historic crawlspace ventilation grills remain extant in each elevation.

A single-room non-historic gabled concrete masonry unit addition is present on the east elevation. A concrete-veneered brick exterior stair accesses a single-door entry at the rear of the east elevation. A similar concrete-veneered brick exterior double stair accesses a single-door entry at the rear of the west elevation.

The primary entrance, on the south elevation, is accessed by a three-sided concrete stair that leads to a double-door entry with an arched cast stone surround. The original doors have been replaced, but an original wood transom remains extant above the entry. Brick pilasters divide the building into three bays on the primary (south) and north elevations, and six on the east and west elevations. Upper level fenestration consists of a single 30-light segmental arch steel window between each of the four brick pilasters. On the south, east, and west elevations, rectangular window openings within the concrete wall base have been infilled. The north elevation exhibits no openings. Although damaged, most of the original steel windows remain intact.

On the interior, a central corridor leads from the primary entrance into the open double-height gym. The corridor is flanked on each side by spaces currently partitioned into locker rooms, showers and storage. Original entrances to these spaces from the corridor have been infilled. Non-historic concrete masonry unit partition walls divide the spaces. In the gymnasium, historic concrete and metal stairs located at both ends of the south wall lead to a narrow east-west corridor that accesses two classroom spaces on the partial second level. Partition walls are non-historic.

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Bibb County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

The entrance corridor retains its original plaster ceiling (above contemporary drop ceiling material) and plaster walls. Square tile has obscured the historic tile floor with a terrazzo border. The locker room, shower and storage areas have dropped ceiling tiles and non-historic tile floor and wall finishes. The gymnasium walls are finished in painted brick and the floor consists of wood floorboards. On the partial second level in the classroom spaces, finishes include non-historic dropped ceiling tiles, plaster walls at the perimeter and non-historic partition walls. Plaster walls have sustained damage from moisture infiltration. The floor is clad in non-historic vinyl tile.

### **A.L. Miller Junior High School**

A.L. Miller Junior High School is composed of three wings: the classroom wing, the auditorium/gymnasium and cafeteria wing, and the administration/library wing. The building is constructed of load-bearing concrete block and brick walls with a Flemish bond brick veneer exterior and a poured-in-place concrete frame. Characteristic of the International Style, the building is simple in form and devoid of ornament. The roof is flat with a slight overhang on all wings except the auditorium/gymnasium, which has a barrel shaped roof. Due to slight differences between the wings, although connected and therefore counted as one contributing resource, it is helpful to describe each of the three wings separately.

#### Classroom wing

The classroom wing is rectangular in form, and is two stories with a raised mass at its southeast corner. On the primary (south) elevation, a concrete stair flanked by brick planters on grade accesses the triple-doored primary entrance. An original six-light wood transom remains extant over the entry, which is highlighted by a projecting concrete window wall mass that cantilevers over the main entry at the upper level. The remainder of the façade is flush brick with no additional openings. Ornament is comprised of the metal hands of an exterior clock which remain on the raised mass, adjacent to the former location of raised lettering identifying the school.

Fenestration on the classroom wing consists of a regularly-spaced singles and pairs of five-light steel hopper windows at each level. A single seven-light vertical window is present in the entrance block on the east and west elevations. The punched openings have no surrounds, and all sills are concrete.

In addition to the primary entrance, exterior entrances to the classroom wing include an elevated single-door entry on the east elevation, a double-door entry at grade on the north elevation, a recessed single-door entry underneath the enclosed pedestrian bridge to the administration/library wing on the west elevation, and a projecting double-door entry bay at the rear of the west elevation. The rear west elevation entry, which is slightly recessed within an entry bay, is capped by a concrete masonry unit mass that houses three pairs of seven-light vertical windows. This entry accesses the wing at its connection to the auditorium/gymnasium and cafeteria wing.

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Bibb County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

The interior of the classroom wing is composed of a single double-loaded corridor running north-south through the center of the wing on the ground and first levels. Classrooms flank the main corridor on each level with staircases located at the center of the east wall and at either end of the wing. The northeast corner of the wing connects to the auditorium/gymnasium and cafeteria wing, and houses a music room and storage on the ground level and a dressing room and additional storage above. Original door openings and single-light transoms remain intact and run the length of the corridors.

The enclosed pedestrian access bridge that connects to the administration/library building creates a central east-west corridor that bisects the building. This bridge is accessible only from the first level of the interior of the classroom wing.

The classroom wing retains a majority of its historic interior finishes. Walls are finished in original painted concrete masonry unit and six-course American bond brick. On the ground level, concrete structural beams are exposed at the ceiling. Original ceilings are perforated tile which remains extant, although damaged, and has been obscured by drop ceiling material on the upper level. Classrooms retain original doors, built-in casework, light fixtures and chalk boards. Floors are clad in non-historic carpet. Stairs retain original metal balustrades.

#### Auditorium / gymnasium and cafeteria wing

The rectangular auditorium/gymnasium and cafeteria wing adjoins the classroom wing at its northeast corner. The steel-framed building has a barrel shaped roof and is constructed of load-bearing masonry with concrete block and brick veneer walls. Brick pilasters divide the north and south elevations into seven bays.

Three-part steel windows run the length of the north and south elevations, accented by bands and panels of brick painted white. These windows, coupled with the building's height, give it the exterior appearance of being three stories, although it actually has only two levels. Four single window openings on the south elevation have been infilled with concrete block. The east elevation exhibits four small randomly-placed rectangular window openings, four rectangular ventilation openings immediately below the roofline, and a double-door exterior entrance on grade.

Several small non-historic additions, including two flat-roofed one-story brick additions, one gable-roofed brick addition with an exterior entry and window openings, and one shed-roofed concrete addition, are present on the south and east elevations. An exterior metal staircase runs along the east bays of the north elevation, providing access to a first-level double-door entry.

On the interior, on the ground level, an east-west corridor runs the length of the wing and is flanked by a cafeteria and kitchen to the north and an industrial arts classroom with office space to the south. A staircase is located at the end of the corridor. The combined auditorium/gymnasium occupies the entirety of the first level, with a stage and storage along the east wall.

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Bibb County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

The auditorium/gymnasium and cafeteria wing retains a majority of its historic interior finishes. Walls are finished in original painted concrete masonry unit and running bond brick, except on the first level, where drywall partition walls divide the stage and access stairs from the rest of the room. Several historic cylindrical mechanical diffusers remain in the auditorium/gymnasium ceiling. Steel framing members are exposed throughout the ground level. Original ceilings are perforated tile which remains extant, although damaged, and has been obscured by drop ceiling material in places. Moisture infiltration has severely damaged ceilings throughout this wing. The flooring in the cafeteria is vinyl tile, while that of the kitchen is square terra cotta tile. The auditorium/gymnasium retains its original wood flooring although it has sustained damage due to water infiltration.

#### Administration / library wing

A rectangular elevated enclosed pedestrian bridge connects the one-story administration/library wing to the classroom wing. The base of the pedestrian bridge is constructed of concrete with an angled support that allows pedestrian access beneath the bridge. The upper level of the bridge is clad in brick punctuated on each side by window openings housing three-light rectangular steel windows. The administration/library wing is constructed of load-bearing concrete block and brick walls with a running bond brick veneer and a poured-in-place concrete frame. A concrete fascia delineates the roofline.

Fenestration consists of single and paired five-light steel hopper windows, with a horizontal band of windows centered on the west elevation. Original windows remain extant.

The wing has two double-door exterior entrances, one each centered in the north and south elevations. The openings are framed by projecting concrete porticos that rise above the overall roofline and also house a single window opening on each side of each door. Each opening is flanked by low rectangular brick planters.

The interior of the wing exhibits a T-shaped plan: the east-west corridor that includes the pedestrian bridge ends at a north-south corridor that bisects the building. The library comprises the west half of the building. In the east half, the corridor leading to the main classroom building is flanked by administrative offices, a teacher's lounge, restrooms, and storage.

The administration/library wing retains a majority of its historic interior finishes. Walls are finished in original painted brick, and concrete masonry unit and brick laid in alternating courses. The painted, poured-in-place concrete frame is exposed in the library. Original ceilings are perforated tile which remains extant, although damaged, and has been obscured by drop ceilings in the corridors and offices. Built-in shelving is present in the library. Historic light fixtures remain extant in the pedestrian bridge and the office spaces, and historic doors have been retained throughout this wing.

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Name of Property

Bibb County, Georgia

County and State

**Outdoor educational facility**

The A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior High School property contains one contributing structure, an outdoor seating/gathering area.

Immediately west of the junior high school building, concrete stairs lead from the building to a raised area with a c.1970 semi-circular outdoor seating area contained by a brick retaining wall. The semi-circular outdoor educational facility and retaining wall were built around the time when renovations, such as the addition of male lavatories, were made to the buildings to accommodate a co-educational population.

The outdoor seating feature is a low two-tier, semi-circular brick wall with a concrete coping at each tier for seating. The seating borders an oval-shaped concrete plaza, providing a designated area for outdoor instruction.

The simple brick retaining wall runs parallel to the west elevation of the junior high school building from the elevated pedestrian bridge north to the stairs accessing the outdoor seating area.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School  
Name of Property

Bibb County, Georgia  
County and State

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
  
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE  
EDUCATION  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1930-1970  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1930 – date of construction of A.L. Miller High School and gymnasium  
1950 – date of construction of A.L. Miller Junior High School  
1970 – date of school integration and transition to co-educational facility

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School  
Name of Property

Bibb County, Georgia  
County and State

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Claude Winchester Shelverton & William Frank Oliphant, Architects  
Harry Albert MacEwen, Francis Kennedy Hall & James Edmund Ferguson, Jr., Architects

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

*The following was written by Joy Collins, Intern Architect with Lord Aeck Sargent, with editing by Stephanie L. Cherry-Farmer, National Register and Survey Program Manager, Georgia Historic Preservation Division. Draft June 27, 2014 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.*

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior High School were designed and constructed in two eras between 1929-1930 and 1949-1950 to accommodate growing enrollment and changing educational needs in Macon and Bibb County. The buildings served a female student population, as Macon schools were single-sex from 1926 until integration in 1970. A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior High School are significant at the local level in the area of architecture as representative examples of two common Georgia school types designed by noted Georgia architects. Both schools exhibit popular stylistic influences for educational buildings of their times. A.L. Miller High School was designed by Macon architects Claude W. Shelverton and William F. Oliphant, who also designed a number of Macon residences, churches, and schools, as well as buildings at Mercer University and Wesleyan College. The high school is a representative example of a consolidated public school, as defined by the statewide context *Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Georgia, 1868-1971*. It retains character-defining features including a centralized location, its original T-shaped footprint, spacious double-loaded corridors, and a detached gymnasium. The Macon architectural firm of

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Bibb County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

MacEwen, Hall and Ferguson designed A.L. Miller Junior High School. The junior high school is a representative example of an early modern public school, as defined by the statewide context *Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Georgia, 1868-1971*. It retains character defining features including its original sprawling, two-story plan, combined auditorium and gymnasium space, floor plan including classrooms of various sizes designed for dedicated uses, and economical construction techniques and design. The property is also significant at the local level in the area of education as a representative example of a 20<sup>th</sup> century public school for high school and junior high school students in Georgia. The two phases of construction are each representative of the evolving needs and changing patterns of Macon and Georgia's expanding educational system during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, particularly as a result of the movement toward school consolidation.

The period of significance begins in 1930, the date of construction of A.L. Miller High School, and extends through 1970, the date that A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior High School integrated and became coeducational. The complex was continuously used as a public school for female Caucasian students during this time period. The building remained in service until 1999.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior High School campus embodies the theory, policy, and practices that were driving educational facilities construction throughout Georgia during the early-to-middle 20<sup>th</sup> century.

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior High School are significant at the local level in the area of architecture as excellent examples of an early twentieth century consolidated public school and mid-twentieth century early modern public school, two significant school types in Georgia as defined by the statewide context *Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Georgia, 1868-1971*.

Constructed in 1930, A.L. Miller High School retains the character-defining features of a consolidated public school type, including its centralized location, original T-shaped footprint, spacious double-loaded corridors, numerous windows, and detached gymnasium. Consolidated public schools in Georgia were built in response to concerns about the state of education in Georgia in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. They were the product of the combined effects of analysis that encouraged consolidation of decentralized schools as a means of using available funding more effectively and improving the quality of education statewide, as well as various pieces of legislation aimed at improving Georgia's educational facilities. Consolidated public schools were centrally located and easily accessible by main thoroughfares, and usually of masonry construction. They were most often one to two stories high, making A.L. Miller High School a taller-than-average example of the type at three stories. A letter plan was commonly used, such

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Bibb County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

as the T-shaped plan at Miller, to accommodate a variety of spatial needs, and were constructed with a multitude of windows in response to developing theories on the importance of natural light in educational facilities. In keeping with the consolidated public school type, A.L. Miller High School is set back on its lot and fronted by a circular drive accessing the primary road. As a result of the Kea Act, which was passed in 1920 and required that physical education be a part of public school programming, recreational facilities, such as the detached gymnasium found at A.L. Miller High School, became not only common, but required.

The 1930 high school and gymnasium buildings are additionally significant as a work of Macon architects Claude W. Shelverton and William F. Oliphant. Working together and with other partners, Shelverton and Oliphant designed a number of local Macon residences, churches, and schools including Mulberry Methodist Church, First Presbyterian Church, and numerous buildings on the Mercer University and Wesleyan College campuses, during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In 1950, A.L. Miller Junior High School was constructed adjacent to A.L. Miller High School. Designed in the International Style, the building features plain brick facades with large banks of steel windows, a flat roof, and minimal ornamentation. The building has a balance of volumes including a combined auditorium/gymnasium and cafeteria wing and a classroom wing connected to an administration/library wing by an enclosed pedestrian bridge. The junior high school building retains its historic integrity as an example of an early modern public school constructed in the mid-twentieth century as defined by the statewide context *Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Georgia, 1868-1971*. The junior high school retains its original sprawling, two-story plan, combined auditorium and gymnasium space, original floor plan including classrooms of various sizes designed for dedicated uses, and economical construction techniques and design. Early modern public schools were built chiefly by architects, landscape designers, and engineers relying on national standards such as *American School Buildings* published by the National Education Association in 1949, which provided detailed guidelines on all aspects of school design. A.L. Miller Junior High School is an early example of a modern public school since it was designed in 1949 when national standards were just being developed. Classrooms were larger, and in junior high schools required more variation for the specialized activities that took place in these schools. Use of standardized materials for masonry units, windows, doors, floor and ceiling tiles and other materials also lowered the price of new construction. The auditorium and gymnasium space were combined at A.L. Miller Junior High School in keeping with the modern public school type.

The 1950 junior high school building is additionally significant as a work of the architecture firm MacEwen, Hall & Ferguson. Working together and with other partners, Henry A. MacEwen, Francis K. Hall and James E. Ferguson designed a number of prominent public and private facilities including the US Marine Corps Supply Center in Albany, Georgia; the Bank of Albany and Professional Building in Albany, Georgia; the Citizens and Southern Bank of Atlanta in Atlanta, Georgia; and the First Federal Building in Tampa, Florida.

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Bibb County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior High School are also significant at the local level in the area of education as public education facilities constructed by the Bibb County School Board to serve Macon's students during two distinct and important periods of transition in educational facilities development in Georgia.

Constructed in 1930, A.L. Miller High School embodies the response of Georgia's major cities to the statewide school consolidation movement. A.L. Miller High School functioned as the principal consolidated high school in the Bibb County School District for Caucasian female students from its construction until integration in 1970, educating four decades of Macon's female Caucasian student population. The high school's location, siting, and plan are all representative of theories on educational facility design that were being popularized at the time. A.L. Miller High School was centrally located for easy access from a broad geographic area. It was also sited on over 11 acres, in accordance with the minimum 10 acre lot size popularly considered most advantageous for meeting the physical education mandates contained in the 1920 Kea Act. The property was designed as a small campus, and although it has lost much of its original landscaping, significant elements including the great lawn, which served to set the school further back from the road in a hallmark of consolidated public school design, and the circular drive in front of the school, designed to facilitate the vehicular traffic that inherently resulted from students travelling to the school from throughout the district, remain intact.

The addition to the property of A.L. Miller Junior High School in 1950 responded to both Macon's growing student population, and a broader movement to improve schools throughout Georgia after World War II. As evidenced by the building through features such as classrooms specifically designed for specialized functions such as music and art, and the incorporation of a prominent physical education facility, A.L. Miller Junior High exemplifies progressive implementation of national facilities standards and Georgia's Minimum Program for Education Act, passed in 1949. This act provided for various school improvements, including advanced student and vocational programming. The building is sited to serve a primarily vehicle-dependent population, and historic traffic circulation patterns demonstrating the era's increased emphasis on accommodating vehicular traffic remain evident. A.L. Miller Junior High School represents progressive efforts of Macon and Bibb County during the mid-twentieth century to provide modern educational opportunities for area students.

The combined campus of A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior High School is an intact representation of how the evolving needs and patterns of Georgia's expanding educational system during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century materialized in communities statewide. Together, the buildings embody the localized influence of broad-based educational theory and legislation in Georgia during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Name of Property

Bibb County, Georgia

County and State

### Historical Background

Prior to the Civil War, there was no system of public education in the state of Georgia. Georgia's Second Constitutional Convention, held from December 1867 to March 1868, created a new constitution that provided for the establishment of a statewide school system to include Caucasians and African Americans, and a state law entitled "An Act to Establish a System of Public Instruction," passed in 1870, provided a measure of structure for this system, including state and county boards of education, a state school commissioner, county commissioners, a state teacher licensing board, and separate schools for white and black students. 1872 amendments to this act established a state board of education, a court of appeals, a state school commissioner, and county boards of education. Subsequent to these amendments, on August 23, 1872, the Board of Public Education and Orphanage of Bibb County was created through an act passed by the Georgia General Assembly. This marked the genesis of the county-based system that remains today responsible for the oversight and administration of public schools throughout Bibb County, including those in the city of Macon.

In Macon, initially, boys and girls attended Gresham High School, constructed in 1888 on the corner of Cotton and Spring streets. Between 1897 and 1907, school enrollment in Macon increased 44 percent, due in large part to the annexation of several outlying suburbs and towns such as Vineville and Huguenin Heights. As a result, a new school was needed. In July 1909, the board paid \$13,500 for a property on the corner of Forsyth and Orange Streets and renovated the existing building on the lot. The school opened on October 25, 1909. However, some classrooms were overcrowded from the beginning and Macon's population was growing steadily. Luckily, impending state legislation would revolutionize new school construction in Georgia. In 1910, the state constitution was amended by a bill known as the Persons Amendment, which allowed the legislature the power to delegate to any county the right to levy a tax for education. In 1912, a separate amendment known as the Stovall Amendment provided for Georgia high schools in the state to become a part of the public education system, and for bonds to be issued to build and furnish schools. Macon's overcrowding issue was addressed, temporarily at least, by construction of a new high school on the same property as the 1909 school. Lanier High School opened in September 1913. The school was named for the poet Sidney Lanier, a Macon native.

Thirteen years later, overcrowding would again lead to school construction. In 1926, a new Lanier High School, specifically for male students, was constructed on Holt Avenue. While it is known that the Board of Education made efforts to raise funds for separate male and female high schools as early as 1908, Macon schools appear to have remained coeducational in some fashion until this school was built, at which point males attended the newest school, and females attended the 1913 Lanier High School, which was then called Lanier High School for Girls.

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Bibb County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

The new arrangement also allowed for the consolidation that the school's construction undoubtedly anticipated. In 1926, four rural Bibb County high schools in Lizella, Rutland, Union and Howard were consolidated, due to low attendance at each of these schools. According to an article in the *Macon Telegraph*, all students from these schools were transported by bus to Lanier High School and Lanier High School for Girls in Macon as of the 1926-1927 school year. As Bibb County's newly-consolidated student population continued to grow, there soon was an imminent need for a larger school building to house the district's female students.

#### Depression-Era School Development in Macon

In 1929, a committee was appointed to determine the feasibility of building a new high school for girls due to the increase in population at the existing Lanier High School for Girls. The committee was composed of prominent citizens of Macon including W.T. Anderson, who served as the publisher and editor of the *Macon Telegraph*; Wallace Miller, a local lawyer; and Walter P. Jones, school superintendent. The committee determined that the new school required 18 classrooms, a cafeteria, a gymnasium, an auditorium and a building made of fireproof construction. Of options to add on to or repair existing school buildings, or construct a new school, the committee elected to erect a new school building.

According to the Bibb County Tax Record, on September 23, 1929, the Board of Education purchased four acres along Montpelier Avenue and close to eight acres along Birch Street from the estate of William G. Solomon. The site was centrally located in Napier Heights, an early suburb of Macon that was being developed as early as 1897, and was annexed into the city of Macon in 1910. An appropriation of \$211,668 was provided for the construction of the school, gymnasium, equipment and site work. An additional \$3,920 was later appropriated to provide for architectural and structural alterations, including raising the planned height of the school building's central tower which was initially said to have a "squatty appearance," installing steel windows instead of wood sash windows and installing high tension wires in the basement.

Architects Claude W. Shelverton and William F. Oliphant were selected to design the building and Charles W. Jones and Son were selected as builders. Shelverton and Oliphant are both noted Georgia architects. Independently and while working with other architecture firms, they had previously designed a number of area buildings, including houses in Macon's Ingleside neighborhood, Mulberry Street Methodist Church, and buildings on the Mercer University and Wesleyan College campuses.

Claude Winchester Shelverton was a Macon native. He trained at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, now Auburn University, located in Auburn, Alabama. Shelverton designed a number of houses in Macon's historic Ingleside neighborhood, including the C.A. Rushin residence (1926). According to the 1923 *Manufacturer's Record*, Shelverton was at that time a principal of the architecture firm Happ & Shelverton. Shelverton died on December 24, 1933, only three years after the completion of A.L. Miller High School.

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Bibb County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

William Frank Oliphant was born on December 4, 1892 in Thomaston, Georgia, and later moved to Macon where he resided in the Vineville area. Oliphant attended the State School of Technology, now Georgia Institute of Technology, in Atlanta, Georgia, where he studied architecture. He then moved to Toulouse, France, where he continued to study architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. In 1917, Oliphant was employed as an architect by Alexander Blair. He later practiced architecture in Macon under his own name before partnering with W. Elliott Dunwody, Jr. in 1919. Dunwody and Oliphant specialized in church and school design. The Macon-based firm designed a number of area buildings, including Mercer University's Presidents home and dining hall in 1922 and Mulberry Street Methodist Church in 1927. By 1928, Oliphant was associated with the firm Walker & Weeks when they designed a number of buildings on Wesleyan College's campus, including Porter Gymnasium, the Olive Swann Porter Student Activities Building, Persons Hall, Tate Hall, Banks Hall, Wortham Hall, and Taylor Hall. From 1929, Oliphant worked independently as an architect in Macon except for brief partnerships with other architects such as Claude Shelverton on projects including A.L. Miller High School, and a shop building at Lanier High School. Oliphant also worked with his former employer Alexander Blair on the Pearl Stephens Elementary School, built in 1929. Oliphant died on April 2, 1933, also only three years after the completion of A.L. Miller High School.

A.L. Miller High School was completed in 1930 and was named for Alexander Lawton Miller who served as a member of the Bibb County Board of Education for over 30 years and as mayor of the city of Macon from 1908-1909, and was a former Superior Court judge. The school opened in February 1931.

Original plans for the school evidence the remarkable level of detail that Shelverton and Oliphant put into the school's design. The *Macon Telegraph* reported that the architects went so far as to mandate varying shades of brick, including reds and browns and a small percentage of purples and greens. The Oconee Clay Tile Product company of Milledgeville, Georgia, manufactured the brick veneer. The Taylor Iron Works and Supply Company based in Macon supplied the structural steel and ornamental ironwork. Truscan Steel Products manufactured the steel windows and integral door frames. The wood flooring in the auditorium was manufactured by Harris Manufacturing Company of Johnson City, Tennessee. Shelverton and Oliphant also detailed all of the building's architectural woodwork including the main entry doors, casework for the principal's office, and furniture for the kitchen and cafeteria.

The school's interior contained a kitchen, cafeteria, and domestic science classrooms on the lower level. Original plans indicate that the cafeteria was to be housed under the entrance lobby and first level corridor, and the room that is today outfitted for use as a cafeteria (below the auditorium) was labelled "Future Recreation Room." A large locker room, large restroom area, and what was labelled as a "Maid's Toilet," were also housed on this level. On the first level, a 600-seat auditorium was accessed directly north of the main entrance lobby, with classrooms and physics and chemistry laboratories, as well as the principal's office, occupying the remainder of the first level. The second level housed space dedicated for various classes

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Bibb County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

including stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping, as well as general classrooms. The library was located in the tower. Small lavatories were located on each level. The gymnasium building contained an office for the physical education director, clinic, gymnasium, and locker rooms with showers, which were originally on the partial second level. The *Fifty-Eighth Annual Report of the Public Schools of the City of Macon and Bibb County*, published in June 1930, documented expenditures of \$115,307.17 for A.L. Miller High School, including building and other mechanical, electrical, and plumbing contracts as well as architect's and lawyers services, land, the real estate commission and deed recordation costs. Expenditures the following school year from amounted to \$255,175.75, over double the cost of the previous year, for additional building contract costs and architecture fees as well as furniture and landscaping.

Shelverton and Oliphant initially designed a junior high school building to be constructed adjacent to the A.L. Miller High School gymnasium, at the location of the existing 1950 A.L. Miller Junior High School. The building was intended to have a plan, materials, and fenestration similar to the high school building. The junior high school was likely not built at that time due to economic decline during the Great Depression.

Horace L. Lasseter, a former math teacher at Lanier High School, served as the first principal for A.L. Miller High School from 1931 to 1962. Clara Nell Hargrove was the first female principal of A. L. Miller High School, serving from 1962 to 1968.

A.L. Miller High School was known for educating students who proceeded to attend college with noteworthy accomplishments. Mercer University maintained a strong relationship with the high school, and many A.L. Miller graduates later attended Mercer. Mercer University's newspaper *The Mercer Cluster* reported in 1935 that nearly half of freshman students were from Macon's high schools. Of that half, approximately 48 percent of female freshmen graduated from A.L. Miller High School. In 1937, *The Mercer Cluster* reported that many of the most prominent offices on campus were held by graduates of A.L. Miller High School, including Virginia Williamson, a 1933 graduate who was president of the Co-ed Athletic Association; Gladys Holder, secretary of the co-ed athletic association; Lone Shepherd, member of the Cardinal Key Honorary Society and Athletic Association; and Mary Emma Benton, president of Cardinal Key and a member of the Pan-Hellenic Council and the Dictum Club.

### Mid-Twentieth Century School Development

As Macon's student population grew during post-World War II development, a need for a new junior high school for boys and girls arose. In 1948, County Superintendent Dr. Mark Smith, and Wallace Miller, President of the Bibb County Board of Education, headed a successful campaign for school construction in Macon. Voters approved a \$2,500,000 school and road bond measure. Alfred R. Willingham was chairman of the building committee that helped direct the resulting school construction. Willingham had previously served on a number of boards overseeing the construction of buildings in Macon, including the Macon Hospital Board in 1915

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Bibb County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

and the 1925 Centennial Stadium Commission to develop a stadium for Mercer University and the city.

Between 1949 and 1950, new junior high schools for both males and females were constructed. A. L. Miller Junior High School was constructed west of the existing A.L. Miller High School, on the site originally planned to house a junior high school. The L-shaped, two-story building was constructed in the International Style with plain brick facades and large banks of windows. The architecture firm MacEwen, Hall & Ferguson designed the school building. According to the *Macon Telegraph*, the Dunlap Roofing and Flooring Company installed the floors, ceilings, and roof.

Working together and with other partners, Henry A. MacEwen, Francis K. Hall, and James E. Ferguson designed a number of prominent public and private facilities in Georgia and neighboring states during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, including the US Marine Corps Supply Center in Albany, Georgia; the Bank of Albany and Professional Building in Albany, Georgia; the Citizens and Southern Bank of Atlanta in Atlanta, Georgia; and the First Federal Building in Tampa, Florida.

Harry Albert MacEwen was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on December 30, 1911. MacEwen attended the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta from 1931 to 1932, and obtained a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1935 from Alabama Polytechnic Institute (now Auburn University) in Auburn, Alabama. That same year, he specialized in the study of architectural design at the University of Illinois. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, MacEwen worked with a number of architecture firms over time and was often a principal of the firm. From 1929-1939 he worked as an architectural designer with W. Elliott Dunwody, Jr. In 1939, MacEwen opened his own architecture firm in Macon. He soon joined forces with James E. Ferguson to form MacEwen and Ferguson in Macon. MacEwen and Ferguson then merged with Francis K. Hall and formed MacEwen, Hall & Ferguson, which operated in Macon from 1946 to 1953 (during the time that the A.L. Miller Junior High School was constructed). MacEwen worked independently and with various additional partners during the span of his career, and became registered to practice architecture in a number of states including Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Virginia, and Texas, as well as in Washington D.C. Some of his principal works, as indicated in the American Institute of Architects directory, include the Bank of Albany and Professional Building in Albany, Georgia (1953), the Federal Aid School in Albany, Georgia (1955), the Oglethorpe Motel in Albany, Georgia (1955), the Citizens and Southern Bank of Atlanta, Georgia (1960), and the First Federal Building in Tampa, Florida (1962).

Francis Kennedy Hall was born on September 26, 1910. Relatively little is known about his architectural career, although he was a longtime member of the American Institute of Architects, North Georgia Chapter. Hall was a principal of the architecture firm MacEwen, Hall & Ferguson from 1946 to 1953. From 1949 to 1952, the firm partnered with W. Elliott Dunwody to form

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Bibb County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

Dunwoody, MacEwen, Hall & Ferguson, Architects. Together, they administered a contract for architectural services of the U.S. Marine Corps Supply Center in Albany, Georgia.

James Edmund Ferguson, Jr. was born in Richmond, Virginia, on May 6, 1924. Ferguson obtained a Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Miami and later continued his graduate studies at the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1949 and 1950. Ferguson moved from Georgia to continue his career in Florida shortly after his association with MacEwen, Hall & Ferguson. Ferguson was a Fellow with the American Institute of Architects and a longtime member and President of the South Florida Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He worked with a number of architecture firms including Houston-Ferguson Associates as a partner from 1955 to 1960. He operated his own firm, Ferguson Associates, from 1960 to 1964. In 1964, Ferguson joined another architect to form Ferguson-Glasgow Associates, in Coral Gables, Florida. Some of his principal works include religious buildings such as the Key West Lutheran Church in Key West, Florida and the Holy Cross Lutheran Church in West Palm Beach, Florida; and office buildings such as the Southern Bell Telephone Office Building in West Palm Beach, Florida and the Kodak Office Building in Coral Beach, Florida.

When A.L. Miller Junior High School opened in 1950, over 800 students were enrolled. The *Seventy-Eighth Annual Report of the Public Schools of Bibb County*, published in 1950, valued the school property at \$330,815. The departments for the opening school year included English, Mathematics, Science, History, Latin, Homemaking, Art and Athletics and Physical Training. Students could take classes in one of three curriculum tracks: classical, commercial, and general. The classical courses were geared towards college preparation and included English, Algebra, Latin, Elect 1, Art, General Science, World History, Civics, and Home Economics. Anna W. Lee served as the first principal. One year later in 1951, Clara Nell Hargrove, who would later become A.L. Miller High School's first female principal, became principal.

A.L. Miller Junior High School quickly became known for significant accomplishments during its early years. Awards mentioned in the 1952 to 1953 A.L. Miller Junior High School Handbook include the highest Latin award in the state, which the school won for many years. The school newspaper was judged as the best junior high school paper in the Georgia Scholastic Press Association, and the music classes were awarded a superior rating.

### School Integration

In 1970, all of Bibb County schools integrated. Prior to integration, African-American students in Macon attended various elementary schools and one of two high schools – Ballard Hudson High School at the intersection of Anthony and Lincoln Streets, and Peter G. Appling High School, located on Shurling Drive. As early as 1933, some of the staff members at A.L. Miller High School, including cafeteria workers and janitors, were African-American. However, African-American students did not begin to attend A.L. Miller High School or A.L. Miller Junior High school until a court order required integration.

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Bibb County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

Hester Bivins, single mother of seven children, was integral to the integration of Bibb County schools. Hester wanted her children to have a better education than she received, and filed the lawsuit *Shirley Bivens vs. Bibb County Board of Education* on her oldest daughter's behalf. The lawsuit was filed due to a lack of speed for integration and the school system's long-standing refusal to integrate. Shirley Bivens, among several other African-American students, enrolled in A.L. Miller High School in 1970, the first year of integration in Bibb County schools. An overall decline in student enrollment occurred in Bibb County schools during integration.

During integration, both A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior High School also transitioned to coeducational facilities. The junior high school was renamed "Miller A" and the high school was renamed "Miller B." Although the school became coeducational, males and females remained in separate homerooms until the 1980s. Alterations were made to both A.L. Miller High and Junior High School buildings at that time to accommodate new facilities, such as male lavatories. The school buildings were most recently known collectively as Miller Middle School.

The A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior High School campus closed in 1999 and has remained vacant since that date.

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School  
Name of Property

Bibb County, Georgia  
County and State

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High School  
Name of Property

Bibb County, Georgia  
County and State

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A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School  
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"United States Social Security Death Index," index, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/VSYY-8MJ> : accessed 10 Apr 2014), null, 08 Nov 1998; citing U.S. Social Security Administration, Death Master File, database (Alexandria, Virginia: National Technical Information Service, ongoing).

"United States Social Security Death Index," index, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/JRXD-7X7> : accessed 10 Apr 2014), null, 20 Feb 2002; citing U.S. Social Security Administration, Death Master File, database (Alexandria, Virginia: National Technical Information Service, ongoing).

"Worked Rushed on New School." *The Macon Telegraph*, February 10, 1950. Courtesy of Middle Georgia Archives, Washington Memorial Library, Macon, GA.

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School  
Name of Property

Bibb County, Georgia  
County and State

"William, F. Oliphant." *The Atlanta Historical Bulletin*. Vol. VII. September, 1934. No. 28.

Young, Ida, Julius Gholson and Clara Nell Hargrove. *History of Macon, Georgia*. Macon: Lyon, Marshall and Brooks, 1950.

---

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

---

**2. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** 11.27 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School

Bibb County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 32.832820 | Longitude: -83.660053 |
| 2. Latitude: 32.834418 | Longitude: -83.659358 |
| 3. Latitude: 32.834867 | Longitude: -83.657862 |
| 4. Latitude: 32.834351 | Longitude: -83.656919 |
| 5. Latitude: 32.832766 | Longitude: -83.657048 |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The A.L. Miller High and Junior High School campus is roughly bordered by Montpelier Avenue to the south, Birch Street to the west, Beech Avenue to the north and Blackmon Avenue to the east. Residential lots buffer the school property from the street along Blackmon Avenue and Beech Avenue. The historic acreage of 11.27 acres remains intact from when the board of education purchased the property in 1929.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated property comprises the intact historic and current legal boundary of the school property.

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School  
Name of Property

Bibb County, Georgia  
County and State

### 3. Form Prepared By

name/title: Joy Collins, Intern Architect  
organization: Lord Aeck Sargent  
street & number: 1175 Peachtree Street, NE, Suite 2400  
city or town: Atlanta state: Georgia zip code: 30361  
e-mail jcollins@lordaecksargent.com  
telephone: 404-253-1403  
date: 6/27/14

name/title: Stephanie L. Cherry-Farmer; National Register and Survey Program Manager  
organization: Georgia Historic Preservation Division  
street & number: 254 Washington Street, Ground Floor  
city or town: Atlanta state: Georgia zip code: 30334  
e-mail stephanie.cherry-farmer@dnr.state.ga.us  
telephone: (404) 651-6782  
date: 9/16/14

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School  
Name of Property

Bibb County, Georgia  
County and State

### **Photo Log**

Name of Property: A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior High School

City or Vicinity: Macon

County: Bibb

State: Georgia

Photographer: Charlie Miller, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Date Photographed: June, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 46

#### Overall Property Views

1 of 46: A.L. Miller High School, A.L. Miller High School gymnasium, and A.L. Miller Junior High School; photographer facing northeast

2 of 46: A.L. Miller High School, A.L. Miller High School gymnasium, and A.L. Miller Junior High School; photographer facing southwest

3 of 46: Outdoor education facility; photographer facing west

#### A.L. Miller High School

4 of 46: Exterior, north and west elevations; photographer facing southeast

5 of 46: Exterior, north elevation; photographer facing south

6 of 46: Exterior, north and east elevations; photographer facing southwest

7 of 46: Exterior, east elevation, detail; photographer facing west

8 of 46: Exterior, south and east elevations; photographer facing northwest

9 of 46: Exterior, south elevation; photographer facing north

10 of 46: Exterior, south elevation, detail of primary entrance; photographer facing north

11 of 46: Exterior, south and west elevations; photographer facing northeast

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School  
Name of Property

Bibb County, Georgia  
County and State

12 of 46: Exterior, school and gymnasium, south and west elevations; photographer facing northeast

13 of 46: Exterior, west elevation, detail; photographer facing east

14 of 46: Exterior, west elevation, detail; photographer facing east

15 of 46: Exterior, west elevation, detail; photographer facing east

16 of 46: Interior, lower level, kitchen; photographer facing north

17 of 46: Interior, lower level, cafeteria; photographer facing northwest

18 of 46: Interior, first level, stair; photographer facing north

19 of 46: Interior, first level, lobby; photographer facing southwest

20 of 46: Interior, first level, west corridor, photographer facing west

21 of 46: Interior, first level, auditorium, photographer facing north

22 of 46: Interior, first level, ceiling of auditorium in the area partitioned into classrooms; photographer facing northwest

23 of 46: Interior, first level, classroom; photographer facing southwest

24 of 46: Interior, first level, classroom; photographer facing northeast

25 of 46: Interior, second level, corridor; photographer facing east

26 of 46: Interior, second level, west stair; photographer facing west

27 of 46: Interior, third level, former library; photographer facing southeast

A.L. Miller High School gymnasium

28 of 46: Exterior, gymnasium, south elevation; photographer facing north

29 of 46: Interior; photographer facing north

30 of 46: Interior from interior stair; photographer facing northwest

A.L. Miller Junior High School

31 of 46: Exterior, east elevation; photographer facing southwest

A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior  
High School  
Name of Property

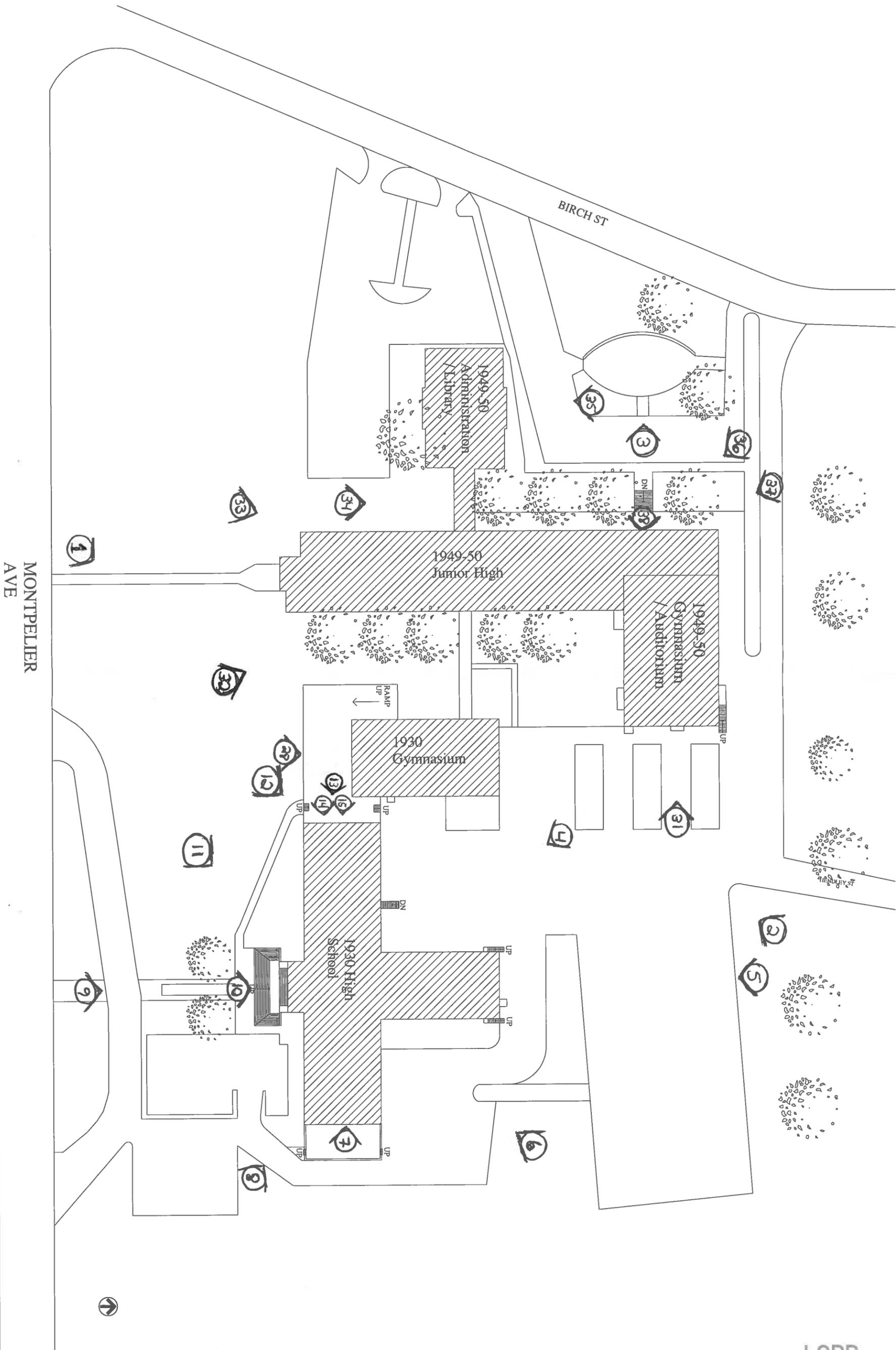
Bibb County, Georgia  
County and State

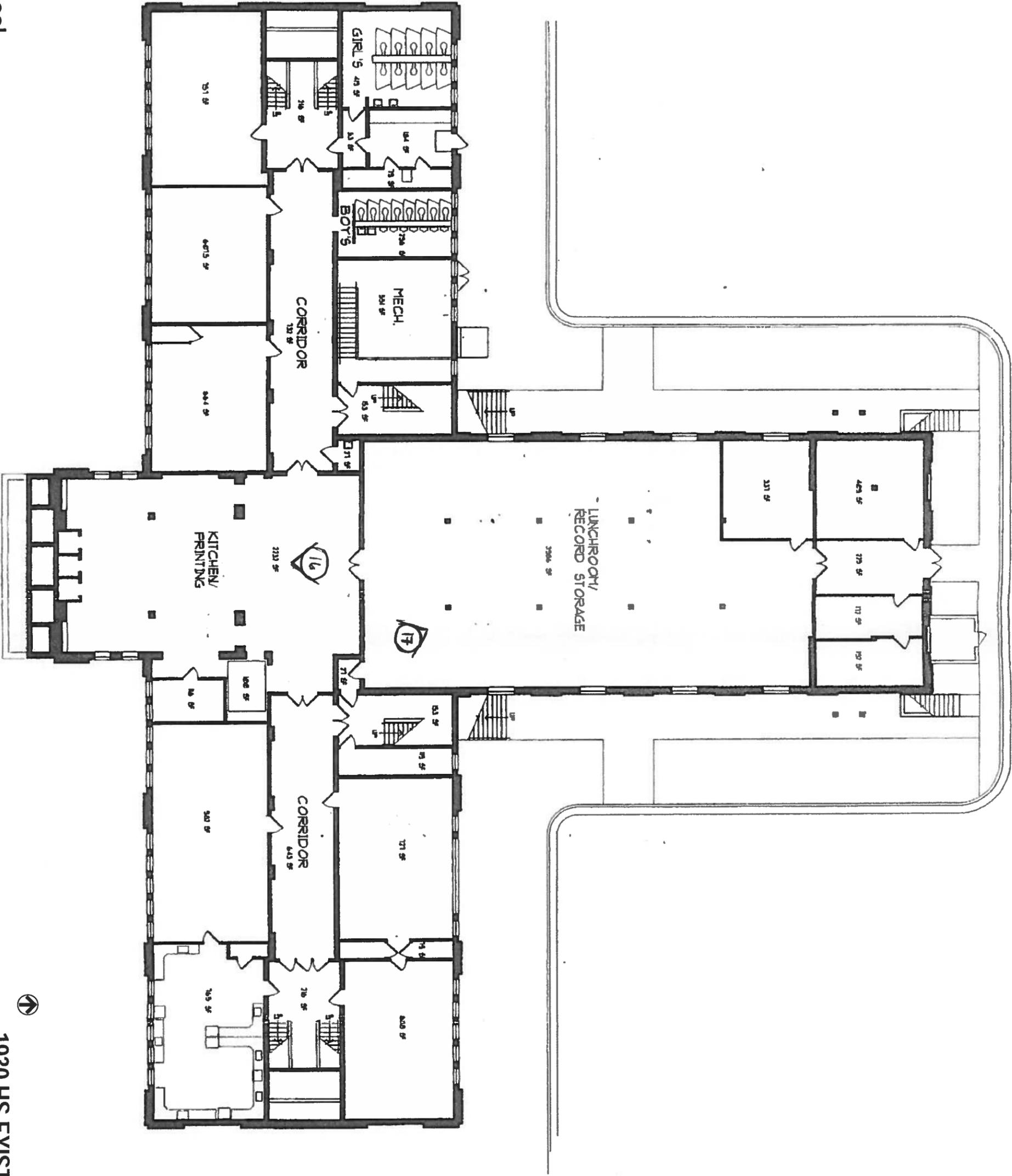
- 32 of 46: Exterior, south and east elevations; photographer facing northwest
- 33 of 46: Exterior, south and west elevations; photographer facing northeast
- 34 of 46: Exterior, west elevation and pedestrian bridge; photographer facing north
- 35 of 46: Exterior, administration / library wing, north elevation; photographer facing south
- 36 of 46: Exterior, north and west elevations; photographer facing southeast
- 37 of 46: Exterior, north and west elevations; photographer facing southeast
- 38 of 46: Exterior, west elevation, detail; photographer facing east
- 39 of 46: Interior, classroom wing, ground level, corridor; photographer facing south
- 40 of 46: Interior, auditorium / gymnasium and cafeteria wing, ground level, cafeteria; photographer facing northwest
- 41 of 46: Interior, auditorium / gymnasium and cafeteria wing, ground level, kitchen; photographer facing northeast
- 42 of 46: Interior, auditorium / gymnasium and cafeteria wing, first level, auditorium; photographer facing northeast
- 43 of 46: Interior, classroom wing, first level, corridor; photographer facing south
- 44 of 46: Interior, classroom wing, first level, classroom; photographer facing southwest
- 45 of 46: Interior, pedestrian bridge connecting classroom and administration / library wings; photographer facing east
- 46 of 46: Interior, administration / library wing, library; photographer facing northwest

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

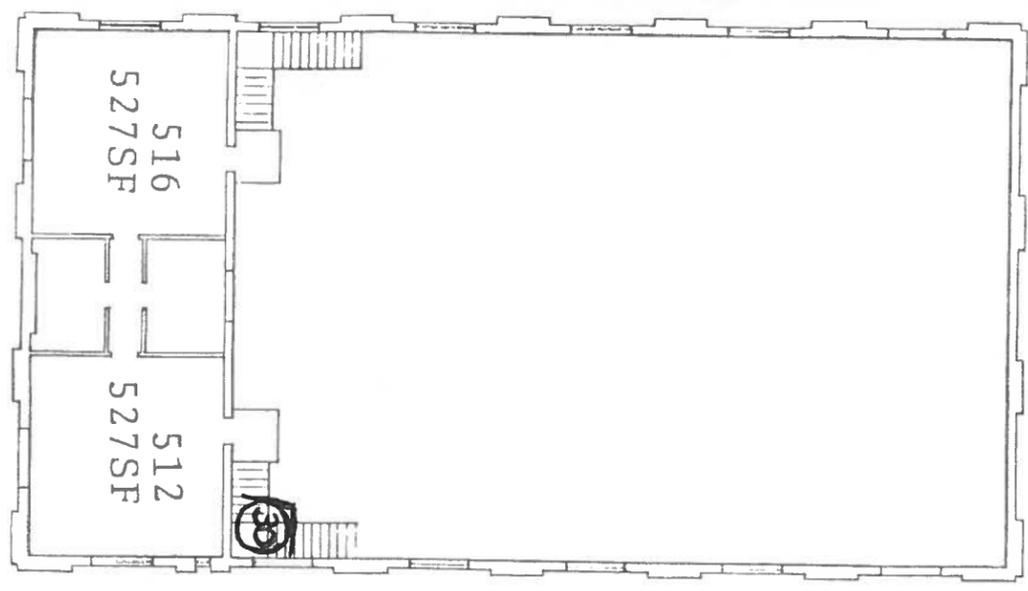
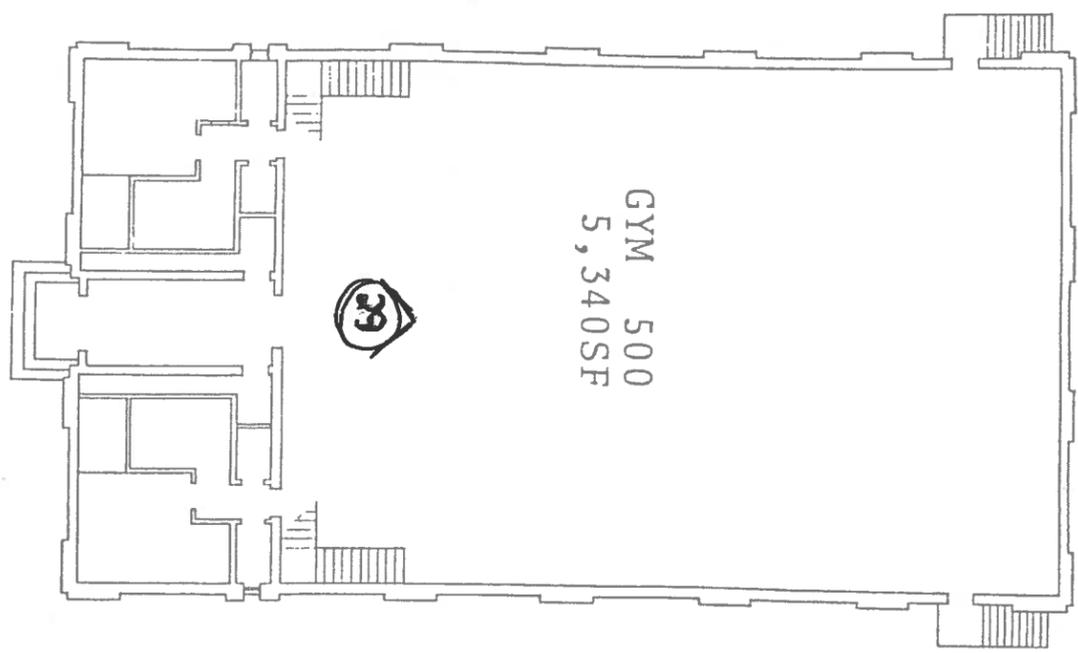




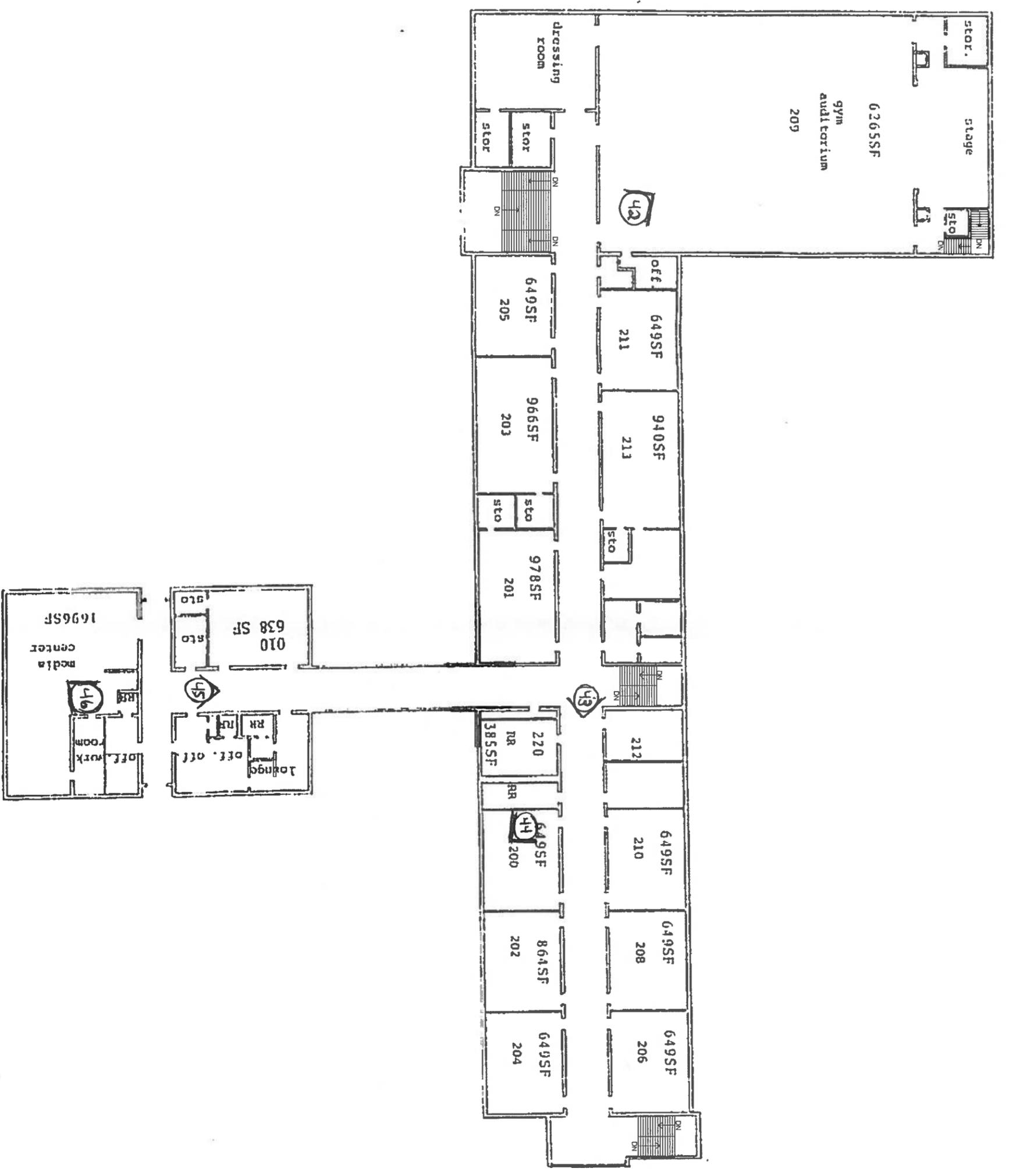


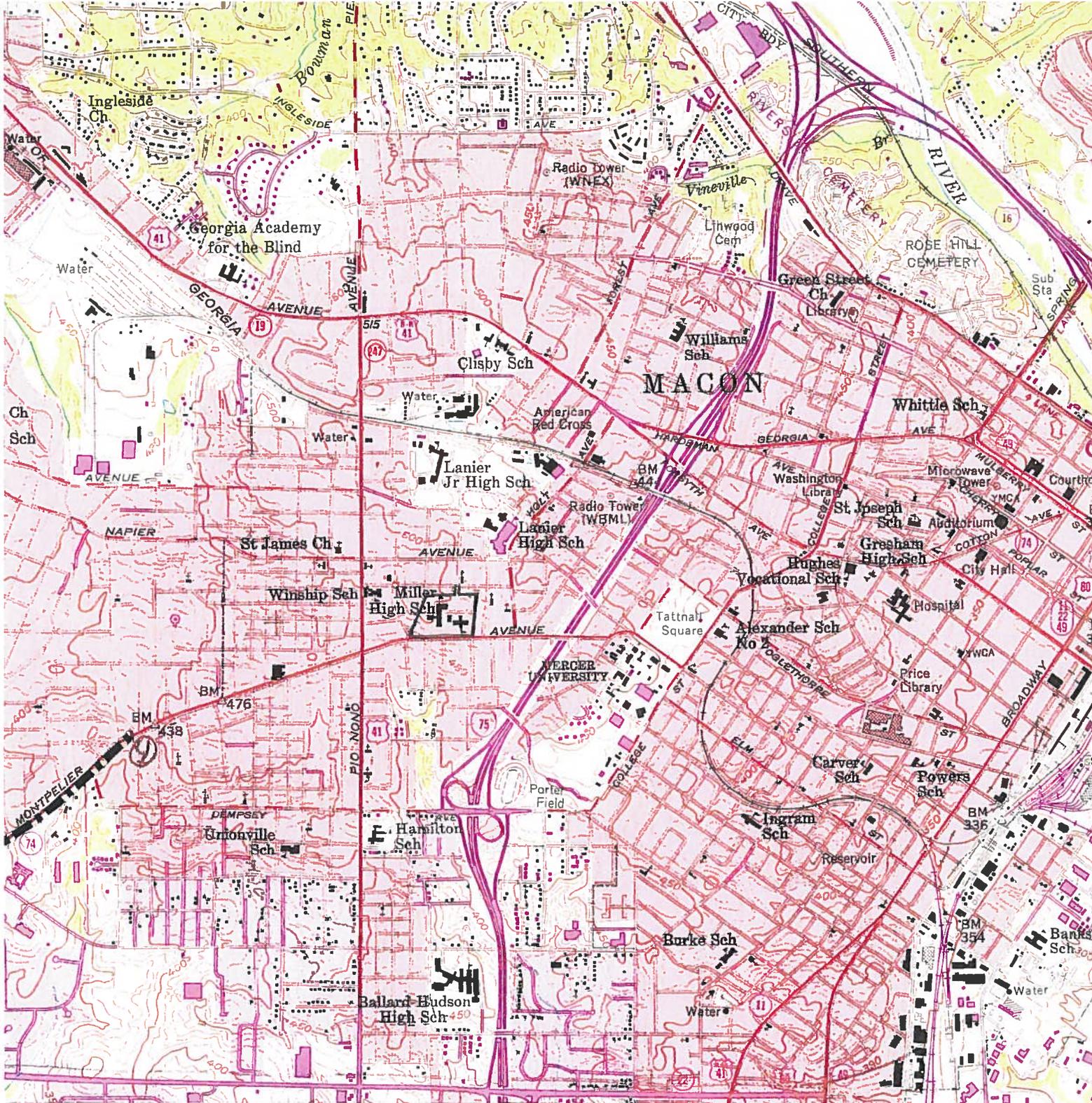












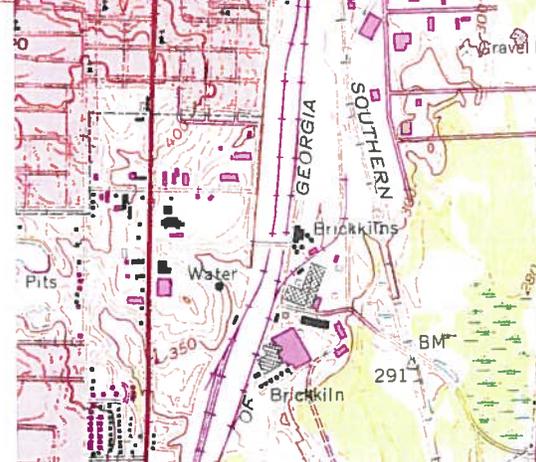
A.L. Miller High School and A.L. Miller Junior High School

Macon, Bibb County, Georgia

U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5 minute series

Lat-Long: 32.832766, -83.657048

Scale: 1:24 000





















A. L. MILLER  
HIGH SCHOOL

PEACE

77

  
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