

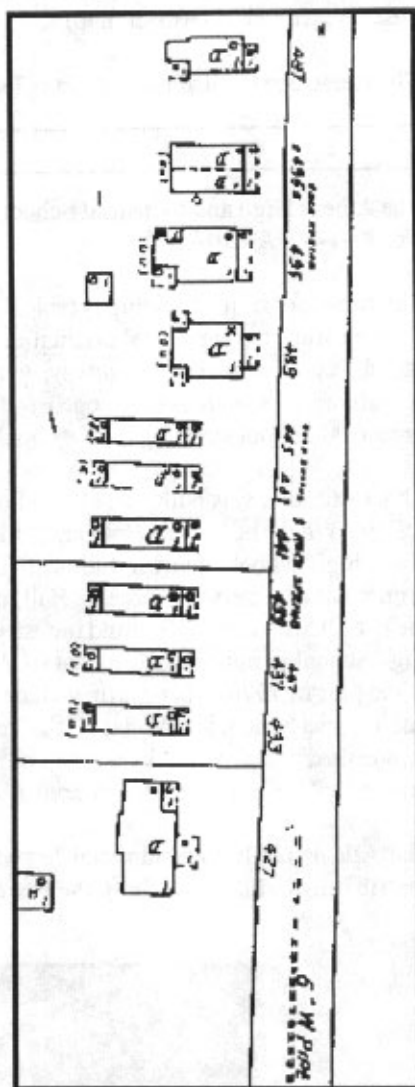
ROCKSPRINGS SHOTGUN ROW DISTRICT

The Rocksprings Shotgun Row District is significant for its importance to architecture as an example of a grouping of a rare building type in an urban setting. The dates of construction for the buildings within the district are estimated to be between 1923 and 1926. This district is composed of six shotgun houses arranged in a row along the east side of Rocksprings Street (433- 447 Rocksprings Street).

The shotgun house form is distinguished by its floor plan, which is one room wide and two or more rooms deep (commonly three) with no hallway. Typically, doors are placed asymmetrically and line up front to back. Although the roof is predominantly front-gabled, hipped roofs are also common. The double shotgun house form is a duplex, formed by two adjacent shotgun houses with no openings in the shared party wall. Usually, a single roof covers both sections, and doorways are located on either end of the facade. Full front porches with shed or hipped roofs are common as are partial porches located beneath the main roof. Additions to the rear, particularly shed additions, are common as well. The structural system is often balloon frame with a brick pier foundation. Common building materials include wood siding and asphalt or metal roofing material. The majority are vernacular with little or no ornamentation, usually limited to the facade. Common decorative elements include Victorian spindlework or bargeboard and decorative balustrades. Built as inexpensive housing, these buildings feature inexpensive building materials and occupy narrow, rectangular lots with a little frontage. Such an alignment results in a row of dwellings with minimum building separation and creates a definite streetscape rhythm.

Predominantly an urban resource, the shotgun house form was built mainly for low-income workers between the 1870s and the 1920s. Theoretically, the American shotgun house form arrived via Haitian immigrants to New Orleans, where the building type first achieved popularity and developed variations such as the camel-back and side gallery versions. Prevalent throughout Georgia, the shotgun house appeared in large cities as well as small and medium-sized towns, while the double shotgun house form was limited primarily to large cities. In Athens-Clarke County these building types were associated with both the African-American and white working class, particularly mill workers and domestic laborers. Inexpensive construction and economical layout minimized building costs and afforded dense development. For these reasons, shotguns were often constructed near mills or warehouses or within an African-American neighborhood.

The Georgia National Register Review Board recommended the listing of the Rocksprings Shotgun Row Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places to the Keeper of the Register.



SORRELLS HOUSE

The R. P. Sorrells House is located at 220 Prince Avenue (Tax Parcel No. 17-1-A2-B-001).

Located on a major thoroughfare once lined with 19th century capital mansions, this two-story frame building features a central hall plan is an early (non-academic) example of the Colonial Revival style. Detailing includes a hipped roof with a variety of dormers, cornices with dentils and brackets, front and side bay windows, and a central entrance with an elliptical fanlight and sidelights. The front entrance's stained glass windows contain a fleur-de-lis symbol, and dormers feature sunbursts and decorative shingles. Containing remnants of the original porch, the one-story front porch and small side porch reflect the classical influence with Tuscan order columns, pilasters, and a dentiled cornice. A coffin crank system remains of the coffin lift, added when the building was used as a funeral home. A one-story frame servants' quarters occupies the rear of the lot.



Dr. R. P. Sorrells built the house around 1907. George Mason, a cotton buyer, purchased it in 1913. In the early 20th century, the building housed McDorman's Funeral Home. Later utilized as legal offices until 1988, the building was rehabilitated for business use by the All Seasons Travel Service in 1991.

The R. P. Sorrells House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (January 22, 1992).

THOMAS HOUSE

The Stevens Thomas House, later known as the Young Women's Christian Association Complex (YWCA), is located at 347 West Hancock Street (Tax Parcel No. 17-1-A2-E-012).

The symmetrical two-story building is an example of the Greek Revival style. Fluted columns support a full-facade portico, which features a plain entablature designed as a parapet. The wood frame building is primarily clad in clapboard but utilizes flush siding on the facade. The T-shaped first-floor plan incorporates side wings, while a rectangular plan dominates the second floor. The building is reputed to have been constructed with wooden pegs instead of nails. A recessed central doorway has a single door, glazed and paneled, surrounded by a transom and sidelights and accentuated by crown molding. A second-story balcony, with a wooden sheaf of wheat patterned balustrade, distinguishes the main entrance, complemented by full-length, triple-hung windows on either side.

Local architect Ross Crane designed this house, which was constructed in 1849. Col. Stevens Thomas, the first owner of the property, was one of Athens' premier merchants. Thomas held a law degree from Yale University but became a planter and prominent businessman. After the turn of the century, the YWCA, having previously occupied an 1889 building on the corner of Clayton and Lumpkin streets, purchased the residence in 1911, and relocated it during 1911-12 for the construction of a new YWCA building on the corner of the lot. During this move the orientation of the Stevens Thomas House was changed from east to north so that the building fronted Hancock Street instead of Pulaski. The move destroyed the renowned gardens and also relocated the servants' house, dating from circa 1900, to the southeastern corner of the lot. Thus, the building became the earliest historic property in Georgia that was adapted for use as a YWCA building. In 1980 the YWCA, now known as the YWCO, sold the house to Guy Scott, an Athens attorney in the firm of Scott & Quarterman.

The Stevens Thomas House was documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (GA-1113), is listed on the National Register as a portion of the YWCA Complex (May 15, 1985), and is locally designated as a Historic Landmark (January 8, 1991).



UPSON HOUSE

The Upson House, also known as the Franklin-Gazaway-Long-Upson House or the Dr. Marcus A. Franklin House, is located at 1022 Prince Avenue (Tax Parcel No. 11-4-D3-A-017).

This two-story Greek Revival style residence features a central hall plan with a four-over-four room arrangement. A full-facade Doric portico shelters a lighted, trabeated doorway, which displays sidelights, a transom, and framing pilasters. Details of roof design and proportion avoid the usual horizontal emphasis; the high hip roof, visible above the Ionic entablature, and the narrow triple-sash windows, lend a vertical air to the building. Other features include a stuccoed-brick exterior scored to resemble stone and the absence of a hanging balcony. Quarter-sawn parquet floors of oak with mahogany and rosewood borders date to the 1890s. Adaptively used as a bank, the building now has a vault and a rear addition for drive-in service where the residential rear addition once stood. The lot retains, however, its large magnolia trees and circular drive.

The building was constructed in 1847 for a Macon physician, Dr. Marcus A. Franklin, who subsequently sold it to Gazaway Lamar in April 1848. James Long, the father of Crawford W. Long (the first physician to use ether as an anesthetic), later acquired the house. Steven Upson, son of the Steven Upson for whom Upson County was named, purchased the residence in 1885. After completing his undergraduate degree at Yale, the younger Upson studied medicine and law and was admitted to practice law before the Georgia Supreme Court in 1846. The house remained in the Upson family through four generations; the last family member to occupy the house was Mrs. Bradbury Foss, granddaughter of the founder of the first garden club in America.



The First National Bank of Athens, currently SunTrust Bank, acquired the property in 1974 and began renovation efforts in 1979. The adaptive use retained the original fabric and detailing of the building, converted the upper floor to offices and conference space and the main floor into the bank itself, constructed the rear additions while mitigating their visibility from the street, and salvaged the tree-shaded lot.

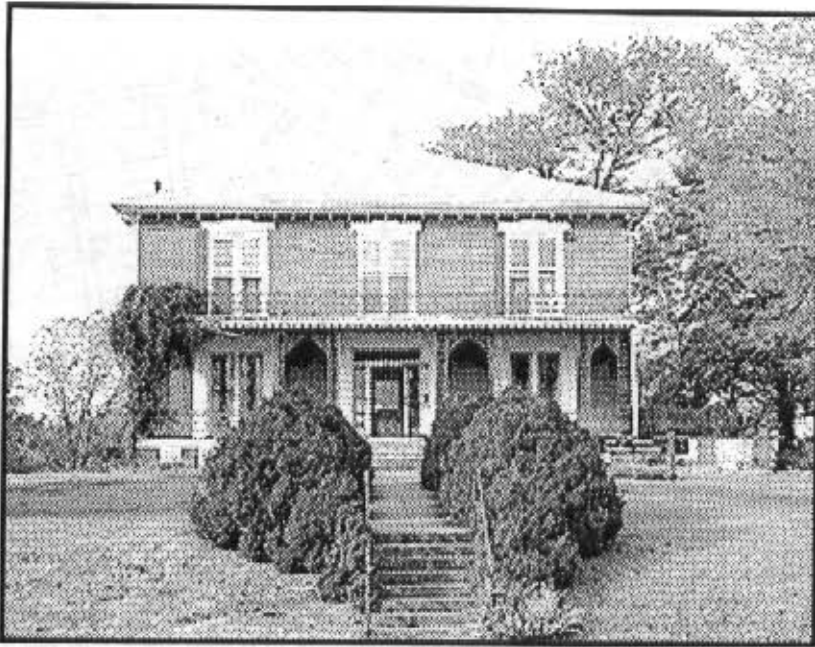
The Upson House was documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (GA-14-66), is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (November 15, 1973), and is locally designated as a Historic Landmark (November 1, 1988).

WARE-LYNDON HOUSE

The Ware-Lyndon House, also known as the Lyndon House, is located at 293 Hoyt Street (Tax Parcel No. 16-3-D3-C-001).

This two-story brick dwelling with a four-over-four room, central hall plan represents a blend of late Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Heavy entablatures and pilasters frame the floor-length, first-floor windows, and a similarly framed, trabeated doorway possesses sidelights and a transom. A full-width porch of ornate cast iron grille work distinguishes the facade, and delicate brackets under the eaves suggest an Italianate influence. A one-story rear section appears to be original to the dwelling.

Prominent Athens physician Edward R. Ware built this residence around 1850 in the once-fashionable neighborhood called Lickskillet. The property extended northward to the banks of the Oconee River and contained a large wooded tract to the west. Much of the northern and western tract had been sold off for railroad right-of-way by the time Edward S. Lyndon bought the house in 1880. Dr. Lyndon, a successful druggist, also owned a millwork company on the western tract that eventually became the Athens Lumber Company. When the City of Athens acquired the Ware-Lyndon House for government offices in 1939, it was the first building other than City Hall owned by the city. During World War II the house served as the site of the local USO,



and in the 1950s it came under the auspices of the newly formed Recreation Department. Following its restoration in the 1960s, the Ware-Lyndon House launched in 1973 Athens's first government sponsored community arts program and subsequently broadened its mission of promoting the visual arts to include education, exhibitions, community based programs, and resource services. The Lyndon House Arts Foundation, Inc. was created to assist in the development, maintenance, and operation of the Lyndon House Art Center. In 1994 Athens voters approved a Special Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST), which included a provision for a significant addition to the Lyndon House Art Center.

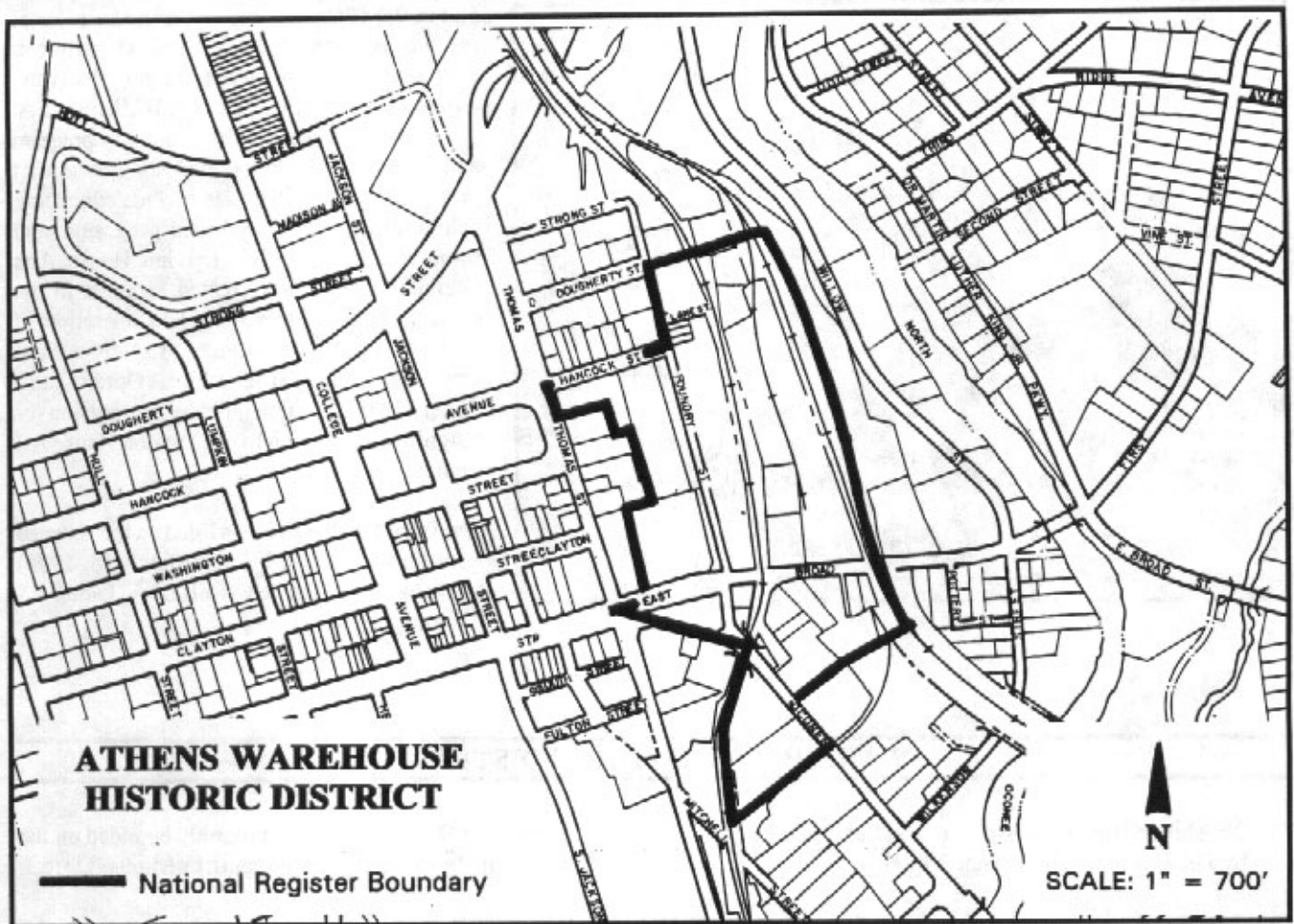
The Ware-Lyndon House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (March 15, 1976) and is locally designated as a Historic Landmark (February 2, 1988).

WAREHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Warehouse Historic District, which lies on the eastern edge of the Downtown Historic District, is roughly bounded on the west by Thomas Street, on the north by Hancock Street, on the east by the Georgia Railroad, and on the south by Mitchell Street.

This 35-acre district, its north-south length about three times greater than its east-west width, occupies the upper slope of a hillside extending eastward down to the North Oconee River. From the relatively flat crest of Thomas Street, the district extends eastward down the slope to the Georgia Railroad boundary. Rail yards form two large open spaces within the district, while railroad tracks curving across the southern part bisect it from the northern. Because of the resulting irregular division of the district, distribution of its buildings lacks uniformity. It contains a number of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century warehouses, several commercial structures, and a depot. Constructed by storage and wholesale enterprises, the majority of the warehouse buildings possess minimal ornamentation, reflecting their functional nature. Although a few of the warehouses are of frame construction sheathed in metal, they are mostly built of brick and detached, while others were built attached in rows. Common features include one-and two-story construction, simple window and doorway openings, cornices, and bay arrangements on the side elevations formed by brick pilasters. Flat, segmental, or round-arched windows and stepped cornices provide most of the detailing, although a variety of architectural elements embellish the more prominent warehouses. The district's three commercial buildings on Broad Street, which intersects Thomas near the center of the district, are typical of Athens' downtown construction. Two of them possess brick false fronts with brick corbelling at the top, and full-facade, 14-light transoms. The third and largest is a two-story brick building highlighted by three second-story, round-arched windows detailed with granite keystones and lintels and brick drip moldings. The district also contains a two-story brick depot with brick pilasters at the corners and a stepped cornice at each end. Often referred to as part of the Downtown East area, the Warehouse Historic District is currently witnessing substantial development activity. Of three large scale projects designed for the area, by October 1995 one was completed, construction of a second was almost finished, and a third was still in the planning stage. The Athens Banner Herald/Athens Daily New's offices in the News Building on the northeast corner of East Broad and Thomas streets was completed in 1994. The Classic City Civic Center between Thomas and Foundry streets, which incorporated the historic Firehall No. 1, opened for business in September 1995.

The Warehouse Historic District, despite lying adjacent to downtown, developed relatively late. The delay occurred primarily because construction of the Georgia Railroad from Augusta in 1841, the first rail line to reach the Athens area, failed to bridge the North Oconee River, terminating instead at Carr's Hill on the east side opposite the Athens Factory. For the next forty years Athenians hauled freight from the Carr's Hill terminus across the river by wagon team. In the meantime, other rail lines approached Athens from the South and West. Construction of the North East Railroad came in the 1870s, the Georgia Railroad finally bridged the river and built a new depot in the warehouse district in the 1880s for both freight and passenger service, and



by 1893 the district had begun to assume its present character. The Seaboard Railroad added another freight depot to the district at the turn of the century, and two other railroads, the Norfolk and Southern and the Macon and Northern (known later as the Central of Georgia), extended rail service to the warehouses on Foundry Street. Stimulated by these rail connections, the warehouse district became a bustling area of shipping, wholesale, and storage enterprises including grocery distribution, cotton and fertilizer warehousing, and small industry. Although a mixture of residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial uses characterized the district as late as 1909, by 1826 it had become almost exclusively a warehouse and wholesale center. In the 1960s, urban renewal programs eliminated most of the remaining residential uses in the district and left a number of properties vacant.

Several structures of individual distinction grace the district. These include the F.M. Coker Cotton Warehouse, the triangular-shaped Farmers Hardware Building on the southeast corner of Broad and Thomas streets, the Hodgson Oil Refinery building, and the Seaboard Railroad Depot. Demolition of the Georgia Railroad Depot and the destruction by fire of then Hanna Bat Factory building, along with substantial new construction, has prompted an amendment to revise the district's boundary. Submitted in September 1992, the amendment is currently pending review by the Georgia National Register Review Board.

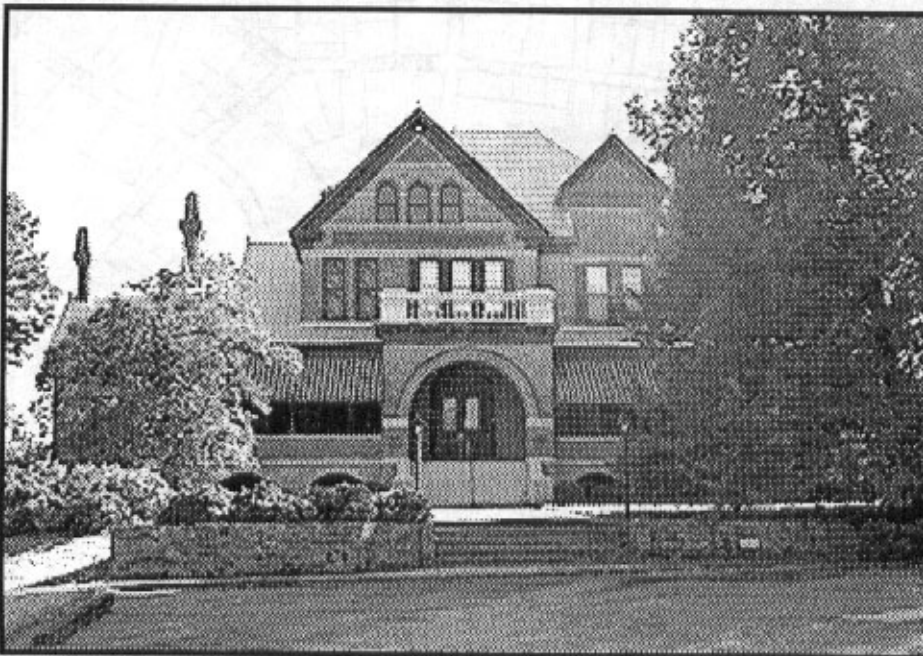
The Warehouse Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (October 20, 1988).

WHITE HALL

White Hall is located at Simonton Bridge Road and Whitehall Road (Tax Parcel No. 18-3—010) on university property southeast of the city limits.

Standing on the crest of a ridge at the edge of the manufacturing hamlet of Whitehall, this mansion features the irregular massing of large geometric forms and the picturesque piling of minor elements characteristic of the Queen Anne style, although details such as the porch's arched entrance reveal the influence of the Victorian Romanesque style. White Hall distinguishes itself from other Victorian architecture through its designer's devotion to a three-dimensional hierarchy concerning height, depth, and scale. Masonry construction includes walls of red brick resting on a foundation of rough-faced, random stonework. A roof covered with pressed-metal imitation shingles shelters the decorative use of brick, stone, terracotta, and wood to form stringcourses, sills, lintels, and panels. A relatively open layout organizes rooms around cross-axial corridors and the stairway. The rich diversity of interior ornamentation includes wallpaper, plaster, and a variety of hardwoods such as white oak, curly maple, black cherry, birch, and walnut. Elaborate craftsmanship abounds in windows enriched by sheet glass, leaded glass, beveled glass, etched glass, and stained glass. The grounds illustrate the English landscape aesthetic of the late-nineteenth century. A small wellhouse, the sole remaining outbuilding, is located behind the main building.

The community of Whitehall settled around the Georgia Factory, a textile mill built down on the Oconee River about a mile north of White Hall. Arriving in Athens around 1837, John R. White purchased the mill and built a home in close proximity. His son, John Richards White, having dropped out of the University of Georgia to serve in the Civil War, afterwards took a leading role in his father's varied business interests, eventually becoming president of the Whitehall Yarn Mills, the Athens Foundry and Machine Works, the Athens Compress Company, and the National Bank of Athens. He also served as a director of the Southern Mutual Insurance Company. After the death of his father and mother, he built Whitehall and moved the former family home to the rear of the site, where it served as a school for his children until it was moved to Dillard, Georgia in 1906. Attributed to Athens architect William Winstead Thomas, Whitehall was completed by 1892. White's descendants occupied the home until 1936, when the Georgia Rural Rehabilitation Corporation acquired the dwelling and its 1,875 acres. The government agency subsequently deeded the land to the University of Georgia Board of Regents. A 750-acre tract south of the house became the Whitehall Experimental Forest, whose caretakers occupied the house through 1966. The School of Forest Resources temporarily converted the building to office and laboratory space for a three year span. In 1977 the School restored the residence, utilizing the upper floors for caretaker's quarters, the main floor rooms for receptions, and the basement for meetings. In 1978 the School of Forest Resources received one of the first three awards for outstanding restoration projects from the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation.



White Hall is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (June 18, 1979).

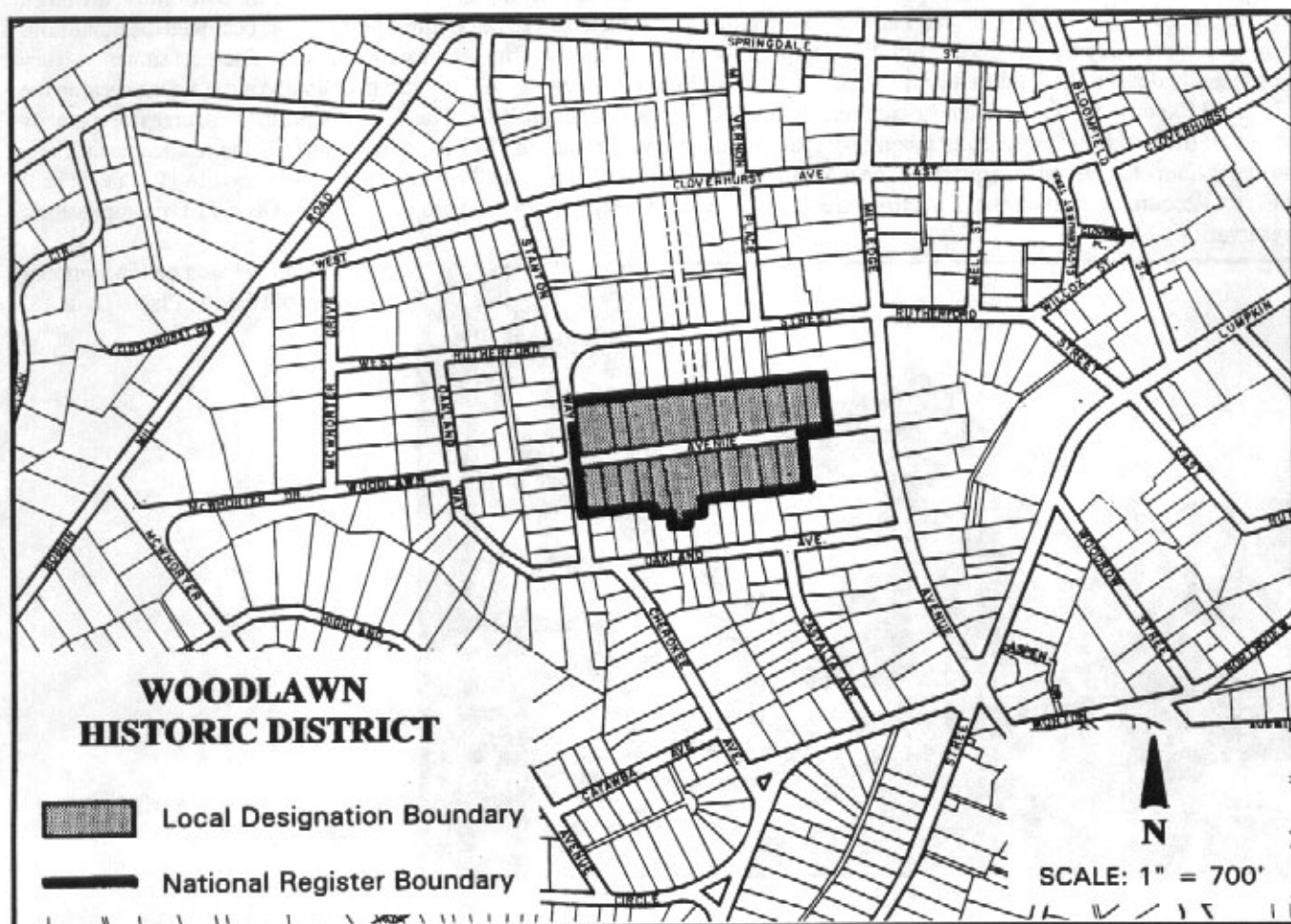
WOODLAWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Woodlawn Historic District is the area located on both sides of Woodlawn Avenue between South Milledge Avenue and Stanton Way.

This three block area covering approximately ten acres includes 21 lots facing Woodlawn Avenue. A sidestreet to the west of South Milledge, Woodlawn Avenue is free of street intersections for the length of the district. The early-twentieth century residences of this small urban enclave were built on rectangular lots of similar size and uniform setbacks. Craftsman style dwellings with Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival details dominate the district. The houses, ranging from small cottages to more elaborate buildings, are sheathed with weatherboard, brick, wooden shingles, and stucco -- either alone or in combination. Common details include shallow pitched roofs with wide eaves, exposed rafters, and shed dormers, with window lights typically 9/1 and 12/1. The removal of one building, the reorientation of the corner property at Stanton Way, and the construction of two noncontributing buildings, are the only changes in the original layout of the neighborhood.

Prior to 1909 the Woodlawn area was part of the estate of Mrs. N. Adams; it became known as the "Rutherford Survey" when platted that year. Before 1915 the plat was divided and subdivided for development as a residential neighborhood. Most of the houses were constructed between 1916 and the early 1920s. Although most of Athens's historic neighborhoods date well back into the nineteenth century, the Woodlawn and Milledge Circle Historic Districts were the only two planned and developed entirely in the early twentieth century. Woodlawn was the only local development of a residential neighborhood that occurred through successive subdivisions of a single piece of property.

The Woodlawn Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (October 23, 1987) and is locally designated as a Historic District (February 2, 1988).



ATHENS-CLARKE COUNTY DISTRICTS & LANDMARKS
GEORGIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

RESOURCE	LD	NR	HABS	ORIGINAL USE	CURRENT USE
Anderson Cottage (p.)	LD94			Residential	Residential (Single Family)
Athens Factory (p.)		NR80		Industrial	Commerical
Athens High and Industrial School (p.)	LD88			Institutional	Institutional
Barrow School (p.)	LD91			Institutional	Institutional
Bishop House (p.)		NR76		Residential	Institutional
Bloomfield Street Historic District (p.)	LD88	NR85		Residential	Residential
Bobbin Mill Works (p.)	LD90			Industrial	Archeological
Boulevard Historic District (p.)	LD88	NR85		Residential	Residential
Camak House (p.)	LD90	NR75	HABS	Residential	Commerical
Carnegie Library Building (p.)		NR75		Institutional	Institutional
Chase Street School (p.)	LD91			Institutional	Institutional
Chesnut Grove School (p.)		NR84		Institutional	Institutional
Church-Waddel-Brumby House (p.)	LD88	NR75		Residential	Institutional/Cultural
City Hall & Double Barrell Cannon (p.)	LD88			Institutional & Cultural	Institutional & Cultural
Clarke County Courthouse	LD91			Institutional	Institutional
Clarke County Jail	LD91	NR80		Institutional	Vacant
Cobb House*		NR75	HABS	Residential	Relocated
Cobb Institute		NR72	HABS	Institutional	Institutional
Cobb-Treanor House		NR79	HABS	Residential	Institutional
Cobbham Historic District	LD88	NR78		Residential	Residential
Crane House	LD91	NR79	HABS	Residential	Residential (Fraternity)
Dearing House	LD91	NR79	HABS	Residential	Residential (Sorority)
Dearing Street Historic District		NR75		Residential	Residential
Downtown Athens Historic District		NR78		Commerical/Institutional	Commerical/Institutional
Firehall No. 2	LD90			Institutional	Institutional
First A.M.E. Church		NR80		Institutional	Institutional
Franklin House	LD90	NR74	HABS	Commerical	Commerical
Garden Club of Georgia Museum		NR72		Residential	Institutional
Georgian Hotel	LD91			Commerical	Commerical
Gospel Pilgrim Cemetery	LD88			Cultural	Cultural
Hamilton House	LD90	NR79		Residential	Residential (Sorority)
W. Hancock Avenue Historic District		NR88		Residential	Residential
Hodgson House	LD91			Residential	Residential (Sorority)
Homewood	LD91			Residential	Residential (Single Family)
Hoyt Street Station	LD88			Industrial	Vacant
Lumpkin House (Joseph Henry)		NR75	HABS	Residential	Institutional
Lumpkin House (Governor Wilson)		NR72		Residential	Institutional
Milledge Avenue Historic District		NR85		Residential	Commerical/Institutional
Milledge Circle Historic District		NR85		Residential	Residential
Morton Building	LD88	NR79		Commerical	Commerical
Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District		NR87		Residential/Insitutional	Residential/Institutional
Old North Campus		NR72	HABS	Insitutional	Institutional
Parr House		NR82	HABS	Residential	Residential (Single Family)
Parrott Insurance Building		NR77		Commerical	Commerical
Phinzy-Segrest House	LD91			Residential	Residential (Sorority)
Presbyterian Manse	LD88	NR74	HABS	Residential	Commerical
Reese Street Historic District		NR87		Residential	Residential
Scudder-Lewis House	LD94			Residential	Residential (Single Family)
Sledge House		NR74	HABS	Residential	Residential (Single Family)
Sorrells House		NR92		Residential	Commerical

ATHENS-CLARKE COUNTY DISTRICTS & LANDMARKS
GEORGIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

RESOURCE	LD	NR	HABS	ORIGINAL USE	CURRENT USE
Susan Building	LD88			Institutional	Commercial
Taylor-Grady House	LD88	NR76	HABS	Residential	Cultural
Thomas House	LD91	NR85	HABS	Residential	Commercial
Thomas-Carithers House	LD91	NR79	HABS	Residential	Residential (Sorority)
Tree That Owns Itself	LD88			Cultural	Cultural
UGA President's House		NR72	HABS	Residential	Institutional/Residential
Upton House	LD88	NR73	HABS	Residential	Institutional
Ware-Lyndon House	LD88	NR76		Residential	Institutional
Warehouse Historic District		NR88		Commercial	Commercial
Whitehall		NR79		Residential	Institutional/Residential
Wilkins House	LD91	NR70		Residential	Residential (Single Family)
Woodlawn Historic District	LD88	NR87		Residential	Residential

*delisted from the National Register when dismantled and relocated to Stone Mountain Park in 1985

WORKS CONSULTED

The following list of works consulted is further itemized by subject to aid research efforts. Although rather large sections are devoted to works on the State of Georgia, the University of Georgia, and Athens-Clarke County, the list should not be considered exhaustive or definitive. Rather literature referenced most frequently by researchers, studies, and other works are included in hopes of providing an idea of what types of resources might generate historic details or provide an idea of where to begin a historical sketch.

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Appendices

IMPORTANT ADDRESSES**ALPHABETICAL LISTING****Advisory Council on Historic Preservation**

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1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW - Room 809
Old Post Office Building
Washington, DC 20004
(202) 606-8672/fax (202) 606-8672

Athens Historical Society

Robert G. Stephens, Jr., President
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Athens, GA 30606-7745

Athens-Clarke Co. Historic Preservation Commission

Tom Reynolds, Chair
c/o Athens-Clarke County Planning Department
Athens, Georgia 30601
(706) 613-3515/fax (706) 613-3444

Athens-Clarke County Planning Department

Julie D. Morgan, Historic Preservation Planner
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Athens, Georgia 30603
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Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation

Elizabeth Dalton, Executive Director
Fire Hall No. 2
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Athens, GA 30601
(706) 353-1801

Georgia Department of Community Affairs

Jim Higdon, Commissioner
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1200 Equitable Building
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 656-3836/fax (404) 656-9792

Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation

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Georgians for Preservation Action

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Georgia Alliance of Preservation Commissions

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Athens, Georgia 30602
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Georgia Department of Natural Resources
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National Park Service/U.S. Dept. of the Interior

Cultural Resources Stewardship & Partnerships
Kate Stevenson, Associate Director
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National Park Service/Southeast Area

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National Trust for Historic Preservation

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Washington, DC 20036
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NTHP/Southern Regional Office

David Brown, Director
456 King Street
Charleston, SC 29403
(803) 722-8552/fax (803) 722-8652

Northeast Georgia Regional Development Center

Burke Walker, Preservation Planner
305 Research Drive
Athens, GA 30610
(706) 369-5650 fax (706) 369-5792

Office of Preservation Services

Certified Local Government Program
National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
Georgia Alliance of Preservation Commissions
Pratt Cassity, Preservation Services Coordinator
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Student Historic Preservation Organization

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APPENDIX B

RESEARCH SOURCES

Primary and Secondary Sources for Historic Research in Athens-Clarke Count

SOURCE	USE	WEAKNESSES	LOCATION
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * trace urban development over time period * indicate physical description of structures, 1885-1960 * indicate historic use of property * special information about public buildings and industrial sites available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * limited time period (1885-1950 for Athens, Georgia) * only covers urbanized areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * microfilm at the Georgia Room (UGA Main Library) and Athens Regional Library * originals and color photo copies available from U.S. Library of Congress * 1926 original locate at Athens-Clarke County Planning Department
OTHER HISTORIC MAPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * illustrate road development and other infrastructure needed for architectural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * may not show actual individual buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * various historic maps available at Athens Regional Library, UGA Science Library, and the Georgia Room (UGA Main Library)
MAPS OF HISTORIC DATA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Census data maps can be particularly helpful 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> available at Athens Regional Library, UGA Science Library, and the Georgia Room (UGA Main Library)
CITY DIRECTORIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * establish a range for date of construction * indicate historic use of property * indicate historic occupants of property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * address numbers can be inconsistent * some buildings/occupants listed without address numbers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * available at the Georgia Room (UGA Main Library) and the Athens Regional Library]
COUNTY LAND RECORDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * indicate date of construction * indicate historic owners of property 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * available at the Clarke County Courthouse
HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * indicate physical description of structures and landscape * indicate historic use of property 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * available at the Georgia Room (UGA Main Library and Georgia State Archives * various publications with historic photographs
CONTEMPORARY HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS (diaries, newspapers, letters, etc...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * indicate physical description of structures and landscapes * indicate historic use of property * indicate historic occupants of property 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * available at the Georgia Room (UGA Main Library) and Athens Regional Library
SECONDARY HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * indicate date of construction * indicate physical description of structures and landscapes * indicate historic use of property 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * available at the Georgia Room (UGA Main Library) and Athens Regional Library

Source: Athens-Clarke County Historic Preservation

HISTORIC MAPS OF ATHENS-CLARKE COUNTY

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING

<i>Year</i>	<i>Title and Contents</i>	<i>Location and Description</i>
1805	"Plan of Part of the Lots Laid Off in Athens Ordered to be Recorded May 31, 1805" Minutes of the Trustees of the University of Georgia	University of Georgia Library; Microfilm; negative photostat, approximately 8 1/2 x 11; C15-D11; no scale
1826	"Plan of Athens-Old Town-New Part Now Here Laid Down"	Original owned by Jack Beacham, City of Athens, Engineer (5/4/62); negative photostat, 2 documents, each approximately 11 1/2 x 15; no scale
1852	"Plan of Athens Including Cobbham and the Lands Belonging to the College, October 5, 1852" By W.L. Mitchell	Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, University of Georgia Libraries; Negative photostat, 2 sections, each approximately 18 x 22; no scale
1854	"Tracing of a Map by E.P. Bishop From the Original Surveys as Follows: Old Survey, Meriwether Survey, Thomas Survey, October 1844 Survey, New Survey" By George Dudley Thomas	Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Athens, Georgia; Negative photostat, approximately 17 1/2 x 24; no scale
1868	Map of Clarke County By A.C. and Amanda Barnett	Surveyor General Department, Office of the Secretary of State, Atlanta, Georgia
1864	Confederate Athens	With legend; no scale
1868	Map of Clarke County By A.C. Barnett, Secretary of State (Amanada Barnett-Folo)	Surveyor General Department, Office of the Secretary of State, Atlanta, Georgia
1869	Map of Clarke County, Superintendent of Public Works By B.W. Frobels, Superintendent of Public Work	Surveyor General Department, Office of the Secretary of State, Atlanta, Georgia
1874	Map of City of Athens, Georgia By W.W. Thomas	Reprint, Athens: Athens Historical Society, 1974.
1885-1951	Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Athens, Georgia	Broadway, NY: Sanborn Map and Publishing; Microfilm, Georgia Reel 1; Abbeville (1368) - Athens (1377)
1893	Clarke County, Georgia By Charles Morton Strahan, C.M.E.	Rand McNally & Co. Engravers, Chicago, Illinois; scale approximately 1"=1000'
1893	City of Athens, Georgia By Charles Morton Strahan, C.M.E.	Rand McNally & Co. Engravers, Chicago, Illinois; scale approximately 1"=3/4 mile
1927	Soil Map of Clarke County, Georgia	Georgia State College; scale 1"=1 mile
1938	Retracing of a Map by E.P. Bishop and Copied From the Original Surveys as Follows: Old Survey, Meriwether Survey, Thomas Survey, October 1844 Survey, New Survey By George M. Battey	Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Athens, Georgia; blueprint approximately 18 x 24; scale 1"=330'
1952	Map of the City of Athens By J.G. Beacham, City Engineer	The McGregor Company, Athens, Georgia; scale 1"=1000'

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

ALPHABETICAL LISTING

Athens Factory
Baldwin and Williams Street
July 31, 1980

Bishop House
Jackson Street
March 16, 1976

Bloomfield Historic District
April 18, 1985

Boulevard Historic District
April 18, 1985

Camak House
279 Meigs Street
July 7, 1975

Carnegie Library Building
1401 Prince Avenue
November 11, 1975

Chestnut Grove School
610 Epps Bridge Road
June 28, 1984

Church-Waddell-Brumby House
280 East Dougherty Street
February 20, 1975

Clarke County Jail
175 Hill Street
May 29, 1980

Cobb House
194 Prince Avenue
June 30, 1975
relocated and delisted c. 1985

Cobb Institute
200 North Milledge Avenue
March 16, 1972

Cobb-Treanor House
1234 South Lumpkin Street
May 8, 1979

Cobham Historic District
August 24, 1978

Crane House
247 Pulaski Street
June 18, 1979

Dearing House
338 South Milledge Avenue
May 8, 1979

Dearing Street Historic District
September 5, 1975

Downtown Athens Historic District
August 10, 1978
amended May 31, 1984

First A.M.E. Church
521 North Hull Street
March 10, 1980

Franklin House
464-480 East Broad Street
December 11, 1974

Garden Club of Georgia Museum
Lumpkin Street
April 26, 1972

Hamilton House
150 South Milledge Avenue
April 24, 1979

W. Hancock Avenue Historic District
March 30, 1988

Lumpkin House (Joseph Henry)
248 Prince Avenue
June 27, 1975

Lumpkin House (Governor Wilson)
Cedar Street, University of Georgia
March 16, 1972

Milledge Avenue Historic District
April 18, 1985

Milledge Circle Historic District
April 18, 1985

Morton Building
195 West Washington Street
October 22, 1979

Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District
November 11, 1987

Old North Campus
Lumpkin and Broad Streets
March 16, 1972

Parr House
227 Bloomfield Street
September 9, 1982

Parrott Insurance Building
283 East Broad Street
October 7, 1977

Presbyterian Manse
185 North Hull Street
August 19, 1974

Reese Street Historic District
November 10, 1987

Sledge House
749 Cobb Street
February 12, 1974

Sorrells House
220 Prince Avenue
January 22, 1992

Taylor-Grady House*
634 Prince Avenue
May 11, 1976

Thomas House
345 West Hancock Avenue
May 15, 1985

Thomas-Carithers House
530 Milledge Avenue
May 8, 1979

Upson House
1022 Prince Avenue
November 15, 1973

UGA President's House
570 Prince Avenue
March 16, 1972

Ware-Lyndon House
293 Hoyt Street
March 15, 1976

Warehouse Historic District
October 20, 1988

Whitehall
Whitehall and Simonton Bridge Roads
June 18, 1979

Wilkins House
387 South Milledge Avenue
May 19, 1970

Woodlawn Avenue Historic District
October 23, 1987

*National Historic Landmark

APPENDIX E

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING

Wilkins House
387 South Milledge Avenue
May 19, 1970

Cobb Institute
200 North Milledge Avenue
March 16, 1972

Lumpkin House (Governor Wilson)
Cedar Street, University of Georgia
March 16, 1972

Old North Campus
Lumpkin and Broad Streets
March 16, 1972

UGA President's House
570 Prince Avenue
March 16, 1972

Garden Club of Georgia Museum
Lumpkin Street
April 26, 1972

Upson House
1022 Prince Avenue
November 15, 1973

Sledge House
749 Cobb Street
February 12, 1974

Presbyterian Manse
185 North Hull Street
August 19, 1974

Franklin House
464-480 East Broad Street
December 11, 1974

Church-Waddell-Brumby House
280 East Dougherty Street
February 20, 1975

Lumpkin House (Joseph Henry)
248 Prince Avenue
June 27, 1975

Cobb House
194 Prince Avenue
June 30, 1975
relocated and delisted c. 1985

Camak House
279 Mcigs Street
July 7, 1975

Dearing Street Historic District
September 5, 1975

Carnegie Library Building
1401 Prince Avenue
November 11, 1975

Ware-Lyndon House
293 Hoyt Street
March 15, 1976

Bishop House
Jackson Street
March 16, 1976

Taylor-Grady House*
634 Prince Avenue
May 11, 1976

Parrott Insurance Building
283 East Broad Street
October 7, 1977

Downtown Athens Historic District
August 10, 1978
amended May 31, 1984

Cobham Historic District
August 24, 1978

Hamilton House
150 South Milledge Avenue
April 24, 1979

Cobb-Treanor House
1234 South Lumpkin Street
May 8, 1979

Dearing House
338 South Milledge Avenue
May 8, 1979

Thomas-Carithers House
530 Milledge Avenue
May 8, 1979

Crane House
247 Pulaski Street
June 18, 1979

Whitehall
Whitehall and Simonton Bridge Roads
June 18, 1979

Morton Building
195 West Washington Street
October 22, 1979

First A.M.E. Church
521 North Hull Street
March 10, 1980

Clarke County Jail
175 Hill Street
May 29, 1980

Athens Factory
Baldwin and Williams Street
July 31, 1980

Parr House
227 Bloomfield Street
September 9, 1982

Chestnut Grove School
610 Epps Bridge Road
June 28, 1984

Bloomfield Historic District
April 18, 1985

Boulevard Historic District
April 18, 1985

Milledge Avenue Historic District
April 18, 1985

Milledge Circle Historic District
April 18, 1985

Thomas House
345 West Hancock Avenue
May 15, 1985

Woodlawn Avenue Historic District
October 23, 1987

Reese Street Historic District
November 10, 1987

Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District
November 11, 1987

Warehouse Historic District
October 20, 1988

W. Hancock Avenue Historic District
March 30, 1988

Sorrells House
220 Prince Avenue
January 22, 1992

*National Historic Landmark

ATHENS-CLARKE COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND LANDMARKS

ALPHABETICAL LISTING

Anderson Cottage 425 Church Street December 6, 1994	Crane House 247 Pulaski Street January 8, 1991	Presbyterian Manse 185 North Hull Street February 2, 1988
Athens High and Industrial School 496 Reese Street February 2, 1988	Dearing House 338 South Milledge Avenue January 8, 1991	Scudder-Lewis House 490 South Milledge Avenue December 6, 1994
Barrow School 100 Pinecrest January 8, 1991	Firehall No. 2 489 Prince Avenue March 6, 1990	Susan Building 1127 West Hancock Avenue February 2, 1988
Bloomfield Historic District November 1, 1988	Franklin House 464-480 East Broad Street March 6, 1990	Taylor-Grady House 634 Prince Avenue February 2, 1988
Bobbin Mill Works Milledge Circle and Westlake Drive March 6, 1990	Georgian Hotel 247 Washington Street January 8, 1991	Thomas House 347 West Hancock Avenue January 8, 1991
Boulevard Historic District October 4, 1988	Gospel Pilgrim Cemetery 530 Fourth Street February 2, 1988	Thomas-Carithers House 530 South Milledge Avenue January 8, 1991
Camak House 279 Meigs Street March 6, 1990	Hamilton House 150 South Milledge Avenue March 6, 1990	Tree That Owns Itself Dearing and Finley Streets February 2, 1988
Chase Street School 757 North Chase Street January 8, 1991	Hodgson House 126 South Milledge Avenue January 8, 1991	Upson House 1022 Prince Avenue November 1, 1988
Church-Waddel-Brumby House 280 East Dougherty Street February 2, 1988	Homewood 255 Milledge Heights February 2, 1988	Ware-Lyndon House 293 Hoyt Street February 2, 1988
City Hall & Double Barrell Cannon College Avenue February 2, 1988	Hoyt Street Station 95 Hoyt Street November 1, 1988	Wilkins House 387 South Milledge Avenue January 8, 1991
Clarke County Courthouse Washington and Jackson Streets January 8, 1991	Morton Building 195 West Washington Street February 2, 1988	Woodlawn Historic District February 2, 1988
Clarke County Jail 175 Hill Street January 8, 1991	Phinzy-Segrest House 250 North Milledge Avenue January 8, 1991	
Cobham Historic District December 27, 1988		

APPENDIX G

ATHENS-CLARKE COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND LANDMARKS **CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING**

Athens High and Industrial School
496 Reese Street
February 2, 1988

Church-Waddel-Brumby House
280 East Dougherty Street
February 2, 1988

City Hall and Double Barrel Cannon
College Avenue
February 2, 1988

Gospel Pilgrim Cemetery
530 Fourth Street
February 2, 1988

Homewood
255 Milledge Heights
February 2, 1988

Morton Building
195 West Washington Street
February 2, 1988

Presbyterian Manse
185 North Hull Street
February 2, 1988

Susan Building
1127 West Hancock Avenue
February 2, 1988

Taylor-Grady House
634 Prince Avenue
February 2, 1988

Tree that Owns Itself
Dearing and Finley Streets
February 2, 1988

Ware-Lyndon House
293 Hoyt Street
February 2, 1988

Woodlawn Avenue Historic District
February 2, 1988

Boulevard Historic District
October 4, 1988

Bloomfield Historic District
November 1, 1988

Hoyt Street Station
95 Hoyt Street
November 1, 1988

Upton House
1022 Prince Avenue
November 1, 1988

Cobbham Historic District
December 27, 1988

Bobbin Mill Works
Milledge Circle and Westlake Drive
March 6, 1990

Camak House
279 Meigs Street
March 6, 1990

Firchall No. 2
489 Prince Avenue
March 6, 1990

Franklin House
464-480 East Broad Street
March 6, 1990

Hamilton House
150 South Milledge Avenue
March 6, 1990

Barrow School
100 Pinecrest
January 8, 1991

Chase Street School
757 North Chase Street
January 8, 1991

Clarke County Courthouse
Washington and Jackson Streets
January 8, 1991

Clarke County Jail
175 Hill Street
January 8, 1991

Crane House
247 Pulaski Street
January 8, 1991

Dearing House
338 South Milledge Avenue
January 8, 1991

Georgian Hotel
247 Washington Street
January 8, 1991

Hodgson House
126 South Milledge Avenue
January 8, 1991

Phinizy-Segrest House
250 North Milledge Avenue
January 8, 1991

Thomas House
347 West Hancock Avenue
January 8, 1991

Thomas-Carithers House
530 South Milledge Avenue
January 8, 1991

Wilkins House
387 South Milledge Avenue
January 8, 1991

Anderson Cottage
425 Church Street
December 6, 1994

Scudder-Lewis House
490 South Milledge Avenue
December 6, 1994

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) started in 1933 as a part of the Civil Works Program. This federal program was designed not only to put unemployed architects to work but also to record the historic resources of the United States. The recordation includes historic research as well as measured drawings or photographs of the resource being documented. Today, this process is often used as a mitigation measure as part of a 106 review where the Federal agency is unable to avoid a negative impact on a historic resource. Buildings that must be torn down, as an example, using Federal funds or with a Federal permit are often recorded using this methodology. The rationale being that even if the resource itself is lost, at least an accurate record and knowledge of the building or structure are retained. HABS/HAER documentation is housed primarily in the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. John Linley's *The Georgia Catalog: Historic American Buildings Survey* discussed Georgia's architecture based on these records. This book also has a short description of each building surveyed by HABS. Not all of the buildings surveyed by HABS are still extant; some have been demolished and others have been relocated out of the county. The value of these records is not diminished by the existence or demise of the property. To date, some 30ish buildings received some attention from the HABS.

In 1969, the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) was established in the U.S. Department of the Interior by a joint agreement of the National Park Service, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Library of Congress to document, study and preserve America's engineering and industrial structures. No resources in Clarke County have been documented by HAER.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

GA-1-20	President's House	570 Prince Avenue	
GA-14-66	Upton House	1022 Prince Avenue	
GA-14-67	Camak House	279 Meigs Street	
GA-14-87	Demosthenian Hall	North Campus, University of Georgia	
GA-1111	Crane House	247 Pulaski Street	
GA-1112	Presbyterian Manse	185 North Hull Street	
GA-1113	Thomas House	347 West Hancock Avenue	
GA-1114	Taylor-Grady House	634 Prince Avenue	
GA-1115	Lumpkin House	248 Prince Avenue	
GA-1116	Cobb House	194 Prince Avenue	relocated c. 1985
GA-1117	Phi Kappa Hall	North Campus, University of Georgia	
GA-1120	Cobb Institute	200 North Milledge Avenue	
GA-1122	Franklin House	464-480 East Broad Street	
GA-1128	Phinizy House	325 North Milledge Avenue	
GA-1129	Anderson House	320 Lumpkin Street	demolished c. 1950
GA-1130	Tinsley House	129 Dougherty Street	demolished c. 1947
GA-1131	Thomas-Carithers House	530 South Milledge Avenue	
GA-1133	Dearing House (A.P.)	338 South Milledge Avenue	
GA-1134	Wray-Nicholson House	298 Hull Street	
GA-1160	Lane House	287 Oconee Street	demolished c. 1942
GA-1163	Dearing House (Mrs. William)	225 South Milledge Avenue	demolished c. 1965
GA-1164	Chapel	North Campus, University of Georgia	
GA-1165	First Presbyterian Church	185 East Hancock Street	
GA-1166	Cobb-Treanor House	1234 Lumpkin Street	
GA-1167	Lumpkin-Mell House	897 South Milledge Avenue	demolished c. 1965
GA-2101	Hayes House	1720 South Lumpkin Street	
GA-2102	Merk House	735 Prince Avenue	
GA-2103	Parr House	227 Bloomfield Street	
GA-2104	Sledge House	749 Cobb Street	
GA-2105	Taylor Monument	Oconee Hills Cemetery	
GA-2106	White House	327 South Milledge Avenue	

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF DOCUMENTATION

Anderson House (GA-1129)

320 Lumpkin Street
1 exterior photograph (1936)
1 data page (1936)
demolished ca. 1950

Camak House (GA-14-67)

279 Meigs Street
4 information sheets (1934)
2 exterior photographs (1934)
2 data pages (1936)

Chapel (GA-1164)

North Campus, University of Georgia
1 exterior photograph (1935)

Cobb House (GA-1116)

194 Prince Avenue
2 exterior photographs (1936)
2 exterior photographs (1940)
1 exterior photograph (1980)
1 data page (1937)
relocated c. 1985

Cobb Institute (GA-1120)

200 North Milledge Avenue
1 exterior photograph (1936)
1 interior photograph (1936)
2 exterior photographs (1940)
1 exterior photograph-chapel (1980)
1 data page (1936)

Cobb-Treanor House (GA-1166)

1234 Lumpkin Street
1 exterior photograph (1953)

Crane House (GA-1111)

247 Pulaski Street
3 exterior photographs (1936)
2 interior photographs (1936)
1 data page (1936)

Dearing House (A.P.) (GA-1133)

338 South Milledge Avenue
2 exterior photographs (1936)
1 exterior photograph (1940)
1 data page (1936)

Dearing House (Mrs. William) (GA-1163)

225 South Milledge Avenue
1 exterior photograph (1940)
demolished c. 1965

Demosthenian Hall (GA-14-87)

North Campus, University of Georgia
5 information sheets (1934)
2 exterior photographs (1934)
5 interior photographs (1936)

First Presbyterian Church (GA-1165)

185 East Hancock Street
1 exterior photograph (1935)

Franklin House (GA-1122)

464-480 East Broad Street
1 exterior photograph (1936)

Hayes House (GA-2101)

1720 South Lumpkin Street
1 exterior photograph (1980)

Lampkin-Mell House (GA-1167)

897 South Milledge Avenue
1 exterior photograph (1935)
demolished c. 1965

Lane House (GA-1160)

287 Oconee Street
1 exterior photograph (1933)
1 exterior photograph (1940)
demolished c. 1942

Lumpkin [Joseph Henry] House (GA-1115)

248 Prince Avenue
1 exterior photograph (1936)
1 exterior photograph (1940)

Merk House (GA-2102)

735 Prince Avenue
1 exterior photograph (1980)

Parr House (GA-2103)

227 Bloomfield Street
1 exterior photograph (1980)

Phi Kappa Hall (GA-1117)

North Campus, University of Georgia
2 exterior photographs (1936)
1 data page (1936)

Phinzy House (GA-1128)

325 North Milledge Avenue
1 exterior photograph (1936)
1 data page (1936)

Presbyterian Manse (GA-1112)

185 North Hull Street
1 exterior photograph (1936)
1 data page (1936)
President's House (GA-1-20)
570 Prince Avenue
1 exterior photograph (1934)
1 exterior photograph (1940)
1 exterior photograph-outbldg (1980)
2 data pages (1936)

Sledge House (GA-2104)

749 Cobb Street
3 exterior photographs (1980)

Taylor Monument (GA-2105)

Oconee Hills Cemetery
2 exterior photographs (1980)

Taylor-Grady House (GA-1114)

634 Prince Avenue
3 exterior photographs (1936)
1 exterior photograph-kitchen (1980)
1 interior photograph (1936)
1 data page 91936)

Thomas House (GA-1113)

347 West Hancock Avenue
1 exterior photograph (1936)
1 data page (1936)

Thomas-Carithers House (GA-1131)

530 South Milledge Avenue
1 exterior photograph (1980)

Tinsley House (GA-1130)

129 Dougherty Street
1 exterior photograph (1936)
1 data page (1936)
demolished c. 1947

Upton House (GA-14-66)

1022 Prince Avenue
4 information sheets (1934)
4 exterior photographs (1934)
2 data pages (1934)

White House (GA-2106)

327 South Milledge Avenue
1 exterior photograph (1980)

Wray-Nicholson House (GA-1134)

298 Hull Street
1 exterior photograph (1936)
1 data page (1936)

GEORGIA HISTORICAL MARKER PROGRAM

In 1951 the Georgia General Assembly established the Georgia Historical Commission and authorized the commission to erect markers to objects, sites, areas, structures, and ruins of historic or legendary significance. The markers, which commemorate significant persons, events, buildings and places of state or national significance, may or may not denote a built resource associated with the event. Painted to resemble aging bronze, these cast aluminum markers bear the Great Seal of Georgia on their crests and Georgia Historical Commission's signature line at the bottom. Because the Georgia Historical Commission was reorganized into the Department of Natural Resources into the Parks and Historic Sites Division, the signature line on markers erected after 1974 reads Georgia Historical Marker. A listing of Georgia's markers, their locations and texts appears in Scruggs' Georgia Historical Markers, and an updated version is currently being compiled. Athens-Clarke County possesses 18 of the approximately 2000 markers erected within the state. The following inventory reflects information supplied by the Georgia Historical Marker Program; please note that the text contains abbreviations and supplies some outdated information. Arranged alphabetically by title, each entry documents marker text, county number, date of erection, and location. Although this report supplemented the location information to provide specific addresses, the text was not altered and may not accurately reflect the existing marker. In addition, there are other markers of similar design erected at significant sites in Clarke County that are not part of this state marker program.

America's First Garden Club

In 1891 at this site, the Ladies Garden Club was founded by twelve Athens ladies in the home of Mrs. E.K. Lumpkin. Mrs. Lamar Cobb was the first president. Beginning as a small neighborhood group, the club extended membership to all Athens ladies interested in gardening in 1892.

In the spring of 1892 the group presented its first flower and vegetable exhibition. By 1894 a set of standards, similar to those of today, had been drawn up to make the shows as professional as possible.

In 1936 the National Council of State Garden Clubs recognized the Ladies Garden Club as America's first garden club.

029-09/1963; located in front of the E.K. Lumpkin House, connected to the Young Harris Methodist Church, 973 Prince Avenue

The Athens Double-Barrelled Cannon

This cannon, the only known one of its kind, was designed by Mr. John Gilleland, a private in the "Mitchell Thunderbolts," an elite "home guard" unit of business and professional men ineligible because of age or disability for service in the Confederate army. Cast in Athens foundry, it was intended to fire simultaneously two balls connected by a chain which would "mow down the enemy somewhat as a scythe cuts wheat." It failed for lack of a means of firing both barrels at the exact same instant.

It was tested in a field on the Newton's Bridge Road against a target of upright poles. With both balls rammed home and the chain dangling from the twin muzzles, the piece was fired; but the lack of precise simultaneity caused uneven explosions of the propelling charges, which snapped the chain and gave each ball an erratic and unpredictable trajectory.

Lacking a workable device, the gun was a failure. It was presented to the City of Athens where, for almost a century it has been preserved as an object of curiosity, and where it performed sturdy service for many years in celebrating political victories.

029-05/1957; located on the lawn of City Hall, corner of Hancock Avenue and Washington Street

Camak House: Landmark in Georgia Railroad

On March 10, 1834, a group of Athens men met in this house, the home of Mr. James Camak, to accept the charter of the Georgia Railroad Company and to organize the corporation. Mr. Camak was elected president, and he soon began a tour of the state building up interest in the railroad and explaining its purpose. Camak served as president for two years and as the

first president of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company played an important part in blazing the way for the future success of the company.

The Georgia Railroad Company was incorporated by an act of the legislature of 1833 and empowered "to construct a Rail or Turnpike Road" from Augusta to Eatonton, Madison, and Athens. Two years later the charter was amended to change the name to the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company and to extend the company's functions to include banking. The Georgia is the oldest railroad in the state operating under its original charter.

By 1874 the main line from Augusta to Atlanta, as well as a branch line to Athens, had been completed. The company continued its banking activities from 1835 to 1892. A subsidiary, the Georgia Railroad Bank & Trust Company, assumed these responsibilities after 1892.

029-10/1963; located on the northwest corner of the Camak House lot, 279 Meigs Street

Clarke County

Clarke County, created by Act. of December 5, 1801, from Jackson County, originally contained Oconee and part of Madison and Greene Counties. It was named for Gen. Elijah Clarke who came to Wilkes County, Ga., from N.C. in 1774 and fought through Ga. and S.C. during the Revolutionary War. He engaged in several battles with the Indians and signed treaties with the Cherokees in 1783 and the Creeks in 1783 and 1785. He died Dec. 15, 1799. First officers of Clarke County, commissioned Dec. 31, 1801, were: Abner Bankston, Sheriff; Bedford Brown, Clk. Sup. Ct.; Gabriel Hubert, Clk. of Inf. Ct.; Stephen Nobles, Surveyor; Daniel Conner, Coroner.

029-04/1956; located in front of the Clarke County Courthouse, corner of Washington and Jackson Streets

The Lucy Cobb Institute 1858-1931

Lucy Cobb Institute, a College for Girls, was established in 1858 through the effort of T.R.R. Cobb and named for his daughter Lucy. Later, three of his nieces taught here: Miss Mildred Rutherford, Principal, Mrs. Mary Ann Lipscomb, Mrs. Bessie Rutherford Mell. Closed as a school in 1931, it serves as a dormitory for girls attending the University of Georgia.

Nearby is Seney-Stovall Chapel, named for George I. Seney who contributed the funds to build it and Miss Nellie Stovall who solicited his help. He also gave a pipe organ and paintings for the walls of Lucy Cobb.

"Her Alumnae Rise Up and Call Her Blessed."

029-08/1958; located in front of the Lucy Cobb Institute, 200 North Milledge Avenue

Cook & Brother Armory

To this building in 1862 was brought the machinery of the armory established in New Orleans at the outbreak of the War by Ferdinand W.C. and Francis L. Cook, recent English immigrants, the former a skilled engineer, for the manufacture of Enfield rifles, bayonets and cavalry horse shoes. Said to be the largest and most efficient private armory in the Confederacy, it produced a rifle declared by an ordinance officer to be "superior to any that I have seen of Southern manufacture". Under contract to supply 30,000 rifles to the Confederate Army the armory operated until its employees, organized as a reserve battalion under Major Ferdinand and Captain Francis Cook, were in 1864 called to active duty upon the approach of Sherman's army. The battalion took part in the battles of Griswoldville, Grahamville, Honey Hill and Savannah where Maj. Cook was killed. After Griswoldville Gen. P.J. Phillips reported that Maj. Cook and his men "participated fully in the action, deported themselves gallantly and ...suffered much from wounds and death". Leased by the Confederacy in 1865 the armory was operated until the close of the War. The property was bought by the Athens Manufacturing Co. in 1870.

029-02/1955; located against the front wall of the *Chicopee Mill Complex on George Street*

Georgia's Pioneer Aviator

Ben T. Epps

1888-1937

Ben T. Epps - Georgia's First in Flight - designed, built and flew the first airplane in the State of Georgia. He was born in Oconee County, educated in Clarke County, and attended Georgia Tech. A self-taught aviator, aircraft designer, and builder, Epps built the 1907 Monoplane in his shop on Washington Street in Athens and designed and flew new airplanes in 1909, 1911, 1916, 1924, and 1930.

The 1924 Epps Monoplane weighed only 350 pounds, had a wingspan of 25 feet, and was powered by a two-cylinder motorcycle engine. Designed for the average man, easy to fly, and inexpensive to operate, it would get 25 miles per gallon at 60 miles per hour.

Epps began operation of an airport at this location in 1917, and operated a flying service for the next 20 years. In 1937, he died of injuries incurred here after engine failure and the crash of his light biplane on take-off.

029-16/1987; located on the traffic island in front of the terminal of the *Athens/Clarke County Airport*

Herty Field

This marker overlooks the site of the first intercollegiate football game played in the state of Georgia and one of the first to be played in the deep south. On January 30, 1892 Georgia defeated Mercer College 50 to 0 on the stubby grounds that served as an athletic field. Several hundred spectators watched from the sidelines, some of them spilling out on the playing ground. Students living in New College close by the field had a splendid view of the action from their dormitory windows.

Georgia played all its home games on this field until 1911 when a new field was constructed off Lumpkin Street. The old grounds were thereafter used for informal intramural games and as a drill field for the R.O.T.C. trainees.

The original field, later converted into a parking lot, was named in honor of Dr. Charles H. Herty, professor of chemistry at the University and sports enthusiast. He introduced football to the college boys and was unofficial coach and trainer of the early teams. Herty later earned fame as a scientist in the development of the turpentine and pine pulpwood industry.

029-17/1991; located behind the *Chapel and Moore College* on campus of the *University of Georgia*

Home of Joseph Henry Lumpkin

Georgia's First Chief Justice

Joseph Henry Lumpkin, born in Ogelthorpe County, Georgia, Dec. 23, 1799, entered the University of Georgia at fifteen, completing his college education at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1819. Lumpkin passed the bar in 1820 and began practicing law in Lexington, Georgia. He served in the State Legislature, 1824 and 1825, and helped frame the Georgia Penal Code, 1833.

When the Georgia Supreme Court was formed in 1845, the General Assembly elected Lumpkin, Hirman Warner, and Eugenius Nisbet to the bench. His colleagues chose Lumpkin Chief Justice, and he held that position until his death, June 4, 1867. When the University added a school of law, it was given Lumpkin's name, and he lectured there until the outbreak of the Civil War. The eloquent opinions of Georgia's first Chief Justice, who revered the spirit as well as the letter of the law, were of inestimable importance in firmly establishing the Supreme Court as part of the State's legal system.

Lumpkin's beautiful Greek Revival home was built in 1842. After his death in 1867, the house was used by Madame Sophie Sosnowski as her "Home School" for young ladies. It is now the home of the Athens Woman's Club.

029-12/1964; located in front of the *J.H. Lumpkin House*, 248 Prince Avenue

Dr. William Lorenzo Moss

Birthplace

William Lorenzo Moss, medical researcher and physician, was born in this house at 479 Cobb Street in Cobham on August 23, 1876. Crawford W. Long was the attending physician. Dr. Moss received his B.S. degree from the University of Georgia in 1897 and the M.D. degree from the Johns Hopkins University in 1905. He taught at the latter school, at Yale, and at Harvard. In 1926 Dr. Moss was Acting Dean at Harvard's School of Public Health Medicine. In 1931 he was named Dean of the Medical Department of the University of Georgia (now the Medical College of Georgia).

It is as a researcher in the fields of immunology, blood types, and tropical diseases that Dr. Moss is best remembered. His most noted single contribution lay in the development of the Moss System, a classification of blood grouping which he labeled I through IV. This system was widely used throughout the world until modified during World War II. Dr. Moss headed numerous international medical research expeditions in the Caribbean, South America, and the South Pacific from 1914 to 1937.

Dr. Moss died in Athens on August 12, 1957.

029-14/1983; located in front of Moss Side, 479 Cobb Street

The Red and Black

Students published the first issue of the University of Georgia's campus newspaper, *The Red and Black*, on Nov. 24, 1893, from the offices in the Academic Building. The tabloid boosted school spirit, promoted athletic programs and reported on cultural activities for the University's 212 students. The weekly paper was the official organ of the Athletic Council from 1895 to 1928, when it became a laboratory for the School of Journalism in the Commerce-Journalism Building. It was a semiweekly when it moved with the school to the Journalism Building in 1968 and changed to a broadsheet format. In 1980, *The Red and Black* became independent of the University, supported by advertising, directed by volunteer professionals and produced by students off-campus. In 1991, publication was expanded from four to five days a week. *The Red and Black* has provided University students with valuable training and experience. Distinguished alumni include John E. Drewry, the first dean of the School of Journalism; many acclaimed publishers, editors, and writers; leaders in broadcasting, public relations and advertising; and recipients of Pulitzer Prizes, Peabody and Academy Awards.

029-18/1994; located behind the Academic Building on the campus of the University of Georgia

State Normal School

Here at the old State Normal School, now part of the University of Georgia, stands Gilmer Hall, once known as Rock College. Built in 1860 by the University to house classrooms for freshmen and sophomores, it was never so used but was opened in 1862 as University High School. From 1866 to '68 disabled Confederate veterans were educated here except for a short period when the school was closed by order of Gen. Pope, military governor of Georgia. It was taken over in 1872 by the State College of Agriculture & Mechanical Arts. When the Normal School was established by Act of 1891 the building and land were given by the University and it was shortly named Gilmer Hall for the Gilmer Fund. On January 1, 1895, Captain S.D. Bradwell became first President of the Normal School which opened on April 17. First graduation exercises were held on November 26, 1896. In its early years vitally needed financial assistance was received by the Normal School from both Clarke County and the City of Athens, helping to make possible short summer session in 1892, 93 & 94, before the regular opening in 1895. At the 1892 sessions there were 112 students enrolled representing thirty-two counties. In 1897 enrollment had increased to the point where students were living in tents erected on campus, until new dormitories could be built.

029-03/1955; located in front of the campus of the U.S. Navy Supply Corps, 1401 Prince Avenue

The Stoneman Raid

Closing in on Atlanta in July, 1864, Maj. Gen. W.T. Sherman found it "too strong to assault and too extensive to invest." To force its evacuation, he sent Maj. Gen. Stoneman's cavalry (U) to cut the Macon railway by which its defenders were supplied. At the Battle of Sunshine Church (19 miles NE of Macon), Stoneman surrendered with 600 men to Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson, Jr., (C), after covering the escape of Adams' and Capron's brigades. Both retreated via Athens, intending to resupply their commands here and to "destroy the armory and other government works".

At the bridge over middle Oconee River (4 miles SW), they were stopped by Home Guard units with artillery. Unable to cross, they turned west; Capron on the Hog Mountain road through Jug Tavern (Winder), and Adams on roads farther north by which he reached the Union lines near Marietta without further loss.

While resting his exhausted command briefly at King's Tanyard (NW of Winder), Capron was surprised before dawn on the 3rd by William's Kentucky brigade (C). About 430 men were captured, Capron himself and a few others escaping through the woods. The prisoners were brought to Athens by Co. W.C.P. Breckinridge, 9th Kentucky Cavalry, and held under guard on the college campus until they could be sent to the prison at Andersonville.

Among the victorious Kentuckians was J.C.C. Black,

a young soldier who was later to become "an honored adopted son of Georgia and one of her representatives in Congress".

029-06/1957; previously located on the corner of Broad Street and Lumpkin Street.

On July 31, 1864, at the Battle of Sunshine Church (19 miles NE of Macon), Maj. Gen. Geo. Stoneman (U) surrendered with 600 men to Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson, Jr., (C), after covering the escape of Adams' and Capron's brigades of his cavalry command. Adams moved via Eatonton and Madison and Capron via Rutledge, rejoining north of Madison late the next day.

Early on August 2nd, Adams, intending to resupply his command and to "destroy the armory and other government works" in Athens, reached this point and found the planks removed from the bridge over the Middle Oconee River (on the old road) and guns emplaced on the hill above the Princeton Factory (0.3 miles N), supported by the "Mitchell Thunderbolts" and other Home Guard units, commanded by Capt. Edward P. Lumpkin, CSA, son of the first Chief Justice of Georgia, and home on convalescent leave. Unable to cross, Adams turned west and, avoiding towns, reached the Union lines near Marietta on August 4th, his brigade almost intact.

Capron, who had waited in reserve near Watkinsville, attempted to follow him but found himself on the Hog Mountain road to Jug Tavern (Winder) instead. Passing through Jug Tavern late that night, he marched to King's Tanyard (5 miles NW of Winder) and halted for two hours rest. Before dawn on August 3rd, he was surprised by William's Kentucky brigade (C). About 430 men were captured, a few escaping through the woods, Capron himself, with six men, reached Marietta four days later on foot.

029-07/1957; located southwest of Athens at the bridge over Middle Oconee River on US 129/US 441

The Taylor-Grady House

General Robert Taylor (1787-1859), a planter and cotton merchant, built this Greek Revival home as a summer residence in 1839. Shortly thereafter he moved his family here permanently from Savannah in order for his sons to attend the University of Georgia.

Henry Woodfin Grady (1850-1889) lived in this house from 1865 to 1868 while a student at the University. His father, William S. Grady, bought the house in 1863 and it remained in the family's possession until 1872. Henry Grady often referred to this house as "an old Southern home with its lofty pillars, and its white pigeons fluttering down through the golden air." The 13 Doric columns are said to represent the 13 original states.

As managing editor of the Atlanta Constitution, Henry W. Grady became the spokesman of the New South. An impressive orator, he stressed the importance of reconciliation between North and South after the Civil War. The South today,

with an economy balance between industry and diversified agriculture, has made a reality of Grady's dream for his native region.

029-13/1970; located in front of the Taylor-Grady House, 634 Prince Avenue

Robert Toombs Oak

A majestic oak tree once stood on this spot and one of the University's most endearing legends also flourished here.

Robert Toombs (1810-1885) was young, and boisterous when he was dismissed from Franklin College in 1828. Five decades later it was said that Toombs returned on the next commencement day after he was expelled and spoke so eloquently under the tree that the entire audience left the chapel to hear him. Later, it was said, that the tree was struck by lightning on the day Toombs died and never recovered. The tree finally collapsed in 1908 and the remains were cut into mementos that have since been handed down by alumni.

Robert Toombs was a lawyer, planter and statesman. He served in the Georgia House 1837-1840, 1842-1845, in the U.S. Congress 1845-1853, the U.S. Senate from 1853 until he resigned in 1861. Toombs was Secretary of State of the Confederacy then a brigadier general in the C.S.A. He also played a major role in Georgia's Constitutional Convention of 1877.

Marker erected at the direction of General Assembly resolution approved March, 1985.

029-15/1987; located between the Chapel and Demosthenian Hall on the campus of the University of Georgia

University of Georgia

Endowed with 40,000 acres of land in 1784; chartered 1785. The charter, written by Abraham Baldwin, was the first granted by any state for a government controlled university.

After Louisville and then Greensboro had been selected for location it was finally founded here, where Athens later grew. Abraham Baldwin was its first president, but when its doors were opened, he resigned and Josiah Meigs became president. The University first began to thrive under Moses Waddel, who became President in 1819. Alonzo Church was president 1829-1859.

During the War for Southern Impependence, most of the students entered the Confederate armies, and the University closed its doors in 1864, not to be opened again until January, 1866. Many Confederate veterans became students after the war.

Among its famous pre-war professors were John and Joseph LeConte and Charles F. McCay, and among famous students of the period were Robert Toombs, Alexander H. Stephens, Howell Cobb and Crawford W. Long.

Plans for a great modern university were first developed by Walter B. Hill and realized under Harmon W. Caldwell. The best known of the post-war presidents (now called chancellors) was David C. Barrow. The great builder of the modern plant was chancellor Steadman V. Sanford.

029-01/1952; previously located beside of the Arch facing Broad Street on the campus of the University of Georgia

Endowed with 40,000 acres of land in 1784 and chartered 1785, the charter was the first granted by a state for a government controlled university. After Louisville and then Greensboro were first selected, the current site, was chosen.

The first president, and author of the school's charter, Abraham Baldwin, resigned when the doors opened, and was succeeded by Josiah Meigs. The University first began to thrive under Moses Waddel, who became president in 1819. Alonzo Church was president 1829-1859.

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029-01, 1992R; replacement; located beside of the Arch facing Broad Street on the campus of the University of Georgia

Dr. Moses Waddel Noted Educator and Presbyterian Minister

Dr. Moses Waddel, educator and minister, was born in 1770 in N.C. At fourteen he began teaching pupils near his home. Moving to Georgia in 1786, he taught in the Greensboro area until 1787, opening another school at Bethany, Green County, in 1788. While at Bethany Waddel decided to enter the ministry. He studied at Hampden-Sydney College and graduated in less than nine months in 1791, thereafter combining the careers of teacher and minister.

Establishing his most famous academy at Willington, S.C., in 1804, Waddel continued his work there until 1819 when he became president of Franklin College, now the University of Georgia. One of the most prominent ante-bellum leaders of that institution, he served until 1829. Unwilling to divorce education from religion, Waddel stimulated the religious life of the campus. In 1820 he organized and was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The present church building was erected in 1855.

Waddel died in 1840 at his son's home in Athens. His pupils during a lifetime of teaching included John C. Calhoun, William H. Crawford, George R. Gilmer, Augustus B. Longstreet, and George McDuffie.

029-11/1963; located in front of the First Presbyterian Church, 185 East Hancock Street

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1952	029-01	University of Georgia
1955	029-02	Cook Brothers Armory
1955	029-03	State Normal School
1956	029-04	Clarke County
1957	029-05	Athens Double-Barrelled Cannon
1957	029-06	Stoneman Raid
1957	029-07	Stoneman Raid
1958	029-08	Lucy Cobb Institute, 1858-1931
1963	029-09	America's First Garden Club
1963	029-10	Canak House: Landmark in Georgia Railroading
1963	029-11	Dr. Moses Waddel Noted Educator and Presbyterian Minister
1964	029-12	Home of Joseph Henry Lumpkin Georgia's First Chief Justice
1970	029-13	Taylor-Grady House
1983	029-14	Dr. William Lorenzo Moss, Birthplace
1987	029-15	Robert Toombs Oak
1987	029-16	Georgia's Pioneer Aviator, Ben Epps 1888-1937
1991	029-17	Herty Field
1994	029-18	The Red and Black

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