

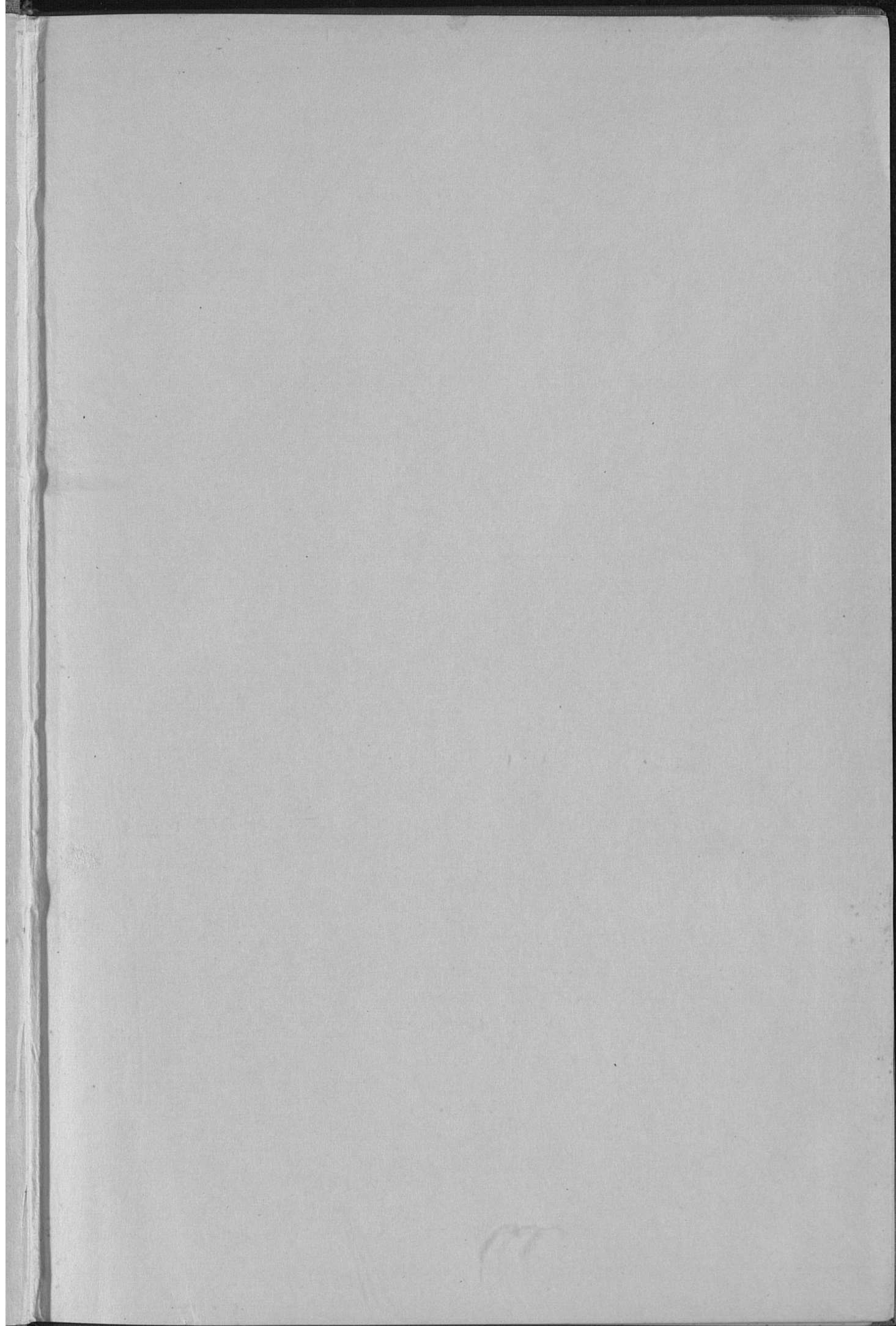
AUGUSTA

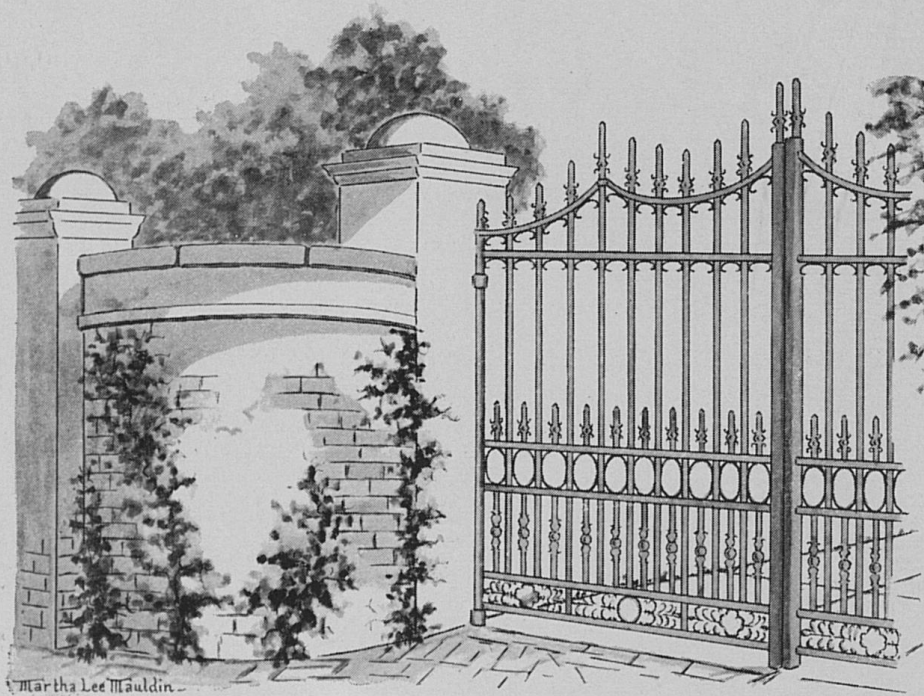
GUIDE SERIES

AMERICAN









GATES OF ST. PAUL'S

AMERICAN GUIDE SERIES

AUGUSTA

Compiled and Written by

AUGUSTA UNIT

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT IN GEORGIA
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION



Sponsored by

CITY COUNCIL OF AUGUSTA

1938

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AUGUSTA is one of the publications written by members of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. Designed primarily to give useful employment to needy unemployed writers and research workers, this project has utilized their experience and abilities in the preparation for the American people of a portrait of America — its history, folklore, scenery, cultural backgrounds, social and economic trends, and racial factors.

Many books and brochures are being written for the American Guide Series. As they appear in increasing numbers we hope the public will come to appreciate more fully not only the unusual scope of this undertaking, but also the devotion shown by the workers — from the humblest field worker to the most accomplished editor engaged in the final critical revision of the manuscript. The Federal Writers' Project, directed by Henry G. Alsberg, is administered by Ellen S. Woodward, Assistant Administrator.

HARRY L. HOPKINS
ADMINISTRATOR

FOREWORD

When, as Mayor of the City of Augusta, I was first approached with a view to the City's sponsoring the AUGUSTA GUIDEBOOK, I was lukewarm to say the least. However, as time went on and one conference followed another, I became impressed with the sincerity and earnestness of the workers who were developing this project. I had felt for a long time the need, in Augusta, to preserve its history and stories in a concise handy form. I began to realize that these people were going about their task in a thoroughly earnest manner, checking data, assembling facts, digging back into little known, old and musty records, and combining all the various facts and results of their findings into a complete, concise, running history of the City of Augusta from its founding up to the present time, and that this history would not only serve as a means of information to all the citizens of Augusta, but would be, in the best sense of the word, a guidebook for visitors to the city and friends of Augusta throughout the land.

It was when I read the completed manuscript that I was won over entirely to this book, and aided in a very small measure by adding a few facts of Augusta history that had somehow stuck in my memory from tales long forgotten or from things long since read. I consider the text of this book completely authoritative, and while concise, completely full in detail and knowledge in addition to being pleasantly conceived and delightfully written.

Too late, Augusta is beginning to realize that she has dissipated and thrown away many of the mementos and treasures of her past, but now, I think that the city is aroused to the fact that pride and faith in its future can be engendered by the traditions and relics of its proud past, and this book will, in my mind, serve not only as a guidebook to Augusta's history, but as a guide to her splendid future.

RICHARD E. ALLEN, Jr.,
Mayor of Augusta.

PREFACE

The Federal Writers' Project is a part of the works program instituted by act of Congress in the spring of 1935, for the treble purpose of providing gainful employment for the unemployed, developing and retaining skill of workers, and achieving intrinsically useful ends. Writers unable, because of economic conditions, to find adequate markets for their productions, were put to work on projects throughout the country.

To preserve records, impressions, and stories, both of the past and of the present, and to bring to residents and visitors a complete picture of this country in all its aspects, the Federal Writers' Project was authorized to write a series of guidebooks to America. The *American Guide* containing material from each of the forty-eight States, is still in process of compilation. More detailed guides will be published in the various States and still more intensive studies in a number of localities.

In Augusta, the Writers' Project was set up November 16, 1935. For more than a year writers, research workers, and clerical workers have been engaged in the task of finding and sifting material, writing and re-writing copy. Old books and long untouched archives have been reopened; hundreds of persons have been interviewed; long and painstaking check of record against record has been made. This volume is the result. Its authors hope that between its covers readers may find the true story of Augusta, past and present.

Space does not permit the enumeration of all the men and women who have contributed to this book. To all of them the Federal Writers' Project extends thanks. Especial acknowledgement is made to the Young Men's Library Association for valua-

ble sources of information in books and old newspapers; to Dr. Eugene E. Murphey for permission to use his poem, "Always the River"; to E. Lynn Drummond for the essay on architecture and to P. P. Scroggs for authoritative architectural information; to C. G. Cordle, Mrs. Bryan Cumming, and Morton L. Reese, historians; to Dr. John S. Plaxco and Jouett Davenport for data on archeology; to Mrs. P. J. A. Berckmans, Jr. as consultant on flora; to Miss Maude Barragan for permission to use her musical setting for "My Life is Like the Summer Rose"; and to the Chamber of Commerce for much information. For illustrations the project is indebted to the following persons and organizations: Chamber of Commerce, *Augusta Chronicle*, S. B. Appleby, Mrs. Ed. Burwell, Mrs. Charles I. Mell, Bethlehem Community Center, St. Paul's Church, Dr. Eugene E. Murphey, Mrs. Hinton J. Baker, University Hospital, Mrs. George C. Harding, Mrs. Marion Jones, Mrs. Craig Cranston, H. P. Crowell, John Stelling, and Paine College.

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT
Augusta, Georgia

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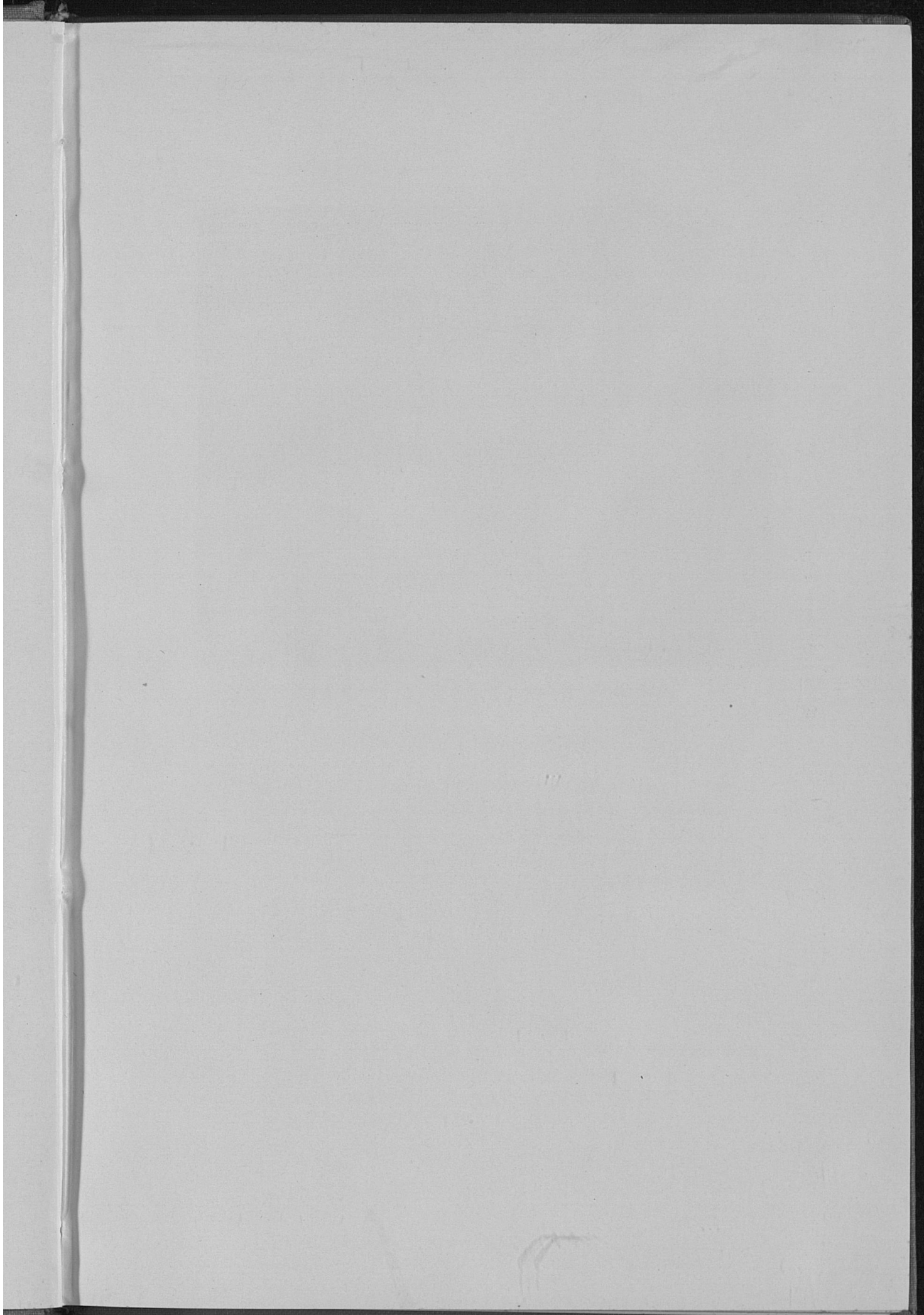
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THE SAVANNAH RIVER NEAR AUGUSTA

ALWAYS THE RIVER

Always the river runs beneath our thoughts.
The Town is river-born — born on that distant day
When first the weary pirogues thrust their prows
Against the mud-bank underneath the bluff
Which was to be Augusta and the cramped pioneers
Slithered their way up the slick bank
Until they gained the top where under spreading oaks
They flung their limbs at ease.
There they found Indians who owned the land
And shifty traders who each year
Rode the long trail from Charlestown
Through the dense cypress and the flats into these hills,
And looked with sullen eyes which saw
That Government had come.

The river was a noble limpid stream, its slopes
Thick set with hickory and oak and pine
Whose fallen leaves were woven year by year
Into a thick enduring carpetry.
But in a few short years land-hungry yeomanry
Laid bare the hills, seeking for that security
Which every Briton craves — to own his own.
So now each year the river, once so blue,
Beneath the scourging of the autumn rains
Runs redly with the life-blood of the hills.
It was a Godless land, no steeple reared its crest
To Heaven like a hand upraised in prayer
Until at old Saint Pauls upon the river's brink
The Church of England prayed in English-wise.
And then great Wesley came whose burning zeal
Singed the grey-moss which decks the oaks at Yamacraw,
Shook the rough sinners in their raw-hide boots
And left their children to this day
A bit too certain of the next world's imminence
To take their joy in this.

* * * * *

Upon her bosom Mother-River bore our trade
From the dim, distant mountains to the sea.
Stout voyageurs in pole boats and bateaux
Laden with goods and hopes and fears
Went ever singing gaily to and fro.
And then came steam — when echoes new and strange
Broke the primordial silence of the swamps.
So we grew prosperous then and fat
Through traffic with the growing wagon-trade
Until men laid two lines of steel
Which flanked Her to the sea
And with their tariffs and their rates
Ended Her long supremacy.

Anon we harnessed Her and set Her strength
To turning wheels in monstrous factories
Wherein the peasant farmer might forget his plow
The hill-man see no more the pageant of the hills
And children lose the joyance of their youth.
But even so — it may be better far to stand
And watch the busy, whirring spindles turn
Than to wear out one's heart in fighting wasted land
So feeble that it does not feel the prodding of the plow,
So spent that no caressing rake or hoe
Can make it smile with plenty.

* * * * *

Patient, serene and slow the river waits, as might
Some mother when her children are beguiled by toys,
But when each day we call for water, Dives like,
From Her breast's amplitude she slakes our thirst,
And when at night the darkness sinks upon us like a pall
Her might transmuted into Light sustains us 'til the dawn.

* * * * *

But say you that she has her times of rage
In which she scourges us and all but slays?
I ask "Had you borne children such as we
Would you not feel the urge to drown them too?"
And so because her waters flow within our veins
Her rhythms are incorporate in our souls
We river-folk are like her, quiet and unperturbed
But with a fixity of purpose and of aim
From which no dam or wall has turned us long aside.
We have been shaken with the rocking earth
Been seared with fire
Suffered from all chicanery and greed that men may know
But holding still the creed we learned from her
Press onward in our course to our desire.

We have built altars to strange Gods
Which now we know were clay, and as we sit
Stirring the embers of a burnt out foolishness
Sucking our thumbs well burned with bonds from far Peru
Viewing the shrivelled stocks we would not sell,
There comes a soft insistent murmur in our ears —
The sound of water lapping round the willow trees.
We turn again to Her, neglected and forgot
See what she was and is and yet may be;
And like the vagrant prodigal who fed on husks
Wend homeward once again.
The wider vision of maturer minds bids us to dream once
more
And with Her aid become the thing we might have been.

* * * * *

I dream of forests on the gutted hills — of gullies filled
And all the naked skeletons of waste
Covered once more with greenery — and timid
Woodland things again at home with us,
And leaves piled thick to hold and keep
The benediction of the rain.

* * * * *

And when at last we river-folk embark
Upon that tide which takes us to the ultimate sea
It will be good to know that we are laid in river clay
Where tall magnolias sift their petals over us.
It may be that some little vibrant thrill
Will start from river-marge to stir our dust
And we shall feel, though we be locked in death
Around us, under us, close to us, claiming us
Always the river.

—Eugene Edmund Murphey

GENERAL INFORMATION

TRANSPORTATION :

Railroad Station: 800 block Walker St., facing Barrett Plaza. Georgia Railroad, Georgia and Florida Railroad, Southern Railroad, Atlantic Coast Line, Central of Georgia, Charleston and Western Carolina Railway.

Airport: Daniel Field. On Wrightsboro Road and Wheelless Road. Western limit of Augusta. Taxi rate 50¢ per person, 20 minutes from town to Airport. A municipally owned airport operated under lease by Southern Airways, Inc., used by the Delta Airlines, connecting link between Charleston and Dallas. This line is under Government contract, and handles passengers, mail, and express. Connections are made here for any point in the country. Daniel Field has repair service and full equipment for servicing planes, night and day. Student instruction is given. Three licensed transport pilots and licensed mechanics; 5 to 10 sightseeing planes, rates varying with length of trip.

Bus Station: Southern Finance Bldg., 700 block Broad St. Atlantic Greyhound Lines, Bass Bus Lines, Southeastern Stages, Inc., Southern Stages, Inc., Carolina Scenic Coach Lines, 58 schedules daily, to all points North, East, South and West. A privately owned bus line operates between Augusta and Belvedere, S. C., through North Augusta.

Taxis: Rates 25¢ First Zone; 50¢ Second Zone. First zone extends from East Boundary to Baker Ave. and Eve St. and from Savannah River to Wrightsboro Rd.; second zone all area from first zone to city limits. Yellow Cab Service, Augusta Taxicab, Joe's Taxicab, Union Station Taxi Company, Overton-Green Taxi Company, Safety Cab Company.

Steamship Pier: Municipally owned. End of 5th St. to right of Jefferson Davis Memorial Bridge on Bay St. The City owns no boats. Only privately owned freight boats operate on the river. No passenger service.

Local Bus Service: Georgia Power Company operates bus service from East Boundary on Broad, McKinnie (13th) Sts. and Walton Way to Forest Hills section and Airport. Busses run to the Hill via Kollok (11th) St., Gwinnett

St., Oglethorpe Ave. and Monte Sano Ave. Another line runs up Broad St. to Julian Smith Park, and from Broad and Jackson (8th) Sts. to Turpin Hill and return. Some busses on 20-minute schedule; others 10-minute. Extra busses at rush hours. No sight-seeing lines.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS:

(a) Passing School grounds at recess or while children are going to or leaving school grounds.....15 miles per hour.

(b) 100 ft. of grade crossings of steam, electric or street railway lines.....15 miles per hour.

(c) Any business district or residence district
.....20 miles per hour.

(d) Broad St. from East Boundary to 5th St., from 13th St. to city limits. Walton Way from 13th St. to city limits, except when traveling *east* from Milledge Rd. to Baker Ave. where speed limit is 20 miles per hour. Oglethorpe Ave. from 15th St. to Monte Sano Ave., 7th St. from Greene St. to Milledgeville Rd. and Savannah Rd. Savannah Rd. from Twiggs St. to city limits. Milledgeville Rd. from Twiggs St. to city limits. 15th St. from Oglethorpe Ave. to city limits. Milledge Rd. from Broad St. to Walton Way. Monte Sano Ave. from Walton Way to Wrightsboro Rd. Wrightsboro Rd. from Monte Sano Ave. to city limits
.....30 miles per hour.

(e) Turns may be made in either direction at intersections of all streets, except where traffic officer or traffic lights direct otherwise. Traffic lights at all principal streets. Warning lights at dangerous intersections. Vehicle to right has right of way. Watch street signs for parking limitations; no charge. Parking all night prohibited on all paved streets. Brake tests required by law.

One parking lot back of Marion Building — Charge 10¢. No parking regulations for trailers, but traffic officers ask that they be parked parallel to curb, and that they not be parked on the 700, 800 and 900 blocks of Broad St.

ACCOMMODATIONS :

Three tourist hotels in the Hill residential section, aggregating 850 rooms. One apartment hotel in Hill section. One 300-room commercial hotel and four smaller hotels in downtown section. Also one family hotel.

RECREATION :

(a) *Golf*: Municipal Golf Course, Wheelless Road, greens fee 50¢; Augusta Country Club, Milledge Rd., greens fee \$2.00; Forest Hills Hotel, in Forest Hills, greens fee \$2.00; Augusta National, Washington Road, greens fee \$4.00; guests admitted on a member's introductory card.

(b) *Tennis*: Country Club, Milledge Rd., courts for use of members and out-of-town visitors; May Park, 3rd and Watkins Sts., 4 public courts; Allen Park, 15th St. and Walton Way, 6 public courts; Hickman Park, 900 block Hickman Rd., 1 public court; Julian Smith Park, west end of Broad St., 10 public courts; Richmond Academy Park, Walton Way, public courts; U. S. Arsenal, Walton Way, 2 courts for sole use of persons attached to reservation and their guests; Forest Hills Hotel and Bon Air Hotel, private courts.

(c) *Trap and skeet shooting*: A privately owned field, open all the year, opposite Municipal Golf Course, marked Augusta Gun Club.

(d) *Stadia* where sporting events are held: Richmond Academy Stadium, Walton Way and Russell St. Municipal Stadium, Allen Park, Walton Way.

(e) *Theater District*: between 7th and 9th Sts. on Broad, 4 motion picture houses, no legitimate theater. Negro motion picture house 1120 9th St.

(f) *Supervised Play Grounds*: May Park, Fourth and Watkins Sts. Jennings Park, Wrightsboro Rd. near Wheelless. Allen Park, Walton Way and 15th St. Hickman Park, Hickman Rd., Meigs St. and Ansley Place. Chafee Park, Sibley Mill district, Pearl Ave. These are municipally owned.

(g) *Swimming pools*: in the Y.M.C.A., and the Y.W.C.A. Municipal Beach at Julian Smith Park, western extremity of Broad St.

(h) *Polo*: on Sunday afternoons January through March, at Municipal Polo Field on Wrightsboro Rd.

(i) *Baseball*: South Atlantic League — games at Municipal Stadium April through August.

(j) *Football*: each Saturday October and November and on Thanksgiving Day, between Richmond Academy and visiting schools. Academy Stadium.

(k) *Riding*: Cross Country Riding Club, Saturday afternoons, November to May, by invitation only.

(l) *Wrestling*: Coliseum, Ellis St., Wednesday nights.

SHOPPING:

Main shopping district, Broad St. from 7th to 10th Sts. south side of the street (on north side is located the banking district, and principal office buildings). Small exclusive shops operate during the winter in and near the resort hotels. Several antique shops on south side of 600 block Broad St.

STREET ORDER AND NUMBERING:

Streets numbered north and south to 15th St. Originally all these streets were named. Their names as well as the numbers are on sign posts. From 15th St. they are named but continue same numbering for houses. Twenty-eight hundred last block within city limits. East and west streets named. Houses are numbered in order by block from the river to city limits.

CALENDAR OF ANNUAL EVENTS:

Late January. Woman's Titleholders Golf Championship (*open*).

Middle of March. The Augusta Woman's Invitation Tournament.

Latter part of March. The Augusta National Golf Tournament.

Week following above event. The Tennis Ball, prior to the South Atlantic States Tennis Tournament.

About March 25th. South Atlantic States Tennis Tournament.

Spring. Badminton Tournament, Sand Hills Garden Club Tour, Trade District Tennis Tournament.

May or June. City Golf Tournament.

August. City Championship Tennis Tournament.

Late in November. The Augusta Open Golf Tournament. 2 days practice rounds, 3 days tournament play. After 1937 this is to be changed to early summer.

Late winter. Equestrian Sports Field Day. Cross Country Riding Club, members and guests participate.

Christmas Holidays. The Wilhenford Workers' Ball.

New Year's Eve. The Beaux Arts Ball, the Art Club.

INFORMATION SERVICE:

Chamber of Commerce, Southern Finance Bldg. (1st floor, rear).

East Georgia Motor Club, Richmond Hotel — 1st floor.

RADIO STATION:

WRDW (1500 kc.)



SCENES ON BROAD STREET

AUGUSTA TODAY

Augusta, with its warm climate and luxuriant gardens, is the only large city in Georgia to become a resort for winter tourists. Yet the wealth, the fashion, and the smart recreational life of the tourist element are not fundamental; they seem to be merely superimposed upon the leisurely Southern city. In summer, when the scorching heat has driven the winter colony away, Augusta once more resumes the even tempo of its tradition. The large resort hotels close; business moves more languidly. Until the autumn, Augusta drowns in the shade.

Even the downtown section has its old-fashioned aspects. Though spiked with a serrate line of modern office buildings, the city has maintained an air of genial Southern ease. The broad, tree-lined streets, the green-shadowed parkways, and the stately old homes with wide piazzas and white columns, hold much of the atmosphere of plantation days. At a stone's throw from the river which divides Georgia from South Carolina, the 170-foot width of Broad Street yet carries a clear suggestion of an ancient trading era when wagoners, thick as ants, camped and trafficked between the squat stores that sprawled in dusty rows. Many of the great old mansions, particularly along Greene Street, the prime residential avenue of a half century ago, have been turned into boarding houses and tourist inns. But this commercial change has not effaced the dignity and seasoned beauty of an area that accepts no architectural tag, but represents almost every type, from Colonial cottages to great houses in brick and wood with classic porticos and tall columns of the Greek Revival period.

Spreading out to the sand hill that runs horseshoe-like around the original valley area, the city ascends to the newer residential subdivisions. The high, irregular contours of "The Hill," its groves of tall thick-topped pines and great symmetrical oaks, its commanding points of view — these natural features have drawn the overflow of population from



AUGUSTA'S THREE RESORT HOTELS

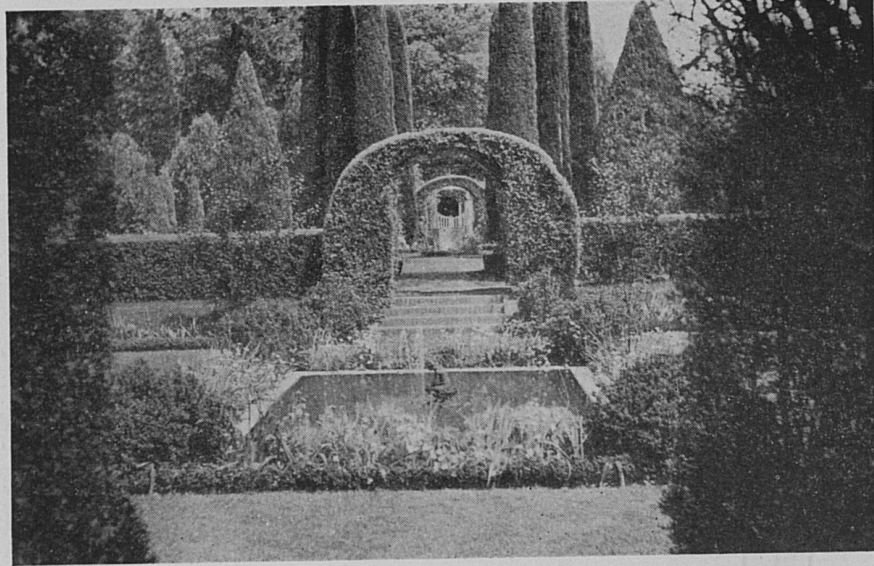
lower Augusta, and attracted a winter colony from the North. Luxurious winter hotels and homes varying from simple cottages on green lawns to palatial estates set with formal gardens have made this section famous throughout the country. For many years Augusta has been a haven for winter visitors and a playground for sportsmen.

Due east from this spacious and beautiful area, at the lower end of the city, sprawls "the Terry," with its bewildering contrasts and its vigorous, elemental life among the Negroes and the Chinese (*see The Negro in Augusta and Tour of Negro Section*).

A natural inclination for leisure, springing perhaps from combined influences of the heat, the tradition of plantation aristocracy, and the presence of the Negro, rules the life of Augusta. The heat is a potent factor in its daily life. The habit of "taking things easy" has been developed into a fine art. Nothing must take up too much energy, and business is pursued in a calm fashion with plenty of time for amenities. In the most efficient offices, routine is interrupted once or twice a day for soda-fountain refreshments.

Midday heat in summer precludes any sort of work that requires stirring out of doors. Dinnertime in Augusta begins at two or two-thirty, and from that time until four Broad Street shimmers in heat waves, while everyone who can possibly do so takes a siesta. Although offices and stores remain open, they are manned by skeleton forces, who seldom find much to do during the midday hours. It is often difficult to reach a business man in the afternoon before four o'clock.

Known widely as "The Garden City of the South," Augusta wears its flowers with pride. Gardens abound with azaleas, roses, gardenias, and bulb flowers, as well as with the hardier dogwood and many native shrubs. Some of the gardens have become famous enough to attract many visitors at the annual garden tour. In spring the woods and roads are bright with masses of yellow jessamine, wild azalea, crabapple blossoms, and mountain laurel. In 1926 The Sand Hills Garden Club projected the plan



GARDENS, HOME OF H. C. CROWELL

of setting crepe myrtle along the streets. There has followed a revival of interest in this gracious, old-fashioned plant, which here often attains the height of small trees, and makes summer colorful with its faintly-scented masses of pink, cerise, white and lavender blossoms.

In spring the Japanese magnolia opens its pink and old rose cups, often only to have them reduced to brown tatters by a late frost. The mimosa with its frond-like leaves and its fragrant "powder puff" blooms of yellow and pink is found everywhere.

Characteristic trees are the sugarberry, or hackberry, quick-growing and easily broken by storms; the ginkgo or maiden-hair tree, an immigrant from Japan with fan-shaped leaves which glow like pure sunshine in the fall; the chinaberry, spreading its dark lacy foliage in umbrella fashion; and the magnolia grandiflora, whose fragrant, creamy blossoms are inseparably linked with the romantic Southern tradition.

The belief cherished by many Northerners that the South is "still fighting the Civil War" is a mistaken one unless we

except those "professional Confederates," who pride themselves upon being "unreconstructed." Augusta, perhaps even more than most Southern cities, has forgotten old animosities. The World War, which brought Camp Hancock and regiments from the North, did much to obliterate the feeling. As a winter resort, Augusta has attracted, and in some cases absorbed, so many interesting and important people from Northern States, that they are no longer considered strangers. Some of these newcomers have become leaders in the civic, social, and industrial life of the city.

Cultural pursuits — art, music, literature, and the drama — are followed in as leisurely fashion as is business. The Art Club sponsors art appreciation and exhibits of pictures. The Augusta Civic Music Club conducts music study, maintains a chorus which gives periodic concerts, and from time to time sponsors appearances of professional artists. The St. Cecilia Choral Society also presents several concerts annually. The Paine College Glee Club presents musical attractions from time to time, as do the church choirs both white and Negro.

While Augusta is not an educational center, some of its educational institutions are historically interesting, and the public school system is widely recognized for its high standing. Under this system, 11 public schools for white children are maintained in the city of Augusta and 9 in the rural sections; colored schools in the city number 9, and in the outlying districts 27. Of the public schools for Negroes, only one extends its curriculum above the grammar school level. In June 1937, the Board of Education voted to add two years of high school work to one of the free schools for Negroes. The county's total enrollment of white children in both high and grammar schools approaches 10,000; that of colored children is more than 5,000. The two privately supported schools for Negroes, Haines Institute and Paine College, form the nucleus of the cultural life of Augusta's colored citizens (*see The Negro in Augusta and Tour of Negro Section*).

In the city, separate high schools are maintained for boys and girls, the boys attending the historic Academy of Richmond County, and the girls Tubman High School.

Three private schools are conducted in Augusta by Catholic orders, one of them, Mt. St. Joseph Academy, including an accredited high school for girls, as well as the grammar grades.

The Junior College of Augusta, founded in 1925, and in 1926 housed in the Richmond Academy Building (*see Tour of the Hill*) affords the first two years of college education to many of Augusta's youth. It is financed largely by tuition receipts, with some subsidy from the County Board of Education.

Some individuals looking into the future predict that the Junior College will develop into a University, making Augusta an educational center, just as others foresee transportation developments on the Savannah that will bring boom days to industry and commerce. Either or both of these things may happen. But for the present Augusta pursues the even tenor of its way, enjoying many things in moderation, but seldom allowing itself to be thrown off balance.

To those for whom progress means bustling activity, such equanimity is constant exasperation. But to become flurried is not Augusta's way. Quietly and slowly it builds up its institutions, taking plenty of time along the way to enjoy an abundant life.

NATURAL SETTING

Claiming almost twice as many hours of sunshine as famous resorts on the Riviera, Augusta enjoys a pleasant and healthful winter climate. The annual mean temperature is 64.6; the summers are long, hot, and humid; the winters short, mild, and sunny. Predominantly mild winter weather, however, is the more appreciated for short spells of biting cold, and snow and sleet are by no means unknown.

The Savannah River, upon which Augusta occupies the head of navigation, is formed by the junction of the Seneca and Tugalo Rivers 100 miles north. In a space of 60 miles above the city the river falls 257 feet, and the channel's drainage area embraces 7,232 square miles in the upper region from Augusta. The river has a dual character. A throughfare of travel through a rich cotton and corn producing territory, of which Augusta is the principal point, it has figured prominently to the present day in the city's expansion. In its hostile aspect it has been the cause of many floods, bringing inestimable damage to homes and businesses, and retarding time after time the progress of the city. The Federal Government, long active in dredging and clearing the stream, is now engaged in deepening and improving this channel to the sea. A lock and dam has been constructed at New Savannah bluff, 14 miles below Augusta, representing an investment of nearly \$2,000,000, and calculated to provide a year-round depth of six to nine feet above the dam to Augusta. Up to this time navigation has been balked during periods of drought and consequent low water. The lock and dam will provide also a measurable control of the river on its lower course to the sea.

Situated on the line between the Piedmont Plateau and the Coastal Plain, Augusta and its rolling environs have a wide variety of soils ranging from the semi-arid sand of the hills to the rich swamp muck; their colors running from the light yellow of the sandy stretches through the ocher and gray of loam to the black types in the swamps and bottoms. Fertility is greatest in the river bottom land, and graduates in receding values

toward the poor sand of the upper grounds. The most prevalent types are the sandy loams with clay subsoil, and these are suitable to the production of many crops. Light in texture, the loams yield readily to farm implements; and though deficient in organic matter, they respond well to commercial fertilizers.

Cotton is the main crop around Augusta, being adapted to many types of soil, even that of the almost barren hills. Approximately 6,000 bales raised in Richmond County are marketed each season, bringing in a revenue of \$352,000 for staple and seed. Peanuts, grown on the poor lands, are another money crop, bringing annually about \$30,000. Truck grown in the river bottoms brings about \$100,000. To these revenues is added a sizeable figure realized from small grains.

A wide variety of trees may be found in Augusta. Pines, oaks of several species, poplars, and magnolias, as well as many other varieties, give abundant shade and color to the city. One of the botanical oddities is the so-called "rain tree," beneath which, during early fall, showers of "rain" may be seen while the sun shines. The phenomenon is caused by swarms of "mealy bugs" which gather on the sugarberry trees and draw out the sweet sap of the leaves and branches until they are filled to saturation, and drops exude from their small bodies in a steady, glistening flow, like rain. The superstitious Negroes call these "ghost rains."

Augusta averages 44.9 inches of rainfall annually. Too far to the southeast to be greatly affected by the cold waves and too far inland to suffer from the coast hurricanes, the city is ideally suited to the growth of shrubs and flowers. For many years Prosper J. A. Berckmans, a celebrated horticulturist, lived in Augusta and devoted his life to beautifying the State as well as this section. The Berckmans roses are famous throughout the South, and the rare gardens in Augusta are a living memorial to the man. The five-petaled white or pink Cherokee rose, the State flower, grows here in abundance, and in the outlying marshes along the river may be seen swamp vegetation among the canebrakes.



ON AN AUGUSTA GOLF COURSE

SPORTS AND RECREATION

For both winter visitors and residents, golf holds the center of the sports stage in Augusta, as attested by the number of links found here (*see General Information*). One of these, the Augusta National Golf Course (*see Additional Points of Interest in Environs*), was laid out in 1932-33 by Robert Tyre Jones, the renowned golfer, and Dr. Alistair McKenzie, a golf architect who has had world wide recognition. The site chosen for the course was the old Berckmans estate, where for many years a family of horticulturists and landscape gardeners had devoted their talents to enhancing the natural beauty of the surroundings. Here amid rare shrubs and gracious old trees, Jones undertook to reproduce holes that had impressed him as he played on famous courses in the United States, England and Scotland. The result is a golf course which for beauty and golfing interest is the equal of any in the country. The club house is the old concrete manor house of the Berckmans, built in the late 1850's, in the heyday of the Old South. Perhaps because golf itself is an old and

leisurely game, it seems to fall naturally into such surroundings, and one is aware of no incongruity in the sight of golfers trudging beneath ancient magnolias.

Other courses, though less romantic in their development, are beautifully laid out and are constantly dotted with golfers. The rolling country about Augusta, with its gentle hills and its multiform vegetation, is well suited to the building of golf courses. Fairways have enough variation to provide interest, and the native trees and shrubs form settings of much beauty. On the Hill Course and the Lake Course of the Augusta Country Club the vestiges of old Confederate earthworks provide hazards. The Forest Hills Course lies among picturesque groves of pines. Each of these 18-hole courses has beautiful green fairways and grass greens. The Municipal Golf Course, which may be played for a small greens fee, has recently had its greens planted with grass.

This 18-hole course designed by David Ogilvie, Augusta professional, has been called "sporty for the expert players and yet not too difficult for the average golfer." Like those of the Country Club courses, its hazards were provided by a war, in this case the World War, for the course lies over a part of the site of Camp Hancock, remains of which are still visible.

Children and the less experienced adult golfers find an inexpensive form of the sport on the six-hole free course at the U. S. Arsenal, which has green fairways and sand greens.

Several golf tournaments each year provide interest for spectators gathered from the entire country (*see General Information*). The most widely noted of these is the Masters' Tournament held annually on the Augusta National Golf Course. Beginning in late March or early April with Bobby Jones as sponsor and host, this tournament attracts famous players from all over the world. After about four days of practice rounds, the 72-hole medal play begins, with an interested gallery following each of the players. Whatever his standing in the tournament, the most popular figure is always Bobby Jones, whose personality dominates the occasion.

Just prior to the Masters' Tournament each spring is the Invitation Golf Tournament for Women, with play alternating between the courses of the Augusta Country Club and the Forest Hills Hotel. Ranking women players are invited to participate.

Because of the predominantly mild winter weather and the 200 miles of bridle paths near the city, horseback riding is a popular form of recreation. Throughout the fall, winter, and spring, equestrian figures are likely to be seen on their way to the wooded hills. The resort hotels maintain stables where excellent horses may be rented by the hour or the afternoon. The Cross Country Riding Club, with an invitation membership, holds weekly rides during the season, with moonlight picnics and other social events for the members. In late winter it sponsors an Equestrian Sports Field Day in which members and guest riders engage in various appropriate activities, including a pageant, riding exhibitions, and competitive events.

Polo games take place on Sunday afternoons during the late winter and early spring, at the Municipal Polo Field. Teams are made up informally of winter visitors and residents, who play teams from Aiken, Camden and military posts in Georgia and South Carolina. Polo enthusiasts are likely to take frequently the 30-minute trip to Aiken, where the game is a major attraction.

Football here appeals principally to the school and college groups, games being played between Richmond Academy and visiting teams at the Academy Stadium. Occasionally visiting college teams play here.

Baseball in Augusta has a history centering in the personality of "Ty" Cobb, one of the most colorful figures identified with "the great American game." During his entire professional career of more than 20 years, Cobb made his home in Augusta where he had begun his rise to prominence, and the local baseball team, now the "Tigers," was originally called "Tygers" in his honor. For many years the Detroit team wintered here, and gave exhibition games which attracted large crowds. At present the Augusta team is a member of the South Atlantic or "Sally"

League, which plays during the summer at the Municipal Stadium. Great overhead floodlights make it possible to hold games at night, thereby enabling business men and women to attend.

Tennis may be played free of charge, provided one is fortunate enough to secure one of the ever crowded courts (*see General Information*). Good clay courts are found at the public parks, and during spring and summer are well kept by the city. A number of private courts also afford playing facilities. The South Atlantic States Tennis Tournament is an event of March participated in by ranking players and observed by large groups of spectators. Such players as William Tilden and Vincent Richards have often appeared here. More, perhaps, than any other sport in Augusta, tennis draws its devotees from the ranks of participants rather than those who are merely spectators. Among the crowds seen daily in summer about the public courts, nearly every person is armed with a racquet.



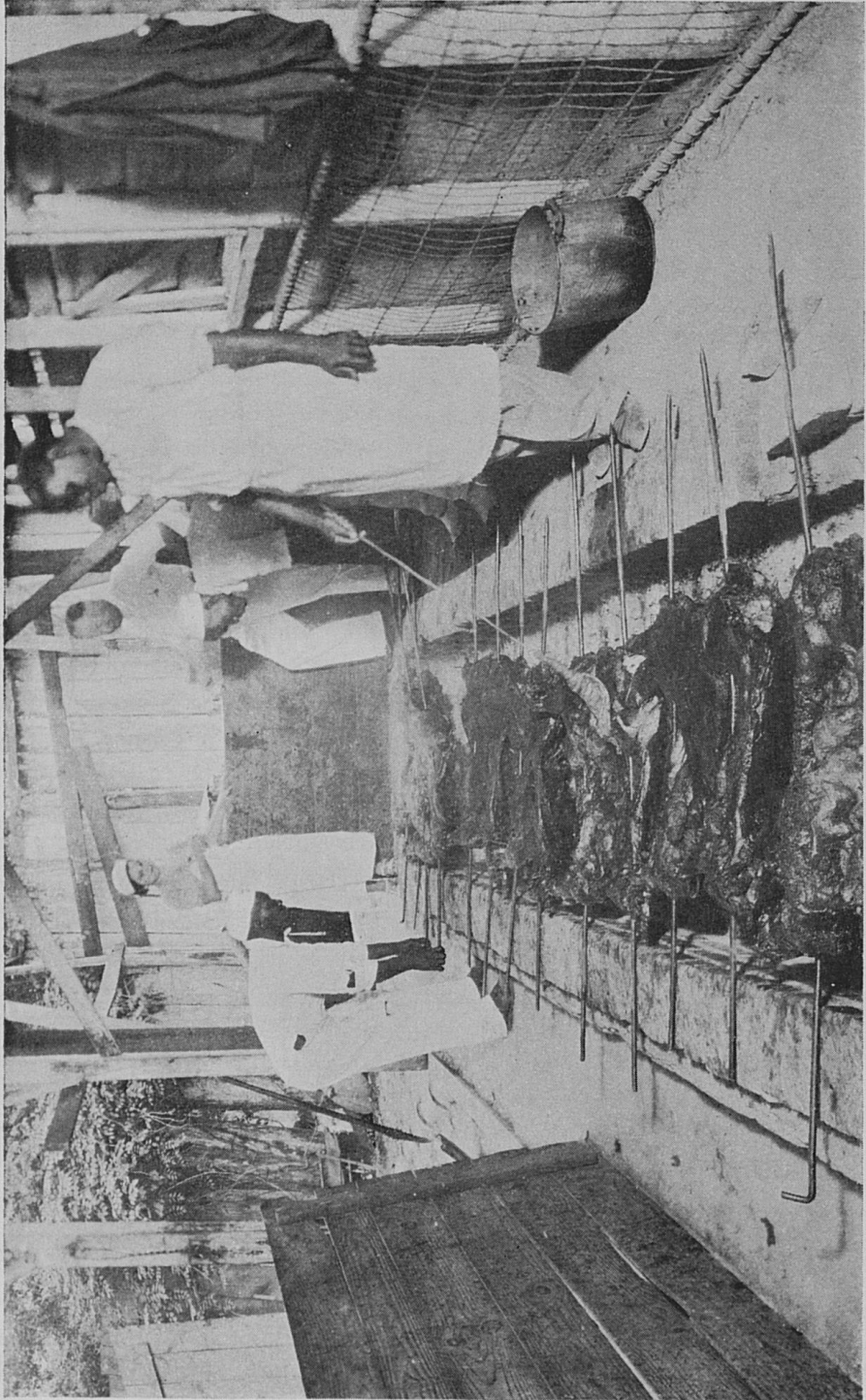
TENNIS AT FOREST HILLS

During the long hot Southern summers, swimming is a favored sport. At Julian Smith Park (*see Tour of the Hill*) the Augusta Municipal Beach has been made on the shore of Lake Olmstead and life guards are on duty during the season. The beach is open to the public free of charge, but there are no bath houses. At the pools of the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and Y.M.H.A., instruction in swimming and lifesaving is given at popular rates. A private pool is located at the Augusta Country Club for the use of members and out-of-town guests.

Perhaps the majority of Augusta swimmers indulge in this sport at the several privately operated swimming pools situated outside of the city in both Georgia and South Carolina. Some of these are notable for their beauty of setting, and all have pure water and adequate lifesaving facilities. After office hours, it is quite usual to find a large contingent of working men and women at the swimming pools, enjoying the coolness of the water or spreading sandwiches and "drinks" under the trees. Most people in Augusta swim and not a few swim extremely well. The County Board of Health regularly checks the ponds located in Richmond County and sometimes those in South Carolina which are patronized by Augusta people.

Hunting and fishing facilities are varied. For fishing, no license is necessary. Closed season is from April 15 to June 1. Near the city are a number of fishing ponds privately owned by individuals or clubs. For those not having access to such ponds, there is fishing in the Savannah River and in the neighboring creeks and lakes. Sturgeon weighing several hundred pounds have been dragged out of the Savannah River within sight of the bridges that connect Augusta with South Carolina. The area is located in a network of full, clear streams, along which are numberless dark holes that invite a baited hook. Black bass, bream, perch, and jack fish are the principal game fish that run in these streams; the sluggish species are chiefly catfish, carp, and suckers.

Lake Olmstead, on the northern boundary of Augusta, is a public lake, where fishing of all kinds is a daily sport. The canal



BARBECUE SCENE

locks (*see Other Points of Interest*) seven miles above Augusta, on the Savannah River, is a favorite rendezvous for those who fish for sport or from necessity.

The region around Augusta is noted for its quail and doves, which are frequently hunted. There is no fox hunting in Richmond County but many of the residents go to Aiken where the sport flourishes.

For large gatherings, whether they be Sunday School picnics, family reunions, political rallies or conventions, nothing approaches in popularity the old-fashioned barbecue. At several picnic grounds near the city are permanent barbecue pits and nearby sheds where a corps of Negroes prepare the meat for cooking. *The piece de resistance* is always pork, but lamb, chicken, and other meats are frequently barbecued. The hog head and liver are cut up and combined with beef for hash. This, too, is cooked in the open in a huge black pot set on bricks. Before dawn, on the morning of the barbecue, log fires are started under the trees and from these fires red hot coals are taken to fill the barbecue pit, so that the meat is roasted in the clear, smokeless heat. The pigs are stretched on hickory spits or iron rods, while several Negroes, their faces shining with perspiration, stand by to turn the pigs constantly, to feed the bed of coals with fresh fuel from the roaring fires, and to baste the roasting meat with a spicy concoction of vinegar, salt, pepper, mustard, and spices. The pots of hash bubble and boil nearby. By the time the first guests arrive the pigs are roasted to a golden brown, and the steaming hash is filling the air with appetizing odors. When everyone's plate is piled high, good fellowship reigns, and when capacities are reached, even a banal political speech seems good.

The only public carnival or fair held in Augusta is the Exchange Club's Fall Fair, given for six days in early November, and combining a carnival with an agricultural exhibit. Farm products from Richmond County are shown under the direction of the County Farm Agent and the Home Demonstration Agent. The Johnny J. Jones Shows provide midway attractions.

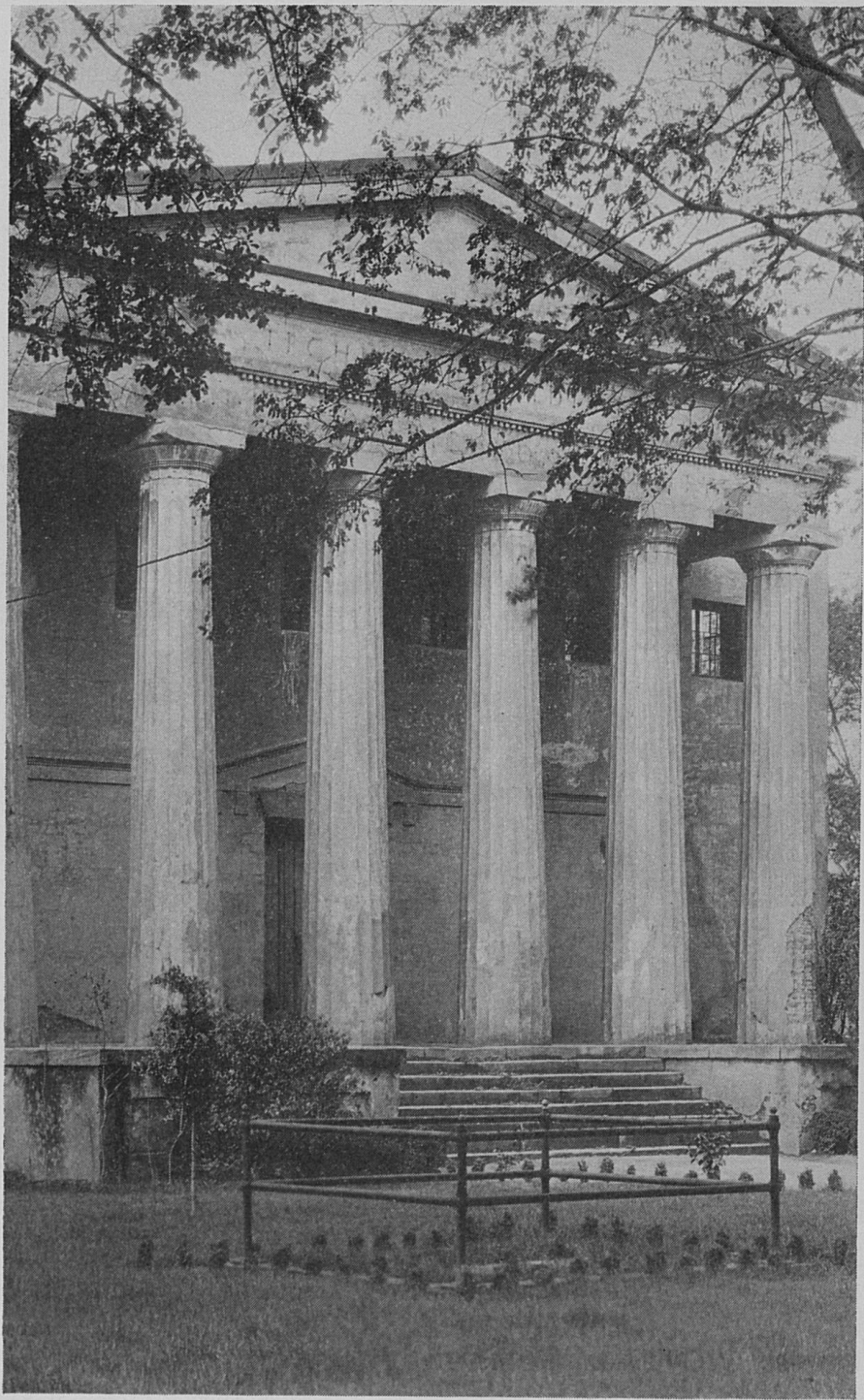


Hunting in the Augusta vicinity is shown in this silhouette by Joe Cranston Jones of Augusta, whose brilliant career was ended by his death Aug. 11, 1930 at the age of 21. At six he began to cut his extraordinary figures. Cutting without a pattern, the young invalid artist worked in bed or in a wheel chair, and never saw the wild life which he portrayed so graphically.

Social events in Augusta, while frequent, are chiefly private invitation affairs. There are a few roadhouses near the city, and dancing is enjoyed at the resort hotels during the season, but for the most part, the frivolous side of life is engaged in by those connected by membership in societies, or in social groups. There is, however, no exclusive "society" in Augusta, for social groups are elastic and the democratic ideal prevails. Sometimes the winter brings an array of debutantes; another season finds no "bows to society."

During the height of the social season, there are held annually the Wilhenford Workers' Ball, near Christmas, given for the benefit of the Wilhenford Hospital; the Beaux Arts Ball, a costumed affair, given by the Art Club usually on New Year's Eve; the Bachelor's Club Ball; and the Tennis Ball, given prior to the South Atlantic States Tennis Tournament in March. The Junior League offers social events which vary from year to year. At the Country Club on Saturday afternoon in winter, tea dances are given.

For the younger set, there is the Sponsors' Ball, given by the R.O.T.C. of the Richmond Academy each winter, besides innumerable other school and private affairs.



PORTICO OF OLD MEDICAL COLLEGE

ARCHITECTURE

Judged from a strictly technical standpoint, Augusta and the surrounding section are marked by a dearth of real architectural merit. The great fire of 1916 wiped out most of the older section of the city, and destroyed such buildings as were in that area. Beyond the burned section, excepting a few fine old houses, almost the only structure worthy of note is the Old Medical College building (*see Tour of Downtown Augusta*) at the corner of Telfair and Sixth Streets, a charming example of Greek Revival design, now greatly mutilated by interior alterations. Examples of the earlier Georgian Colonial are almost entirely lacking. The buildings erected in the Colonial and Republican eras are, with few exceptions, less monumental in character.

The development of the various Georgian Colonial phases was individual and varied. The types themselves offer much of interest to the student and inspiration to the architect of today. Many of the old houses were altered repeatedly, with perhaps a new front porch in Greek Revival style added between 1830 and 1860, a little ornamental cast iron a bit later, and an Early Victorian mantel or two, until they have assumed a style at once quaint and charming, that for want of a better name has been termed "Sand Hills Cottage" from the sand hills section that is its setting.

The style began with two fairly definite types of early farmhouse. The first, typical of the Pre-Revolutionary period, is a one-story or story-and-a-half cottage, with central hallway, gabled roof, ridge parallel to the front, dormers in the attic, and roof sloping down at the front to include the front porch. Of this type is Meadow Garden, built in the 1700's (*see Tour of Downtown Augusta*), the home of George Walton in Augusta, and of this type was originally the Mell cottage on Hickman Road (*see Tour of the Hill*). Although a new front porch of Greek Revival design was added to the Mell Cottage, resulting in an attractive transformation, a portion of the old sweeping porch roof lines still remains at the sides of the building to tell of its earlier design. The second type was a two-story frame



WOMEN'S CLUB BUILDING, SHOWING EARLY
ARCHITECTURAL TREND IN AUGUSTA

structure with the conventional center hall plan, gabled roof, and dormers as before, but having one-story shed roof porches at front and rear with simple square posts and balusters, the posts often chamfered. Occasionally one finds a touch of Georgian Colonial detail, but this is rare.

Porch alterations were frequent. In some cases the coupled square columns were scarcely three inches in diameter, with Victorian lattice between, the angles between columns and plate broken by brackets of jigsaw wood or cast iron. In other instances the entire porch treatment was of ornamental cast iron.

The early residential buildings were almost entirely of frame, with weatherboarded exteriors. A peculiar fact seems

to indicate the operation in this section of a builder or builders from New York, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania, for a number of the early houses are almost purely Dutch Colonial. In the older sections of Augusta there are at least a dozen of these, whose front porches have heavy square posts with Greek moulded caps, and pitched porch roofs, over which appear five blinded Dutch Colonial "lie-on-your-stomach" windows. These tiny, rectangular windows receive their sobriquet from their nearness to the floor of the attic or half-story.

Brick imported as ballast on sailing vessels was used to some extent before the nineteenth century. When clay began to be mined and brick to be made near Augusta in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, this building material came into common use, and has remained so to the present. This construction was used in most of the old buildings along Broad Street, with stores on the ground floor and living apartments above. Today these buildings present a rather hodge-podge appearance, some of them with Victorian cast iron store fronts, some even with modern store fronts but with the upper stories in their original dress except, perhaps, for numerous coats of paint. Many of the old cast iron balconies still remain at the second story level, and old dormers still peep over ornamental brick cornices.

With brick construction the floor plan of the residential types began to change, and the center hall was used no longer. Instead the entrance at one side of the street facade opens into a hall running along the side of the house with stairs to the upper stories. The high-ceiled, almost square rooms, banked on one side of the hall, usually included a front and back parlor on the first floor, sometimes a dining room and kitchen in a wing to the rear of these, and bedrooms above the parlors. The first floors, because of flood danger, were sometimes high enough for an English basement beneath, and seldom were less than four feet high. A flight of steps, sometimes of cast iron, ran up to the front porch. In porch design a great deal of ornamental cast iron was used in patterns of grapevine, honeysuckle, acanthus and oak twig motifs. Other designs are conventional scrolls, circles, and occasionally interlaced Gothic arches.

This old ironwork, which is manufactured by local enterprise, is one of the principal charms of old Augusta, and be it said to the credit of the present inhabitants, a good quantity of it is being used in modern buildings. Some castings have been salvaged from old buildings and others made new from the original patterns, many of which are still in existence.

Brick construction has run through every period since its first appearance, from the Georgian Colonial period of pre-Revolutionary days through the ornate Sullivanesque works of the later nineteenth century on down to today. Some of the early examples were stuccoed, and some have been painted, but for the greater part the rich salmon red still appears, somewhat faded by the weather of many years but the more charming for this softening of color.

Of the older brick architecture two unusual examples are the First Presbyterian Church and the old Richmond Academy Building. Both are stuccoed. The style shows Tudor influence with crenellated parapets, clustered columns, and four-centered arches.

Augusta has felt the pain of every passing style since the decline of good taste — Victorian, General Grant, California Mission or Monterey style, Bungalow, the Neo-Classic of the era recently passed, Florida "Mediterranean" — in short the dominant trend for eclecticism that is found in almost every American city. Some attempt has been made, and with fair success, to perpetuate the regional types, particularly the Sand Hills Cottage type, the details of which lend themselves well to the modern plan. If this movement continues to grow, it is not beyond the range of possibility that Augusta may some day be noted as a garden city with a charming architecture all its own.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Manufacturing in Augusta began in 1828 when John Shly made the rigorous stagecoach journey via the Alligator Line to Philadelphia for the purpose of buying manufacturing machinery. Laboriously transported by land and water, the machinery was at last set up at a point in Jefferson County adjoining Richmond. Here a coarse 30-inch wide material called "osnaburgs" was turned out for slave clothing. The factory was called variously Reedy Creek Factory, Jefferson Bath Mills, Shly's Mills, and finally Belleville Factory. The site was believed unhealthy, and the factory was moved to Butler's Creek near Augusta, where a woolen goods called "Georgia Plains" superseded "British Plains" at half the price. The installation of a dye house made possible the manufacture of stripes and plaids and of blue and brown denim for overalls.

A member of the Schley family, John, had been annoyed by the frequent mispronunciations of his name and had at length hit upon Shly as "a combination which no human ingenuity could pervert."

Shly invented the first picker for extracting burrs from wool. This corrugated roller came into general use, but by this time Shly had been made Judge of the Superior Court and was so engrossed in his judicial duties that he did not exploit his patent.

Shortly before the War between the States the Belleville Factory was burned when a spark fell into the lint rooms and fire swept through the plant. Rebuilt, the factory served the Confederacy with duck caisson covers.

The Richmond Factory on Spirit Creek, operated by the Schley family and Daniel Hook, was specializing in woolens and in the making of mill machinery. The existence of this successful factory aroused interest in increased water power from the Savannah River, and opened the way for the Augusta Canal. Water was admitted into the new canal on November 23, 1846. John Shly combined with the Schleys in 1854 to operate a group of mills, and from that time new Augusta industries flourished.

As elsewhere in Georgia, Cotton is King at Augusta. The industrial and commercial life of the city centers around cotton in all its stages from growing staple to the finished product. A considerable portion of the Negro population of Augusta is still close enough to the field to emigrate to the country for "cotton-pickin' " in the late summer and early fall. Only one block from the main shopping district is Cotton Row, the name given to a part of Reynolds Street. On the corner of Reynolds and Eighth Streets is the Cotton Exchange, and on the streets above and below this point are located great cotton warehouses. Just after cotton-picking time, these sidewalks also are lined with bales of cotton brought in by the farmers. These companies not only store cotton, but compress the bales for easier shipment to distant markets.

Augusta now has four cotton mills in operation, all run partly by power from the Augusta Canal System. The Sibley-Enterprise Manufacturing Company, operating two mills here, the John P. King Manufacturing Company, and the Globe Cotton Mill employ about 3,265 white and 322 colored laborers, with 121,936 spindles and 2,044 looms in use. No fine cloth is produced in Augusta, but all four mills turn out such products as unbleached yard goods and heavy colored cloth. Two other textile mills, now closed, have left a great number of unemployed cotton-mill workers, whose re-employment has proven not only their own problem, but that of local and Federal governments.

The Riverside Mill on the Savannah River bank, opened on a small scale in the late 1870's to utilize various by-products of the textile industry, has grown into one of the world's largest manufacturing plants for waste products (*see Tour of Downtown Augusta*).

By-products of cotton also have created important industries in Augusta, notable among which are several cottonseed oil companies which extract oil from cotton seed for making various kinds of shortenings. The hulls are ground into cotton meal from which are made cottonseed cakes used for cow feed. Some of the more important are: Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, In-

ternational Vegetable Oil Company, Planters Cotton Oil Company, Southern Cotton Oil Company, and Swift and Company Oil Mill.

Closely related to cotton production are the various fertilizer plants. Some of these make fertilizer from by-products of cotton — the hulls left after the seed is cleaned for oil production. Other plants make their fertilizer largely from phosphate. Some of the leading fertilizer plants are: Armour Fertilizer Works, Etheredge Guano Company, Georgia Chemical Works, and Southern Cotton Oil Company.

Within a short distance of Augusta on both the Georgia and the South Carolina sides of the river, are a number of kaolin mines. Kaolin, a white residual clay, is valuable for use in the manufacture of pottery, certain kinds of paint, and firebrick, and as a filler for paper, oilcloth, linoleum, and rubber. The kaolin of the Coastal Plain of Georgia, though known from Colonial times, has not been extensively mined until recent years. In the eighteenth century, according to legend, kaolin from both sides of the Savannah River was taken by canoes to Savannah and thence shipped to England for the manufacture of the famous Wedgewood pottery. With the discovery of kaolin in England, the incipient industry in America died. Not until 1876 was the mining of Georgia sedimentary kaolin revived. From that time until the early part of the present century mining was sporadic and crude. With the introduction of mechanical scraping devices, steam shovels and hydraulic methods, the industry has become firmly established. More than 80 percent of the kaolin in the United States is located in Georgia and South Carolina. Augusta, the center of the kaolin mining belt, has five mining companies operating in its immediate vicinity. Extensive experiments in its manufacture have been conducted by the Babcock and Wilcox Company, which produces today a kaolin brick that successfully competes with product from England.

Red clay for the manufacture of brick and tile is also mined in Augusta, and four brick companies have made the city widely known as a center for their product.

Lumber mills and the manufacture of building materials

form an important industry in Augusta, for the pine-clad hills of the neighboring counties supply an abundance of timber for these mills. Some of the companies also manufacture interior finished work, such as sashes, doors, mantels, and hardwood for floors and trimmings.

The Lombard Iron Works, another factory maintained by local capital, manufactures many kinds of products, such as boilers, saw mills, tanks, gray iron, brass and aluminum castings. Here general machinery manufacture and repair work are done. This plant has made most of the ornamental iron work that has decorated so many of the old houses of Augusta (*see Architecture*), and still owns some of the artistic patterns more than 50 years old.

A number of Augusta bakeries make bread, not only for city consumption, but also for distribution to neighboring towns and rural communities.

Outside of its more common industries, Augusta has three that are distinctly unusual: Hollingsworth Candy Company, Castleberry Products Company, and Southern Press Cloth Manufacturing Company.

The last named company, situated on the Milledgeville Road, manufactures oil press cloth used in the extraction of vegetable oils from cotton and other oil-bearing seeds. This cloth is made from human hair, imported from China.

LITERATURE

The literary history of Augusta parallels that which some authorities claim for the literature of the race. First came the poets, then the contemplative writers (in this case the historians) and last the novelists and authors of the short story. In common with most other small cities, Augusta has produced no poet who in the light of time seems a major figure. Yet several graceful minor poets have appeared in this city and a handful of their songs have become a part of the heritage of the race. Of Augusta's writers of fiction it is yet too early to say who will survive or what works may yet be forthcoming, for all the fictionists are still living and producing. Perhaps it is the historians who will have made the most lasting contribution, for in this unhurried atmosphere two such writers have produced works of undoubted authenticity and value.

Richard Henry Wilde, the earliest of the city's literary figures, was born at Dublin, Ireland, September 24, 1789. Though born a Hibernian who worked much in Italy and died in New Orleans, he always thought of Augusta as his home. He came here at the age of 13. Upon leaving the city for Europe in later years he wrote:

"Farewell, my more than native fatherland!
Home of my heart and friends, adieu!"

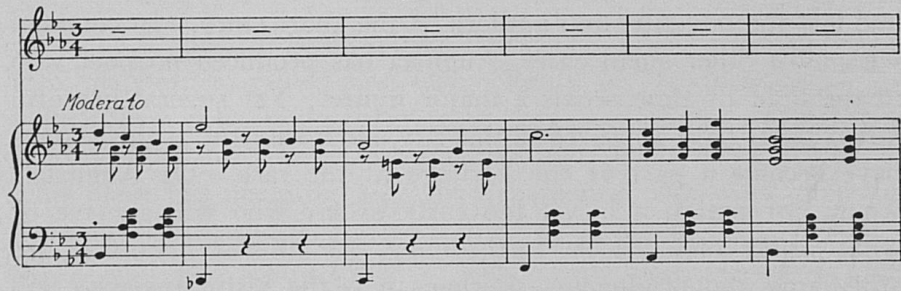
Often referred to as the lawyer-poet, Wilde pursued a career in law and politics, serving as attorney-general of Georgia and as Representative in Congress from 1827 to 1835.

Wilde is remembered chiefly for his song "My Life is Like the Summer Rose," one of his short lyrics. The lawyer was usually ascendant over the singer, and his long poems are weighted with word lists and intellectual phrases. His subjects are treated as by an orator rather than a poet. Nevertheless, his summer rose poem is a graceful rush of lyricism, and as such attracted wide attention in spite of Poe's dictum that he could find better poems in any newspaper. A Georgia wit translated the poem into Greek and printed it as an ode of Alcaeus, thereby stirring up a controversy that involved two continents.

POEM: RICHARD HENRY WILDE (1789-1847)
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

MUSIC: MAUDE BARRAGAN
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

MY LIFE IS LIKE THE SUMMER ROSE



Moderato

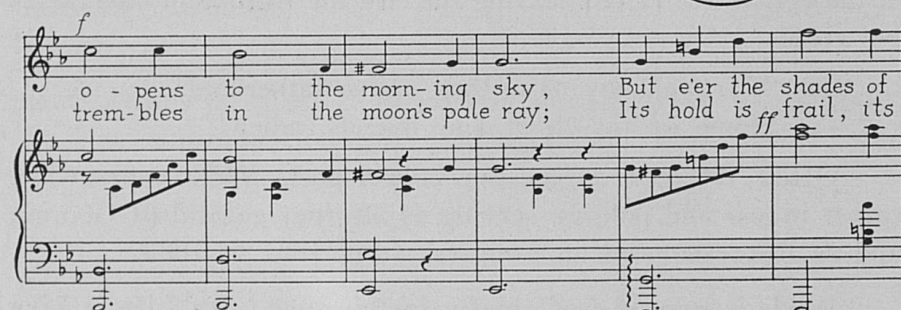
The piano introduction consists of two staves. The right hand plays a series of chords and eighth notes, while the left hand plays a simple bass line. The tempo is marked *Moderato*.



Voice: Andante

1. My life is like the sum-mer rose, That
2. My life is like the au-tumn leaf, That

The voice part begins with two lines of lyrics. The piano accompaniment features a flowing eighth-note melody in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked *Andante*.



f

o-pens to the morn-ing sky, But e'er the shades of
trem-bles in the moon's pale ray; Its hold is *ff* frail, its

The voice part continues with two lines of lyrics. The piano accompaniment features a rising eighth-note melody in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand. The dynamic is marked *f* and *ff*.



even-ing close, Is scat-tered on the ground to die.
date is brief, Rest-less and soon to pass a-way.

rall. *dim.*

The voice part concludes with two lines of lyrics. The piano accompaniment features a rising eighth-note melody in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked *rall.* and the dynamic is marked *dim.*

cresc.

1st ending

Yet on the rose's hum-ble bed, The sweet-est dews of night are shed,
 Yet e'er that leaf shall fall and fade, The pa-rent tree will mourn its shade, (to 2nd)

cresc.

1st ending

1st ending

As if she wept the waste to see, But none shall

Ped. *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

2nd ending

weep a tear for me. The winds be-wail the life-less

ff

2nd ending

dim.

tree, But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

dim.

Wilde did his largest and most exhaustive work in Italy. His *Conjectures and Researches Concerning the Love, Madness and Imprisonment of Torquato Tasso*, published in 1842, revived interest in the Renaissance poet and is a standard work on the subject. His energetic endeavors resulting in the rediscovery of the Dante portrait form an exciting romance (see *Tales of Augusta*).

Ironically enough, the man who figured in a law-making body, who wrote long narrative and descriptive poems, who was capable of the bitterly sardonic "Ode to Gold," and who did scholarly research on the subject of a dead poet, is remembered today for a simple lyric, seemingly as ephemeral as the summer rose of which it sings.

Two poets of the War between the States live in their widely different poems of the Confederate cause. Father Abram J. Ryan "the poet-priest of the Confederacy" and James Ryder Randall, the fiery Marylander, both lived and worked in Augusta.

The gentle magnetism of the priest himself has survived all but two of his poems. "The Conquered Banner" and "The Sword of Robert Lee" have been heard from hundreds of Memorial Day platforms and continue to stir respect for the "lost cause." When the volume of Father Ryan's poems appeared, the publishers declared, "it would be for the author a monument more enduring than brass," and "with the lapse of time his fame and his merits will grow brighter and more enduring." But no such encomiums could rescue the graceful but mediocre lyrics from the oblivion that awaited them. His personality, however, was anything but negative. As editor of *The Banner of the South*, published in Augusta, as pastor for five years of St. Patrick's Church, and as orator, lecturer, and essayist, he had widespread influence. In 1870 he left Augusta for Alabama, and ultimately retired to a monastery in Kentucky where he died in 1886.

In spite of his devotion to the Confederacy, Father Ryan said that no line of his had ever been inspired by hate. Loyal-

ty and passionate belief were his, unaccompanied by any vengeance.

No such claim can be made for James Ryder Randall, Augusta's other adopted poet of the Confederacy. His poem, "Maryland, My Maryland," characterized by Oliver Wendell Holmes as the best poetic production of the War, burns with fervor not only of devotion but of resentment. In "The Battle Cry of the South" he freely uses such terms as "the vampires of the North" and "foul invader." Yet in "The Unconquered Banner," his reply to Father Ryan's poem, he hints at a reconciliation that must have seemed incongruous to readers of the day.

Randall came to Augusta in 1846 and lived here until his death in 1908. Soon after the War he became editor of the *Augusta Chronicle*, a position he held for about 20 years, writing fluently and forcibly and making ineffaceable impressions on the minds of his associates. His directness and force made his personality felt in whatever area he was engaged. Of the writing of his famous song he said, "It was a conflagration of the senses if not an inspiration of the intellect." The poem at once caught the imagination of the South, and spread quickly abroad. In Baltimore it was set to the Yale tune "Lauriger Horatius" based on "O Tannenbaum." The publishers, Miller and Beachum, were arrested and imprisoned for publishing the song. Subsequently it was sung in London, on the Continent, and even in Archangel, Russia.

The fourth in Augusta's quartet of poets is Paul Hamilton Hayne who, born in Charleston, came to a country home near Augusta after the bombardment of the Carolina city. At Copse Hill, surrounded by the flowers, vines and fruits of Georgia, he lived for 15 years. Hayne's is the poetry of the Southern woods, full of fragrance and music and peace. From the carpenter's bench he used as a desk, he exchanged letters with Tennyson and Swinburne. His poems, printed in virtually all the American magazines, were published in a collected edition in 1882, four years before his death.

Two of the most respected historians of the South produced most of their work at Augusta. Charles Colcock Jones, Jr. is known as a writer of intensive and scholarly historical works, Lawton Bryan Evans as the author of equally authentic textbooks.

Jones, the son of a Presbyterian minister, was born in 1831 in Savannah. After completing his college and university training he settled in Savannah where he took up the practice of law and later became mayor of the city. During the War between the States he served as lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate army. At the close of the war he lived for a time in New York, practicing law and studying. Finding himself prepared to begin the actual writing of the history which so attracted him, he came to his wife's home and settled at "Montrose," then in the village of Summerville near Augusta. His extensive and voluminous writings have a quality of sureness based on accurate research and a clear expressive faculty. His *Memorial History of Augusta*, written in collaboration with Salem Dutcher, and his monumental *History of Georgia* are complete and widely recognized works.

When Lawton B. Evans celebrated in 1932 his fiftieth anniversary as Superintendent of the Richmond County Schools, there was a county-wide demonstration in his honor. He survived this anniversary only two years, but before his death he received the Distinguished Service Medal of Columbia University, being the only non-graduate ever so honored.

His long life was spent almost wholly in Augusta save for his absences on educational missions in this country and abroad. As a writer he is best known for his historical textbooks about Georgia. Locally he is remembered for his elaborate pageant depicting the history of Augusta, and most of all for his vigorous mentality and the deep humanity of his nature.

Of the fiction writers, several have achieved considerable note. Gertrude Capen Whitney, though born in Massachusetts, has lived a number of years in Augusta, and has laid in the South the scenes of several of her metaphysical novels. Es-

pecially is the Southern atmosphere apparent in *Yet Speaketh He* and *In The Fullness of Time*, her latest published work. Dr. Ernest Watson, head of the department of English at Dartmouth, says, "Mrs. Whitney is perhaps the most skillful exponent of the metaphysical novel of our time." The *Boston Transcript* says, "She belongs to that galaxy of American writers who will be long remembered for their brilliance and authenticity." Equally high praise has been bestowed on her from Cork, London, and many places in America.

Unlike most authors Edison Marshall, a resident of Augusta, draws none of his material from his home environment. His adventure stories, well-known to readers of *The American Magazine*, *Good Housekeeping*, and *Cosmopolitan*, are laid in such remote places as Alaska, Indo-China, Central Africa, and Siberia. To collect material he makes frequent trips all over the world, indulging meanwhile his hobby of big-game hunting. Among his novels are: *The Voice of the Pack*, *Skyline of Spruce*, *The White Brigand*, and *The Stolen God*. Swift action and vivid natural description characterize all his works. His short story *The Elephant Remembers* has been translated into a number of foreign languages and has been included, as a children's classic, in textbooks.

A native Augustan, Berry Fleming is well qualified to write of the Southern scene which he describes in *Siesta*, his most recent novel. Other works include *The Conquerer's Stone*, *Visa to France*, and *The Square Root of Valentine*. Soon after his graduation from Harvard in 1922, Mr. Fleming became a reporter on the *Augusta Chronicle*. Both France and England are well known to him, for he lived for a number of years in France and has spent considerable time in England, where he was a regular contributor to the magazine *Punch*.

Though still a young man, Elmer Ransom has won national recognition for his nature stories which have appeared in *Field and Stream*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Good Housekeeping*, *The American Magazine*, *Argosy*, and other nationally circulated magazines. *Cosmopolitan* rated his story *Rack, Son of Ezekiel* among the best contemporary American short stories, and predicted that

he will be placed in the front rank of writers in his field. Mr. Ransom also is a native Augustan and has spent most of his life here, teaching, writing, and engaging in business. His sensitive stories of animals combine sympathy with a realistic depiction of the ruthlessness of the wilds.

It has been said that only three American cities, New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco, have local color. That may be true, but certainly the South as a section has a color and a rhythm of its own, and of this Augusta partakes. Perhaps there will never be an Augusta literature as such, but it is safe to assume that writings by local authors will always be predominantly part and parcel of the culture of this region.

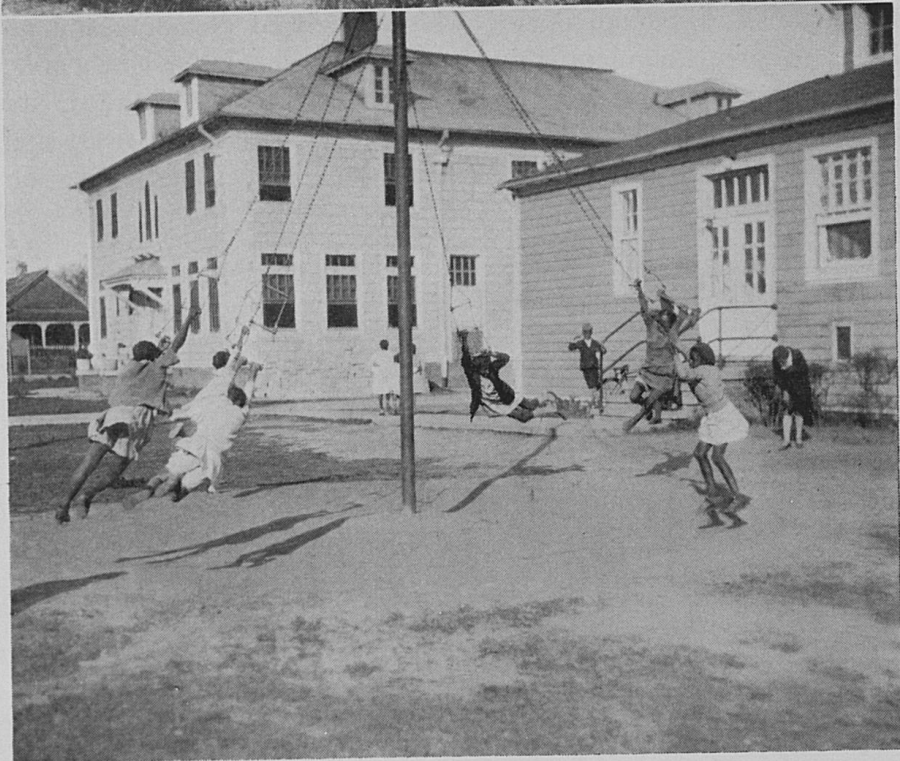
THE NEGRO IN AUGUSTA

The Negroes, who, numbering 23,611, make up 40 percent of Augusta's population, form a distinct facet of contemporary life. In the Negro section survive the housing conditions typical of a small Southern city, with rows of single cabins crowding the alleys and short streets of "the Terry," an abbreviation for "the Territory." In many cases Negro citizens have applied their own picturesque names to certain localities. Among them are: Thank God Alley, Electric Light Alley, Glass Factory Alley and Tincup Alley. "Walker Baptist Alley" and "Slopjar Alley" are colloquial names.

The average Negro tenant house, one of a row of identical buildings without electricity but with running water, costs from \$5 to \$8.50 per month rental. Set flush with the street, the shabby wooden houses have tiny porches filled with verbena, ferns, and geraniums. Lard cans painted in bright colors hold green plants and palms. Morning glories, white clouds of clematis, and all kinds of green climbing things cover the unpainted clapboards, while roses and gardenias bloom luxuriantly though untended. In the yards black washpots stand over bricked charcoal fires, and vari-colored garments from "white people's washing" hang on criss-crossed lines.

Lengths of unpaved streets are flanked by bungalows of more solid construction, home-owned or rented to a substantial class of citizens. Windows are screened, electricity and modern plumbing are used, and yards are well kept. These neatly painted places have porch furniture, and vivid flowers. Such trim, respectable homes are adjacent to rows of shack-like houses, just as their occupants, college graduates perhaps, must share neighborhoods with laborers and one-time field hands.

A trip through "the Terry" will show babies, clad each in a single garment, tumbling about in sandy yards. Next door is seen the insurance collector with his long thick book, entering dime collections in tiny columns. Three doors away an idle Negro girl swings sandaled feet from a rustic hammock, while she combs "straightener" through her tangled hair. More am-



SCENES AT BETHLEHEM CENTER

bitious youths, smartly and immaculately dressed, pass en route to high school or college. If the day be Monday, washerwomen may be seen ambling down the street, balancing with infinite ease bundles of laundry on their heads. Misspelled signs hang haphazardly from wooden poles: "Char-coal for sail hear," "The Fish-bate King." A grocery store displays this unique assurance: "Ugly but Honest."

Virtually every Negro church has a number of organizations, the most important being the burial societies. Each member must pay dues, which help to defray expenses, and each must have a uniform. Members of one society wear a purple band across the breast; those of another have a cape banded in black.

Less orthodox than other Negro churches, and even more emotional in its approach, is the "House of Prayer" on Wrightsboro Road (*see Tour of Negro Section*). A sign over the door proclaims: "Great Joy! Come to the House of Prayer and forget your troubles." The Tabernacle is a sprawling structure of rough boards, its dirt floor covered with sawdust. Festoons of colored crepe paper hang from rafters, and the pillars are padded to prevent frenzied worshippers from hurting themselves. Plank benches fill the auditorium, and across one side is a stage where "Bishop Grace," or "Daddy," as he is affectionately called has a red "throne." Bishop Grace has 32 Houses of Prayer scattered throughout the East and South, and incomes are religiously built up by the many "Grace Societies." Services consist of a rhythmic chanting of Biblical phrases accompanied by fervent "amens" from the congregation and by the music of four bands. Emotion rises in a steady crescendo, until some member suddenly "gets happy" and begins to shout. Stamping and singing fill the air, and the aisles are crowded with Negroes swaying and dancing in primitive rhythms. Above the din rise at intervals shrill shrieks and gibberish as one member after another begins to "speak the unknown tongue." Some have claimed to be cured of various ills by the ministrations of the Bishop, and the influence of the House of Prayer extends far beyond the place and season of worship. It is, in fact, all pervasive in the lives of the devout believers, ruling their family relationships, their leisure hours, and even their work.

Another unusual religious organization among Augusta Negroes is a Moslem sect. The women wear turbans, and the men allow hair and beards to grow, presenting a grotesque appearance with a beard several inches long and a neat knot of hair pinned on the back of the head. The group gathers for worship in a "Moslem Temple" from which white people are excluded, since the "prophet says the temple is only for Asiatics — no Europeans allowed." According to their teachings, all American Negroes came from Asia, and belong by rights to the Mohammedan tradition. Their worship is of Allah, and they insist on appending "Bey" or "El" to their names.

Not all religion among Negroes, however, is of such bizarre description. Augusta, in fact, has taken a lead in a genuine religious development in the race. Springfield Baptist Church (*see Tour of Downtown Augusta*) is an outgrowth of Silver Bluff (S.C.) Baptist Church (*see Environs Tour 3*) one of the earliest Negro churches in the country. Reorganized at the village of Springfield in 1793, it has played a major part in the religious experience of the Negro, and has been served by a succession of sincere and thoughtful ministers, six of whom are buried in the churchyard.

Other notable Negro churches in Augusta include Tabernacle Baptist (*see Tour of Negro Section*) served for many years by Charles T. Walker, "the black Spurgeon," and Trinity A.M.E. Church, founded in 1843.

Several social and philanthropic organizations function among the Negroes in Augusta, notably the Bethlehem Community Center, with branches in two of the most congested districts, and the Shiloh Orphanage (*see Tour of Negro Section*). The latter is the outgrowth of Negro enterprise and has always found its leadership among the members of the race. The Amelia Sullivan Home, also a Negro-sponsored institution, houses and cares for aged and dependent persons.

Augusta has two Negro schools sponsored and partially supported by white churches. Paine College (*see Tour of Negro Section*) has spread its influence over the lives of Augusta

colored people. Creative work is encouraged, and the social sciences are stressed. The library of 15,000 volumes includes literature and reference material of all kinds, but presents an especial wealth of information relating to the development of Afro-Americans.

Haines Institute (*see Tour of Negro Section*) is a reflection of the personality of Lucy Laney, the daughter of a slave who later became a Presbyterian minister. Lucy Laney was a teacher with a burning ideal to serve Negro youth. "God had nothing to make men and women out of but boys and girls," she said, "and he had no different dirt to use from that with which he made white people. You must be men and women, not just 'good colored persons.' " Always working under financial stringency, she labored dramatically and effectively, and left behind her an enduring monument in the school she founded.

Few Negroes in Augusta are employed in any sort of skilled work. Exceptions to this rule are the professional men and women and a few independent business men. Doctors, dentists, lawyers, educators, and ministers there are among the men; nurses, social workers, and teachers among the women, but their ranks are thin. A few insurance companies and undertaking establishments provide non-manual employment for others. Skilled carpenters and bricklayers are usually in demand by white contractors. The rank and file of Negroes, however, are unskilled laborers or domestic servants, and these, finding the demand for their services curtailed by the depression, have suffered during the years since 1929.

On Saturday afternoon and evening, streets of Augusta are thronged with country Negroes who come into town from the nearby farms to do their week's trading. Broad and the cross streets near the Fifth and Thirteenth Street Bridges are lined with buggies, dilapidated model T. Fords, and wagons drawn by mules. The women are dressed in their best clothes, which may be the cast-off finery of white people, and many of them carry babies in their arms. Men stand about the sidewalks in groups, swapping stories and peddling their bundles of "fat light'ood" — kindling wood split from the heart of resinous

pine — or their vegetables and fresh eggs. With their profits they patronize the local stores to buy cheap shoes, clothing, and gewgaws, or to pay “a-dollar-a-week” on larger purchases made long ago.

In and about Augusta, many white people as well as Negroes have formed the habit of doing their shopping and incidental “visiting” on Saturday afternoon and evening. To accommodate such trade, stores stay open until a late hour on Saturday night, selling many a piece of fat-back to be cooked with greens the following week, and many a pair of shiny shoes to creak down the aisles on the Sabbath.



PAINE COLLEGE

HISTORY

STONE AGE AND INDIANS

Relics in the Smithsonian Institution excite the imagination concerning almost inaccessible mounds near Augusta, on the flood plane of the Savannah River. Archeologists believe that an earlier race of some culture preceded Indians found in the vicinity by Oglethorpe. Clay tempered with quartz and mica-bearing sand, copper objects, and clay pottery shards, all indicate that the makers had developed inventiveness and execution.

Stallings Island, or Indian Island, in the Savannah River about eight miles above Augusta, has yielded many souvenirs of an early age. Though battered by floods, the mound still has a perceptible formation. Here the Cosgrove party from Peabody Museum excavated through alternate layers of shell, clay, refuse, and loam, and disclosed 3,500 bits of pottery burned in dark colors. Historians state that a skeleton was once found in a reclining position, the palms of the hands resting on the cheeks. Bits of bone, stone, flint, shell, slate, chalcedony, quartz, and crystal quartz, together with banner-stones have been found near Augusta. Butterfly-shaped stones with holes bored through the bodies were probably mounted on sticks for ceremonies. Awls, needles of bone, bodkins, perforators, grooved axes, mortars, discoidal stones for the game of Chungke, and net sinkers, were picked up near the Savannah River, but no pipes were found. Eighty-four burial places were unearthed, the skeletons found in sitting positions. A skull showed evidences of pre-historic trephining. Pots for mixing face paint, cylindrical beads, and burial urns with human remains, have been discovered on the banks of the Savannah River.

Three mounds near Tahoma, reached by wagon through swamps near McBean, were called by local archeologists the J. B. White mounds, but are designated in Government statistics as the Rhodes group. A barn has been built over one mound, and only Hollywood Mound has been explored.

When DeSoto visited the Augusta region, both banks of the Savannah River were owned by the Uchee Indians, who were organized into self-sufficient villages and plantations. Cutifachiqui, a thriving village ruled by a queen or cacica, is believed to have been located on the South Carolina river bank at Silver Bluff, later the site of Galphin's trading operations. The name Cutifachiqui means Dogwood Town, and each spring the blossoms of Silver Bluff revive the tradition.

The diary of De Soto's secretary states that on April 30, 1540, the starving Spaniards camped across from this village. Securing an interpreter and canoes, they visited the queen, whose kindly hospitality included the gift of a string of pearls. The Spaniards received "many presents of skins well tanned and blankets, all very good; and countless strips of venison and dry wafers, and an abundance of good salt." The visitors made themselves so much at home that they rifled burial vaults and took away "some two hundred pounds of pearls." According to legend, the queen was captured and held as hostage until the tribe was left behind, when she escaped and returned to her people.

The name Uchee means "seeing far away." This name is borne out in the customs of burying treasured objects with the dead, a usage to which archeologists owe much of their knowledge concerning tribal traditions.

TRADING ERA

Today nothing remains of Savannah Town, once a busy trading post on the left bank of the Savannah River opposite the present site of Augusta. Historians have proved conclusively that Fort Moore, as it was subsequently called, existed as early as 1716. Land and river trading was carried on by Captain Theophilus Hastings, John Sharp, and Samuel Muckleroy, thought to have been Englishmen coming down by way of South Carolina, and under the protection of the proprietary government. Burdeners, or pack trains, carried peltries overland to Charles Town. The settlement derived its name from a native tribe, Sawannos or Savannahs, dwelling on the banks of the

stream now bearing their name. Records indicate that the commissioners allowed traders to exact as much as the natives could be persuaded to give, and that sharp trading was practiced against the ignorant Indians.

General James Oglethorpe, who founded the Georgia Colony in 1733 with his Savannah settlement, conceived the new project in terms of trade. Tales of the thriving Savannah Town caused him to issue an order, at the close of 1735, that a town be marked out on the right bank of the river. This town was to be named Augusta, probably in honor of Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, wife of Frederick, the Prince of Wales.

The river was a life stream for the new town. Indians in canoes brought cargoes of animal skins, which the colonists in turn sent downstream to Savannah. Although Oglethorpe's chief concern was commercial expansion, he did not overlook defense. In 1736, to guard against Spaniards and hostile Indians, his men constructed of three-inch planks a small fort, 120 feet square, and equipped with eight cannon. Manned by a detachment of soldiers from Savannah, this fort served as protection for the small town of wooden dwellings which later sprang up around the present site of Saint Paul's Church.

An Irish trader named Kennedy O'Brien was largely responsible for the growth of this settlement. He erected the first storehouse at his own expense, and on March 8, 1739, Oglethorpe recognized his contribution by recommending to the Trustees of the Colony that he be granted 500 acres of land. Roger de Lacey was another noted Indian trader.

In 1739 the colonists harvested more than 6,000 bushels of Indian corn, and much wheat. Although the Trustees deprecated the hiring of Negro slaves from South Carolina masters, this black labor aided in cultivating cereals to feed the settlers.

Augusta thus became an oasis in the surrounding marshland, encircled by thick forests, the woodlands threaded by sluggish lagoons. The river banks abounded with animal life, the woods with deer, squirrels, raccoons, opossums, rabbits, wild turkeys, and woodcock. Herds of buffalo wandered over the countryside.

In 1740, five years after the inception of the town, the first highway leading out from it was built at Oglethorpe's order to connect Augusta and Savannah. Traditions of a trade route into the Cherokee country along what is now Washington Road refer to a spring in the hollow of the old Berckmans place where Indian traders used to stop for water and a night's camping.

Within five years Augusta had stretched out to an area, narrow along the river, bounded by Elbert (4th) Street on the east, Washington (6th) Street on the west, and Greene Street on the south. Within this area were about 20 houses.

Early accounts state that the inhabitants owned five boats, capable of carrying 10,000 weight of deerskins each and making five voyages a year to Charles Town for export. The highly colored accounts of English traders with servants thronging the town were probably inspired by the desire to advertise the prosperity of the colony. It is certain that one of the early traders was George Galphin, who is listed as having four men and 25 horses in 1740. This young Irishman became a powerful trader with operations reaching all over the South and abroad. His post was at Silver Bluff, believed to have been the location of Cutifachiqui, the village visited by De Soto 200 years earlier. Galphin lived in a brick house, the first erected in the back country. Under this trader Silver Bluff began and ended its brief commercial life, and the brick house became a British fort which later figured in history.

The story of Galphin and his red coat is told frequently. An Indian chief was fascinated by the colorful garment, and told Galphin:

"Me had a dream."

"What did you dream?" said the trader.

"Me dream you give me dat coat."

Galphin was too shrewd a trader to refuse, so the chief went away with the coat. Several months later, Galphin told him:

"Chief, I had a dream."

"Unh!" grunted the chief, "What was it?"

"I dreamed you gave me all the land in this fork of the creek."

"Unh!" the chief reflected a moment, "you have it, but we dream no more!"

When the settlement of Indian debts and ceded lands gave the traders claims against the Government, Galphin was denied settlement through suspicion of loyalty to the Crown. The Crown, in turn, accused him of treason. His claims were not settled until 1848, 68 years after his death, when the debt was liquidated in favor of his heirs.

In 1745 this village, without schools, doctors, lawyers, or ministers, was maintained solely for the traders. There were "five warehouses in the village in which were stored guns, bayonets, flintlocks, powder, beads, trinkets, blankets and other articles used in barter with the Indians." For this purpose the traders kept 2,000 horses, which at the annual round-up, returned laden with furs and followed by Indians. Broad Street, then almost twice as wide as it is today, was laid out in Spanish fashion as a plaza which probably served as a camping ground.

Savannah Town soon lost its supremacy as a trading post, but was maintained for many years as a military establishment. Augusta reigned as queen of Georgia's trading posts, since it was the meeting point of English commerce and the native population.

COLONIAL DAYS

Spain envied Georgia's extending boundaries, while France, an open rival of the English colonies, built forts in the upper Creek Nation. South Carolina, feeling a selfish interest in the new colony as a barrier to Spanish aggression, asked the English King to defend it. Money was granted the Trustees for new settlements, and doughty Scotch warriors were added to the next consignment of pioneers, as "fighting stock."

Oglethorpe's absence from the Colony in 1737 caused the southern part to be threatened with invasion. Not content with inciting the South Carolina Negro slaves to insurrection, Spain endeavored to buy an alliance with the Indians against Georgia. When Oglethorpe returned to Georgia in 1738, bringing 600 men and more money, he was under the immediate necessity of renewing Indian treaties and gaining friendly alliances. In July 1739, at great cost to himself in health and energy, he penetrated to the heart of the Indian country and on August 11, 1739, met the Indians at Coweta Town, opposite the present site of Columbus, Georgia. The treaty, concluded on August 21, 1739, was a testament of their confidence in him. An illness caused by the exposure and strain of the journey necessitated a rest at Augusta, en route to Savannah, in September, 1739. The residents of the town were afflicted with a similar fever, for the surrounding region was badly drained. Recuperating at Fort Augusta, Oglethorpe was visited by chiefs from the Cherokees and Chickasaws, who complained that their tribesmen were ill from poisoned rum sold them by traders. Although the true cause was smallpox, the artful commander assured his callers that the disease had been communicated by unlicensed traders. Augusta traders, he assured them, were completely trustworthy. It was during this sojourn at Augusta that Oglethorpe received the first tidings of hostilities between Spain and England. Confirmation awaited him at Savannah.

Because of its distance from the courts at Savannah, Augusta was a law unto itself. Lieutenant Kent, the commanding officer at Augusta, journeyed to the port town on June 30, 1740, to report to Colonel Stephens that he was having difficulties in the settlement because "the traders jangle among themselves." He added that they sometimes decided arguments by personal violence.

Augusta was advancing with each year. Population, trade, and substance had increased, and a small garrison was maintained there. Plantations were not multiplying rapidly, for no real agricultural progress could be made until slave labor was permitted and land tenure extended. To some extent, planters had

derived the benefits of slave labor by a system of "finessing" Negroes from their South Carolina owners for a term of a lifetime or 100 years. Full price was paid for the slaves, who replaced indentured white servants brought over by the settlers, these being unwilling to remain in a state of subserviency.

In 1750 "the gentlemen of Augusta" built a "handsome and convenient church under the curtain of the fort." To attract a pastor, they offered to build a parsonage, cultivate the lands, and contribute 20 pounds to his maintenance. Reverend Jonathan Copp of Connecticut, the first rector, was ordained in London in 1750 and came to Augusta the following year. The church had eight communicants and 100 attendants. The history of St. Paul's Church pictures him arriving laden with window glass, church furnishings, and a deed to 300 acres of land, "the glebe of St. Paul's."

A letter from the committeemen of St. Paul's, dated August 31, 1751, thanks the Trustees in London and the Archbishop of Canterbury for sending Mr. Copp to St. Paul's and adds: "We found it requisite to have a Bell for the Steeple and bought the largest We cod get in Charleston But find it much to small as many of the inhabitants live at a great distance from the church." The minister's report, as entered in the minutes of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, stated: "We live in Augusta in fear of our lives. The merciless savages whose tender mercies are cruelties, have threatened us much of late; they have in cold blood murdered and scalped sundry of the English."

Mr. Copp was the strongest force in developing St. Paul's Parish, which, through the century following, was to be the spinal column of Augusta's history. His fears of the Indians were shared by the settlers, who at the first rumors of uprisings took refuge in the church. The fortifications which sheltered the little wooden building were falling into ruins, and bands of Indians wandered near the settlement. Later, white male inhabitants were required to carry to church on Sunday, "one good gun, or pair of pistols, with at least six charges of gunpowder and ball."

King George II appointed Captain John Reynolds of the Royal Navy as Governor of the Province. One of his first acts was to pacify the Indians, and Augusta was selected as the distribution point of the presents. At that time the fort was so rotten the colonists had propped it up to prevent disintegration. It was entirely useless, as its eight small guns were sieve-like. When the Indian presents arrived in 1755, Governor Reynolds came to Augusta, inspected the fort, and drew up elaborate recommendations which were never acted upon. Despite his early beneficial reforms, colonists complained of his administration and he was ordered to England. Resigning, he embarked on a merchant ship, the *Charming Martha*, which was captured by a French privateer. Reynolds was taken to Bayonne. When he reached England in 1757, he was put in prison and impoverished. Eventually the bluff old seadog, exonerated of blame, was reinstated in the Royal Navy and died an admiral.

Henry Ellis, who succeeded Governor Reynolds, goes down in history as just and tolerant, and his human qualities shine in every recountal of his stewardship. Under his administration, Georgia was divided into eight parishes as of March 17, 1758. Saint Paul's Parish extended from the northwest boundary of the Parish of Saint George (now Burke County), southwest as far as the River Ogeechee, and northwest along the Savannah as far as Broad River. When ill health forced Governor Ellis to request recall, Augusta citizens sent him expressions of regret and esteem. His "temperate measures and gentle means" quieted discord, and he was called "the father and protector" of the Indians. He was succeeded in 1760 by Lieutenant-Governor James Wright.

By the Treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763, the boundaries of Georgia were changed. East and West Florida, with separate English governments under the new king, George III, now protected the Colony. In order to explain matters to the Indians, the Earl of Egremont called a conference at Augusta of Governors from the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia. Seven hundred Indians, accompanied by their squaws and friends, blazoned their presence in the town. By the Congress at King's Fort, on

November 5, 1763, new territory was ceded to the settlers and Indian friendship was pledged. The Creeks gave up land along the Savannah River as far as Little River. A tablet inset on the side wall of St. Paul's Church commemorates this occasion.

Despite restive Indians and other pioneering hazards, Augusta, like all Georgia, was enjoying fair prosperity. To this town of 80 log houses, a church, and two wooden forts, the Indians came to trade peltry and ponies for rum, ammunition, and guns. American traders were penetrating deeper into the Indian Nations. Some took Indian wives, the daughters of chiefs, whose descendants in after years were to cause much trouble. Englishmen of high birth, forsaking their social order for the sake of Indian wives, lived and died among the tribes.

Because of the sharp practices of the traders, the Indians deliberately avoided their creditors in favor of new purchasers. With the exception, however, of a "purely personal" murder, usually committed under the influence of rum, relations between the inhabitants of Augusta and the Indians were friendly.

In 1773 Augusta had another Congress, in which the traders clamored for payment of Indian debts, and the tribesmen offering their one commodity, land, ceded tracts up the Savannah as far as Broad River (from which territory were formed the counties of Wilkes, Lincoln, Elbert, Oglethorpe, Greene, Taliaferro, Columbia and others). Georgia obtained 2,100,000 acres covering traders' debts amounting to \$200,000.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

With the other cities of Georgia, Augusta was experiencing the rise of Revolutionary feeling and the opposing surges of loyalism. Conscious of the Colony's prestige as a Crown ward, and appreciating the direct benefits of money and guardianship attendant upon such a position, the older pioneers were shocked to find their sons arrayed on the side of the rebellion. Dramatic events followed one another swiftly. Tories were drummed around Augusta's Liberty Tree. Thomas Browne's public humiliation by tar-and-feather methods in 1775 brought satiric

press accounts, which were to have fearful results in Augusta. Old woodcuts show a suspended Tory dangling by the waist from the crossed bars of the "tree," while beneath it grim men prepare the tar and feathers. The indignity rankled, and Browne later found revenge in the hanging at Augusta's White House (*see Tour of the Hill*).

Among the signers of the Declaration of Independence adopted at Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, was George Walton, an Augustan. Under Oglethorpe Georgia was termed a Colony. After the Colony outgrew the trustee form of government and the charter was surrendered in 1752, King George II sent John Reynolds as Governor for the province of Georgia in 1754, and gave to the settlers certain rights under the protection of the Crown. When the state rebelled against England a temporary government was formed, making it a commonwealth. Not strong enough to defend the province alone, Georgians waited for news that they would have the support of the other states in the oncoming battle with England. When the Declaration assured them of this support, Archibald Bulloch, the first President of the republic, on August 8, 1776 read and set forth the Declaration to the people of Georgia. The State Constitution, adopted on February 5, 1777, abolished parishes in Georgia. Saint Paul's became Richmond County, named for the Duke of Richmond who had befriended the Colony in Parliament. Even though the Articles of Confederation, ratified by Georgia in 1778, became effective when the last State signed in 1781, Georgia remained an independent republic until the Constitution of the United States was formally adopted. That the republican idea was not eliminated from public consciousness for some time is witnessed by the official signature remaining: "The State of Georgia by the grace of God, free, Sovereign and Independent."

When Savannah fell to the British in December 1778, Governor Houston and his council fled to Augusta, where the General Assembly was called to meet in January and elect a Governor. Ten days later, in January 1779, Augusta was conquered by Colonel Campbell and the state officers sought refuge in North Carolina. Colonel Campbell evacuated the place on

February 28, 1779. On November 4, 1779, John Wreath, President of Council, acting as Governor, called a regular election which George Walton denounced as illegal. The recalcitrant assembly organized by Walton declared him Governor.

Georgia's history for the year 1780 was a kaleidoscope of changing Governors and the shifting of control at Augusta from the British to the Americans. Five governors sought to establish order, and the State was divided through the political strategy of prominent men. With a bullet on the dueling grounds near Augusta, James Jackson ended the governorship of George Wells, and for a time Stephen Heard acted as governor at Heard's Fort.

Despite confused conditions in Augusta, legislative measures were taken for the future. When Savannah was occupied by the British, the seat of government was brought to Augusta by the Act of 1780. This act required that those who had obtained lands from the Crown should build on them within two years or forfeit them to the State. Vacant lands were cut into lots for the expansion of Augusta's limits, the jail and courthouse were established on Broad Street, and reservations were made for public schools and cemeteries.

In May 1780, Augusta was occupied by two British colonels, Browne and Grierson. Browne, remembering the tar and feather decorations, seized the property of republicans and banished them beyond Georgia limits. All who remained were forced to take an oath of allegiance. The order was defied by John Dooly, a prominent patriot, and Browne caused him to be murdered in the presence of his family.

Colonel Elijah Clarke led 400 women and children to a refuge in Tennessee and returned with the avowed purpose of recapturing Augusta. On September 14, 1780, he marched against the British. Browne's Indian allies warned him, and he ordered Grierson to reinforce Johnson at Seymour's White House, or McKay's Trading Post, on the outskirts of Augusta, while he advanced to check the Americans. Clarke divided his men and captured the two Augusta forts. Earthworks around the trading post and windows closed with floor-boards prepared the

British to withstand siege, but hunger and thirst within the defended house aided the Americans. Browne, wounded in both thighs, lay on his bed surrounded by decomposing bodies. He was still hopeful, however, for he had sent a desperate message to Cruger at Ninety-Six, South Carolina.

Clarke's lines were depleted. On September 18 he drew back from the siege, and Captain Ashby and 28 soldiers, badly wounded, were left behind. At this point occurred the hanging of the American soldiers at the Augusta White House (*see Tour of the Hill*).

The recapture of Augusta seemed, to the American mind, a symbol of Revolutionary success. Elijah Clarke was stricken with smallpox, but a few weeks prior to his recovery other commanders reassembled and augmented his scattered forces. The garrisoned British army at Augusta was less in number, but superior in equipment and training to the Americans.

Marching toward Augusta, "Lighthouse Harry" Lee captured Fort Galphin with its rich prize of stores. Browne, barricaded at Fort Cornwallis behind a stout fence, held church and fort, while Grierson occupied the fort bearing his name. Grierson, forced out, attempted to evade the batteries between the two forts by skirting the lagoon (Cumming Street) down the river. He was taken prisoner and shot by a Georgia rifleman.

The Americans surrounded Fort Cornwallis. "Lighthouse Harry" Lee, remembering the effective Greek tower which Major Maham had utilized to force the surrender of Fort Watson in South Carolina, decided to adopt this plan. The "Maham tower" which he erected here was a crude structure padded with brick and dirt and hidden behind an old house. A single field piece, mounted on a level with the fort walls, swept the interior. Browne placed American prisoners where they would be sprayed by the fire, while the British dug holes in the ground to escape it. When they surrendered on June 5, 1781, a special escort was necessary to protect Browne from the inflamed populace. On July 11, 1782, Savannah was evacuated by the enemy. James Jackson, then in charge of Augusta, was met at the gate by a committee of British officers who handed him the keys to Savannah.

Before the Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris on September 3, 1783, the South already had begun to rally. Augusta was left in a ruined condition, and supplies were scarce. John Wreath and other planters poled supplies up the river to furnish Augusta people with rice and game.

AFTER THE REVOLUTION

Augusta emerged from the Revolution with a blasted territory, a depleted treasury, and an inharmonious people. There was no church, for St. Paul's had been burned, and with it the parish records and silver communion service. Often life was brutal; the killing of Tories was not deemed murder. There were no schools, scant refinement, much lawlessness, and little law. On the other hand, there was chivalry toward women, friendliness to all save Tories, crude hospitality from almost empty pots, and a determination to educate children and teach them religion.

The Academy of Richmond County was chartered in 1783. In the same year a treaty with the Cherokees wiped out Indian debts and settled boundary lines; and when the Creeks signed a similar treaty six months later, Augusta was more free for civic development. Lots not improved were ordered sold, the resultant funds to be used to rebuild Saint Paul's and to erect "an institution of learning." The Trustees of Augusta were instructed to sell enough of the town lots (formerly Saint Paul's Glebe) to pay for the erection of "a house of Worship to the Divine Being, by whose blessing the independence of the United States has been established."

Tory possessions being confiscated, such patriots as Nathanael Greene settled on these estates. The settlement of unclaimed lands was facilitated further by the Land Act of 1784, and by the Head Right System, which gave a family man the right to take possession of a tract of land by paying a small fee.

Since the "seminary of learning" appeared to be languishing, John Houston, then governor, requested grants for universities, and 40,000 acres formed the endowment of a college. In

April 1785 the first schoolhouse, the Academy of Richmond County, was erected on Bay Street between Elbert and Lincoln, one month after Grand Jury action.

The years from 1786 to 1795 when Augusta was actually the Capital were years of progress. Here was accomplished the ratification of the Federal Constitution on January 2, 1788; here on the bloody site of Fort Cornwallis was rebuilt Saint Paul's Church, a small wooden structure also used by other denominations; here the boundary lines between Georgia and South Carolina were established; and here also William Longstreet applied for exclusive rights to the use of the steam engine which he had invented with the aid of Isaac Buggs.

The stirring incidents of the Yazoo Fraud began while Augusta was still the Capital. In those early days, when land meant wealth, it was inevitable that Georgia's vast territories should tempt speculators. In 1789 a group of men in South Carolina organized a company which they named the South Carolina Yazoo Company for the Yazoo River, near which lay some of the desired lands. Other companies sprang up, and on November 20, 1789, all made application to the Georgia Legislature for large tracts of its state-owned lands. The extravagant claims as to the advantages of such grants failed to convince the people. Notwithstanding widespread disapproval, the Senate passed the Yazoo Bill, which provided that the companies receive more than 20,000,000 virgin acres upon payment of \$200,000. Immediately indignation broke out in Georgia. Since all the provisions of the grant were not complied with, the three companies were unable to claim their lands, and were forced to leave the sale uncompleted. Thus, for several years, a situation full of potential strife hung over the State.

This condition became intolerable in 1795 when speculators bought 35,000,000 acres of Georgia lands at one and one-half cents per acre. Senator James Jackson's incendiary articles against this transaction stirred the people still further. Their wrath was so great that a rescinding act was hastily passed, and on February 13, 1796, the money was ordered refunded. A solemn procession moved from the new capitol at Louisville to

a spot under the trees, now marked by a monument, and celebrated the burning of the papers with fire kindled from heaven by means of a sun-glass.

Augusta, now including Telfair Street, was incorporated as a town in 1789. The citizens were much displeased when they heard that Savannah was incorporated as a city. By 1790, the town's boundaries had been extended to Houston Street on the east, Jackson on the west, Telfair on the south, and the Savannah River on the north. The Trustees relinquished ferry rights, Wade Hampton being granted the right to construct a toll bridge from Center Street to the South Carolina shore, for which he was to pay an annual fee of 50 pounds and "to make no charge against teachers or pupils of the Academy."

When George Washington visited Augusta on May 18, 1791, this town of 1,100 had an atmosphere of elegance and culture not found among the settlements of upper Georgia. There were, besides 250 dwellings, a church, a courthouse, an academy, a stone jail, a government house, and three warehouses for tobacco.

During Washington's visit to Augusta, May 18 to May 21, 1791, the *Augusta Chronicle*, which had been established in 1785, published the first literary production to appear in the town. This poem, delivered by Edmond Bacon, the "Ned Brace" of Augustus Baldwin Longstreet's *Georgia Scenes*, was "recited with such distinctness of articulation, such propriety of pauses and emphasis and in a manner so truly pathetic as to keep the illustrious hero and a numerous collection of guests in tears almost all the time the little orator was speaking." In the eulogy Washington was called "a superior genius" whose "breast can feel no other motives but your country's weal," and he was designated as "Savior, Father, Citizen and Friend!"

Labor in Augusta received its first impetus to organization in 1794 when a group of men, including William Longstreet, the inventor, organized the Augusta Association of Mechanics, now non-existent. In the year 1794 the Augusta Fire Company was incorporated. Its equipment consisted of two fire engines, and

each member provided himself, at his own expense, with a white oilcloth cover for his hat, two fire-buckets, and four stout bags in which to rescue goods. Monthly inspections kept this gear in good order.

In 1795 a convention was called at Louisville, in Jefferson County, Georgia's new capital, to revise the Constitution. The term of Governor Matthews expired on November 6, 1795, but the Convention had changed the time of meeting to January 1796, in Louisville, and had overlooked making provision for the intervening time; thus Georgia was without a Governor for a few weeks.

The first of a long series of floods occurred in 1796, when Augusta was inundated by the Savannah River. In the midst of the Yazoo foment, Augustans designated the flood as the "Yazoo Fresh." The bridge was swept away, and at once ways and means of rebuilding it were considered. The Trustees were authorized to establish a lottery to procure funds for erecting piers and diverting the current from the town.

The growth of Augusta was accelerated immediately after the Revolution by the rise to prominence of tobacco in the State. With Virginia settlers bringing in a knowledge of tobacco cultivation, virgin lands near Augusta were soon cleared for this crop, for which the town became the principal market. All farm products were transported both by water and by road. Cask drivers called tobacco rollers would journey together, a rough, genial crew, much given to fights and boisterous frolics in taverns along the hill roads. Horse-drawn casks, equipped with shafts and axles, rattled into Augusta. A navigable river gave the town such transportation advantages as to maintain its supremacy as a market for tobacco until the end of the century. In 1798 Augusta was incorporated as a city, the village of Springfield being included in its boundaries. The western limit, Campbell's Gully, was an impassable bog which cut obliquely across Broad Street.

In this year Augusta had its first dramatic presentation in a theater on the river bank. The play was entitled *Three Weeks After Marriage*.

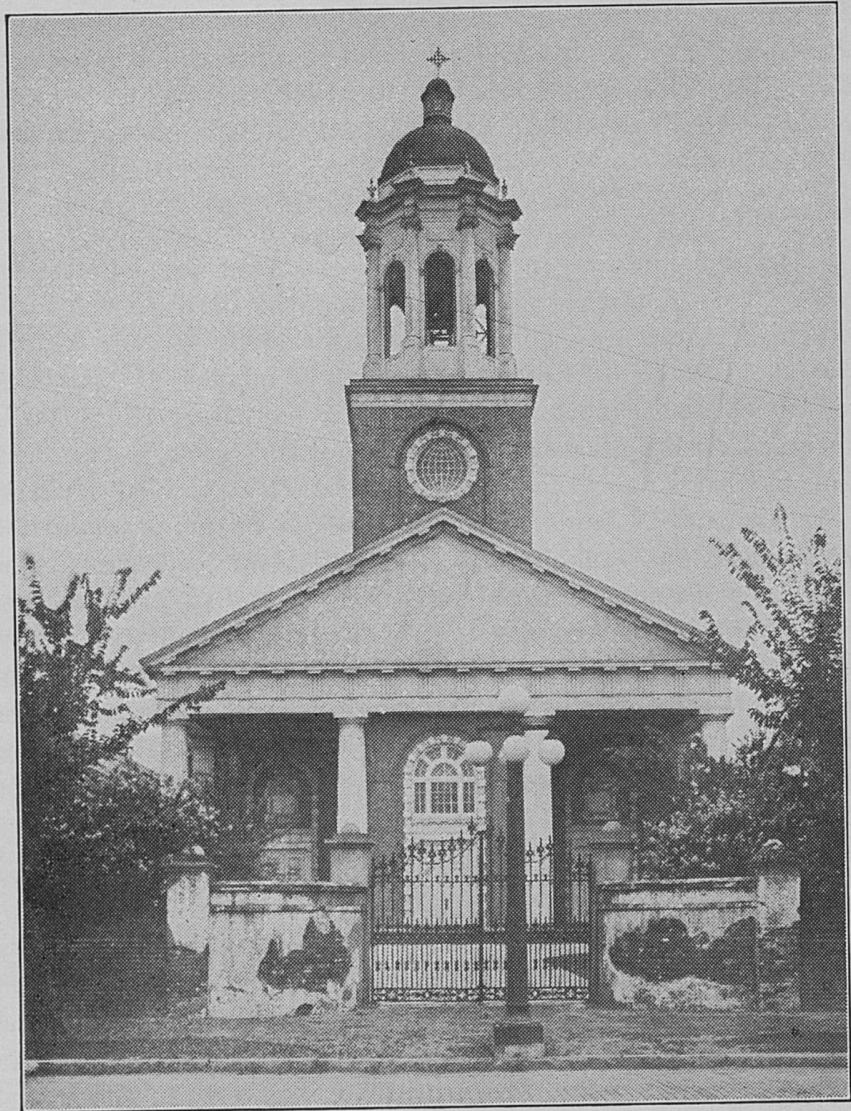
A momentous event in State history occurred at Louisville on May 8, 1798, with the signing of the State Constitution, which, with some changes, has remained the fundamental law of Georgia.

During this year the rumbles of industrial revolution were heard when cotton advanced its claim to agricultural consideration. James Jackson declared: "The article is rapidly advancing to the head of American exports, and Georgia cotton is taking the lead."

RELIGION

Religious history in Augusta began with the building of Saint Paul's Church in 1750. During the early days of the settlement there was no official representation of any church save the Church of England, although a number of Catholics, both Irish and French, lived in the community. In 1771 the Reverend Daniel Marshall, a Baptist preacher from Connecticut, came to what is now Columbia County and settled on Kiokee Creek. "The Anabaptist Church of Kiokee," the first of that denomination in Georgia, was organized in 1772 under his leadership. The Church of England, however, was not disposed to let other congregations encroach upon the Parish, and Marshall was arrested for violating the enactment establishing the Church of England as the official religion. So spirited was his defense at his trial that, according to tradition, both the constable and the magistrate were converted to his faith and he was allowed to preach unmolested until his death in 1784.

At the beginning of the century an atmosphere of post-war frivolity enveloped the city, although stern Methodism was represented by Stith Meade. Colonel William Meade, a wealthy Virginian and land speculator, moved to Augusta and brought with him his half-grown son, Stith, who attended Richmond Academy. At maturity Stith returned to Virginia where, converted to Methodism, he became an itinerant preacher and traveled seven years. When he came South in 1798 and preached in Augusta he offended his family and the town by his stern preachments. One English woman and her husband supported him — the Doughtys — and he was invited to preach in their



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

home. Meade was unable to obtain free land for a church, but the Trustees rented him a lot at 20 pounds per annum. Later he bought a lot and paid for it himself. On this site the present St. John Church was built (*see Tour of Downtown Augusta*). Completed in 1801, it was described as being "a little box of a church, 40 x 50 feet, two stories high." John Garven was its first pastor, and Meade as presiding elder, kept a watchful eye on proceedings. In those early days of Methodism in Augusta, women were expelled from church for wearing feathers and jewelry. An early preacher lived in constant fear that his bishop would discover that he wore suspenders, which he did not from frivolity but because of excessive thinness.

Since Augusta still refused whole-hearted support to rigid Methodism, the church was not paid for, and the threatening builder held the key. It was at this critical time that Lorenzo Dow, an eccentric itinerant preacher, came to town "dressed in a strange garb and behaving in a strange way." With long hair and beard and with the light of fanaticism in his eye, he nevertheless won the admiration of Meade, who asked him to preach. One Sunday night Lorenzo found the builder at the locked door, with shrill demands for payment. Persuasion got the church door open, eloquent preaching on Dow's part brought subscriptions of \$100, and his remarkable booklet, *Lorenzo's Chain*, sold in quantities sufficient to cancel the debt. Many legends surround Lorenzo's evangelistic activity around Augusta.

Concurrent with the rise of Methodism in Augusta was the spread of the Catholic religion. Parish records of St. Patrick's Church date back to 1807, and it is believed that there was a chapel on the commons, since the increasing number of Catholics must have overcrowded the homes of the French residents where Mass was said by visiting priests. Although parish records exist dating to 1807, it was in 1810 that the parish was formally organized and a charter applied for during the pastorship of the Reverend Robert Brown. The land grant of December 10, 1811, restricted the church building to be erected thereon from being used for any other purpose, but this restriction was removed 124 years later. The church was completed in 1814, and stood

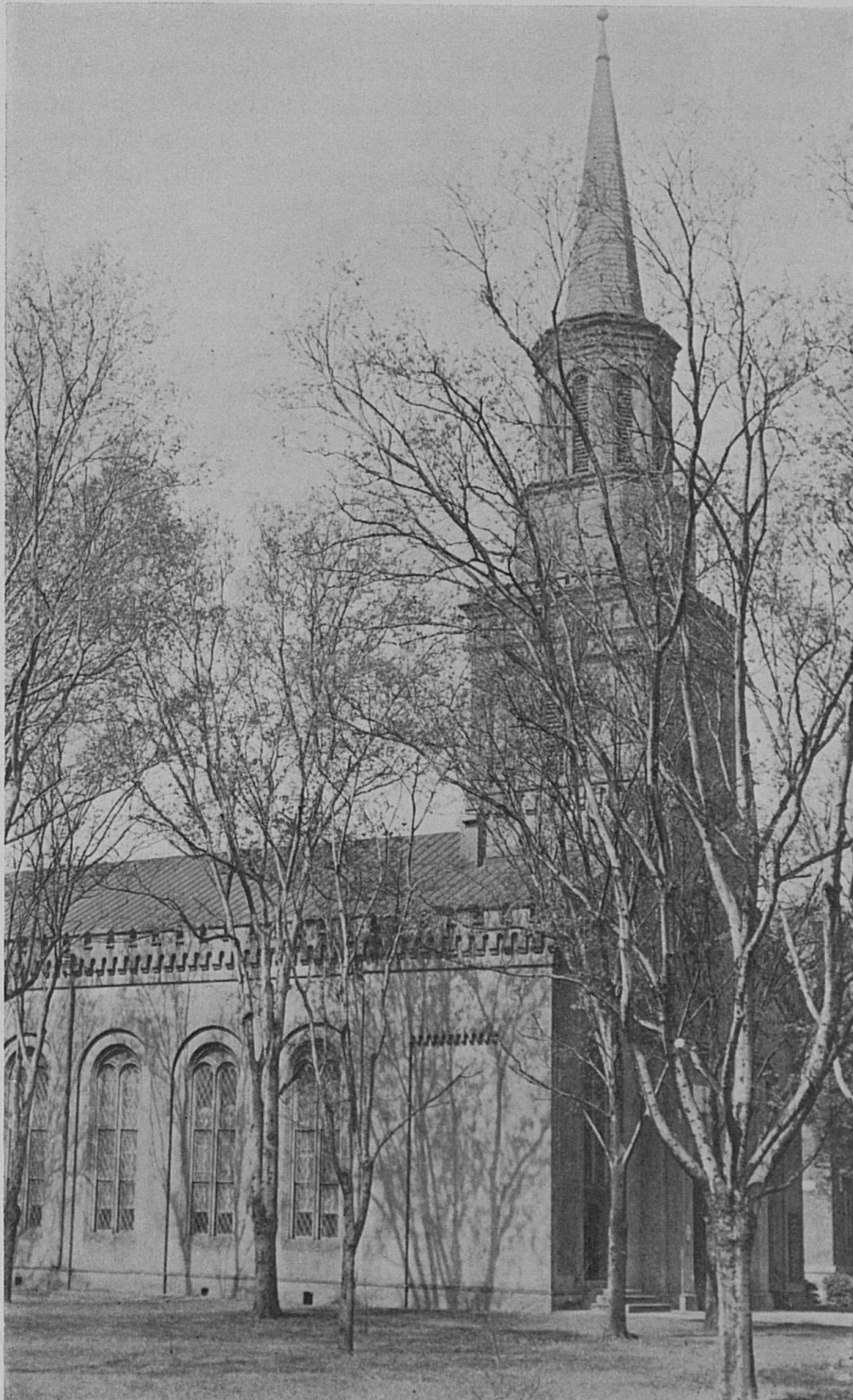
in the center of the 700 block of Telfair Street (*see Tour of Downtown Augusta*).

The Presbyterians established religious roots in Augusta in 1804 when they leased St. Paul's Church from the Trustees. Rev. Washington McKnight, the first pastor, died a year later and is buried in the churchyard of St. Paul's. Of the church during the years between its incorporation in 1808 and the completion of the new church in 1812, only one record survives, of a meeting in St. Paul's on March 29, 1812, for the purpose of collecting funds to defray the expenses of a delegate to the General Assembly. When Reverend McKnight died there were 13 church members. Two years later on May 9, 1807, Rev. John R. Thompson serving as rector of Richmond Academy, took charge. The First Presbyterian Church, originally called Christ Church, is the oldest existent religious structure in Augusta, to be occupied continuously by the same denomination (*see Tour of Downtown Augusta*).

ADVANCE UNDER THE OLD REGIME

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Augusta had no business houses beyond "Bennock's Corner" on Campbell and Broad Streets. West of the Planters Hotel were cornfields. In Springfield there was a Negro church whose members had come to Augusta from Carolina during the war, and there were houses in Harrisburg. Ashton's Retreat, on Lower Broad, was said to have been a resort for the fashionables of the day. Orators were still trumpeting patterned phrases, and "the wing of Liberty" was toasted "never to lose a feather!" A stagecoach left Augusta at seven o'clock on Saturday morning, arriving in Savannah Monday morning, consuming 50 hours to travel 131 miles.

The Thespian Society and Library of Augusta, organized in 1808, is believed to have rebuilt the theater which burned in the same year. For years a fatality seemed to shadow Augusta theaters, for no sooner would one be built than a fire would blast the district. This misfortune followed through the burning of the last Opera House.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Augusta's lawyer-poet, Richard Henry Wilde, was an early member of the Thespian Society. During the nineteenth century Augusta enjoyed the performances of several illustrious actors, including Booth, Modjeska, Keene, Mantell, and Jefferson. On one occasion Joseph Jefferson made the statement that he had once managed an Augusta theater, probably the old Girardy Opera House. Sometimes local history is preserved amusingly in theatrical records, as in the case of the inventor, William Longstreet, who angrily left the theater when his then unsuccessful steamboat was celebrated by an actor's parody, "Can you row the boat ashore, Billy-boy? Without a paddle or an oar, Billy-Boy?"

With the town's growth came banking facilities. In 1810 a charter was granted to organize the Bank of Augusta, headed by Thomas Cumming. John Phinizy, later to be elected mayor, has left a record of the city as it appeared to his young eyes. Born near the Indian line in a sparsely settled country, he came to Augusta at the beginning of the century, riding in a sulky with his father. The name of Phinizy is in the warp and woof of Augusta financial life. John Phinizy wrote of small wagons coming to town with a bale of cotton, some flour, a hogshead of tobacco, "revolving on a sort of axis pulled along behind," and added that a planter who made 20,000 pounds of seed cotton was thought wonderful.

As the century progressed, the South's new ruler, "King Cotton," ascended his throne and began to reach out for world dominance, while tobacco slipped into the background. In a few years the primeval forests of Georgia were to give place to fields of fluffy white, over which the song of the slave would ring in Negroid cadences.

In 1793 Eli Whitney revolutionized the industry by his invention of the cotton gin. "Finger pickings," with slaves spreading cotton before a fire to warm and then painfully pulling out the staple by hand, gave way to mechanical teeth which extracted by machinery.

Teams of mules under high-arched bows of bells swung into Augusta with fusillades of whip-crackings. The river, Augusta's reason for being, its stream of life, and its greatest menace, took exports to Savannah and brought back the necessities of life.

In January 1811, the city suffered an earthquake, the recurrent shocks of which continued until July.

In 1812 Augusta was stirred by the death of Governor Matthews, hero of Brandywine, who claimed that he and George Washington saved the country. Stout, red-faced, with head reared back, he was on another trip North to horsewhip President Madison, who had angered him, when he was prostrated by emotion and died in Augusta.

There was now a real French colony in Augusta. These people had brought their own atmosphere, a volatile gaiety which survived the strangeness of exile and lent glamor to social affairs, individual taste in house furnishings, and a keen appreciation of the professions. They also nourished a spirit of heroism and loyalty, not only to their native country, but to America as well. At first the French residents lived in the eastern section of Augusta on Broad, Reynolds, and Telfair Streets. They accumulated wealth through planting, manufacture, and the importation of fine wines.

In 1818 Augusta extended from Springfield to Hawk's Gully. The Richmond County jail, in which the last hanging in Georgia was to occur many years later, was erected during this period (*see Tour of Downtown Augusta*). Property values were increasing, and the Cotton Age was in full swing, Center Street sometimes being blocked by cotton wagons.

The first Arsenal was finished in 1819, but before the end of the year the garrison was reduced by black fever. The Government then purchased a site on the Sand Hills (*see Tour of the Hill*). Since an exclusive village had grown up on this healthful spot, leading citizens sent "memorials" to Washington to protest against the proposed Arsenal. The Government received these protests in paternal manner, and assured the senders that their ideas of the soldiers would be pleasantly revised.

The era of steam on the Savannah River properly begins in 1806, when an odd-looking craft was launched at Augusta. Its boilers, banded with iron, were constructed of heavy oak timbers. A few daring passengers entrusted their lives to the hands of the inventor, William Longstreet, while a fleet of skiffs rowed by jeering onlookers followed the boat downstream. These followers were ready to pick up the pieces if the craft exploded, but to the amazement of this audience and the crowds on the dock, the boat reversed and came back against the current. One brief moment of triumph was vouchsafed the man who had spent 15 years working out an idea.

Just as Longstreet's friends were starting to Washington to secure a patent for him, "to make a vessel walk the water like a thing of life," news of Robert Fulton's success was received at Augusta. A later picture shows the boat rotting away on the riverbank. The disappointed inventor died in 1814 after watching his various enterprises burn to the ground.

In 1817 the *Enterprise* came up from Savannah. The advent of steam was not without disaster, and the voyage from Savannah to Augusta was a precarious one. In those early days steam was used principally for towing and warping, and boats were mere tugs which towed "arks" along straight stretches and warped them around river bends. Next came larger, stronger tugs with barges lashed on both sides, and finally steamboats with side wheels carried freight. One by one they blew up, burned, or found a grave in the river bed.

The most singular vessel ever to come up the river was the *Genius of Georgia*, propelled by 19 horses worked in shifts, walking an endless belt aboard the boat. This craft was operated only a short while by the Savannah River Navigation Company.

Sherwood's *Gazetteer* described Augusta in the 1820's as a place of much trade, with about 15 steamboats plying the river, pole boats carrying cotton bags, and daily stages going out to eight points.

The medical profession was already finding a center in Augusta. A medical association had been organized in 1808.

Up to 1818 the sick poor of Augusta had been cared for by persons whose charity to the pauper was encouraged by prompt reimbursement from City Council. Slaves were the responsibility of owners. Indians received protection from white persons, including "attention" during illness and "coffin" at burial, for which the benefactors received \$15 from the city. Freeman Walker was chosen Intendant of Augusta, and the name of the office was changed to Mayor. He served the city from 1817 to 1819. This handsome, merry Augustan, whose wit and mischief caused him to be the hero of many pranks related in Longstreet's *Georgia Scenes*, saw the necessity for a city hospital. When he had formed a hospital committee, City Council paid the trustees of Richmond Academy \$1,000 for a lot on Greene Street at the present site of the Widows' Home. The wooden hospital was equipped to care for ten persons ordinarily, and 21 under cholera conditions. Dr. D. B. Thompson, the hospital and jail physician, received a salary of \$25 per month, and a health board functioned through City Council.

The Medical Society of Augusta was incorporated in 1822. Dr. Milton Antony, in collaboration with his pupil, Dr. Joseph A. Eve, operated a school of medicine in connection with the hospital, but the school had no authority to confer degrees, and young men "read medicine" just as aspiring lawyers "read law." In 1828 Dr. Antony headed a group of physicians to form a Medical Academy in Augusta. The Act of December 20, 1828, was "to establish and incorporate the Medical Academy of Georgia," and graduates were to be allowed to practice medicine and surgery as fully as if licensed by the State Board. The Medical College, the first in Georgia, was erected on Telfair Street and, according to the *Memorial History of Augusta*, was in operation there by 1835.

Dr. Louis Alexander Dugas, an eminent physician and surgeon who was famed for his advanced ideas on the treatment of abdominal wounds, took an active part in the establishment of the college, and made a trip abroad to purchase the school library.

In Augusta the second quarter of the century opened propitiously with the visit of LaFayette, who in his old age came

to revisit the country of his military exploits. Accompanied by his baldheaded son and his secretary, Lavasseur, whose journal gives vivid pictures of the nation-wide pageantry of the tour, LaFayette came to Augusta from Savannah. The city's six military companies formed an escort from the wharf, masonic lodges extended brotherly welcome, and Nicholas de l'Aigle, a leading member of the French colony, addressed him in French. Bands and banquets, balls and sentiment, toasts and gallantry, left an ineffaceable impression upon local history. The gowns worn at LaFayette's ball are cherished mementoes in many Augusta families, as are invitations to the ball, which read: "Abide with us, Son of Freedom!" From secret trenches in the yards of the French colony came forth rich silver, rare china, and wine-glasses covered with gold leaf.

In 1827 a library society was formed. This year marked the beginning of Samuel Hale's career as Augusta's "perennial mayor." During the ten year's incumbency of this genial, popular merchant, the first waterworks system was installed. By means of hollowed logs, now preserved at the City Hall, this system brought pure water to Augusta from Turknett Spring in the nearby hills.

In this period the Christian Church members at last convinced Augusta that they were not atheists, as some supposed, but Christians whose benefactions were to help build the town. Mrs. Emily Tubman, a leading member, was one of Augusta's chief public benefactors, and left as memorial gifts Tubman School, the Christian Church, and the Tubman Home for Old People.

A fire, occurring on April 3, 1829, not only destroyed houses in which local history had been made, but desolated new sections in which solid brick homes had given substance to the century-old inland town. Eye-witnesses gave accounts strikingly like those of the epochal fire of 1916. In a high gale, burning shingles filled the air and kindled new fires where they fell. The only engines available were hand-operated, and powerless in the high wind.

In the early part of the last century banking in Augusta, as elsewhere in Georgia, was on a loose basis. Mushroom banks, eccentric currency, and other financial risks militated against sound commerce. The organization of the Georgia Railroad in 1833 solidified local banking facilities through the road's fiscal operations. In 1835 the name was changed to the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.

In 1837 the Georgia Railroad, a pioneer in locomotive transportation, opened for business with 20 miles of track to Berzelia. The story behind it tells of some mill machinery, which had come from Savannah in flat-bottomed boats operated by men digging poles into the river bed. At Augusta the machinery was loaded on mule-drawn wagons, and when the caravan stuck in the mud of "the red old hills of Georgia" the mill owners decided that a railroad would provide more reliable transit. Thus the Georgia Railroad was opened. The largest locomotive was called an eight-wheel passenger engine, and the smaller engines bore such fanciful names as Fairy, Dart, Swallow, and Chinkapin. A night wreck which killed two men crystallized the general public sentiment that night was intended for sleeping, not for traveling. As a result night trains were taboo for a time.

Two yellow fever epidemics struck Augusta. In 1839 more than 2,000 were afflicted and 240 lives were lost including that of Dr. Milton Antony, who is buried in Old Medical College grounds. The second epidemic, which occurred in 1854, was attributed to increased railroad communications. Individuals and religious groups supplied nursing service; children orphaned by the epidemic were befriended by Catholic sisters and priests.

On May 28, 1840, the Savannah River rose in a turbulent yellow flood and inundated the city. Broad Street, several feet under water, floated 40-bale boats on its breadth, and a Petersburg boat chased a house down the river to rescue a girl and a dog. The damage exceeded \$500,000, and 1,000 bales of cotton floated off on the current.

In 1845 Colonel H. H. Cumming of Augusta conceived the idea of a canal to furnish water power for manufacturing. Against

opposition, engineers were engaged to survey the project and pronounced it feasible. Work was commenced in 1845 and in 1846 water was let into the first level. The work was completed in the early part of 1847 and the Augusta Cotton Mill (later known as the Augusta Factory) was organized to use this cheap water power.

Education up to 1851 was provided by academies for those who could pay, and free or common schools for the poor, who were still served by the Augusta Free School Society which was chartered on Christmas day of 1821. Augusta is described in 1839 as having "some schools for boys and an excellent seminary for girls under the direction of Mrs. Moise, a Jewish lady of great accomplishments." In 1851 John W. Houghton, a leather merchant in Augusta, bequeathed funds to erect a brick school which was to be made free to Augusta children. City Council provided the teachers. The Sisters of the Order of Our Lady of Mercy established in 1853 the convent and academy of St. Mary's on a lot near St. Patrick's Church.

An orphan home, well endowed by Isaac S. Tuttle in 1855 and later by his stepson, Dr. Newton, took care of friendless children.

Nor were gifts limited to local causes. At this time, the building of the Washington National Monument in Washington, D. C., had come to a standstill for lack of funds. In 1852, City Council which was already busy with the erection of the local monument to the Signers of the Declaration (*see Tour of Downtown Augusta*) voted \$100 toward the National Monument fund. In addition, a box was placed at the polls with the inscription "a dime to the memory of Washington." The amount thus realized was \$150, making Augusta's known contribution to the National Monument \$250.

The era ending with the War between the States found Augusta culturally at a high level. Piano music borrowed the color of European music; transcriptions of opera overtures were performed in homes. Without losing femininity sopranos warbled arias intended for the sterner sex; gentlemen did not lose

their dignity singing arias written for high soprano. In 1851 Professor E. C. Shriver's activities in vocal work resulted in the formation of a large oratorio chorus which, with Professor E. C. Sofge at the organ, sang in churches and caused the naive suggestion that such music might well be added to church services. In the same year 270 pupils "uniformly dressed each bearing a bouquet" under the direction of Professor Kemmerer gave juvenile concerts to large audiences.

Augustans seemed to appreciate professional music as well as amateur efforts, for in 1851 the advertisement of the Hungarian Musical Society announced "grand concerts of vocal and instrumental music," which promised bell harmony with 56 bells. In 1854 according to the newspapers, a short season of opera in English was given by the New Orleans Opera Company at Concert Hall. In these productions appeared a strange species of vocalists including a "tenore contraltino" and a "prima donna assoluta." The line between professional and amateur presentations was sternly drawn and one review commented: "Only one thing was in bad taste — a few enthusiastic gentlemen forgot the well established rule of etiquette and pounded the floor with their heavy canes, well knowing that amateurs are never encored."

Local culture was also encouraged by the Young Men's Library Association who sponsored great men in lecture courses. Thackeray came to Augusta during his American tour (October 1855 — April 1856) and gave *The Four Georges*. The tall, flat-nosed, steely-eyed Englishman was entertained by Dr. Ignatius Garvin and proved a frigid guest. When childish voices awoke his interest, he said quaintly: "I love children but I do not keep little boys." Wine loosened his tongue into scintillant conversation, especially about his own work. He recounted a weird experience in a London coffee house when a reincarnation of "Captain Costigan" walked in and reproduced his eccentric character in voice and manner. The American tour, he said, was to obtain material for *The Virginians*.

Well-known names sparkle in Augusta's intellectual history. Augustus Baldwin Longstreet, author of *Georgia Scenes*; Rich-

ard Henry Wilde, the lawyer-poet; Paul Hamilton Hayne, another poet; and Charles Colcock Jones, the historian, all resided in the city at some time during their lives (*see Literature*).

Augusta's population in 1845 was 7,502, of whom 3,948 were whites, 440 freedmen and 3,114 slaves. A census compiled in 1851 by Major Isham Thompson showed that in five years the population had increased by 4,602 and that over 61 percent of all inhabitants were white. The comment was added: "What a commentary upon the croakings against the introduction of manufacturing!"

At the beginning of the war the foreign elements were not fused into a civic whole. Most of the Jews who had settled in the city for purpose of trade were related to pioneer families in Savannah and Charleston. The French colony was numerically smaller as it became fused with English and Irish families. The thrifty German colony, well established in the grocery business, married among themselves until after the war. As some young Germans finished their military training in their own country they emigrated to Augusta, here to contribute a sturdy business honesty and a definite part in the development of music.

The Hill was becoming popular as a year-round place of residence, combining the advantages of country life with city accessibility. A plank road, built in 1850, leading up Walton Way, rattled on Sunday with carriages bringing hill families to church services in town. Broad Street stores had comfortable apartments on their second floors, and there was a pleasant promenade with spacious carriage ways on each side. Greene Street, almost entirely given up to residences and churches, was characterized as "the most beautiful thoroughfare of the city."

The Augusta and Savannah Railroad (Central of Georgia lessor) reached Augusta in 1854. In the same year the city limits were extended to South Boundary Street and 15th Street (then Carnes Road).

THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

Augusta's participation in the war was principally in events connected with the Arsenal, the Powder Works, and its hospitals.

Two former West Point classmates arranged the surrender of the Arsenal to the State of Georgia. Stiffly diplomatic notes exchanged between Cap. Arnold Elzey, representing the United States, and Col. W. H. T. Walker, representing Governor Brown of Georgia, brought the United States flag down on January 24, 1861. It was replaced by a white flag with a red star, which is now in the possession of Richard E. Allen, Sr. Tradition gives an amusing picture of some Augusta boys witnessing the surrender, and then at the invitation of the Federal soldiers, going into the mess hall for a friendly supper.

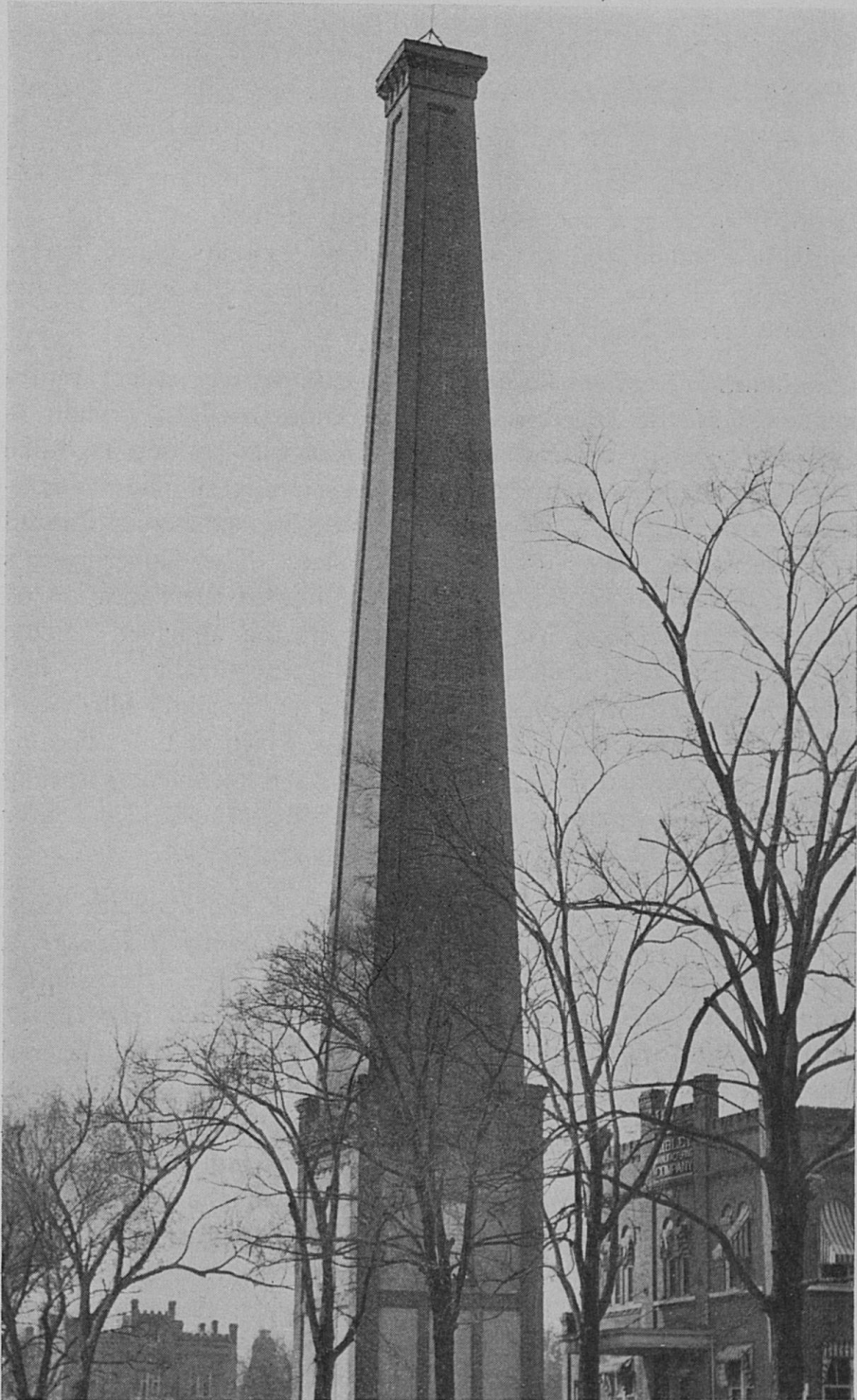
Since no powder was being manufactured in the South, Colonel George W. Rains was required, without plans, machine shops, powder makers, or mechanics, to erect with "all celerity" gigantic powder works at Augusta. The town was selected for its central position, its water power, and its transportation facilities. Colonel Rains said: "The last flag of the Confederacy descended from the works under my charge after peace had been proclaimed." Augusta's gunpowder was given credit for the defense of Charleston, in reports that stated: "Notwithstanding the admirable serving of the heavy artillery at Fort Sumter, it would have fallen and Charleston been captured, had any but the strongest gunpowder been used. The armor of the ironclads. . . . gave way before its propelling force."

Private property in Augusta was offered Colonel Rains for bullets, and Augusta women helped to produce 75,000 cartridges a day. It is said that the window weights in the house known as Ware's Folly, then occupied by another Augusta family, were sent to the factory and made into 2,000 pounds of bullets. The obelisk chimney was especially designed to remain as a monument to the Confederate dead when the powder works should have passed away. In dedicating it, Colonel Rains said: "Take it in charge, Confederate survivors! Embellish it, consecrate it to their memories, and let it remain undesecrated forever." The Sibley Mill facade was designed to match the pattern of the obelisk, and the tall chimney still stands, a memorial to one man's superhuman efforts and his devotion to a cause (*see Tour of the Hill*).

Out of a white population of 10,000, more than 2,000 soldiers were sent to war from Augusta. Casualties numbered 292. By 1864 the Confederate Army had been decimated by sickness, poverty, wounds, and death. In the crisp autumn air hovered a new threat — General Sherman had said: "I can make the march and make Georgia howl. I can make Savannah, Charleston or the mouth of the Chattahoochee. I prefer to march through Georgia, smashing things to the sea!" It was conceivable that these marching ranks would pounce upon the source of Confederate ammunition; frantic spades, fear-hurried, threw up earth mounds to protect the Arsenal. Today golfers observe large bunkers on the Hill and Lake courses without a thought of the pathetic trust they had inspired. Sherman's blue columns swung by plantations and full barns, but Augusta was spared. Of this, Sherman himself has said: "I have no hesitation in saying it was fortunate we did not go by way of Augusta. We could not then afford to lay in siege . . . the necessity for food compelled us to move through new fields daily. I would not change the record if I could."

During the war St. Patrick's Church, like other Augusta churches, provided a hospital for wounded soldiers. Seven thousand persons, including men in Confederate gray, stood before the church while the Bishop of Richmond preached the dedication sermon. In 1864 Right Reverend Leonidas K. Polk, "the fighting Bishop of the Confederacy," was killed at Pine Mountain and buried in a crypt at St. Paul's Church, to the thunderous words of Right Reverend Stephen Elliott, Episcopal Bishop of Georgia: "And now, ye Christians of the North . . . I do this day, in the presence of this, my murdered brother, summon you to meet us at the judgment seat of Christ!" A memorial tablet at the left of St. Paul's altar was placed by the Bishop's military staff.

With the fall of the Confederacy fell also the financial systems, industries, and private fortunes. In spite of its own impoverishment, the Georgia Railroad transported free to their homes almost 100,000 paroled or freed Confederate prisoners.



CHIMNEY OF OLD CONFEDERATE POWDER WORKS

RECONSTRUCTION

At the close of the war, Augusta found itself, with the rest of Georgia, faced with the necessity of making the readjustment to a new mode of life. The civilization of the old South had fallen, and for a time turmoil took its place. Overshadowing all else in the scene of the time is the figure of the suddenly freed Negro.

Country Negroes flocked to Augusta where patient representatives of the Freedmen's Bureau endeavored to explain to them the necessity of working for themselves. In long shed-like buildings Northern men doled out Government supplies to confused farm Negroes and gave them sleeping quarters. Packed in these barns, many died of pestilence. The Government's institution of schools for the Negroes initiated the education of the race, and classes had to begin with the alphabet. Some accepted their new protectors with the same docility they had shown toward their masters; others were increasingly filled with pride in their new possession — freedom, which at times became arrogance. Toward these, the white man's defensiveness sprang into play, often finding outlet in unnecessary cruelties, and later reaching its local culmination in the Hamburg Riot.

Augustans were still mourning the lost cause of the Confederacy. Father A. J. Ryan wrote *The Conquered Banner*, a poem destined to live as one of its final hymns. Decorations for the graves of Confederate soldiers were ordered from Paris, with wreaths of immortelles framing the words, "The Sacred Dust of Patriots." A Radical newspaper, the *Georgia Republican*, first published in 1869, was bitterly opposed by editorials in the *Chronicle and Sentinel*. "The Radicals and the 'Wards of the Nation' celebrated the 'Glorious Fourth' over the country with great pomp and show. God help the Fourth of July! It would be sheer mockery and hypocrisy did we celebrate a day commemorative of liberty and independence when the substance is gone from among us!"

Despite resentments, life in many of its aspects began to resume its normal flow. Youth returned to its dances and its

games, with "the last hop of the season" at "French Garden on the Sand Hills" and baseball at Parade Grounds. Dr. F. A. Beall announced to his young clientele that he would "dispense soda water from the black marble fountain" on Sundays. A "horse railroad" was built from Lower Market to the Arsenal on the Hill, and often its cars were loaded with parties of merry-makers. School exhibitions took place, in one of which "Master Joseph Lamar" received third prize in Mr. J. T. Derry's Select School. Enterprising teachers sought pupils in French, German, the classics and music. The trustees of the orphan asylum decided to erect a "new and magnificent building." Religious bodies expanded their activities and the construction of a temple by the Jewish congregation was begun on Telfair Street.

New manufactories in Augusta challenged the canal power. Improvements were begun in 1871 which were to cost more than \$900,000, extending the canal length to nine miles with three levels. Irish, Chinese, and Negro laborers were employed on this project, which was completed in 1875. The Chinese made picturesque figures in their tunic shirts, baggy pants, straw hats, and long queues.

The superintendent class were those business-minded Irish who settled along the upper blocks of Broad Street, the pioneer element having already been fused with French and English families. Politicians, lawyers, Sisters of Mercy, and priests came from this stock.

Dublin, the Irish town, and Canaan, leading off from it, long remained one of the most solidified colonies in the city. Down Greene Street would come the old women on their way to Mass, wearing quilted silk hoods, black, with "goffered" muslin ruffles around the face, and shawls instead of cloaks. Each Dublin family had at least one goat, using its milk where there was no cow. The flesh of kids provided meat.

The Chinese immigrants settled in the Negro district where they set up small stores and laundries. One part of the colony clung to Chinese traditions, took Chinese wives, and sent their dead to China for burial, surrounded by all the pomp of Orien-

tal ceremony. The other portion intermarried with the Negroes, and developed a half-breed group.

The Germans had their Scheutzen Club with a dance hall set in a grove of trees. A summer entertainment was described as a fairy-like scene, the grove illuminated with varicolored Chinese lanterns, bonfires, and moonlight. In front of the hall an oil transparency of an heroic "Germania" towered over the throng, and later in the hall "fitting forms of beauty" danced the night away.

These new citizens were adding good music to local history. Professor J. Wiegand, "The Schubert of Sacred Music," was living in Augusta and actively engaged in teaching, playing the organ, and promoting concerts. One event, given at "8½ o'clock precisely" for the benefit of the Widows' Home, had a program of operatic choruses, sextets and solos, and a clarinet solo by Professor Amende. In 1875 Peter Brenner, piano and organ maker, constructed his last piano in Augusta, which instrument, in good condition, is still in the possession of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. P. A. Brenner of Augusta. Mr. Brenner, a circuit-riding piano tuner for wealthy planters in adjacent counties, also invented a device for pinning down piano strings, which through duly patented and now in general use, was never profitable to the inventor.

The Greek colony was founded in 1877 by Tom Schiadaressi, a man who was "liked by Americans, loved by Greeks, and who worked so hard it is doubtful if he knew how he looked!" Gradually the Greeks solidified their colony without forming any special section; their fruit stands and neat restaurants flourish all over Augusta. They have their own church and school, and contribute generously to all civic movements.

Augusta, as seen in 1875 through the eyes of a country editor, was "ancient in every feature," with wide streets and ungainly houses, whose tops "running up to high heaven" were said to be sharp enough to "split a sparrow." The business houses were "low, squatty-front buildings" and the market house was described as looking like "an unfinished railroad culvert."

The editor conceded that, from the fact that there were many wealthy citizens in the town, "there must be some men of energy there;" but he also disclaimed ever having seen anyone in a hurry. He concluded: "There is one thing certain . . . Augusta will never have a metropolitan look as long as the world stands!"

Yet the apparently indolent town achieved significant changes. The city waterworks, into which water was first let in 1861, served the town; natural ice was being superseded by manufactured ice, and one die-hard complained: "Now is the harvest-time of the ice-water fiend! He is doing great damage to the national stomach. His chilly little shrines are erected to ruin one's digestion and freeze one's vitals with tiny icebergs in a state of solution." Steamers moved up and down the river to Savannah. The "horse railroad" brought Hill residents to business and school. The dinner car, flying a red flag, and pulled by horses jingling with sleigh bells, left the monument at Broad Street at 1:30.

Educationally, Augusta had taken on new life, and there were private schools, the Academy for boys, afternoon classes for young ladies, and Catholic schools. Prof. J. Alma Pelot, one of the most skillful penmen in Georgia, opened his business school in 1862. J. T. Derry who taught Woodrow Wilson, John Neely, Miss A. B. Coffin, Miss Catonnet, and Miss Dearing, were willing to inject classics and culture into civic life in return for what now seems small remuneration.

Business was conducted on an ethical plane. When John J. Cohen & Sons, real estate and insurance, went into bankruptcy, they summoned their needy depositors and paid them off before announcing the failure. Local farmers were sending their wool to Richmond Factory to be manufactured into woolen goods, plains at 15¢ per yard, twills at 20¢ per yard, dyeing for small extra charge. James A. Gray, an Augusta merchant at 194 Broad Street, offered "the best black alpaca in the world" for 25¢ per yard. Balk's was selling "new ribbons, flowers and straw hats at very low prices" at 172 Broad Street. Material for women's dresses, striped and figured pique and cassimeres, was turned over to "mantua-makers" to be made into Marguerite

basques, whaleboned, with Marie Antoinette collars and apron-front skirts. These creations were worn with rainbow-colored hose, elaborately embroidered.

Corner pumps in Augusta were used as neighborhood bulletin boards, placarded to summon "gangs" for coon hunts. Itinerant medicine vendors, mustached, umbrella-shielded, were enthroned at street tables behind bottles of red medicine.

Still mindful of the war and its dead, the Ladies' Memorial Association met to view the design of the Confederate Monument, submitted by Von Gunden & Young of Philadelphia, described as being "a very chaste and elegant affair."

The first celebration of Independence Day by the white people of the South after the war took place on July 4, 1875, with parades, visiting military and a barbecue at Shooting Park. The papers commented that "a noticeable feature of the parade was the appearance of the stars and stripes."

Negroes were talking migration, and in the Augusta convention during October 1875, Negro leaders pleaded for land. Seventy-two delegates were swept to emotional tension by fiery speeches, balanced by the calm advice of an Augusta preacher who urged his colored brethren to remember that white lawyers had been friendly and kind, and "it isn't often counsel can be found to defend a colored man."

The greatest tragedy of 1875 was the duel at Sand Bar Ferry (*see Environs Tour 3*) in which Charles Dawson Tilly, a young and popular broker, was slain by George E. Ratcliffe. An editorial asked: "If a man has been slandered, will his death by the hands of the supposed slanderer heal his wounded honor?" The services over Tilly's body, held at Saint Paul's Church in December 1875, were attended by a stirred populace, deploring the death of a young man "in the possession of a remarkable physical manhood." It was said that 30 friends witnessed this social murder and stinging articles all over the country spoke of "the untimely grave, the lifelong sorrow."

Tension between whites and Negroes all over the South had been increasing steadily since Emancipation. Led by carpetbaggers and "scalawags," the freed Negroes were seeking political preference. Across the river from Augusta the Negro town of Hamburg, with its colored mayor, town marshal, and justice of the peace, was accused of malpractices against its Georgia neighbor. Wagonloads of cotton en route to Augusta markets were seized by Negro leaders for mythical taxes, and upon sale, the money went into Negro pockets. Black militia companies paraded with guns, greatly to the discomfiture of white spectators. Accumulated resentment was augmented by fear, and in 1876 the inevitable race clash occurred.

Two white men returning from Augusta on July 4 had to pass through a company of Negroes drilling in close formation in the burning heat. Disputing the road, the white men pushed through groups of determined Negroes. This was the spark needed to set alight the tinder of racial hatred and distrust. Old newspapers contain lurid descriptions of the ensuing contest, between the throngs of white men and the barricaded Negroes.

Fire from a 12-pound cannon, operated on the Augusta side of the river by a civilian artillery company, drove out the Negroes from a two-story brick building where they had sought refuge. Dark forms leaping over fences found escape impossible.

A newspaper account stated: "At one o'clock the Augusta boys returned home and left the South Carolinians in possession of the town.

"At two o'clock the roll was called of the prisoners, and those who were considered the ring leaders of the disturbing element in the county were carried to a cornfield near the river and turned loose. As they ran, they were fired upon and killed. The prisoners died almost without a groan. The remainder were turned loose. They were fired into, but it is not known whether any were killed or not."

Next day's editorials excoriated the tragedy of the cornfield: "When we wrote the article about the troubles in Ham-

burg, we had not heard of the fate of the prisoners, or we should have condemned in fitting phrase their cruel and unnecessary murder."

The riot ended with the death of many Negroes and of one white boy, T. McKie Meriwether. The "white revolution" moved to Aiken and Ellenton, S. C., where riots were quelled later that night.

A final picture shows a deserted town; old Negro women standing about shaking in helpless fear; and younger Negro women hurrying across the bridge with all their worldly possessions in pillowslips. Augusta Negroes remained throughout the episode quietly in their homes, and took no part in the trouble across the river.

THE CLOSE OF THE CENTURY

In 1880 General Grant came to Augusta, reaching the city on New Year's Day. The short portly man was greeted by a crowd of the curious as he stepped upon the platform. A burly onlooker shouted: "Well, General, I suppose you're going to be President again?" — the question of politicians and editors the country over. Grant's reply was: "Oh, no, I have nothing to do now with politics."

Progress was shown in the connecting of the *Chronicle* with the wires of the Augusta Telephone Exchange. The Augusta Factory declared a quarterly dividend of two percent, as did the Bank of Augusta. The Planters Bank dividend was three percent. The Sibley Manufacturing Company was chartered to employ 5,000 people.

In 1886 began Augusta's sequence of disasters which were to carry through for 30 years. On August 31 of that year occurred an earthquake which resulted in widespread damage to the city. Terrified by recurrent shocks and by the toppling of chimneys and walls and the falling of trees, citizens left their homes and pitched temporary shelters on Broad and Greene Streets. The Negroes held a night-long prayer-meeting. It was said that no brick building in the town escaped damage.

Some declared that the Hill had risen several feet, or that other land had sunk, many being firmly of the opinion that buildings formerly almost invisible from the Hill were now plainly to be seen.

Two years later, in 1888, the canal banks gave way in a freshet. An already submerged, terrified city heard rushing flood waters all night. Damage was estimated at \$1,000,000. Under city auspices food was purchased for distribution to flood sufferers, and volunteer donors gave both food and money. Exposition plans, designed, ironically, to feature the city's water power, were undeterred by gaping holes left in the streets, ten drownings, and ravaged property.

On December 10, 1899, a fire originating in the old J. B. White store brought damages of \$1,250,000 to business houses. Hotel guests scurried out and dressed in the street; and panicky children were picked up by strangers in passing hacks. Cotton Row shivered as it viewed street-stored bales, and cotton men were unanimous in declaring their agreement with the city law against keeping cotton on the sidewalks.

IN OUR DAY

In 1908 a flood damaged the city to the extent of millions of dollars. Merchants were compelled to leave their stores before they could finish moving their wares. Horses and cattle, then kept freely within the city limits, were hastily driven to higher lands. Newspapers tell of waters "like a mill race" and of fire which broke out, making the sky "an arch of lurid light, against which the black bodies of birds flying about in a dazed and aimless manner were silhouetted." Heroic rescues from fire and water were numerous, and relief organizations sprang into vigorous life. For days following, water was doled out from a kerosene wagon and families who had canned peaches were thankful for their moisture. Since power production was paralyzed by broken canal banks, citizens burned candles for light. The *Chronicle* placed on Broad Street 16 barrels of ice water and refilled them at frequent intervals. This disaster was the origin of the drive by Mayor Dunbar and his council to set



"COTTON ROW" IN THE FLOOD OF 1908

up a river and canal commission to plan flood protection, which resulted in Augusta's issuing in 1910, under the leadership of Mayor Thomas Barrett, Sr., bonds to the extent of \$1,000,000 to build a levee. A struggle ensued in which citizens denied the necessity of such civic expense, but a minor flood in 1912 frightened the dissenters into agreement. Supplementary bond issues resulted in the present mammoth protection to the city, behind which Augusta crouches in flood times, not without quakings, but with the belief that the levee will hold. So far, only small breaks, quickly repaired, have menaced the embankment's strength. At the present time under the Federal Program reinforcements are being constructed which, it is believed, will preclude all possibility of future floods.

Through the early years of the present century, Augusta came to assume in many ways its aspect of today. With a growing population, facilities for the prevention and treatment

of disease grew to greater proportions. The Wilhenford Children's Hospital (*see Tour of Downtown Augusta*) was established by Mrs. Grace Shaw Duff and named for her father, husband and son, using a syllable each from the names William, Henry and Bradford. The Negroes had their own hospital, on Harison Street, which had its inception in a bequest from Gazaway B. Lamar. In 1911 the need for greater facilities was met by the acquisition of the Tuttle-Newton tract on which the medical college and the hospital were to be built. When this hospital plant was completed, the patients from Lamar Negro Hospital were moved into the Lamar Wing, the white patients from the city hospital were moved to the Barrett Wing, and the modern era of hospitalization began in the city.

In the first quarter of the twentieth century labor spoke its mind with incisive frankness and little intermediation. Threats of a strike in 1911 among employees of the street railway were followed the next year by a strike of serious proportions. Crowds marched on the quarters of the strike-breakers, and rioting ensued. Some were seized, thrown into the canal, and otherwise humiliated. Martial law was declared after faces had been smashed and bodies bruised. Although automobile drivers were not involved, three men were killed in a passing car. One of the makeshift operators was killed, and thereafter strike-breakers carried arms. The Trainmen's Hall was looted, garments stolen from lockers, and carfares pilfered. Twelve days of tension ended in arbitration and the resumption of work, the street railway company having suffered damage estimated at \$250,000.

A fateful date in Augusta's history is March 22, 1916, for then occurred the greatest disaster the city has known. On that night W. T. Elrod, a taxi driver, was sitting in his car on a Broad Street corner just after seven o'clock when flames leaped from the windows of the Dyer building. Hearing screams the taxi driver hurried up the fire escape to the fifth story. The second trip resulted in burns and bruises, but that night he was hailed as the heroic rescuer of two women. Flames licked up the elevator shaft, and a high March wind did the rest.

The fire darted erratically over the city. Three thousand people were homeless; 32 city blocks, a total of 118 acres, were destroyed. A damage of \$2,500,000 covered 764 burned buildings including historic St. Paul's, Houghton School, and Tubman School.

Newspapers were quick to give encouragement and bolster morale. The *Chronicle* of March 23 said: "Let's all join in bright and early this morning, wash the smoke off our faces, shake the cinders off our clothes, and wade right in to show what old Augusta can do when she really tries."

Mayor James R. Littleton declared a moratorium and proclaimed the 23rd a day of fasting and prayer. The P. J. A. Berckmans Company, horticulturists and landscape gardeners, made to City Council an offer, which was gladly accepted, to assist free of charge in replanning the burned district along practical and aesthetic lines.

No other single event in Augusta's history has so greatly changed the physical appearance of the city as did the fire of 1916. Not only were many of the fine old homes destroyed and numbers of business houses razed, but whole new residential districts came into being as an after-effect of the demolishing of older sections. Augusta today is likely to date events from the Great Fire.

The World War brought feverish movement to Augusta, for besides the national hysteria with its accompanying bursts of activity, the city saw the establishment of Camp Hancock and the advent of 40,000 soldiers. Broad Street on Saturday afternoon became a khaki-colored stream, and hundreds of soldier voices roared "Over There" in the theaters on Sunday afternoons.

Daily activities went forward to feed, amuse, and spiritualize the men of Camp Hancock. Two fatalities stand out in the period, the accidental killing of a Richmond County farmer by a shell from the 107th Field Artillery practice, and the suicide at a local hotel of a man commissioned a captain, who left a tragic note stating: "I am not clean to command."

Distinguished war-time visitors were Charlie Chaplin, Hon. William Howard Taft, and James K. Hackett. The famous actor spoke at Camp Hancock "with the twinkle of a smile" as he recalled days when, as a college boy, he played Carmencita and wore out many Spanish costumes in the performance. Himself a Protestant, Hackett dedicated his services to the Catholic Knights of Columbus dramatic and musical activities.

Service flags blossomed with stars. A Negro was the first Augusta boy to die in France. Louis Le Garde Battey, of Augusta, as acting major of the 325th Infantry, led the parade before King George V. of England in May 1918. Later young Battey was killed in the Argonne.

Through disasters, local, national and world-wide, business men in Augusta had clung to the basic element of Georgia's trade, cotton. But the epic failure of Barrett & Company in 1923 and the rulings against freight rates formed twin calamities in the cotton business. The Barrett concern, founded in 1905, advertising themselves as "the largest cotton factors in the world," found themselves in financial difficulties in 1923.

Early on a July morning dusty Fords, creaking wagons, fine new cars, and trucks brought anxious farmers to the low red brick building which housed the factorage concern. Throngs of inquirers pushed into the halls. In a smoke-filled room, lawyers, officials, bankers and clerks were barricaded behind a chained door, seeking a way out of one of the South's gigantic failures.

Two days later the July heat baked upon white-suited New York and New Orleans capitalists hurrying back and forth between hotels and the Barrett building. On July 21, 1923 an unemotional announcement was allowed to reach the papers: "Barrett & Company financially involved. Inability to meet obligations. Principal creditors in New York and New Orleans." The big money aspect did not protect the Augusta cotton market. A trusteeship worked out creditor payments, and local factors faced the truth that Barrett & Company had been the backbone of the Augusta factorage business. With the

lifting of the depression and other contributing factors, Augusta cotton men feel that the local market is now in a fair way to recover its former prestige. The confidence of farmers is bringing much cotton to the town and the blue lights are once more sizzling on Cotton Row.

With its usual easygoing tempo, Augusta was not swept to excesses during the boom years of the 1920's. Social life was a pleasant affair with the winter colony adding color to the quiet Southern city. Among the winter comers were Chief Justice Taft, William Lyon Phelps of Yale, Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, and Daniel Frohman of theater fame, who directed the local Little Theater group.

In 1926 the Academy of Richmond County moved from its historic home on Telfair Street into imposing new quarters uptown which it shared with the Junior College of Augusta, first established in 1925.

A ripple of the Florida boom influenced developments which became permanent civic assets. A new resort hotel, the Forrest Hills-Ricker (now Forest Hills) was the nucleus of an attractive residential section among the pine-covered slopes. In 1927 the hotel was opened to 100 guests, and the Donald Ross golf course adjacent, completed at a cost of \$100,000.

Aviation was attracting attention, and the city purchased Hancock Field, renamed it Daniel Field in honor of the Mayor, and opened it as an airport with spectacular aeronautical displays. A Government appropriation of \$196,000 assured Lenwood Hospital of many improvements.

Representatives of Augusta were finding places of prominence in national and international events and institutions. Dr. Lawton B. Evans, prominent educator and author, went to Geneva as a member of the American Committee, and in addition to his Geneva speech, made a number of other addresses, including one at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Paris.

When Mayor R. B. Daniel left the City Hall on January 2, 1928, he handed over to W. B. Bell a city in sound financial

condition, and a list of achievements including the airport, 44 miles of paved city streets, repairs to bridges, the rebuilding of Center Street Bridge over the Savannah River, a new concrete bridge over the Augusta Canal, a 60,000,000 gallon reservoir and other civic improvements.

The levee along the Savannah River, to which Augusta had pinned its hopes of deliverance from flood, had not been tested until 1929. In October of that year the yellow waters again rose to alarming heights, pounding at the dirt wall and striking terror to the heart of Augusta. High waters isolated the city save for the air mail. For two nights ambulance sirens whined as patients were removed from the hospital to higher places of refuge. As a backwash crept up into the streets, downtown residents fled to the tourist hotels, where they slept on corridor floors. Laborers worked all night piling sand bags on the levee. In spite of one ominous rift the wall held, and Augusta was both relieved and gratified to see that its protective measures had met the test.

In line with the national policy, Augusta newspapers spread a layer of false prosperity over increasing depression, but the creeping gloom was perceptible in all civic, business and social relations.

One cheerful note in 1932 was the arrival in December of "Emperor" Bobby Jones to play his first round of golf on the course of which he was co-designer with Dr. Alistair McKenzie. On a cold, uninviting January day, with marked simplicity the course was thrown open to writers, sportsmen, capitalists, editors, and other noted people. Southern barbecue warmed golfers in a tent-dining room, and Negro boys in flashing red livery greeted each car at the clubhouse.

When the new Lenwood building was opened in August, the government hospital was equipped to care for 1,000 patients. This purchasing unit was a dependable source of income to Augusta merchants and the repairs constantly needed helped many lines of business.

Roosevelt's 1932 victory, presaged by a sweeping straw vote in Augusta, brought happiness to Boy Scout Roswell McRae, who with Joe Curtis, scout photographer, was sent to Washington by airplane to officiate as presidential usher at the Inauguration, and celebrating Augustans, 100 strong, accompanied by the Police Band, went to Washington in a special car.

Then the false courage disseminated by newspapers was replaced by a general hope that aid would be given to the jobless. Relief projects were submitted to the governor; the papers spoke in a new rhythm: "Employment is nearer."

Under the Federal program of recovery, realization of hopes began to come in the form of relief projects, a government loan of \$195,000 for waterworks, a loan for the building of schools, and the allotment of PWA money for deepening the river, a development extending over 15 years and fought for grimly by Thomas J. Hamilton and other loyal Augustans.

The right of collective bargaining was argued by textile workers, and in October 1933, 3,000 workers went out of local mills. Relief offices worked overtime to prevent suffering in mill families until mediation was effected by the National Industrial Relations Board.

A curious coincidence occurred in connection with the death of Augusta's foremost Negro educator, Lucy Laney, who founded Haines Institute. When *The Green Pastures* opened in Augusta on October 25, 1933, Richard Harrison, who created the role of "De Lawd," telephoned to Haines School in which he had once taught, asking to be entertained there during the play's two-night run. He was told that his friend Lucy had just died. "All the more reason why I should stay there," he answered, "Haines Institute is my second home."

For many years he had taught dramatic courses at Lucy Laney's school and in his company playing a leading role was Mabel Ridley, a beautiful Mulatto girl, who was a graduate of Haines Institute.

At the turn of the year a feverish activity pervaded the city. As an anodyne for rent delinquencies and apparent business stoppage, business men renewed their efforts to replace dilapidated public structures with new buildings. PWA loans were awarded and applied to build an addition to the University Hospital. City beautification was furthered by the planting of crepe myrtle trees on the Greene Street parkway; CWA workers cleaned up the old reservoir and Augusta's water supply was increased. When the new Silas X. Floyd school was completed, Negro citizens contemplated their shining new schools with satisfaction and remarked: "We think we have gotten a square deal in the building program."

Strife made news in the summer of 1934. Mill operatives claimed that NRA pay schedules had been violated. Through a week of preliminary strike talk, Augusta mills were uncertain on the Labor Day week-end whether they would reopen. On the fourth work was suspended. On the fifth three men were shot, and a watchman abducted and beaten. The injured picket died, and labor made pageantry out of the funeral of Leon Carroll, who had lived the life of an average mill worker. Processions, bands, mourners, fiery speeches, and crowds filled the Municipal Stadium where the funeral was held. Work was resumed at the mills on September 28, 1934.

While the Government was using every type of modern machinery to give the community a great river development, the squatters and rivermen who had been displaced when their homesteads were usurped took up their abode at the end of Tobacco Road in a pioneer cemetery. "Old Man of the Grave" at sunset slipped into an upright grave by means of a broken top slab, to sleep upon the mattress he had squeezed into the aperture. Between crumbling cemetery monuments the colony lived in medieval fashion, cooking on crude stoves, housing chickens in deep graves, weaving and fishing.

The Lock and Dam project was supplemented by a traffic survey, a government cannery and a levee project. While many small merchants relinquished their feeble hold on business, the

chief stores adapted themselves to changed conditions and held on with grim determination not to lose a lifetime's work.

In the midst of new plans, the city turned its eyes back over its 200 years for the celebration in 1935 of its Bi-Centennial. City-wide thanksgiving services were ushered in on Sunday by a general ringing of bells. At Richmond Academy Stadium a Union Devotional was participated in by people of every faith; Chinese, Jews, Greeks, Negroes, and Christians from every church took part. Thousands of people surrounded the natural amphitheater and into the field marched 5,000 persons, each carrying a lighted candle and all wearing white robes. Tall flambeaux flared at each corner, shooting yellow flames into the night. Thousands of voices joined in familiar hymns, and on both sides the choruses from Augusta's two musical organizations, robed in white, sang great anthems of praise, unaccompanied by musical instruments. At the conclusion of the services all circled the field, the threading lines of light moving into the darkness.

As a climax to the celebration, a pageant was staged at Municipal Stadium. A series of pictures, lighted with constantly shifting colors, depicted Augusta's history in pantomime, tableaux, dances, songs and processions. For the grand finale 3,000 brightly costumed actors made a bank of color, the flags of all nations waved from pinnacles, a 30-piece band furnished martial music, and thousands of voices sang patriotic songs.

Thus, with eyes to the future and hearts inspired by the past, Augusta waited for the turning of the tide which would mark recovery.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1540 April 30, present site of Augusta visited by De Soto and his men.
- 1735 Town ordered by Oglethorpe to be marked out on right bank of Savannah River and named Augusta, in honor of Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, wife of Frederick, Prince of Wales.
- 1736 Fort built on site of St. Paul's Church.
Lieutenant Kent, with a verbal commission as magistrate, arrived with a detachment of ten men.
- 1737 First storehouse at Augusta erected by Kennedy O'Brien, Indian Trader.
- 1739 Treaty concluded August 21 between Oglethorpe and Indians at Coweta Town.
Oglethorpe visited Augusta in September.
- 1740 First highway built out of Augusta.
Twenty houses in town.
- 1750 First St. Paul's Church built.
- 1751 Rev. Jonathan Copp sent to St. Paul's as rector.
James Fraser appointed Conservator of the Peace.
Threats of Indian uprising; inhabitants refugeed to church.
Augusta allowed two delegates to Provincial Assembly to meet at Savannah.
- 1755 Presents for the pacification of Indians distributed at Augusta.
- 1756 Departure of Rev. Jonathan Copp for a charge in Carolina.
- 1758 Province divided into eight parishes, March 17.
Augusta named Parish of St. Paul. Extended from northwest boundary of Parish of St. George (now Burke County), southwest to Ogeechee River, northwest to Savannah River.
- 1763 Great Conference of Governors and Indians (700) at Augusta, November 5.
Eighty houses, a church, two wooden forts in the town.
- 1767 Rev. Edward Ellington sent to St. Paul's Church.
- 1768 Grant of 40,000 acres north of Augusta secured by colony of Quakers. Town near Little River settled and named Wrightsborough.
- 1772 Rev. Daniel Marshall (Baptist) tried at Augusta for preaching.
At the recalcitrant assembly in 1772, Augusta represented by Edward Barnard, Alexander English, Thomas Shruder.

- 1773 Large area northward from Augusta ceded to traders in payment of Indian debts.
- 1775 Thomas Browne, Tory leader, tarred and feathered at Augusta. Tories drummed around a "Liberty Tree."
- 1777 Parishes abolished. St. Paul's Parish made Richmond County, named for Duke of Richmond. (Feb. 7.)
Free toleration of all religions assured.
- 1778 Augusta made temporary capital of Georgia when British took Savannah.
- 1779 In January, Augusta taken by British under Colonel Campbell. Town evacuated by British February 28.
Following dissension among Whigs, John Wreath, President of Council, defied by George Walton. Unconstitutional assembly organized at Augusta, electing Walton Governor. (Nov. 4.)
- 1780 Augusta designated as Georgia's seat of government.
Augusta taken by British under Browne and Grierson.
Battle at the White House, September 14.
- 1781 Augusta surrendered by British, June 5. Fort Cornwallis captured by "Light Horse Harry" Lee.
St. Paul's Church burned.
- 1782 Savannah evacuated by British, July 11.
Legislature convened at Augusta.
- 1783 In May news of peace celebrated with public dinner under a bower.
Academy of Richmond County chartered.
- 1784 Land Court established at Augusta for making grants of state lands.
- 1785 Academy of Richmond County opened on Bay Street.
First publication of *Augusta Chronicle and Gazette*, official organ of Georgia.
- 1786 St. Paul's rebuilt.
Shifting government finally settled at Augusta.
Edward Telfair elected Governor by General Assembly at Augusta.
- 1788 Federal Constitution ratified at Augusta, January 2.
- 1789 George Walton made Governor.
Meeting of General Assembly at Augusta.
First Yazoo act passed.
Augusta incorporated as a town.

- 1790 Augusta's boundaries extended to Houston Street on east, Jackson on west, Telfair on south, Savannah River on north. Edward Telfair made first Governor under new constitution. Ferry rights relinquished by Trustees of Augusta. Wade Hampton granted right to construct a toll bridge from Center Street to South Carolina shore.
- 1791 Augusta visited by George Washington, May 18-21. Town made up of 250 houses and public buildings consisting of courthouse, church, academy, stone jail, government house, and three warehouses, capacity 10,000 hogsheads tobacco. Six thousand hogsheads of tobacco inspected in Augusta. Population 1,100.
- 1793 Eli Whitney invented and patented cotton gin.
- 1794 First Augusta labor union, Augusta Association of Mechanics, inaugurated by William Longstreet. Augusta Fire Company organized.
- 1795 Second Yazoo Act passed. System of stenography perfected by Mr. Sandwich of Augusta.
- 1796 City inundated by "Yazoo Fresh." Bridge over Savannah swept away. Lottery to erect piers and divert river current from the town. Augusta required by Legislature to make the width of Broad Street uniform. Yazoo Act rescinded. Papers burned at Louisville, new State Capital.
- 1798 Augusta chartered as a city with council made up of members from each district. Thomas Cumming made first Intendant. State Constitution signed at Louisville, May 8. Methodism introduced in Augusta by Stith Meade.
- 1800 Augusta a cotton emporium. Death of Commodore Oliver Bowen in Augusta. Buried in St. Paul's churchyard.
- 1801 First Methodist church built in Augusta. Erection of Academy begun on Telfair Street.
- 1802 Classes begun in Academy building.
- 1804 Death of George Walton at Meadow Garden, February, 2. St. Paul's rented to Presbyterians.
- 1805 Death of Rev. Washington McKnight, first Presbyterian pastor in Augusta. Buried in St. Paul's churchyard.

- 1806 Steamboat operated by William Longstreet on the Savannah River.
- 1807 Catholic Parish Chapel erected on the "commons" of the town. Rev. John R. Thompson (rector of Academy) made pastor of Presbyterian church.
- 1808 Thespian Society and Library Company of Augusta organized. Congregation of First Presbyterian Church (first called Christ Church) incorporated by Legislature and land deeded for church. Medical Association formed.
- 1809 City limits defined and enlarged. Row of lots added to south side parallel to Telfair Street creating Walker Street. Joseph Hutchinson, Intendant. Death in Augusta of George Steptoe Washington, nephew of General Washington.
- 1810 Bank of Augusta chartered. Catholic congregation incorporated.
- 1811 Earthquake suffered by Augusta. Lot given by City for erection of Catholic Church. Tobacco superseded by cotton as principal commodity.
- 1812 First Presbyterian Church completed and dedicated. Death at Augusta of Governor Matthews.
- 1814 St. Patrick's Church completed. Toll bridge franchise granted by the Legislature to John McKinne and Henry Schultz.
- 1816 Protestant Episcopal Society incorporated in Augusta. Trustees of Richmond Academy directed by legislative act to restore to this society original site for erection of third St. Paul's Church. City enlarged by a range of new lots on south side of Walker Street, running the length of the city, creating Watkins Street.
- 1817 Freeman Walker chosen Intendant. Name of office changed to Mayor. Voyage made by steamboat *Enterprise* from Savannah to Augusta.
- 1818 Augusta extended on the west from Springfield to Hawk's Gully.
- 1819 Richmond County brick jail completed. First Arsenal in Augusta finished. Garrison depleted by black fever. Cornerstone of St. Paul's Church laid, January 27, Masons participating.

- 1820 Savannah River navigated by *Genius of Georgia*.
Augusta the second largest inland cotton market in the world.
Augusta a center of wholesale grocery trade.
Cornerstone of City Hall laid by Masons.
- 1821 Augusta Free School established.
- 1822 Medical Society of Augusta incorporated.
- 1823 Theater erected on Ellis Street.
Steamboat company in full operation on Savannah River.
Toll bridge acquired by Bank of State of Georgia.
Poor Schools provided for by Legislature.
- 1825 Augusta visited by LaFayette.
First ice brought to Augusta.
- 1826 Judge William W. Holt elected Mayor.
Six military companies in Augusta.
- 1827 Augusta Library Society organized.
Samuel Hale elected Mayor.
Augusta Savings Bank, and Augusta Insurance and Banking
Company organized.
- 1828 Medical Academy of Georgia incorporated at Augusta.
Clerk of Court made sole trustee and manager of the poor school.
Trip to Philadelphia made by John Shly to buy machinery for
textile mill.
- 1829 April 3, city swept by Great Fire.
- 1830 Mechanics Bank organized.
Augusta Theater incorporated; theater built on Ellis Street.
- 1883 Construction begun on Georgia Railroad.
Railroad from Charleston completed, and running to Hamburg,
across the river from Augusta.
- 1834 Hospital opened.
Shly's factory, textile pioneer, moved to Butler's Creek, seven
miles from Augusta.
Richmond Factory erected on Spirit Creek.
- 1835 Corporate name of Georgia Railroad changed to Georgia Rail-
road and Banking Company, capital stock \$2,000,000.
Medical College completed.
Christian Church organized.

- 1836 Savannah and Augusta Steamboat Company incorporated.
Union Bank organized.
Departure from Augusta of Richmond Hussars and Richmond Blues for Seminole War.
- 1837 Financial panic.
John Phinzy elected Mayor.
Georgia Railroad opened for business November 1, with 20 miles of track to Berzelia.
John Fox made first bequest to Free School.
Cotton receipts 1,000 bales.
- 1839 Yellow fever epidemic in Augusta, Dr. Milton Antony, joint founder of Medical College, among the victims.
- 1840 May 28, severe damage suffered from flood. Broad Street 10 feet under water, 1000 bales of cotton swept away.
- 1842 Christian Church built by Mrs. Emily Tubman on Reynolds Street.
Hook, Ladder and Axe Company formed.
- 1845 Work on canal begun.
- 1846 Water admitted into first level of new canal, November 23.
Population of Augusta 7,502.
- 1847 Augusta Factory, early cotton mill, operated. Canal completed.
- 1848 Young Men's Library Association organized.
Cornerstone laid for "Signers' Mounment," July 4.
- 1850 Plank Road built to Sand Hills.
- 1851 Funds for free school bequeathed by John W. Houghton.
Augusta and Hamburg Steamboat Company incorporated.
People's Savings Bank organized.
First Augusta-built piano exhibited by Peter Brenner, piano maker.
- 1852 Augusta Orphan Asylum incorporated.
- 1853 St. Mary's Convent and Academy established.
- 1854 Hospital for Negroes established by Drs. Henry F. and Robert Campbell.
Augusta severely affected by second yellow fever epidemic.
City Bank organized.
Combination effected by John Shly, William Schley, Robert Schley and George Schley, to operate a group of mills.
Central of Georgia Railroad extended from Millen to Augusta.

- 1855 Residence and money for orphan asylum bequeathed by Isaac S. Tuttle.
- 1857 Financial panic.
- 1859 Contract given to construct City Water Works.
Two hundred thousand dollars left asylum by Dr. Newton, stepson of Isaac Tuttle.
- 1860 Arrival of Steamer *Teazer* for transportation of manganese between Petersburg and Augusta.
Bell tower erected.
- 1861 General Assembly of the Confederate States organized in old Presbyterian Church. U. S. Arsenal surrendered to State troops January 24.
Eleven military companies in Augusta.
- 1862 Arsenal taken over by Confederate government.
First gunpowder of the South manufactured at Powder Works.
Fifty thousand dollars in city bonds issued for a gunboat.
Business school founded by Professor J. Alma Pelot.
- 1863 A subsistence depot established.
Constitutionalist newspaper published.
St. Patrick's Church dedicated.
- 1864 Funeral of Rt. Reverend Leonidas K. Polk, the fighting bishop, in St. Paul's Church.
- 1865 Damage caused by freshet.
One hundred thousand paroled soldiers and freed prisoners transported to their homes free of charge by Georgia Railroad.
- 1866 Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company chartered March 20 to operate Street Railway.
- 1868 Movement initiated by Ladies' Memorial Association for care of Confederate soldiers' graves, and erection of monument to Confederate dead.
- 1869 Erection of Jewish synagogue on Telfair Street projected.
The Georgia Republican, a Radical newspaper, issued by John E. Bryant.
The Banner of the South published, Father A. J. Ryan, editor.
- 1870 Augusta's population 15,389.
Seventeen years of service begun by Robert H. May as Mayor.

- 1872 J. Cuthbert Shecut, to whom is attributed introduction of graded school system, elected principal of Houghton School. Public school system chartered by Legislature.
Powder Works, lands, building and machinery bought by City from Government at public auction for \$32,000.
- 1873 Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals organized by Miss Louise King.
New Orphan Asylum erected in southwest part of city.
Medical college made a branch of the University of Georgia.
Population of Augusta 19,891.
- 1874 First Sacred Heart Church completed by Jesuits.
- 1875 First local celebration of Independence Day since war.
Enlargement of canal completed July 8.
Old Christian Church building given by Mrs. Emily Tubman for girls' high school.
The Deutcher Freundschafts Bund, German social and benevolent association organized.
December 17, duel at Sandbar Ferry, Tilly vs. Ratcliffe.
- 1876 Christian Church completed.
Second convent established near Sacred Heart Church.
July 4, Hamburg Riot.
- 1877 Population 23,768.
- 1878 Old Market (Broad and Center Streets) leveled by cyclone.
Confederate monument dedicated by Ladies' Memorial Association October 31.
- 1880 Augusta visited by General Grant January 1.
Dividends declared by Augusta Factory, Bank of Augusta, Planters Loan and Savings Bank.
Sibley Manufacturing Company chartered.
- 1881 Theater destroyed by fire.
- 1883 Paine College for Negroes incorporated, June 19.
- 1886 Damage suffered from earthquake, August 31.
- 1888 City flooded.
Grand National Exposition staged at Augusta.
- 1891 November 2-28, Augusta Exposition featured as most complete electrical exposition in the country.
Cotton receipts 268,000 bales.
- 1894 The Augusta Herald established.
Bell tower dismantled November 26.

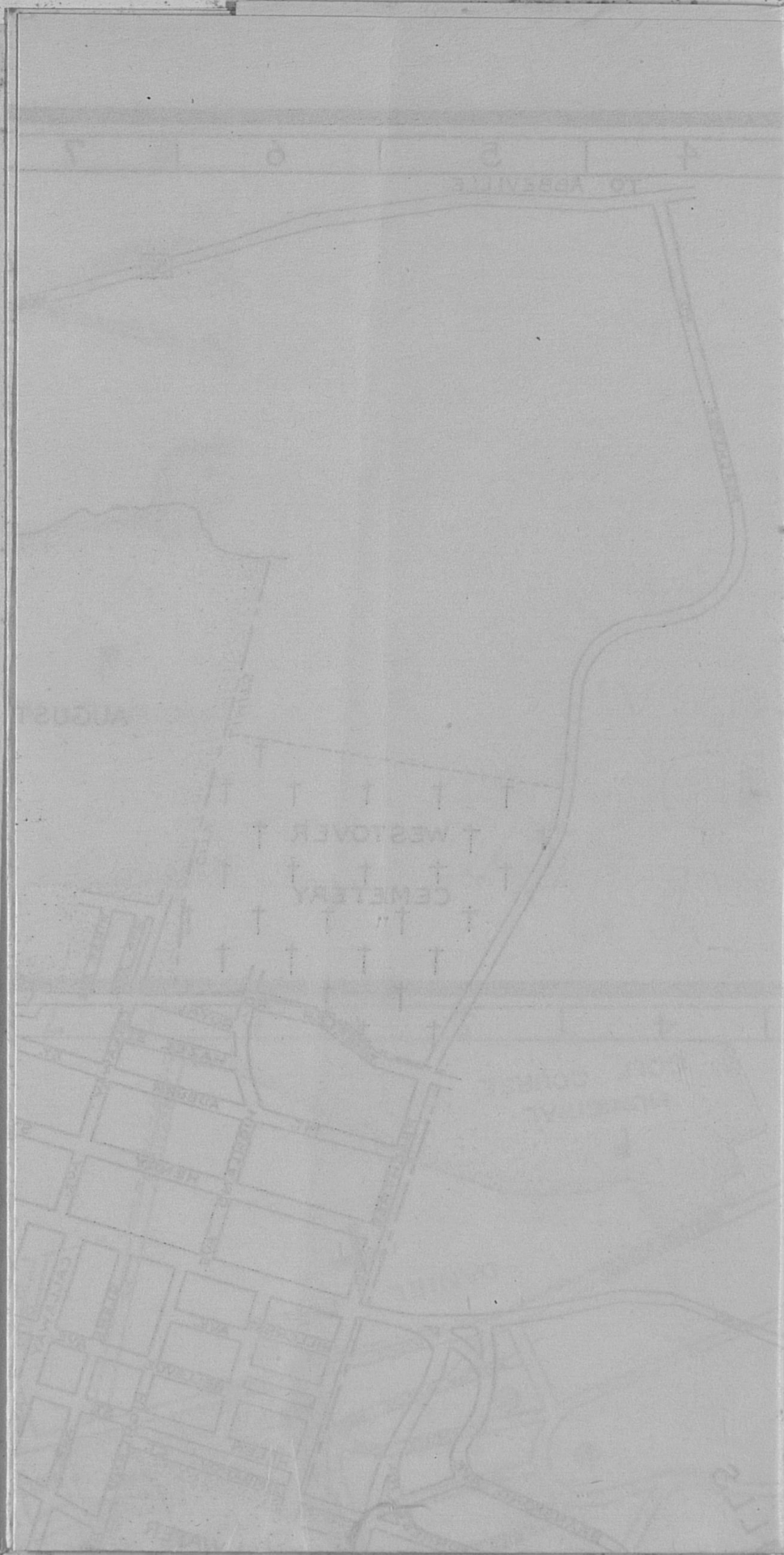
- 1895 Lamar Hospital cornerstone laid, March 11.
Chapter "A" of U. D. C. organized at call of Ladies' Memorial Association.
- 1898 Augusta visited by President William McKinley.
- 1899 Broad Street swept by great fire, main business block destroyed, over \$1,000,000 damage.
- 1900 Wilhenford Hospital established.
- 1902 September 22, management of hospital turned over by City Council to Medical College faculty.
Tubman Home established.
- 1905 Barrett and Company chartered, advertised as "largest cotton factors in the world."
- 1908 Most serious flood suffered by Augusta.
Protection against recurrent high waters planned by Mayor Dunbar and Council.
Formation of Cabinet by President-elect William H. Taft, while occupying Terret Cottage (now Drury residence) on Milledge Road.
- 1911 Labor dispute — streetcar strike.
Site for Medical College and hospital acquired (Tuttle-Newton Tract).
- 1912 Bonds issued, under administration of Mayor Thomas Barrett, Sr. to build levee.
Operator and three spectators killed in streetcar strike.
- 1914 Hospital completed on Medical College grounds.
- 1916 Augusta devastated by most disastrous fire, March 22.
Houghton School erected.
- 1917 Augusta Chapter of the American Red Cross organized.
Twenty-Eighth Division, National Guard, Pennsylvania, stationed at Camp Hancock.
- 1918 Augusta's first soldier killed in France.
New Tubman School opened February 18.
Street paving decided upon, to include loop of eight and a half miles.
- 1919 May 28, Pendleton Camp founded in memory of Pendleton King, World War Soldier.
- 1922 Strike of Railway Shop men.

- 1923 Failure of Barrett and Company, Cotton Factors.
- 1926 New Richmond Academy building completed.
Junior College (established 1925) moved to Academy building.
Arrival of *Altamaha* with 303 tons of freight, largest cargo in history.
First woman deputy sheriff of Georgia for Richmond County sworn in.
- 1927 Forrest Hills-Ricker Hotel completed.
Donald Ross golf course opened; \$100,000 expended.
Lenwood Hospital improvements made at cost of \$196,000.
Radio telephone service established between Augusta and London.
Hancock Field bought as airport for Augusta, renamed Daniel Field and opened in October.
- 1929 Levee battered by flood waters causing only one small break.
Two spans of Fifth Street Bridge washed away, replaced by New Jefferson Davis Memorial Bridge.
- 1931 Richmond County Board of Health organized.
Radio Station opened.
- 1932 Celebration of 50 years of service by Lawton B. Evans as superintendent of Richmond County's public school system.
Clinical building opened at Lenwood at cost of \$400,000.
Radio police cars introduced.
Inspection of Augusta Chinese colony by Chinese Consul.
Fifty-three thousand dollars allotted for river work under U. S. Rivers and Harbors Committee.
- 1933 Opening of Augusta National Golf Course.
Half million dollar school building program announced.
Work relief program submitted to Governor with seven projects totalling \$30,000.
Application made by City for \$195,000 waterworks loan.
- 1934 Textile strike by 3,000 operators.
Land bought for lock and dam.
Gain of \$4,500,000 shown by banks at close of year's business.
- 1935 Milton Antony Clinic Wing of University Hospital opened, financed in part by PWA grant and equipped by Mrs. John W. Herbert.
Air connection made between Augusta, New York and Miami for passengers and mail.
Bi-Centennial of founding of city.
Pageant with 3,000 participants and 10,000 spectators.

MAP KEY FOR CITY TOURS

<i>Key Number</i>	<i>Point of Interest</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	Richmond County Courthouse.....	C-18
2	Signers' Monument.....	C-18
3	Old Charles Phinizy Place.....	C-18
4	Richmond County Board of Health Building.....	C-18
5	Old De l'Aigle Home.....	C-19
6	Houghton School.....	C-19
7	Bi-centennial Boulder.....	C-19
8	Thankful Baptist Church.....	C-19
9	Magnolia Cemetery.....	D-19
10	Cedar Grove Cemetery.....	C-20
11	Richmond County Jail.....	C-19
12	Home of Dr. E. E. Murphey.....	C-19
13	Ware's Folly.....	C-18
14	Old Richmond Academy Building.....	C-18
15	Old Medical College Building.....	C-18
16	First Presbyterian Church.....	C-18
17	Old Manse of the First Presbyterian Church.....	C-17
18	Saint Patrick's Catholic Church.....	C-17
19	The Federal Building.....	C-17
20	Barrett Plaza.....	C-17
21	Hollingsworth Candy Company.....	C-17
22	City Hall.....	C-17
23	Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Resurrection.....	C-17
24	First Baptist Church.....	C-17
25	Saint John Methodist Church.....	C-17
26	Poet's Monument.....	C-17
27	First Christian Church.....	C-17
28	Oertel Home.....	C-18
29	Old Eve Home.....	C-18
30	Allen Home.....	C-18
31	Washington Boulder.....	C-18
32	"Haunted Pillar".....	B-18
33	Boundary Marker.....	B-18
34	St. Paul's Episcopal Church.....	B-18
35	"Cotton Row".....	B-17
36	Augusta Chronicle.....	B-17
37	Old Campbell Home.....	B-17
38	Confederate Monument.....	B-17
39	Southern Finance Corporation Building.....	B-17
40	Headquarters of the Augusta Police Department.....	B-17
41	Site of Fort Grierson.....	B-16
42	Riverside Mill.....	B-16
43	Springfield Baptist Church.....	B-16
44	Wilde Monument.....	C-15
45	Sacred Heart Catholic Church.....	C-15
46	Randall Monument.....	C-15
47	Meadow Garden.....	C-15
48	Augusta Manufacturing Company.....	D-16
49	University of Georgia School of Medicine.....	D-15
50	University Hospital.....	D-14

<i>Key Number</i>	<i>Point of Interest</i>	<i>Location</i>
51	Wilhenford Hospital for Children.....	D-14
52	Butt Memorial Bridge.....	C-14
53	Augusta Canal.....	C-14
54	Enterprise Manufacturing Company.....	C-14
55	Bon Air Hotel.....	E-10
56	Partridge Inn.....	E-10
57	Mell Cottage.....	E-10
58	Old Walton Home.....	G-10
59	Pendleton Camp.....	H- 9
60	Hero Grove.....	G- 9
61	Veterans Administration Facility.....	G- 8
62	Municipal Polo Field.....	H- 6
63	Daniel Municipal Aviation Field.....	H- 6
64	Forest Hills Resort Hotel.....	G- 4
65	Old Kilpatrick Home.....	H- 5
66	Azalea Cottage.....	E- 9
67	"Montrose".....	E- 9
68	Appleby Home.....	E- 9
69	U. S. Arsenal.....	E- 8
70	Verdery Cottage.....	E- 9
71	Langdon House.....	E- 9
72	Chafee Cottage.....	E-10
73	"High Gate".....	E-10
74	Green Court.....	E- 9
75	Salubrity Hall.....	D- 9
76	Summerville Cemetery.....	D- 9
77	Dickey Cottage.....	D-10
78	William Wallace Place.....	D- 9
79	Sandy Acres.....	D-10
80	Setz Home.....	D-10
81	Augusta Country Club.....	D- 9
82	Julian Smith Park.....	B- 9
83	Old "White House".....	B-12
84	The John P. King Manufacturing Company.....	B-12
85	The Sibley Manufacturing Company.....	B-12
86	Obelisk Chimney.....	B-12
87	Tubman High School.....	D-12
88	Academy of Richmond County.....	E-11
89	Joseph R. Lamar Grammar School.....	E-11
90	Church of the Immaculate Conception.....	E-16
91	Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company.....	E-16
92	Franciscan Sisters Convent and Orphanage.....	E-16
93	Bethlehem Community Center.....	F-15
94	C. T. Walker School.....	F-15
95	Bishop Grace's "House of Prayer".....	F-15
96	Tabernacle Baptist Church.....	E-15
97	Haines Institute.....	E-15
98	Paine College.....	E-13
99	Rosemary Cottage.....	F-13
100	Castleberry Products Company.....	F-13
101	Shiloh Orphanage.....	G-13



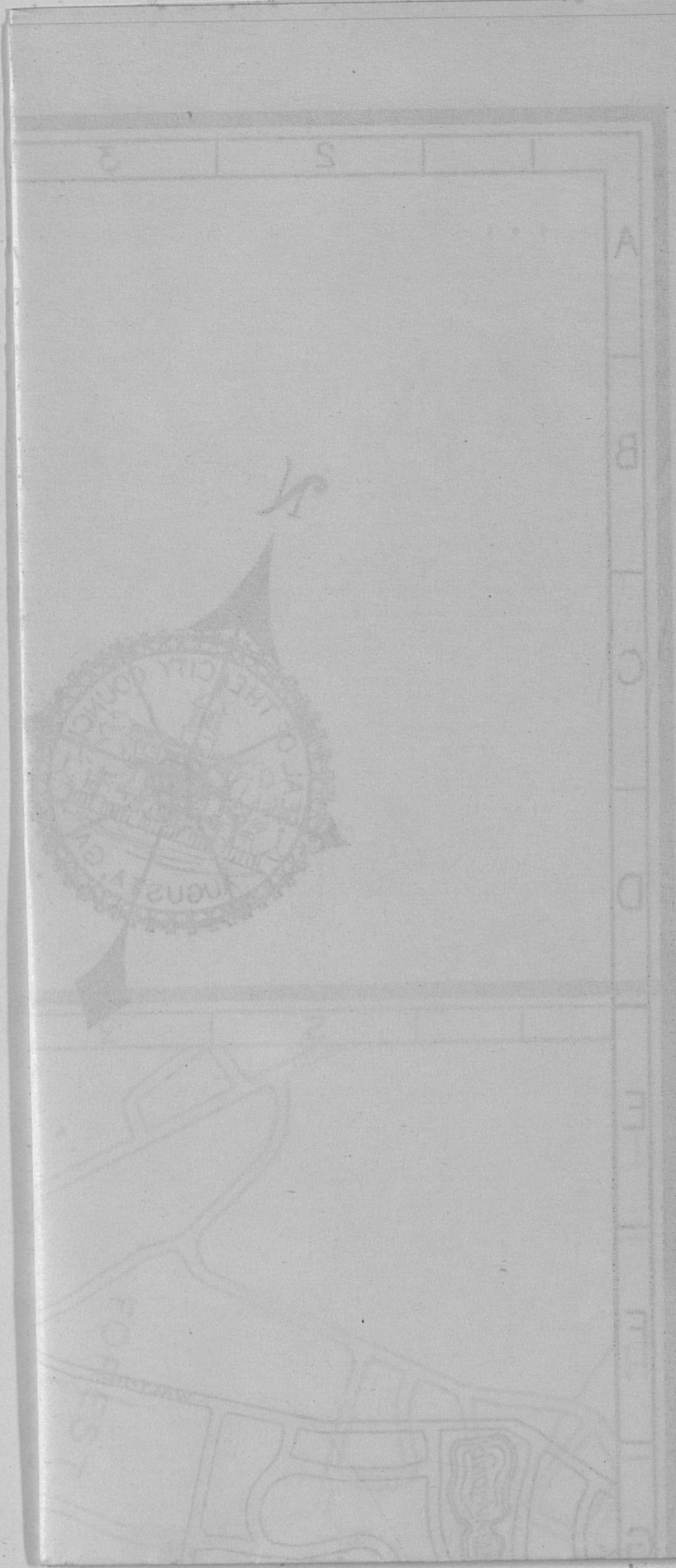


MAP OF
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT
1937

SCALE OF MILES

TO JACKSONVILLE
TO ATLANTA
TO SAVANNAH

M.T.





SIGNERS' MONUMENT

CITY TOURS

DOWNTOWN AUGUSTA — 9M.

E. from Monument St. on Greene St.

1. RICHMOND COUNTY COURTHOUSE (R), on Greene St. bet. 5th and 6th Sts. (*open 8:30 - 5:30*), a spreading structure of stuccoed brick with Georgian and Greek Revival architectural features, was erected in 1820 during the mayoralty of Nicholas Ware. Long flights of iron stairs lead to the main body and to the wings which were added during remodeling in 1892. It is topped by a cupola, displaying the town clock and surmounted by the figure of Justice. Windows in slightly recessed arches are ornamented with frets in a variation of Greek Key design. An interesting old painting of the original building hangs in the office of the County Commissioners.

2. SIGNERS' MONUMENT (L), stands in the center of Greene St. N. of the courthouse. This granite obelisk, almost 50 feet high, was erected jointly by the State of Georgia and the City of Augusta to honor the three Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence, Lyman Hall, Button Gwinnett, and George Walton. The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1848. In crypts beneath the shaft lie the bodies of Lyman Hall and George Walton. The body of Button Gwinnett, killed in a duel with Lachlan McIntosh, was to have been reinterred here, but his burial place could not be located.

The monument was designed free of charge by Robert French, of New York, and the stone is granite from Stone Mountain.

3. OLD CHARLES PHINIZY PLACE, 519 Greene St. (*private*), was built in 1841. The stately Georgian house is constructed of hand-made red brick, the outside walls being covered with stucco painted to simulate the brick walls beneath. The two-story house was built on a high basement, later improved to form a lower floor. The entrance balcony at the second floor level is reached by an iron-railed double stairway of horse-

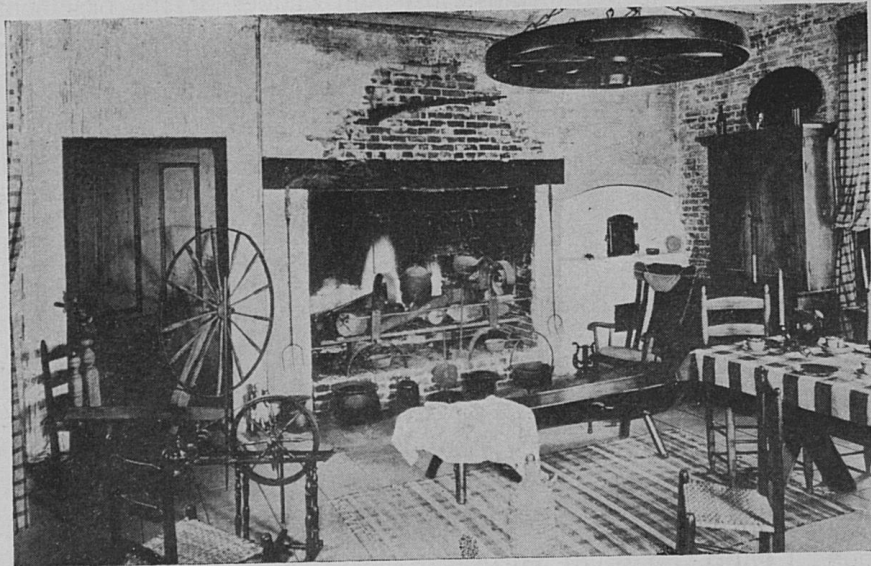
shoe shape. The floors and waist-high dadoes of the basement are of pink marble. An undertaking establishment now occupies the building.

4. RICHMOND COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH BUILDING, 503 Greene St. (*open 9 - 5*), formerly the old Clanton Home, was built between 1848-1851. Brick for its construction was brought by vessel from Philadelphia. The columns extending from porch to roof are of Greek Doric design, as is also the main cornice, showing the influence of the Greek Revival period. The house is ornamented with hand-carved woodwork, lacy iron grillwork, and silver-plated door knobs and escutcheons.

In 1934 the building became headquarters for the Richmond County Board of Health.



BUILDING OF RICHMOND COUNTY BOARD
OF HEALTH



KITCHEN OF THE OLD DE L'AIGLE HOME

5. OLD DE L'AIGLE HOME, 425 Greene St. (*private*), was erected in 1818 by Nicholas de l'Aigle, a French émigré. The house of red imported brick shows Tudor influence in its square lines, the severity of which was relieved during the later Greek Revival period by the addition of brick side wings with Corinthian columns. Hand-carved wood trim in Greek style is used both within and without, and all hardware in the house is of heavy carved brass. One of the rear doors has side lights and transom of red Bohemian glass etched in grape design, and the massive front door is of heart pine, elaborately hand-carved. A graceful mahogany-railed staircase winds up to the ballroom on the third floor. Beneath the house are two wine cellars with barred windows, plastered walls, and brick floors with deep semi-circular brick shelves for holding kegs and demijohns. The original kitchen with its ten-foot open fireplace and large Dutch oven is a part of the old slave house in the back yard. Legend has brought down romantic stories of Nicholas de l'Aigle, the first owner, who escaped death on the guillotine during the French Revolution. Migrating to San Domingo, he found his life again endangered, and he was smuggled aboard a vessel bound for America. Pirates captured the ship and compelled

many of its passengers to "walk the plank," but De l'Aigle, flourishing a Masonic emblem, was saved with his companions, a family named Le Garde. M. Le Garde died in Savannah, and De l'Aigle brought Mme. Le Garde and her two children to Augusta, where he later married her. On his flight from San Domingo, he had covered gold pieces with cloth and sewed them as buttons on his clothes. In Augusta he accumulated land, slaves, and money, and the legend still persists that De l'Aigle treasure is buried somewhere in the city.

The section of Augusta between Elbert Street and East Boundary is known as "P.G." Most people have forgotten the origin of the cryptic letters, which stand for "Pinch Gut," a nickname given during one of Augusta's periodic floods, when a compassionate Jew named Asher rowed a boat full of food from house to house, exclaiming at the sight of hungry faces, "Oy, oy, look at the poor pinched guts!"

6. HOUGHTON SCHOOL, 333 Greene St. (*open 9 - 2*), is a grammar school in the Richmond County System. It is of Spanish architecture, of brick and stucco, built in 1916 at a cost of \$60,000. The school is a memorial to John W. Houghton, who in 1851 left funds for the original building which was to be a free school for poor children. Houghton's remains rest in a crypt in the entrance of the building.

7. BI-CENTENNIAL BOULDER, Greene St. bet. 3rd and 4th Sts., in the center of the green, is a granite stone erected in 1935 to commemorate the Bi-Centennial of the town. It was put up by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Augusta and Chapter A, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

R. from Greene St. on 3rd St.

8. THANKFUL BAPTIST CHURCH, SW. cor. 3rd and Walker Sts. (*open at hours of services*), is a Negro church organized in 1840. The present brick building was erected in 1893. Reverend Samuel Bell, first pastor of this church, emigrated to Liberia in 1884 as the first Negro missionary.

9. MAGNOLIA CEMETERY (L), extending from Watkins to Gwinnett Sts. (*open 9 - 5*), covers an area of seven city blocks. The old burial ground received its name from the rows of tall magnolias which line its avenues. According to city records, the earliest interment was on August 5, 1818, although an older graveyard was here when the plot was taken over by the city. In it are the graves of three eminent Southern poets, Paul Hamilton Hayne, Richard Henry Wilde, and James Ryder Randall, author of "Maryland, My Maryland." John Martin, a soldier of the American Revolution, has an unusual monument, a cannon standing upright, its mouth buried in the ground. There is a tradition that this cannon was used in a riot by a mob who packed it with all sorts of ammunition, including nails and broken glass. When they attempted to discharge it, however, it would not fire, and the danger of unloading it was obviated by burial.

Retrace 3rd St.; R. on Watkins St.

10. CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY (Negro) (R), Watkins St. bet. 2nd St. and E. Boundary (*open 9 - 6*), has legible stones dating back to 1823 and commemorating all phases of Negro life from slavery days to the present. Tablets provided by the United States Government mark the graves of Negro soldiers.

In the northern part of the cemetery is the ivy-covered, brick-surrounded enclosure without headstone or marker, which holds the grave of Judson W. Lyons, the only Negro to hold appointment as Registrar of the Treasury. He was the first Negro member of the American Academy of Politics and Social Science and served as aide, with the rank of colonel, in 1905, at the inauguration of President Theodore Roosevelt.

John Wesley Gilbert, a distinguished Negro teacher, preacher, Greek scholar, missionary, and lecturer, is buried in a section in the old (northwest) portion of the cemetery. His grave is unmarked.



OLD SERVICE BELLS.
HOME OF DR. E. E. MURPHEY

Retrace Watkins St. to 4th (Elbert) St.

11. RICHMOND COUNTY JAIL (L), SW. cor. 4th and Watkins Sts. (*open 9 - 5*), erected between 1816 and 1819, is a four-story square structure of hand-made brick. The last legal hanging in Georgia occurred in this jail yard in 1931, seven years after hanging as a mode of execution had been abolished in the State. This was the execution of a Negro, who had been condemned under the old law but had escaped and been recaptured.

R. on 4th St. to Telfair St.; L. on Telfair St.

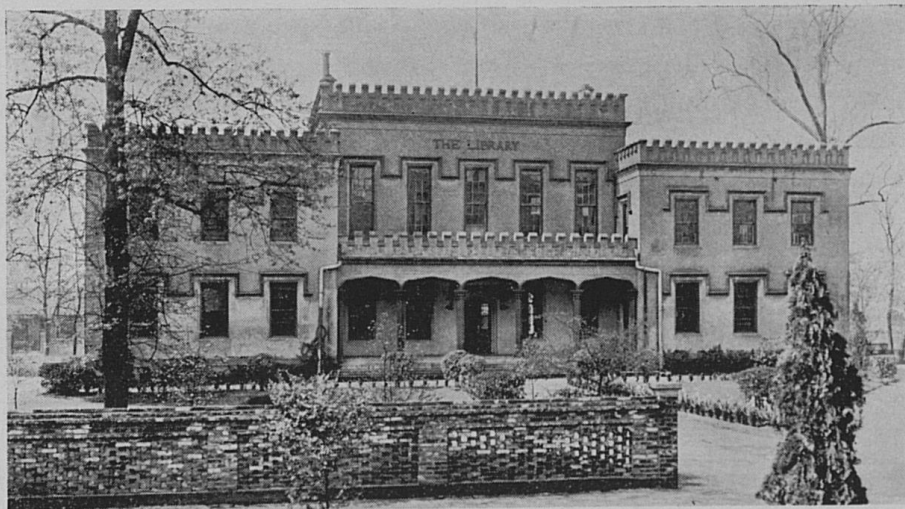
12. HOME OF DR. E. E. MURPHEY, 432 Telfair St. (*private*), was built for the "Government House," or courthouse, in 1790 when Augusta was the State Capital. The plain square building of brick, overlaid with stucco marked to simulate stone blocks, was designed by a French architect, probably Manigault of Charleston. Ornamental ironwork decorates the upper and lower balconies and the high fence surrounding the place. A stone carriage block stands before the gate, time-worn stone lintels ornament the gate and doorways, and in the interior are wide floor boards and white Carrara marble mantels. The wings at each end of the building are later additions. This is the only place in Augusta which retains the row of quaint old-fashioned service bells hanging at the top of its rear veranda.

The gracious old home was the scene of a state banquet given in honor of George Washington on the occasion of his visit to the city in 1791.

13. WARE'S FOLLY, 506 Telfair St. (*open by permission of the Art Club*), was built by Nicholas Ware in 1818, and was called Ware's Folly because of the large sum, \$40,000, spent for its construction. It has two stories, an attic, and a high basement, and shows the influence of the Adam brothers in its flat detail and ornamentation. It is believed that Gabriel Manigault, of Charleston, South Carolina, was the architect.

The horseshoe entrance steps have balusters with delicate mahogany railings, and a mahogany spiral staircase leads to the attic. Examples of this type of staircase are found in Charleston, S. C., and in the Richmond, Va., Museum. In this house the Marquis de LaFayette danced the minuet at a ball given in his honor when he visited Augusta in 1825. The lace gown worn by the daughter of the house on that occasion is still preserved. The remodeled house, owned by the Augusta Art Club, is used for classes and exhibitions.

14. OLD RICHMOND ACADEMY BUILDING, 540 Telfair St. (*open 10 - 6*), is a square structure of Tudor architecture, severe with crenellated parapets. The building of hand-made, stucco-covered brick was erected in 1802 to house the Academy of Richmond County which had operated since 1785 on Bay Street. On May 18, 1791, George Washington visited Augusta and among the notable events in his honor was a ball given by Governor and Mrs. Telfair at the Academy on Bay Street. While in Augusta he attended an examination of the students and expressed satisfaction at their progress under the direction of the young rector, William H. Crawford. Later



OLD RICHMOND ACADEMY BUILDING.
NOW YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY

he sent autographed copies of Caesar's *Commentaries* as prizes to the honor students.

During the War between the States the building was a Confederate hospital. With the removal of the Academy in 1926 to its new quarters on Baker Avenue, the building was left vacant, until occupied by the Young Men's Library in 1928.

Treasured by the Old Academy was an ancient Spanish convent bell which hung on the porch and summoned the pupils to school. The age of this bell is unknown but it is said to have been hung there when the academy was built. It has been moved to the new building.

This building houses the YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY (*open 10 - 6*), founded in 1848. Besides contemporary books, the library has many rare volumes, and collections of old music, old newspapers, and publications long since discontinued. In 1937 a Hill branch of the Library was opened in the Partridge Inn, and in July of that year the institution was made free to the public.

The old building also shelters the AUGUSTA MUSEUM (*open 2 - 6, free*), which, established in 1933, has four collections and one art treasure which attract spectators from a wide area. These are the Confederate collection, the rifle collection, the ceramic collection, and Indian relics. The ceramic items range from 100 to 150 years in age, and contain fine examples of Wedgewood china made from Georgia clay. A rare art treasure of the museum is a piece of ancient Greek or Roman pottery, a flagon illustrating a pagan festival to the harvest gods. A preserved coral snake on exhibition in the museum is said to have caused the first Southern casualty in the War between the States.

15. OLD MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (L), SE. cor. Telfair and 6th Sts. (*open only at stated times as announced in newspapers*), was erected in 1835 as the first medical college in Georgia. Simplicity of line and treatment gives dignity to the square building of stuccoed brick. The wide facade is of classic



THE OLD MEDICAL COLLEGE

design with six massive Greek Doric columns supporting a pediment in the same style. C. C. Clusky was the architect. Although the interior of the building has been much abused and a horseshoe stairway removed, a beautiful fanlight over a rear door remains. Abandoned in 1911, when the medical college was moved to its present quarters at University Place, the building was leased by the Academy of Richmond County for use as its manual training and science departments. When the Academy was moved into the new building on Baker Avenue in 1926, the old building was rescued by the Sand Hills Garden Club, and is used as a garden center.

At the left of the entrance a slab marks the grave of Dr. Milton Antony, founder of the college.

16. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 642 Telfair St. (*open 9 - 6*), is the oldest church building standing in the town and occupied by its original denomination. Built in 1812, it was designed by Robert Mills, who designed the Washington Monument. The gray-stuccoed brick building, in Tudor style

with crenellated parapets, is set in a grove of tall trees, the lot surrounded by a hand-turned picket fence. Noteworthy features of its architecture are the Norman round arch, the recessed central doorway with the rose window above, and the Chester arch ceiling.

Customs of the church formerly included distribution of "tokens" for the Sacrament, similar to those in use in the Scotch churches. These tokens, resembling small coins, were given out a week before communion, and were taken up as the last hymn before the Ordinance was sung, in order to prevent unworthy persons or non-members from receiving the Sacrament. On arrears of two years' pew rent, the church trustees might declare a pew forfeited, to be publicly sold for judgment in the Augusta market house. Women were tried by the Session for slander, men for drinking. Friction arose from the installation of the first organ in 1833, one Scotsman declaring that the Scripture gave no authority for the "worship of God with machinery." A magnificent Austin organ was installed in 1927. The Reverend Joseph R. Wilson was pastor of this church during the boyhood of his son, Woodrow Wilson, later President of the United States.

The General Assembly of the Southern church was organized in this building in 1861.

17. OLD MANSE OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (R), NW. cor. Telfair and 7th (McIntosh) Sts. (*private*), is noted as the boyhood home of Woodrow Wilson.

18. SAINT PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH (L), SE. cor. Telfair and 8th (Jackson) Sts. (*open*), is in the Norman style. From its tower a large mellow-toned bell daily rings the Angelus.

The first entry in the minutes of the Roman Catholic Society of Richmond County is a copy of a letter from the former pastor, Bishop-Elect Barry, approving the erection of the present Saint Patrick's Church. Financed by casual collections, construction proceeded haltingly with the help of hand

labor by its members, who joined the builders after their own day's work. The edifice, designed by J. R. Nierrusse, of Columbia, South Carolina, was completed in 1862.

19. THE FEDERAL BUILDING (L), SE. cor. Telfair and Ford Sts., overlooking Barrett Plaza, contains the Post Office and the United States District Court. An Italian Renaissance structure of marble and granite, it was erected in 1916 at a cost of \$275,000. Later additions, completed in 1936, cost \$190,000. One of the most striking features is a staircase of highly polished pink Vermont marble. Oscar Wenderoth was its architect.

20. BARRETT PLAZA (L), Telfair St. bet. 8th and 9th Sts., was named for Thomas Barrett, Sr., former mayor of the city, during whose term of office the Augusta levee was built. This small park, flanked on the S. by the Union Station, has in the center a fountain of Carrara marble. At the N. end of the plaza is a bronze STATUE OF PATRICK WALSH, mayor of the city, editor of the *Augusta Chronicle*, a member of the State Legislature, and U. S. Senator. He died in 1899.

21. HOLLINGSWORTH CANDY COMPANY, 827 Telfair St. (*open by permission*), occupies two large buildings and employs 300 people in the manufacture of fine candies, for which it was awarded the Grand Prix at the Paris Exposition in 1926, and awards at Liege and at Nice. In 1932 the Hollingsworth Company was merged with the Nunnally Candy Company of Atlanta to form the Fine Products Corporation.

R. from Telfair St. on 9th (Campbell) St.

22. CITY HALL, SW. cor. Greene and Campbell Sts. (*open 9 - 5*), was built between 1888 and 1890 as the Augusta Post Office at an approximate cost of \$85,000. When the new Federal Building was erected in 1916 on a site owned by the city, Augusta took over the building and lot. A Congressional Act provided for the payment of \$34,000 in yearly installments.

The style of the building is Victorian Gothic with Romanesque influence and a suggestion of the Italian in the red brick and terra cotta ornamentation. The fig design of the applied ornaments is considered a fine example of the art.

In the foyer is the GEORGIA, the first steamer fire engine which was purchased by a local volunteer fire company, the "Georgia Independent," in 1869. Drawn by four gray horses and hung with Confederate flags and crepe, the steamer rode in the mourning procession for Robert E. Lee on October 18, 1870. This parade was headed by Mayor J. V. H. Allen, first of three generations of Allens holding the office of Mayor.

In the building are several old portraits, including two oil paintings of George Washington by unknown artists. One, showing the General in uniform, was purchased April 11, 1835, for \$350; the other, portraying Washington in civilian clothes, with ruffled stock, peruke, sword, and lace ruffles, was bought April 8, 1824.

R. from 9th St. on Greene St.

23. EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION (L), Greene St. bet. 8th and 9th (*open 9 - 5 daily; Sunday services*), designed by Scroggs and Ewing, was erected in 1926 at a cost of approximately \$90,000. It is a Gothic structure in Georgia granite with rough hammered finish and clerestory windows.

24. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (R), SW. cor. Greene and 8th (Jackson) Sts. (*open at times of services or upon application to church secretary*), is a modern classic structure, erected in 1902. The original church built on this site in 1821 was of Colonial architectural design, costing \$20,000. It was the first church of this denomination in Augusta, and was built on the site of an old race track. Fifteen hundred dollars purchased the lot and the deed was unrecorded until 96 years after the sale. In it was organized the Southern Baptist Convention in 1845. In 1937 a fine Austin organ was installed in the church.



ORIGINAL BUILDING OF THE FIRST
BAPTIST CHURCH

25. SAINT JOHN METHODIST CHURCH, 734 Greene St. (*open at times of services or upon application to church secretary*), was the first church of the Methodist denomination organized in Augusta. The original small wooden structure, erected on this site in 1801, was removed to Reynolds Street and is now a part of the Springfield Baptist Church for Negroes. The present building, completed in 1844, with William H. Goodrich of Augusta as architect, is of red brick, showing Romanesque influence. Saint John has been served by five ministers who were later elevated to the Bishopric: the Revs. James O. Andrew, George F. Pierce, Joseph S. Key, Warren A. Candler, and Horace M. Dubose.

The Sunday School, founded in 1834, has never missed a session. During the flood of 1908, two members who had arrived, one wading and one in a boat, met at the Sunday School and held a service consisting of a prayer and a hymn.



THE ALLEN HOME, SHOWING OLD IRONWORK

26. POETS' MONUMENT, Greene St. bet. 7th and 8th Sts., stands in the center of the green. The square granite shaft, a gift of Anna Russell Cole, is dedicated to the memory of four Georgia poets, Sidney Lanier, James Ryder Randall, Paul Hamilton Hayne, and Father Ryan.

27. FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH (L), NE. cor Greene and 7th Sts. (*open*), built in 1876, is an example of architecture rich in religious symbolism. It was designed and endowed by Mrs. Emily Tubman.

28. OERTEL HOME, 638 Greene St. (*private*), was erected by Major George Lowe Twiggs about 1810. Built of narrow, red brick made in Philadelphia, the house is of Regency type with Greek Revival detail. The basement walls are 24 inches thick. The steps of concrete and brick have iron railings of the same design as the fence and gate in front of the house. This ironwork was on the original building, as were also the foot scrapers inset in the first step. Rooms on the first floor have marble mantels, two of black Irish marble, and two of white.

In this house lived at intervals Johannes A. S. Oertel, who painted "Rock of Ages." His series of Biblical paintings, "Dispensations," begun at 29, completed at 80, hang in the assembly hall of Sewanee University. No money was accepted for the series, which the artist said were inspired.

29. OLD EVE HOME, 619 Greene St. (*private*), erected in 1814, is a two-story and attic frame building on a high brick basement. This was the home of Dr. Paul Fitzsimmons Eve, a founder of the Georgia Medical College, who distinguished himself as a regimental surgeon in the Polish Army during the Polish war of 1830. A monument commemorating his services has been erected on the green in front of the Eve home. It is the joint gift of the Polish government and the Medical Department of the University of Georgia.

30. ALLEN HOME, 613 Greene St. (*private*), is built in the Regency style of architecture with delicate ironwork trim.

Built of hand-made brick in 1859, it is one of the few houses of that period without a center hallway. Instead, the hall runs the length of the house on the west side.

31. WASHINGTON BOULDER (L), Greene St. bet. 6th and 7th Sts. in the center of the green, commemorates the visit of George Washington to the city in 1791. It was erected in 1932 by the Elizabeth Washington Chapter of the D. A. R.

L. from Greene St. on Monument St.; R. on Broad St.

32. "HAUNTED PILLAR" (R), SE. cor. 5th (Center) and Broad Sts., is the sole remnant of the old market known as the "Lower Market," which stood in the middle of Broad at Center Street. In 1878 a cyclone leveled the building, leaving this one pillar erect. An itinerant preacher had predicted this event as a warning to the people for their wickedness, also predicting that whoever should remove the remaining pillar would be struck with instant death. It is said that in later years, when the street had to be widened, two men attempting to move the pillar were struck by lightning. Since that time it has not been disturbed. Some say that the dark handprint upon its side was made by the bloody hand of a slave put up for sale.

L. from Broad St. on 5th (Center) St.

33. BOUNDARY MARKER (R), inset in the sidewalk NE cor. Broad and Center (5th) Sts., indicates the original boundaries of Augusta. In the early days Center Street was literally the center of the town, which extended from Elbert Street on the east to Washington Street on the west; from the river on the north to Greene Street on the south.

L. from 5th (Center) St. on Reynolds St.

34. ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 605 Reynolds St. (*open 9 - 5:30*), erected in 1918, is in the Greek Revival style, with spire tower, columned porch, and iron gate. Designed by Wendell and Robertson, this building, the fourth on the same

site, is a reproduction of the edifice built in 1819 and burned in 1916. Less than 20 years after Oglethorpe established Augusta, services were being conducted in a small wooden Episcopal church on the river bank. Established in 1750, largely for the worship by the garrison at Fort Augusta, this church was then the farthest outpost of the Church of England on the new continent, and it served capably in preserving records of the Colony.

In the churchyard are many old tombstones of noted persons, including that of Gen. George Brandes Matthews, who died in Augusta in 1812 while on his way to horsewhip President Madison for a statement at which he had taken offense; Commodore Bowen, whose capture of a British vessel carrying powder off Tybee Island in 1775 led to the winning of the Battle of Bunker Hill; William Longstreet, who successfully operated a steamboat on the Savannah River before Robert Fulton's *Clermont* steamed along the Hudson River; and William Thomson, one of the original members of the Order of the Cincinnati, who died in 1794. A battered, tall brick monument stands close to the wall in the southwest corner of the churchyard. It is said to cover an Indian chief who was buried in an upright position.

In the rear of the church a stairway leads into the crypt beneath the altar, where lies Bishop Leonidas K. Polk, "fighting Bishop of the Confederacy," who was killed at the Battle of Pine Mountain.

A baptismal font, brought from England by the first Rector, Rev. Jonathan Copp, was the only church possession saved when the building was burned in 1781.

In the churchyard a granite Celtic cross placed by the Colonial Dames marks the site of the old Fort Augusta, around which the town was built. At the base is one of the old cannon brought from England by Oglethorpe. Early in June 1781, the fortification, called Fort Cornwallis during British occupation, was destroyed in a battle in which the Americans seized the fort (*see History*).

On the northeast wall of the church is a tablet placed by the Colonial Dames to commemorate the great Congress of five Indian nations, held at Fort Augusta in 1763, at which advantageous treaties were made for the English colonists. Attending were governors from Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

35. "COTTON ROW," 700 block of Reynolds St. visible from the corner of 7th and Reynolds Sts., was once a famous center of the cotton business. Here, it was said, one might "walk a mile on cotton bales." Bales are set on the sidewalks in early fall, and the Cotton Exchange rules the activity of the "Cotton Block."

L. from Reynolds St. on 7th (McIntosh) St.

36. AUGUSTA CHRONICLE, 118 7th St., established in 1785, under the name *Augusta Chronicle and Gazette of the State*, is the South's oldest newspaper in continuous publication. Since that time it has undergone several changes in name and management, having become a daily paper in 1837. In the course of a century it has never missed an issue, despite losses by flood, pestilence, war, and fire. The press rooms were flooded in 1888 and in 1908, but the paper was printed by other presses still above water. When the whole plant was destroyed by fire in 1916, copy was sent to Macon, printed on the *Macon Telegraph* presses, and returned to Augusta for delivery to subscribers. The only complete file of the *Chronicle* extant today is the property of the University of Texas, another one having been destroyed in the fire of 1916.

37. OLD CAMPBELL HOME, 123 7th St. (*private*), was erected in 1792. The absence of windows in the north side of the house, except in the attic, is due to the belief that miasma rising from the nearby river would cause fever. The facade was changed recently when the place was converted into a funeral home.

R. from 7th (McIntosh) on Broad St.

38. CONFEDERATE MONUMENT (L), Broad St. bet. 7th and 8th Sts., in the center of the street, was erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association at a cost of \$17,331.34, and dedicated October 31, 1878. The shaft of Carrara marble carved in Italy rises 76 feet from the base of Georgia granite. Four life-sized figures of Confederate heroes, one at each corner, stand at a height of 20 feet. Those of General Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson are representative of the Confederacy; General Thomas R. R. Cobb, of the State of Georgia, and General W. H. T. Walker, of Richmond County. On the second section are raised Confederate emblems, the coats of arms of the Confederacy and of the State of Georgia. At the top of the column is a large figure of a Confederate private at rest. The model for this figure was Mr. Berry Benson, a resident of Augusta and a Confederate soldier. The monument was designed by Von Gunden and Young of Philadelphia.

39. SOUTHERN FINANCE CORPORATION BUILDING, 753 Broad St., is a modern, 15-story fireproof office structure, designed by W. L. Stoddard of New York. G. Lloyd Preacher of Augusta supervised its construction. The Chamber of Commerce occupies offices on the first floor.

R. from Broad St. on 9th (Campbell) St.

40. HEADQUARTERS OF THE AUGUSTA POLICE DEPARTMENT, SE. cor. 9th and Reynolds Sts. (*open*), erected in 1935, occupy two fireproof buildings of brick, concrete and steel, designed by Scroggs & Ewing, local architects.

L. from 9th St. on Reynolds St.

41. SITE OF FORT GRIERSON (R), near the intersection of 11th (Kollock) and Reynolds Sts., is indicated by a granite marker erected in 1936 by the D. A. R. with WPA assistance. While the British occupied the city in 1780, 80 men were stationed here under Colonel Grierson. American forces commanded by Pickens, Lee, and Clarke captured the fort May 23, 1781.

R. from Reynolds St. on 11th St.

42. RIVERSIDE MILL, 1 11th (Kollock) St. (*open*), almost hidden by a row of tenant houses, occupies the approximate site of Fort Grierson. It is a large waste products manufacturing plant, and produces machined waste for journal box packing and for machine shops, jute bagging for covering bales, and various coarse yarns for mops. This mill began operation in the late 1870's, and, unlike other local mills, for the most part employs Negro labor.

Retrace 11th St. to Reynolds St.; R. on Reynolds St.

43. SPRINGFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH (Negro) (L), SE cor. Reynolds and 12th (Marbury) Sts. (*open Mon. 8:30 — 12m.—Sat. 1 - 5—all day Sun.*), was established in 1773 as Silver Bluff, S. C., Baptist Church, or Dead River Church. During the Revolution many masters of plantations on both sides of the Savannah River came into Augusta for protection. After the Revolution the Negroes, who came in with their masters, reorganized under the name Springfield Baptist Church. In 1844, the original Saint John Methodist Church (white) was purchased and moved to this site where it served until the new Springfield Church was built in 1910. The old Methodist Church, a wooden structure built in 1801, is now used as a Sunday School and Community House and stands in the rear of the present church, which faces Marbury Street. In the yard in front of Springfield Church are buried six pastors of the church, one of whom, the Reverend Kelly Lowe, organized the first Negro Sunday School in the country January 11, 1869.

L. from Reynolds St. on 12th (Marbury) St. to Greene St.; R. on Greene St.

44. WILDE MONUMENT (L), Greene St. bet. 12th and 13th Sts., is a plain granite shaft in memory of the Augusta poet, Richard Henry Wilde.

45. SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH (R), NW. cor. 13th (McKinne) and Greene Sts. (*open*), is noted for its

altars and its statuary. Designed in the Byzantine manner, it is marked by richness of detail. The church was completed in 1874 from the design of a Jesuit priest, Brother Otten.

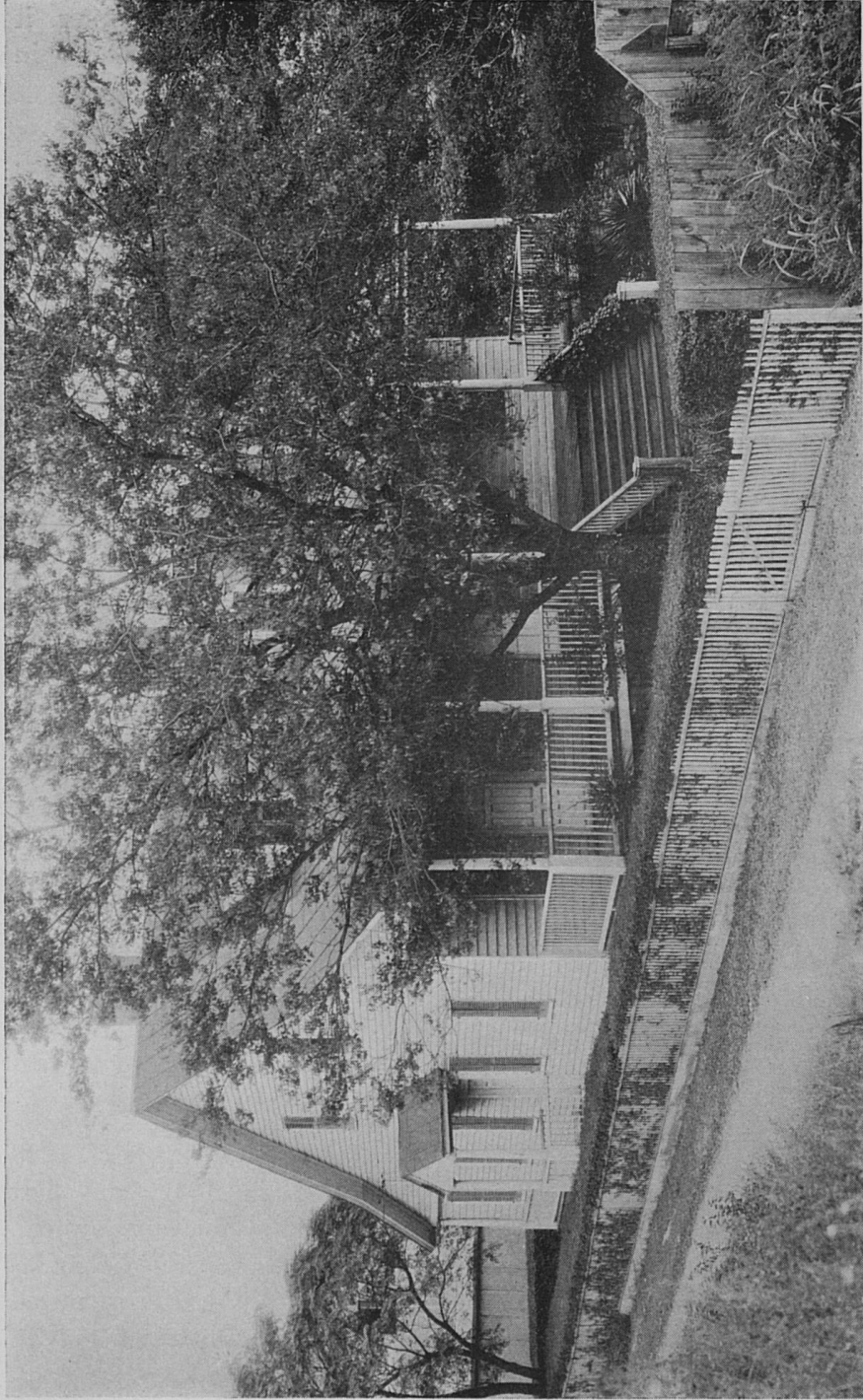
46. RANDALL MONUMENT (L), Greene St. bet. 13th St. and the canal, was unveiled May 28, 1936 in memory of James Ryder Randall, author of "Maryland, My Maryland." Carved from Georgia marble, the figure depicts Randall with his left hand on a scroll, his head bent slightly forward. Laurence Tompkins was the sculptor.

Retrace Greene St. to 13th St.; R. on 13th St. to Nelson St.; R. on Nelson St.

47. MEADOW GARDEN (L), a house-museum on Nelson St. bet. 13th and 15th Sts. (*open each Wednesday during the winter months 3 - 6; also some holidays, admission 25¢*), was the home of George Walton, a Georgia signer of the Declaration of Independence. The property was acquired in 1794 as a gift from Thomas Watkins to his godson, George Walton, Jr., son of George Walton. It was called Meadow Garden because of surrounding fields, long since lost under the encroachments of business houses, stable yards, roads, and canal. The house, built probably in the late 1700's, is of early American farmhouse architecture, a story-and-a-half with sloping gable roof and three dormer windows. George Walton used this as his town house until his death in 1804, and from it his funeral took place. The house is preserved as a museum by the D. A. R., and is filled with relics of early American days.

Retrace Nelson St. to 13th St.; R. on 13th St.; L. on Fenwick St.

48. AUGUSTA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1228 Fenwick St. (*not open*), was organized in 1847, the first company to utilize the water power developed by the canal system. It was also the first cotton mill to operate on a large scale in emulation of northern companies. In 1859 the company was reorganized under the name "Augusta Factory." This mill has not been in operation since 1929.



MEADOW GARDEN. HOME OF GEORGE WALTON. NOW A D.A.R. MUSEUM



AUGUSTA FACTORY ON THE CANAL BANK

The Augusta factory district extends from Fenwick Street to D'Antignac Street on Twelfth Street. The two-family red brick dwellings facing west on Perkins Place were built about 1849 as homes for the overseers. Similar dwellings facing east were burned, being replaced by wooden buildings.

The first operatives' houses built at the same time were brick tenements extending from Perkins Place east on Fenwick to Twelfth Street and from Fenwick Street north to the canal. When built, these dwellings were considered very modern and commodious. Later, operatives' homes were built on D'Antignac and Coggins Streets, thus making the first mill district in Augusta. The district has degenerated into a typical slum section, overcrowded, dark, and in ill repair.

*R. from Fenwick St. on 12th St. to D'Antignac St.;
R. on D'Antignac St. to University Place; L. on University
Place; R. on Harper St.*

49. UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (L), Harper St. (*open 9 - 6*), was chartered in 1828 (*see History*). The main building of the Medical College was formerly the Tuttle-Newton Home, of which D. B. Woodruff of Macon was the architect.

The school is operated under a Board of Regents in Atlanta, with an enrollment of 149 and a faculty of 56 professors and 32 associates. Through the system of having senior students treat city patients free, a close alliance is maintained with the clinic of the University Hospital, situated on the same tract of land.

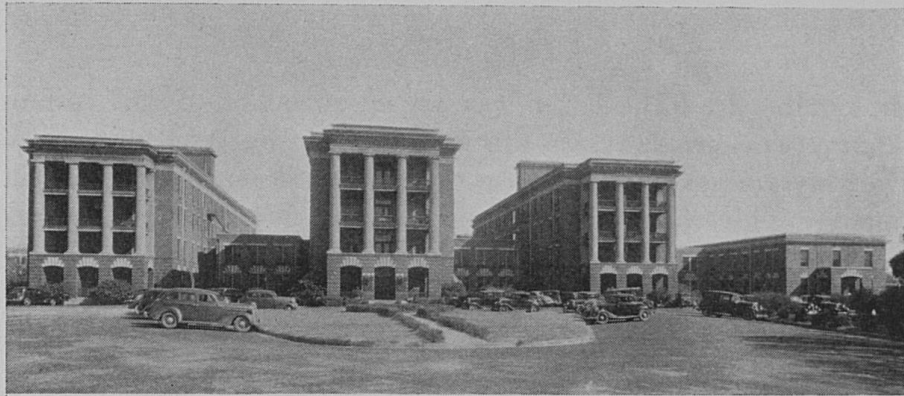
A museum, containing anatomical specimens, models and charts, and some pathological specimens and models, is open for study and research, upon application to the Dean.

50. UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL (L), Harper St. (*open*), is a 325-bed hospital, given an "A" rating by the American College of Surgeons. The main hospital building has three connected wings: the Barrett Wing for white patients, the Lamar Wing for Negro patients, and the Administration Wing. The four-story buildings designed by G. Lloyd Preacher, in semi-classical architecture, were built by the city in 1914 at an approximate cost of \$500,000.

The Lamar Wing is an outgrowth of the old Lamar Negro Hospital, established by the bequest of Gazaway B. Lamar, Augusta financier. According to his will, \$100,000, the residue of cotton claims against the United States Government was to be divided between Augusta and Savannah for the establishment of Negro hospitals. When the cornerstone of Lamar Hospital was laid on March 11, 1895, \$7,000 of the claims had been collected, and with the addition of \$8,000 appropriated by City Council, the hospital was established. At the completion of the University Hospital, Negro patients were transferred to the Lamar Wing, which matches exactly the Barrett Wing for white patients.

The bronchoscopic clinic at the University Hospital, established in 1929, is one of the oldest in this section. Installed as a result of the efforts of the Lions Club the bronchoscope has been used in hundreds of operations and in the instruction of classes at the School of Medicine.

The superintendent's residence is at one side of the hospital, and the Milton Antony ward for contagious diseases at



UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, WILHENFORD HOSPITAL,
AND THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

the other side. The latter was named in honor of Dr. Milton Antony who sacrificed his life in a yellow fever epidemic. The Doughty Nurses' Home, facing on Harper Street, houses student nurses. This was built at a cost of \$140,000.

51. WILHENFORD HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN (L), 1436 Harper St. (*open 9 - 9*), is a 50-bed hospital with an "A" rating by the American College of Surgeons (*see History*). Beyond this is the Wilhenford Nurses' Home.

R. from end of Harper St. on 15th St. (Jefferson Davis Ave).

52. BUTT MEMORIAL BRIDGE, which spans the canal just south of intersection of 15th and Greene Sts., is a memorial to Major Archibald Butt, a native of Augusta and former aide to President Taft, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster. It was erected by the citizens of Augusta at a cost of more than \$20,000. Ex-President Taft delivered the principal address at the dedication exercises April 15, 1914. The high arched bridge is ornamented at the sides with four stone lions holding shields inscribed with the coats of arms of the United States, the State of Georgia, the Temple-Noyes Lodge No. 32 of Washington, D. C., and the Butt family. This graceful and enduring structure, designed by a master mason, is richly decorated with symbols of the craft.

53. AUGUSTA CANAL, running through the town from west to east, spanned by Butt Memorial Bridge, was projected in 1844 and the preliminary survey financed by four progressive citizens. Work was commenced March 15, 1845, on the seven mile project. The water was turned into the canal November 23, 1846, and developed 600 horsepower. In 1875 the canal was widened, deepened, and lengthened to nine miles and developed 14,000 horsepower.

R. from 15th St. on Greene. St.

54. ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING COMPANY (R), SW. cor. Enterprise and Greene Sts. (*not open*), was the

second large cotton mill erected in Augusta. Organized in 1873 during the depression following the Reconstruction period, it was worthy of its name. It was the first mill to utilize the enlarged facilities of the canal system. Its construction presented advanced ideas: "running from north to south, it gets the benefit of the earliest and latest light of the sun, and thus effects a saving of gas light." The machinery was also placed in the center of the building, to insure "more uniform power to all parts of the building."

TOUR OF "THE HILL"

"The Hill," once the village of Summerville, is now Augusta's main residential section. To this area spring brings a burst of color in pink and white dogwood, red flowering quince, crabapple blossoms, and purple wistaria. Pink and white crepe myrtle trees line the sidewalks, and white and purple iris border the walks of the gardens of these houses, which are the most handsome modern ones of the city.

Each year in early spring while the tourist hotels are open, the Sand Hills Garden Club conducts a tour of Augusta gardens. At this time yards and lawns of the Hill bloom with forsythia, daffodils, red and yellow tulips, pansies, lauristinus, azaleas, and white, pink, or variegated camellias. Trellises are hidden by purple wistaria and the climbing yellow Lady Banksia rose.

The development of the Hill followed the development of Augusta, for in the year 1800 many Augustans had summer homes there. By 1863 people were living on the Hill throughout the year, and summer homes took on the character of those in the city.

Augusta was first joined to this residential district by a plank road from Carnes Road (Fifteenth Street) up Walton Way to what is now Hickman Road. In 1866 the Augusta and Summerville Railroad laid tracks and ran a streetcar line from Broad and Lower Market (Center) to the Arsenal. The mule or horse-drawn cars ran at long intervals, to the foot of The Hill, where two additional animals were attached to continue the journey. One raconteur remembers the school car with its giggling girls, who were all more or less in love with the conductor. In the 40-minute journey there was time enough for romance.

SECTION A — 3.3M.

S. from Walton Way on Hickman Rd.

55. BON AIR HOTEL, NW. cor. Walton Way and Hickman Rd. (*open during winter season*), one of the South's premier winter resort hotels, occupies a high point overlooking the town. It is a large spreading building in buff rough-finished stucco showing Spanish influence in its architecture.

56. PARTRIDGE INN (R), SW. cor. Hickman Rd., and Walton Way (*open during winter season*), is a resort hotel. It is a gray and white structure of 125 rooms, with many long balconies.

57. MELL COTTAGE, 1014 Hickman Rd. (*private*), is known as "the Old John Bones Place." This white clapboard, story-and-a-half house has a gable roof with ridge parallel to the front and three dormer windows. Although its building is of uncertain date, it is known that George Walton owned



THE MELL COTTAGE

the land, and its similarity to Meadow Garden and other houses of the early American Farmhouse type would seem to place its construction prior to 1800. The porch was evidently added during the Greek Revival period. The graceful fanlight was put in after the house was damaged by fire in 1928. Since 1820 the house has been continuously in the possession of one family, with a possible exception of a few years.

R. from Hickman Rd. on Wrightsboro Rd.

58. OLD WALTON HOME, 2216 Wrightsboro Rd. (*private*), was built before 1795 by George Walton, one of the Georgia Signers of the Declaration of Independence, to be used as his summer home. This is mentioned in a letter written by him on July 4, 1795, headed "College Hill," in which he says, "Having completed a mansion of my own at this place, and removed my family into it." The home is now owned by the Harper family, descendants of Walton.

The white clapboarded house has two and a half stories, with massive end chimneys and six windows across the front upstairs and down. Fine Colonial detail is shown in the hand-carving of its interior and exterior trim, and in the banisters of the full-length upper and lower porches, in delicate spiderweb design.

L. from Wrightsboro Rd. on Johns Rd.

59. PENDLETON CAMP, at the end of Johns Rd., is a memorial to Lt. John Pendleton King, who fought in the World War. The camp, is in reality an attractive village of stucco bungalows, housing disabled World War veterans and their families. According to the inscription on a park-enclosed boulder, the camp was founded May 28, 1919, as a memorial to young King, for the use of his wounded or disabled comrades and their descendants forever. The donor was Lieutenant King's father, Harry B. King. Qualifications for residents are: an honorable discharge, a proven disability, and an income of at least \$50 per month. Nine families enjoy the privileges of this endowed colony.

Retrace Johns Rd.; L. on Oglethorpe Ave.

60. HERO GROVE, along Oglethorpe Ave. bet. Troupe St. and Monte Sano Ave., is a double row of young oaks, planted by the City of Augusta in 1920, as a memorial to local citizens who died in the World War.

L. from Oglethorpe Ave. on Schley St. to Wrightsboro Rd.; R. on Wrightsboro Rd.

61. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION FACILITY (L), a 200-acre government reservation (*grounds open 8 - 4*), cares for 1,000 veterans, principally psychiatric cases. The numerous modern and scientifically equipped buildings, are set on a wide stretch of landscaped lawns. The administration building, built for use as a convent, was later converted into a resort hotel called "Lenwood" for General Leonard Wood. During the World War it was used as officers' quarters for Camp Hancock, a national training camp which occupied an extensive site about this building. In 1920 it was leased by the Government for hospitalization work.

62. MUNICIPAL POLO FIELD (R), NW. cor. of Highland Ave. and Wrightsboro Rd., is used for games during the winter season.

63. DANIEL MUNICIPAL AVIATION FIELD (L), SW. cor. of Wheelless and Wrightsboro Rds., is considered one of the best airdromes in the South (*see General Information*).

R. from Wrightsboro Rd. on Magnolia Drive.

64. FOREST HILLS RESORT HOTEL (L) (*open during winter season*), crowning an eminence, has a capacity of 280 rooms. It is a tall concrete structure set in a 600-acre park and maintains an 18-hole Donald Ross golf course (*see General Information and Sports and Recreation*).

R. from Magnolia Drive on Comfort Rd.

65. OLD KILPATRICK HOME (R), Comfort Rd. (*private*), is a tall, square Colonial edifice which formerly stood in downtown Augusta on the southwest corner of Greene and Seventh Streets. When it was moved, each piece of lumber was numbered as taken down, and put together again at the new site. Built in 1761, the house was an aristocratic inn, on the Old Post Road from Savannah. General LaFayette made an address to the populace from the entrance porch on the occasion of his visit to Augusta in 1825. At the entrance is a graceful horseshoe stairway.



THE APPLEBY HOME

SECTION B — 7M.

W. from Milledge Rd. on Walton Way.

66. AZALEA COTTAGE, 2236 Walton Way (*private*), was built about 1813, by Isaac Herbert. The house, of early American Farmhouse design, is set back from the street and hidden in a growth of shrubbery and azaleas, which give it the name.

67. "MONTROSE", 2249 Walton Way (*private*), former home of Col. Charles Colcock Jones, Jr., Georgia historian, is occupied by his descendants. Built in 1849 by Robert Reid, it is a story-and-a-half clapboard structure on a brick basement, and is a perfect example of the Classic Revival period in local architecture, with Roman influence manifested in the massive columns supporting the roof. On the lawn in front of the house is a small cannon from the old town of Sunbury.

When, during the Revolution, the British sent word to the Scottish Highlanders who had settled this section and who then occupied Sunbury, to surrender Fort Morris, the dauntless Highlanders replied, "Come and take it." This the British were unable to do. In later years this cannon, one of the eight from Sunbury, was presented to Colonel Jones for his outstanding work as an historian. The voluminous writing of Colonel Jones was done in the northwest basement room of this house.

68. APPLEBY HOME, 2260 Walton Way, SE. cor. (*private*), known as the Montgomery Place was built about 1830 by Judge Ben Warren. The house, recently renovated, is substantially constructed on stately square lines in the Greek Revival manner with massive Doric columns rising to the roof of the full length piazza. Over the entrance door is an ornamental iron balcony.

69. U. S. ARSENAL, Walton Way (*grounds open*), is the only United States Arsenal in the South, east of the Mississippi. It dates from about 1829. Six original buildings remain on the sides of a quadrangle, which formerly enclosed a parade ground. This enclosure is used as a rose garden with a stone sun-dial in the center.

In 1819 the first United States Arsenal at Augusta had been completed on the Savannah River near the present location of the King and Sibley Mills. Following an epidemic of black fever more healthful quarters were sought. A tract of 70 acres costing \$6,000 was purchased on the "Sand Hills," and buildings were erected.

Five days after the secession of Georgia from the Union in 1861, the Arsenal was surrendered to Georgia troops with a mere exchange of formal diplomatic notes between Captain Arnold Elzey, representing the United States and Colonel W. H. T. Walker, representing Governor Brown of Georgia. There is a story that United States soldiers and Georgia troopers, after the formalities were concluded, repaired together to the mess hall for a convivial evening.

The long fort-like brick building near the main entrance gate was built soon thereafter and contained machine shops for making harness, gun-carriages, and other equipment. The front part of this building was used by the women and children of the town as a place to pick lint and make surgical dressings for the Confederacy. Numerous ordnance buildings were added during the period of the World War.

On the arsenal grounds WALKER CEMETERY antedates the construction of the original arsenal buildings. In it is buried Madame Le Vert, the granddaughter of George Walton.

*Retrace Walton Way to Johns Rd.; R. on Johns Rd.;
L. on Pickens Rd.*

70. VERDERY COTTAGE, 2229 Pickens Rd. (*private*), was the home of the poet, Richard Henry Wilde, who wrote "My Life Is Like the Summer Rose." The house, a story-and-a-half clapboard structure, was built between 1802 and 1812, by Barna McKinne.

L. from Pickens Rd. on Milledge Rd.

71. LANGDON HOUSE (L), Milledge Rd. (*private*), was built in 1826 by Thomas Cumming. It has part of the original garden, which was laid out by Ignaze Pilate, a Hungarian landscape architect, who assisted in laying out Central Park, New York.

72. CHAFEE COTTAGE, 914 Milledge Rd. (*private*), was built before 1784, and has been owned by one family since that date. It is of the type known locally as "Sand Hills Cottage." The basement is brick, the first and second floors of clapboards. Dormer windows peep out from the sloping roof. The kitchen, 50 feet from the house, is still in use.

The house is filled with art treasures including a Gilbert Stuart portrait of the owner's grandmother, Mrs. Howard. The gardens containing rare shrubs were laid out by Mrs. Howard and descendants of the bulbs she planted bloom each spring.

73. "HIGH GATE", 820 Milledge Rd. (*private*), the home of Mrs. C. Henry Cohen, was built by slave labor from timber felled and hewn on the premises. The delicacy of detail indicates that it was built prior to 1800. Dormer windows are identical with those of other very old houses on the Hill, and it has two old mantels, one a simple Adam type. The gates, from which the place takes its name, are of wrought iron as is also a railing over the porch. Additions were made to the original house but the design of the trim was retained.

One of the early owners of the place was Hugh Nesbitt, who acquired it in 1810, and bequeathed it to his daughter, Mary Anne, wife of Judge Starnes, of the Supreme Court. The place remained in the Starnes family until 1910.

The garden is full of flowering shrubs and bulbs. Quiet bits of virgin woods are kept as sanctuary for birds. Millstones are used for stepping stones, and a summer house pillared and floored in brick adds a final picturesque detail.

L. from Milledge Rd. on Cumming Rd.

74. GREEN COURT, 2248 Cumming Rd. (*house private, gardens open 10 - 7 Tues. and Fri. March 1 - May 5*), was erected in the early 1800's by the mother of Robert Reid, who left a lot and an endowment to build a Presbyterian Church on the Hill, afterwards called the Reid Memorial Church.

The original frame structure occupied about half the space of the present house. Governor Jenkins bought the property and added the west side of the house, the mansard roof, and the broad piazzas. Since 1911 the property has belonged to H. C. Crowell, a winter resident. The gardens, beautifully laid out with azaleas, rare bulbs, shrubs, pools and extensive lawns, are among the most beautiful in Augusta.

75. SALUBRITY HALL, 2259 Cumming Rd. (*private*), the home of Mrs. John W. Herbert, is built of brick, stucco, and timber in the English type of architecture. It is called Salubrity Hall because it is on the site of a young ladies' seminary conduct-

ed in 1800 by Mr. Sandwich, an Englishman, who named the eminence Mount Salubrity for its healthful location.

The extensive gardens contain formal plantings, sequestered paths banked with azaleas and native shrubs, rose gardens, and wooded spots. From the north terrace there is a beautiful view.

76. SUMMERVILLE CEMETERY (R), NW. cor. Johns and Cumming Rds. (*open*), is a secluded spot, notable not only for its age and beauty, but for the number of prominent persons interred here. The plot was dedicated for use as a cemetery in 1824 by Thomas Cumming, first Intendant of Augusta. In that year the Legislature of Georgia passed an Act incorporating "The Trustees of the Public Cemetery of the Village of Summerville." Only persons living within a specified area corresponding substantially with what afterward became the Village of Summerville are permitted to own sections. The cemetery is still managed by the original corporation.

Among the graves are those of George Crawford, Charles J. Jenkins and John Milledge, all governors of Georgia. Justice Joseph R. Lamar of the U. S. Supreme Court, Thomas Cumming, first Intendant of Augusta, Dr. Lawton B. Evans, and others of equal prominence are buried within the vine-clad walls.

Retrace Cumming Rd.; L. on Milledge Rd.

77. DICKEY COTTAGE, 728 Milledge Rd. (*private*), is an example of the "Sand Hills Cottage" type. The main portion was built in 1857, but the rear portion, now used for the kitchen and pantries, was part of the home of Col. John Forsythe, who lived here between 1841 and 1871, and who in 1820 as U. S. Minister to Spain successfully negotiated the purchase of Florida from Ferdinand VIII. Ex-President Martin Van Buren visited Colonel Forsythe in this house.

78. WILLIAM WALLACE PLACE, 707 Milledge Rd. (*private*), is sometimes known as "The Old Gardner Place."

The house, concealed by a dense growth of shrubbery, was built at an unestablished date. Acquired by James Gardner in 1812 it remained in possession of the same family for more than 100 years. It represents the early American Farmhouse type and, though remodeled, its essential features are preserved.

R. from Milledge Rd. on Battle Row.

79. SANDY ACRES, 2150 Battle Row (*private*), the Rodney Cohen home, is surrounded by a scalloped white picket fence. The house, in reality two frame houses put together at right angles, is set back among trees on the hill slope. It was built in the early 1800's, and the section on the west side appears the older.

L. from Battle Row on Gary St.

80. SETZ HOME, 635 Gary St. (*private*), situated on a hill overlooking the town, was built in Colonial style on a 5,000-acre tract, just after the close of the Revolution, by John Milledge, who became Governor of Georgia in 1802. Milledge placed his house so that from his front piazza he could overlook the town and his broad acres with his slaves at work, and topped his trees for a better view. The old trees show the effects of the topping today. He named it "Overton," because it overlooked the town.

L. from Gary St. on Gardner St. to Milledge Rd.; R. on Milledge Rd.

81. AUGUSTA COUNTRY CLUB (L), (*open to members and guests*), has two excellent 18-hole golf courses with grass greens, a golf shop, four clay tennis courts, and an outdoor swimming pool (*see General Information and Sports and Recreation*).

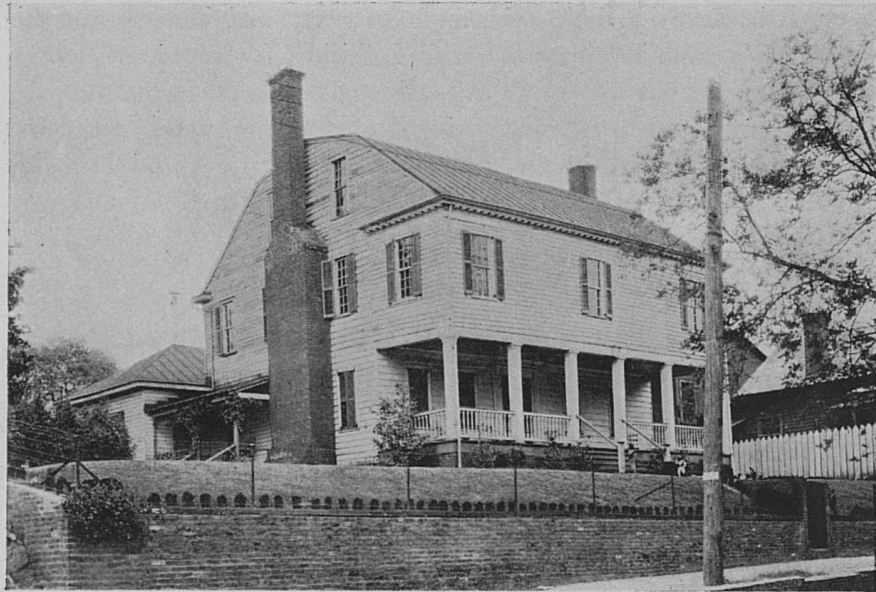
82. JULIAN SMITH PARK (L), NW. cor Broad St. and Milledge Rd. (*open 9 - 6*), bordering Lake Olmstead, covers 15 acres and is being developed as a municipal recreation

center. It has a free bathing beach, supervised by registered lifeguards, a casino built of rubble masonry and logs, an amphitheater for public concerts, and facilities for outdoor sports. The natural beauty of the setting has been enhanced by landscaping. Visitors may drive through the park, returning to the main entrance at the corner of Broad Street and Milledge Road. The park is named for Julian Smith, Mayor of Augusta 1922-1925.

R. from Milledge Rd. on Broad St.

The route lies through "Harrisburg," or "West End," a city within a city. It is a manufacturing district; most of the inhabitants are connected in some way with the cotton mills. Rows of neat houses are occupied by mill workers, and more pretentious houses by minor officials. Harrisburg has its own amusements, some peculiar to the district, such as "catfish chowders," its free library, swimming pool, Y.M.C.A., junior music club, churches, missions, and a branch of the American Legion. In summer its residents find recreation at the Municipal Beach on Lake Olmstead. Harrisburg also has its own vernacular, as most of the workers migrated to Augusta from surrounding agricultural districts. It has contributed doctors, lawyers, dentists, councilmen, schoolboard trustees, and other officials to Augusta's civic life, and plays a leading part in city politics.

83. OLD "WHITE HOUSE", 1822 Broad St. (*private*), a roomy frame house with gambrel roof, stands on an eminence. This house, erected in 1750 and known as the oldest house in Augusta, is the place where 13 American patriots were hanged from the staircase during the American Revolution by order of the British Commander, Colonel Thomas Browne. The house is a two-story-and-attic frame structure with substantial brick end chimneys. The weatherboarding is fastened with hand-drawn squarehead nails. At least one door has H-and-L hinges, and a circular stairway winds up to the attic. From an immense iron hook in this attic the aforementioned patriots were dropped down the well of the staircase to their deaths. It is said that if one stands on the stairway and counts 13, he will hear a groan.



THE OLD WHITE HOUSE

L. from Broad St. on Goodrich St.

84. THE JOHN P. KING MANUFACTURING COMPANY (R), Goodrich St. (*not open*), incorporated in 1881, has 1,900 looms and 60,000 spindles. The long, four-story, red brick structure shows fanciful brickwork designs on its cornices, and a tower at the center of the facade is topped by a Gothic-arched cupola containing a bell. The mill overlooks the Augusta Canal.

85. THE SIBLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY (R), Goodrich St. (*not open*), bears some resemblance to the British House of Parliament. The mill, which has long been of outstanding importance in the industrial life of the city, is under joint management with the Enterprise Manufacturing Company. The two mills have 1,900 looms and 76,000 spindles.

86. An OBELISK CHIMNEY (R), 176 feet high, standing in front of the Sibley Mill, is all that remains of the

Confederate Powder Works which supplied ammunition for the Confederate Armies. The plant, under the direction of Colonel George Washington Rains, began operation on April 10, 1862, and closed its doors in 1865.

During the period of its operation the plant manufactured 2,270,000 pounds of gunpowder. It occupied many acres of land and for several miles about it the area was under guard. The plant was dismantled in 1871; the chimney remains as a monument to the purpose it served. A bronze tablet commemorating the powder works has been placed on the chimney by the Confederate Survivors Association of Augusta.

Retrace Goodrich St.; R. on Broad St.; L. on Crawford Ave.; R. on Walton Way.

87. TUBMAN HIGH SCHOOL, 1740 Walton Way (*open 9 - 2 Mon. — Fri.*), a girls' school, was designed by G. Lloyd Preacher, and erected in 1917 at a cost of approximately \$250,000. It is a long building of cream pressed brick, of modern architecture, its rear wings forming a quadrangle. Driveways lead from the entrance archway to the building 200 yards from the street. The school is named for Mrs. Emily H. Tubman who gave the original girls' high school building in Augusta, a former Christian church building which stood on Reynolds Street and which was destroyed in the fire of 1916. This building is erected on the site of the old Schuetzen Platz, one of the early institutions of Augusta.

L. from Walton Way on Baker Ave.

88. ACADEMY OF RICHMOND COUNTY (R), Baker Ave. bet. Walton Way and Hampton Ave. (*open 9 - 2 Mon. — Fri.*), is on a 27-acre parade ground and campus. This modern building, designed by Scroggs & Ewing of Augusta, shows pronounced Gothic influence. It was erected in 1926 at a cost of \$375,000, to replace the historic Richmond Academy building downtown, in use since 1802. The student body of the Academy in 1937 numbered 1,018, and the faculty 34.

The same building houses the Junior College of Augusta, an accredited institution with an enrollment of 247 and a faculty of 10. The college is financed largely by tuition receipts, with some assistance from the Richmond County Board of Education.

89. JOSEPH R. LAMAR GRAMMAR SCHOOL (L), Baker Ave. bet. Bransford Rd. and Hampton Ave. (*open 9 - 2 Mon. — Fri.*), a modern structure of brick and concrete, was erected in 1935 at a cost of \$178,314. It was named for Hon. Joseph R. Lamar, a United States Supreme Court Justice. The architects were Scroggs & Ewing of Augusta.

NEGRO SECTION — 6M.

"The Terry" is the Negro territory comprising the area at the SE. end of the city, bounded roughly by Fifteenth and Gwinnett Streets. The name is a contraction of "Negro Territory" or "The Territory." Here the Negro citizens have their own grocery stores, undertaking homes, insurance companies, doctors, and dentists. Close to the hub of their dynamic social life are their churches, and their motion picture houses which sometimes feature road shows, as well as special presentations for white people.

Since most of "The Terry's" streets are unpaved, it is inadvisable to attempt the tour in bad weather.

W. from 10th (Cumming) St. on Gwinnett St.

90. CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION (L), SE. cor. Gwinnett and 11th Sts. (*open*), is a Catholic Negro Church founded in 1909. Four hundred children are taught in the academy by two priests and the Franciscan Sisters, who also conduct an orphanage for Negro children.

91. PILGRIM HEALTH AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1143 Gwinnett St., has an annual business of more than \$11,000,000 covering three states. Of this amount \$300,000 is paid annually in claims.

L. from Gwinnett St. on 12th (Marbury) St.

92. FRANCISCAN SISTERS (known as "the Brown Sisters") CONVENT AND ORPHANAGE, 1220 12th St. (*open*), is supported by the contributions of charitable persons. The building is of substantial brick construction.

R. from 12th St. on Anderson Ave.

93. BETHLEHEM COMMUNITY CENTER FOR NEGROES (R), NW. cor. Anderson Ave. and Clay St. (*open 9 - 6*), is one of five similar institutions in the South for Negroes,

supported by the women of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The Advisory Board has both white and Negro members. The annual "good will party" at Christmas and other activities shared by both races have done much to promote interracial understanding in the city. The Augusta center has been serving the community for several years, and its scope has recently been enlarged. The buildings, including the center and branches in the Springfield section and a rural area, are valued at \$75,000, the equipment consisting of a modern domestic science kitchen, kindergarten, day nursery room, boys' club room, library, sewing room, and business offices. Organized groups carry on its projects: boys' and girls' clubs, sewing and cooking classes, women's clubs, night school, playground, case work and family visiting, Bible school, and other projects that promote group cooperation. Gymnasium facilities are provided for Negroes in this section. Volunteer helpers serve under the supervision of the house staff and representatives of various churches participate in Leadership Schools.

R. from Anderson Ave. on Clay St.; R. on Wrightsboro Rd.

94. C. T. WALKER SCHOOL (NEGRO) (L), Wrightsboro Rd. (*open 9 - 3*), occupies a new brick building of modern construction with a capacity of 1,375 pupils.

95. BISHOP GRACE'S "HOUSE OF PRAYER" ("The Tabernacle"), 1269 Wrightsboro Rd. (*open at hours of service only*), is a sprawling, unpainted building of rough boards. The dirt floor is covered with sawdust, plank benches fill the auditorium, and at one end is the platform on which is the "throne" of "Daddy Grace," as the bishop is called. The entire place is gaily decorated with colored crêpe paper streamers. The bishop preaches an emotional religion which calls forth much "shouting;" four brass bands provide music for the meeting.

L. from Wrightsboro Rd. on 12th St.; L. on Gwinnett St.

96. TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH (R), NW. cor. Harison and Gwinnett Sts. (*open at hours of services only*), is a monument to C. T. Walker, an orator of unusual power, who was known as "The Black Spurgeon." The epithet was first applied to Walker when he preached at Spurgeon's Temple in London. His grave is in the churchyard. The present building was erected in 1913-1914.

97. HAINES INSTITUTE, 1339 Gwinnett St. (*open*), was founded by Lucy Laney, sometimes called "the mother of the Negro race in Augusta," because of her influence on the educational life of Augusta Negroes. "Miss Lucy," as she was generally called, was respected by all. She was extended credit in lean years, help in panic, and recognition in death. She is buried at the right of the school entrance, beneath a monument erected by the graduating class of 1935. The brick buildings stand on school grounds covering approximately four acres.

The school, supported partially by the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, is an all-Negro institution, offering four years of high school and one of college work. In 1936 it had 15 teachers and 370 students. Within the last 50 years, more than 2,000 have graduated from this school.

L. from Gwinnett St. on 15th St. (Jefferson Davis Ave.).

98. PAINE COLLEGE (R), 15th St. bet. Gwinnett St. and Oglethorpe Ave. (*open*), an accredited college, was incorporated June 19, 1883, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church has joint ownership and control. Young Negroes of both sexes may receive training by paying less than one-fifth of the actual expense of education, and the average enrollment is between 325 and 400 students, drawn from nine states. White and Negro races are represented on the Board of Trustees and on the faculty, the presidency always having been held by a white man, the deanship by a Negro. The 20-acre campus extends from Fifteenth Street, on which the college fronts, to Druid Park Avenue. The main building is of dark brick in Georgian style, with curving driveway leading to the entrance. There are six primary buildings, three science

laboratories, and a library of 15,000 volumes, also used by white patrons who are allowed membership for a fee. The MUSEUM in Haygood Hall (*open, permission obtained at office*) contains a variety of relics and instruments brought from Africa by Rev. W. E. Tabb, a missionary. Ceiling-high glass cases contain objects in ivory, grass cloth, wood, and metal, representative of the tribal, domestic and religious life of the natives.

Among the distinguished graduates and former students of Paine College are John Hope, the late president of Atlanta University, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and John Wesley Gilbert, missionary to Africa.

Paine College stands in the center of an old residential section for white people. South of the college on 15th Street are several old homes, set in groves of pine trees, and furnished with antiques.

99. ROSEMARY COTTAGE, 1543 15th St. (*private*), the home of Mrs. Frank Beane, was built in 1829 by Samuel Hale on a 43-acre tract. The house, a good example of early American farmhouse with sloping roof and dormer windows, was sturdily built and is in a good state of preservation. The old slave quarters, smokehouse, and stables remain. The kitchen, though away from the house as in many of the older homes, is still in use.

In 1885 the house was bought by William S. Roberts, who willed it to his daughter, the present owner. The cottage stands back from the street in a beautiful garden of crepe myrtle, holly and other shrubs and trees. Evidences remain of the original formal planting executed by a landscape artist from the North. The border bricks, brought from England as ballast, are 18 inches long and have rounded ends.

100. CASTLEBERRY PRODUCTS COMPANY, 1620 15th St. (*open*), began in a small way after Clement Castleberry had become known for his barbecue served at numerous club and civic gatherings. The first Castleberry building was a garage-

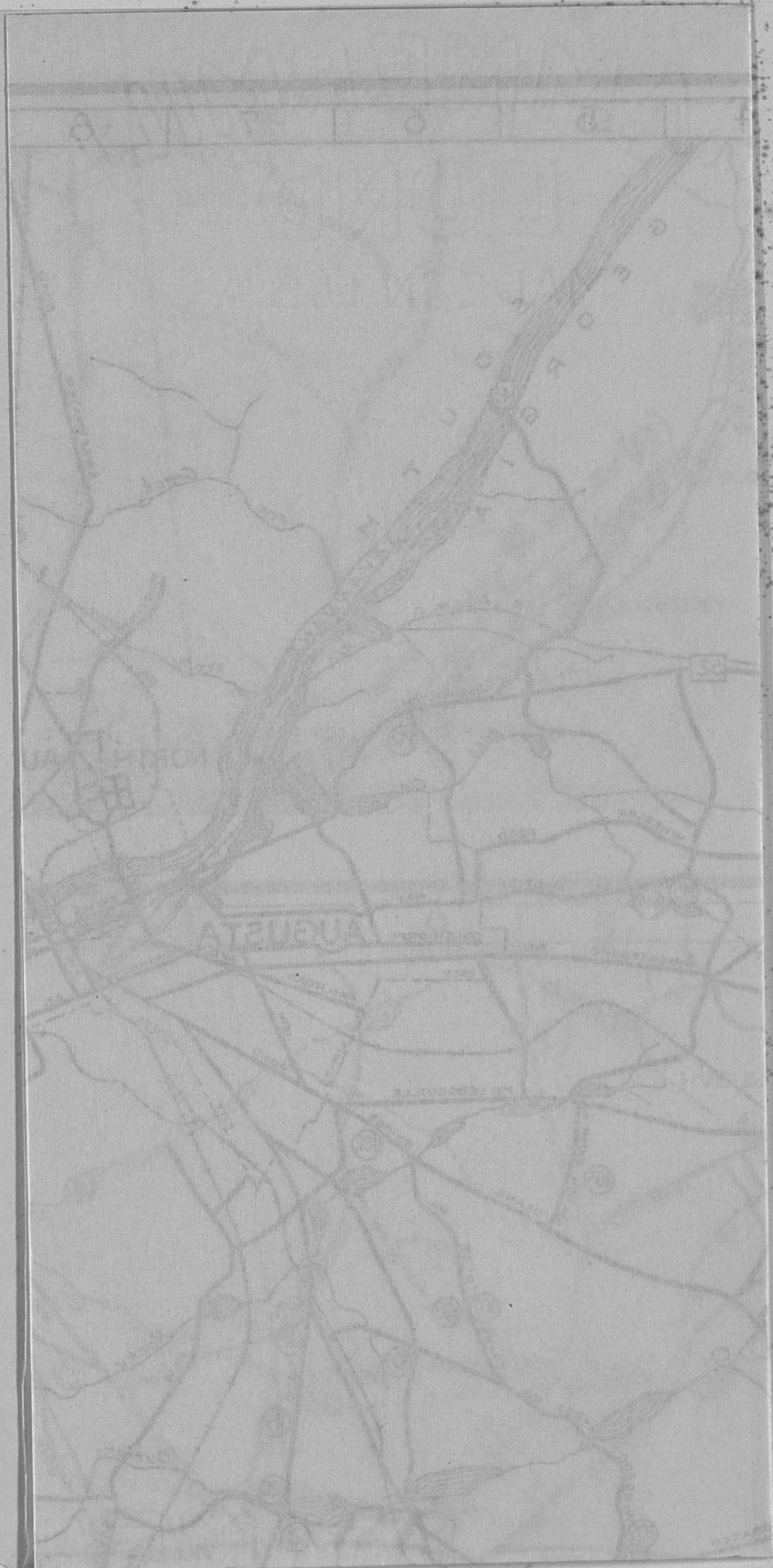
like structure in which four people produced 600 cans of hash a day. The plant which occupies a modern brick structure equipped with sanitary canning machinery, produces approximately 10,000 pounds of savory food daily and employs about 35 people in addition to demonstrators.

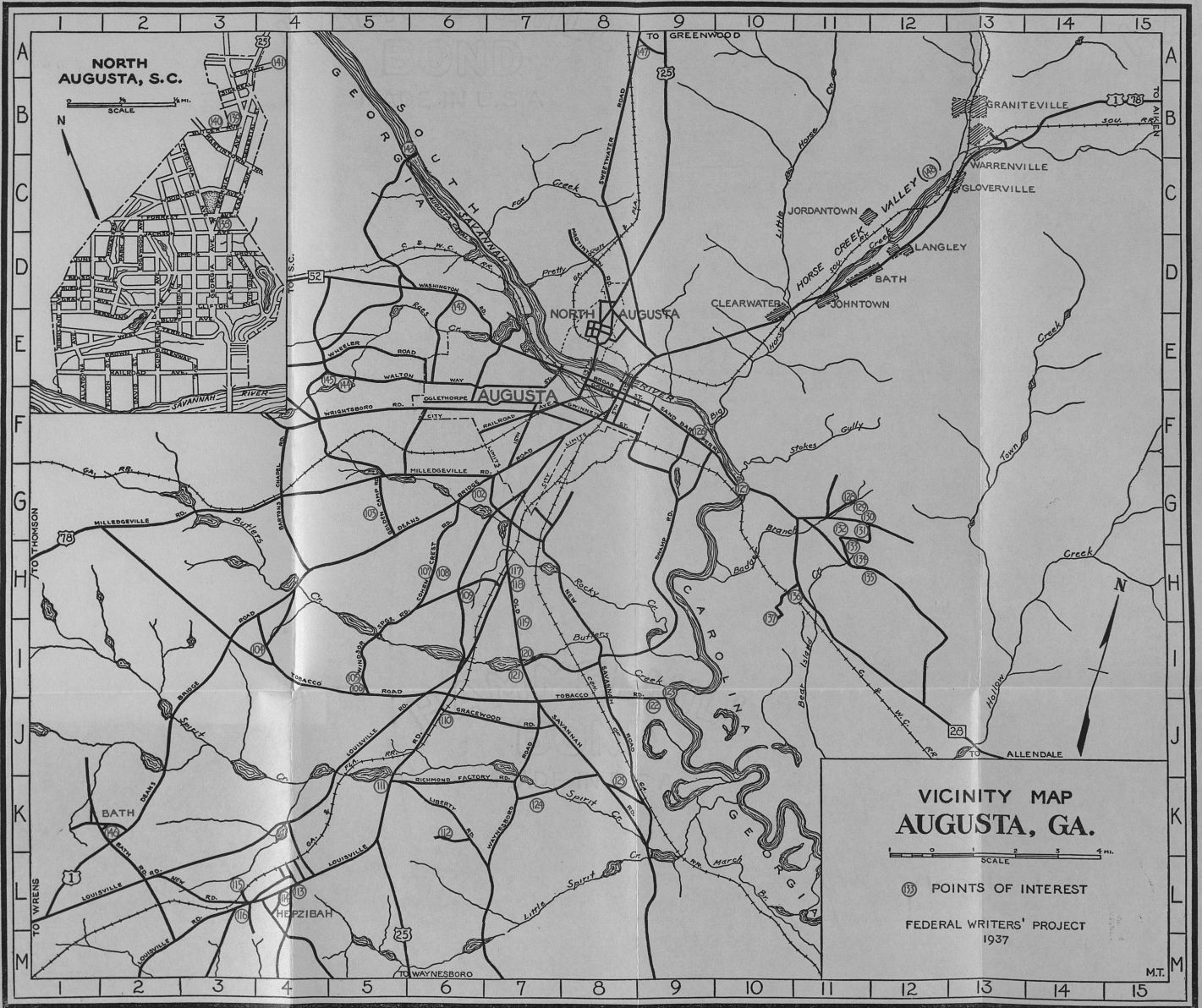
101. SHILOH ORPHANAGE, 1635 15th St. (*open*), for Negroes, covers five acres. It was founded by the Shiloh Association, a Negro Baptist organization, and cooperates in the work of the Richmond County Juvenile Court, but has undergone a constant struggle for existence since its founding in 1895. Of the five buildings, the three visible from the street form three sides of a quadrangle. At right is a long, barracks-like building of red brick which serves as the girls' dormitory. The one-story, white brick dormitory for boys is at the center facing the street. The other building, a cottage of whitewashed boards, is not now in use. This, and the two similar houses behind the boys' building, are the older structures of the institution. The two latter are used for schoolroom and dining room respectively.

Shiloh has no established source of income, but is kept open by private contributions, and managed by a Board of Trustees composed of white and Negro members. It houses, feeds, clothes and educates 38 children.

MAP KEY FOR ENVIRONS TOURS

<i>Key Number</i>	<i>Point of Interest</i>	<i>Location</i>
102	Tubman Home.....	G- 6
103	Mooney's Place.....	G- 5
104	Morgan Observation Tower.....	I- 4
105	Walker Place.....	I- 5
106	Windsor Spring.....	I- 5
107	W. H. T. Walker Home.....	H- 6
108	Charles W. Baird Home.....	H- 6
109	Richmond County Home.....	H- 6
110	Gracewood	J- 6
111	Site of Richmond Factory.....	K- 5
112	Liberty Church.....	K- 6
113	Hephzibah	L- 4
114	Brothersville Methodist Church.....	L- 4
115	Albion Kaolin Company Mines.....	L- 3
116	Old Murphey Cemetery.....	L- 3
117	Washington Marker.....	H- 7
118	Old Glascock House.....	H- 7
119	Cottage Cemetery.....	I- 7
120	Sancken's Model Dairy.....	I- 7
121	Carmichael's Club.....	I- 7
122	New Savannah Cemetery.....	J- 9
123	The Lock and Dam.....	I- 9
124	Goshen Plantation.....	K- 7
125	Old Twiggs Cemetery.....	K- 8
126	Goodale Plantation.....	F- 9
127	Sand Bar Ferry Bridge.....	G-10
128	Beech Island Baptist Church.....	G-11
129	Clubhouse of the Beech Island Agricultural Society	G-11
130	Beech Island Presbyterian Church.....	G-11
131	Hammond Cemetery.....	G-11
132	Redcliffe	G-11
133	Home of Paul Dunbar.....	H-11
134	Home of Leroy Simkins.....	H-11
135	Home of Randolph Dunbar.....	H-11
136	Silver Bluff Baptist Church.....	H-11
137	Zublely Cemetery.....	H-10
138	Thomas McKie Meriwether Monument.....	C- 3
139	Palmetto Lodge.....	B- 3
140	The Old Butler Home.....	B- 3
141	Rose Hill.....	A- 4
142	Augusta National Golf Course.....	D- 6
143	Locks of Augusta Canal.....	B- 5
144	Lake Aumond.....	E- 5
145	Hammond Observation Tower.....	E- 4
146	Bath	K- 2
147	Sweetwater Baptist Church.....	A- 9
148	Horse Creek Valley.....	C-12





NORTH AUGUSTA, S.C.

SCALE 0 1/2 1 1/2 2 1/2 3 1/2 4 1/2 5 1/2 6 1/2 7 1/2 8 1/2 9 1/2 10 1/2 11 1/2 12 1/2 13 1/2 14 1/2 15 1/2

**VICINITY MAP
AUGUSTA, GA.**

SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

⑪ POINTS OF INTEREST

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT
1937

M.T.

POINTS OF INTEREST NEAR AUGUSTA

ENVIRONS TOUR 1

AUGUSTA — WALKER PLACE — WINDSOR SPRING — CHARLES W. BAIRD HOME — AUGUSTA, 20.3M., US 1, TOBACCO RD., WINDSOR SPRINGS RD., COHEN CREST RD., US 1.

South from cor. Broad St. in Augusta on 7th St. (US 1). At 2.7m. US 1 turns L. on Deans Bridge Rd., also known as Louisville Rd.

The old and the new rub shoulders on this highway which, originally part of the Uchee Indian trail, was a stage route to Louisville, Georgia's first permanent capital. For several miles the road is made ugly by boxlike tourist camps and advertising signs placed on almost every tree, fence, and country store. But once away from these, plentiful traces of ante-bellum days are found, many houses even reflecting post-Revolutionary times.

Startling evangelistic signs along the highway are the work of David Brinkman, an evangelist who lives in Augusta. Almost all the Biblical texts are designed to inspire fear of the wrath to come: "Prepare to Meet Thy God," "After Death the Judgment," "Because There is Wrath, Beware."

Beyond well-tended fields of cotton, corn, sugarcane, peanuts or grain, stands an occasional old house. Sometimes it is well-kept and modernized, and a market place for pecans or some other Georgia commodity; sometimes just left peacefully sagging, hand-hewn timbers still sturdy and distinctive, invoking imaginings of pioneer days. Old wells with windlasses, plantation bells on poles, barns or gates, bee martin gourds swinging in the wind from their lofty perches, and sedge brooms outside kitchen doors, give evidence that old ways have not entirely vanished.

Returning prosperity is reflected in new houses, fresh paint, new farm implements and indications of recent repairs.

Gleaming against the heavens from the roofs of many houses and barns are lightning rods, some with glittering colored balls for adornment, others in three-branched effect like the devil's fabled pitchfork — all evidences of faith in the shining, twisted strands of metal running down to earth.

102. TUBMAN HOME (L), 2.6m. (*open by permission of superintendent*), consists of eight double cottages of brick, housing 50 persons without means of support, who must be over 40 years of age, and must have been residents of Richmond County for six months prior to their admittance. The home was endowed by Mrs. Emily Tubman, Augusta philanthropist (*see History*).

At 6m. is the junction with the Golden Camp Rd.

103. Right on this Rd., is MOONEY'S PLACE (L), .5m. formerly Golden Camp, and now a road house. There is a well-authenticated story that the hill was used as a camp for Continental soldiers during the Revolution. From its commanding situation signals were given by smoke, Indian fashion, to notify comrades in the city of approaching raids.

Later the property was occupied by the Reverend Francis Goulding who wrote the children's classic *The Young Marooners*. It is probable that he wrote part of the book in the old house and that the name Golden Camp is a corruption of "Goulding's Camp." *The Young Marooners*, at first rejected by publishers, was one of the most successful children's books ever written, and was translated into several foreign languages. It recounts an adventure based on that which befell Mr. Goulding's own children when a boat on which they were playing was carried to sea by an octopus.

A less successful achievement of Mr. Goulding's was the invention about 1840 of a sewing machine which antedated that of Elias Howe, but which was never patented nor put into general use (*see Bath*).

The view from the hill on which the house stands is extensive, showing the rolling wooded country and the city in the valley.

At 9.9m. is the junction with a dirt road marked Laurel Hill Rd. (L), which is part of the famous Tobacco Road, the locale of Erskine Caldwell's novel and the record-breaking stage play *Tobacco Road*. Over this route, which follows a high ridge and never crosses a stream, tobacco was formerly trundled in mule-drawn hogsheads for loading on boats at New Savannah on the Savannah River. Swashbuckling tobacco rollers traveled in caravans from Kentucky and Tennessee to the river port, taking months for the trip. As they walked beside the rolling hogsheads, the crack of rawhide whips over the backs of their mules gained them the name of "Georgia Crackers." The road runs through a sparsely populated section between indifferently cultivated fields and occasional dilapidated shacks. Residents of Richmond County claim, however, that the life depicted by Caldwell is typical, not of this road, but of remote sections of adjoining counties, and that Caldwell chose the name "Tobacco Road" only for its picturesque quality.

104. MORGAN OBSERVATION TOWER (L), 10.5m. (*open*), is on the exact fall line between the Piedmont Plateau and the Coastal Plain. At the foot of Morgan's tower, the red clay hill drops precipitously into a gorge. The view from the tower comprehends a panorama of about 200 square miles.

The deeply worn road seen here is the oldest remnant of the original Tobacco Road which has not been reconstructed by modern road builders. In a declivity below the tower is PANTHER SPRING noted for its water, containing iron, lime, and magnesium. There are four other springs on the property.

At 12.7m. is the junction with the Windsor Springs Rd.

105. Left on this route, WALKER PLACE (L), 13.3m. (*private*), called Seclusive Val, is now the residence of Mrs. George M. Clark. The white clapboard house was built before the Revolutionary period as is evidenced by the original H-and-L hinges, great keys and overhead closets. At present it has 12 rooms, some of which originally belonged to Windsor House, which was torn down and added to Seclusive Val.

Large wild olives form a stately avenue of approach and a holly tree stands in front of the house. During its history, the house has been in the possession of a number of persons, most of them related in some way to the family of Valentine Walker.

106. WINDSOR SPRING (L), 13.3*m.* is at the foot of the hill, about 300 yards from the Walker House at the end of a driveway. The stone springhouse also probably antedates the Revolution, and was built by the owners of Windsor House. This was the source of water supply as well as a place in which to keep dairy products cold. The water is still well known throughout this section for its purity, and is bottled for sale.

Windsor House, to which Windsor Spring belonged and which was afterwards added to Seclusive Val, is supposed to have been the headquarters for the British Army in this section. Since the Savannah River is not far distant, and since water transportation was important to the British, this seems a reasonable conclusion. The fact that the old Southwestern Plank Road, one of the principal roads of the section, was only three miles distant, is additional evidence of the value of such a situation for a camp.

At 15.5*m.* is the junction with the Cohen Crest Road (unmarked.)

Left on this road the route proceeds over a succession of hills and valleys, with panoramic views of the city and surrounding country.

107. W. H. T. WALKER HOME (L), 15.9*m.* (*private*), is owned by a lateral descendant of Valentine Walker, once owner of Seclusive Val. Across the road is the cemetery of the Walker and Schley families. The most prominent person buried here is William Schley, U. S. Representative, Judge of the Superior Court, Governor of Georgia, born 1786 — died 1858.

The original Walker house was built by the father of Judge William Schley for his daughter Mrs. Haynes, and the

Baird home directly across the road for Judge Schley. The two sites were equally desirable, but in order to insure complete impartiality, lots were drawn. Judge Schley drew the site on the east and his sister that on the west. The lumber for the old Walker house was especially selected from the immense tracts of pine-timbered land belonging to the family, and after more than 100 years it is in a state of perfect preservation. The columns front and back are of solid heart pine, 14 inches square. The capitals on the columns of the front porch are severe in detail and unusual in design. The hall is spacious and the rooms large, with windows to the floor, austere simple mantels, and wide floor boards. From the front bedroom a door opens to the south and steps lead down to the garden, the pride of the mistress of the home. From the front piazza there is an extensive view of the city and the rolling country on both sides of the Savannah River.

The present owner is of the fourth generation in direct line to occupy this house.

108. CHARLES W. BAIRD HOME (R), 15.9m. (*private*), once the home of Judge William Schley, stands opposite the Walker Place. The original house, burned about 1875, was a reproduction of Mount Vernon with small buildings surrounding it, such as the ice house, the smokehouse, and the carpenter's shop. In 1912 these units, spared by the fire, were moved and ingeniously joined to make a unique and rambling dwelling, surrounded by the ancient cedars that shaded the original house. The present living room and front bedroom are made from the old billiard room, and show the wide old floor boards in perfect preservation.

The fireplace and the fine mantel in the dining room were apparently a part of the original building, and other parts of the house were assembled around them.

At 18.2m. is the junction with US 1 (Deans Bridge Rd.). R. on this road to Augusta.

ENVIRONS TOUR 2

AUGUSTA — RICHMOND COUNTY HOME — GRACEWOOD — HEPHZIBAH — OLD MURPHEY CEMETERY — AUGUSTA, 12.1M., US 25, OLD SAVANNAH RD., STATE 88, OLD WAYNESBORO RD.

South from cor. Broad St. in Augusta on 7th St. (US 25).

The highway traverses a rolling terrain, the crest of each red hill offering a wide view of farm lands and distant wooded hillsides covered with pine and scrub oak. Occasionally the road dips into a cool, swampy hollow where clear streams are bordered with a dense growth of bay, cypress, sycamore, sweetgum and oak trees hung with gray moss.

Most of the small tenant farmhouses are poorly built and innocent of paint, but about humble doorways flowers bloom all summer. The pink blossoms of crepe myrtle trees brighten the drab landscape. At the rear of many houses are tall posts on which swing gourds mounted as nesting invitations to the small bee martins, vigorous enemies of hawks. Some of these simple cabins are built on the former sites of fine old plantation houses in the midst of the old trees and shrubbery left from better days.

At .8m. is the junction with Old Savannah Rd. (*see Side Tour 2-A*).

109. RICHMOND COUNTY HOME (L), 2.8m. (*open by permission of superintendent*), has 13 buildings which house 87 indigent inmates. An interesting feature of the home is its connection with the COUNTY PRISON FARM situated on the same tract of land, and operated by convict labor which produces vegetables, meat, milk, eggs, flour and meal for use in the home. The convicts also do all the menial work on the grounds and in the buildings. In this way the expenditure of county funds for maintenance of the home is kept at a minimum.

At 5.5m. is the intersection with the unpaved Gracewood Rd.

110. Left on this road, GRACEWOOD (R), .3*m.*, is the location of the Georgia Training School for Mental Defectives. Here nearly 250 mentally deficient children are cared for and given such training and education as is suitable for them. More than 200 acres, divided into separate colonies, afford ample space for games, gardening, and farm tasks. The institution is conducted on the "cottage plan" with a maximum of individual attention for each inmate. It is operated by an annual State appropriation of \$65,000.

Under the supervision of trained attendants, girls of sufficient mental ability do housework, cooking, laundering and sewing. The older boys do farm work and dairying, keeping the institution supplied with a large part of its food.

111. SITE OF RICHMOND FACTORY (R), 7.8*m.*, was the location of one of the oldest cotton mills in Georgia which had a capacity of 2,000 spindles, manufacturing its widely known osnaburgs and some woolen goods. This mill furnished material for a large number of the uniforms of the Confederacy. A gristmill now stands on the foundation of the old factory.

Opposite the gristmill is a clay road.

112. Left on this road at 2.1*m.* is an intersection with another clay road. R. here. LIBERTY CHURCH (R), 2.4*m.*, organized in 1790, was the first Methodist church in Richmond County and probably the second in the State of Georgia. It was referred to by Bishop Francis Asbury in his diary. The present white frame structure was erected about 1818.

At 9.3*m.* on US 25 is the junction with State 88.

113. Right on State 88. HEPHZIBAH, 11.6*m.* (415 alt., 646 pop.), was originally known as Brothersville because its first settlers were three brothers named Anderson. The name was changed to Hephzibah in 1860 after the town was selected for the denominational school of the Hephzibah Baptist Association.

In Hephzibah, at group of stores, is the intersection with the old Waynesboro Rd. (unpaved).

114. Left on this road BROTHERSVILLE METHODIST CHURCH (R), .2m., one of the oldest buildings, was dedicated in 1854 by Bishop Pierce. It is a white clapboard structure with the dignified lines of Greek Revival type.

115. ALBION KAOLIN COMPANY MINES (R), 12m., are at the end of a dirt road leading about .1m. from the highway. Both hard and soft kaolin are mined, the capacity being 25,000 tons per annum. Number one and number two grades of kaolin are mined by hand and hauled to the plant 100 feet above the mine to be crushed or ground to the purchasers' orders. This product is suited for an oilcloth or paper filler (*see Industry and Commerce*).

116. OLD MURPHEY CEMETERY (L), 12.1m., on St. 88, contains the grave of Edmund Murphey, the first male white child born in Augusta, Georgia. His tombstone marks his life span as 1737 to 1821. Unusual stones cut in the form of coffins mark his grave and that of his wife, Nancy, beside it. The stones were quarried from a granite boulder only a mile away.

SIDE TOUR 2-A.

OLD GLASCOCK HOUSE — GOSHEN PLANTATION,
8.3M., US 25, OLD SAVANNAH RD., TOBACCO RD.

East from US 25 (see Tour 2) on old Savannah Rd. at .8m.
from Augusta.

117. WASHINGTON MARKER (L), 2.8m., placed by the D. A. R., marks the spot where the escort from Augusta met George Washington on his visit of state to that city in May 1791. At the meeting were Governor Edward Telfair, Major General John Twiggs, George Walton, other State officers and distinguished citizens of Augusta. Washington descended from his carriage and, after felicitations from the Governor, proceeded on horseback to Augusta with his escort. The occasion was a rarely festive one, with elaborate balls and banquets given in honor of the illustrious guest.

118. OLD GLASCOCK HOUSE (L), (*private*), next to the marker, is known as the place where the escort awaited the arrival of the President. This house once stood at a considerable distance from the road on a 2,000-acre tract. Built in the late 18th century, it originally had a porch with four round columns extending to the roof of the second story. This was later replaced by a double porch. The metal work is hand-wrought, and hinges of the H-and-L type are used on the doors.

119. COTTAGE CEMETERY (L), 4.1m., lies .2m. from the highway. Stones commemorate the names of Eve, Fitzsimmons, Longstreet, Bones, Carmichael, and Cunningham. Here is interred Joseph Eve, scientist, poet, and inventor of an early cotton gin, who died in 1835. A few months before his death he wrote for himself a singular epitaph:

“Here rests one fortune never favored,
He grew no wiser from the past;
But e'er with perseverance labored
And still contended to the last.”

The oldest grave, that of Aphra Eve, bears the date September 8, 1808.

120. SANCKEN'S MODEL DAIRY (L), 4.7m. (*open*), attracts visitors each afternoon at 4:00 o'clock when the cows are milked behind plate glass windows. The grounds are attractively landscaped.

At 5m. is the junction with an unmarked dirt road.

121. Right on this road. CARMICHAEL'S CLUB, .2m., is on the bank of a fish-pond stocked with all varieties of fishes adaptable to such waters, fed by clear streams from deep, swampy woods, and surrounded by a growth of sweetgum, bay, pine and cypress. In the early summer the surface of the lake is white with native lilies. Carmichael's has long been noted for its southern barbecues, prepared in deep pits filled with glowing coals, and served in the open on crude tables. The clubhouse, of rough shack construction, is now a night club.

At 6.1m. is the intersection with Tobacco Rd.

122. Left on this road NEW SAVANNAH CEMETERY (R), 1.9m., is marked by a plaque bearing the inscription: "New Savannah Cemetery — 1733 — restored by Augusta Committee, Georgia Society, Colonial Dames of America, 1935." Two tall moss-draped cedars guard the entrance. The earliest gravestone, that of William Arinton, bears the date of November 2, 1767.

During the tobacco era in Georgia's history, New Savannah was an important shipping point for the tobacco which was rolled in hogsheads down Tobacco Road (*see Environs Tour 1*). At wharves here, scores of boats took their loads from warehouses nearby; but with the passing years the settlement fell into decline, and all traces of its former activity have vanished.

In 1934 the section sprang to new life, with the beginning of developments along the river, the long cherished dream of progressive Augustans.



LOCK AND DAM ON THE SAVANNAH RIVER

123. THE LOCK AND DAM, just beyond the old cemetery, make Augusta the head of navigation on the Savannah River. This vast engineering project, opened June 26, 1937, provides a year-around river channel of from six to nine feet between Augusta and Savannah, and eliminates the sand bars which have heretofore made shipping hazardous. The undertaking was carried forward by the Federal Government, under the supervision of army engineers. Nearly \$2,000,000 was spent on all the phases of the work (*see History*).

A Government-financed barge line will operate on the river under a plan similar to that now in use on the Mississippi, Ohio, and Warrior (Alabama) Rivers.

124. GOSHEN PLANTATION (R), 8m. (*private*), the residence of Joseph McK. Speer, is situated at the end of a drive 2m. through naturally wooded grounds. The garden (*open each spring on tour sponsored by Sand Hills Garden Club; small admission fee for charity*), for which this place is famed throughout the State, has been kept in its natural state with kalmia, dogwood, jessamine and wild azaleas blooming in April. A small plot of dwarf boxwood is planted in the design of a Cherokee rose.

125. OLD TWIGGS CEMETERY (L), 8.3m., is in a field .3m. from the road. Large chinaberry trees have helped in breaking down the crumbling wall. Here lies Major John Twiggs, famed Revolutionary patriot for whom Twiggs County, Georgia, is named. He died March 29, 1816.

ENVIRONS TOUR 3.

AUGUSTA — GOODALE PLANTATION — SAND BAR FERRY BRIDGE — REDCLIFFE — ZUBLEY CEMETERY — AUGUSTA, 16.9M., SAND BAR FERRY RD., S. C. 28.

East from E. end of Broad St. in Augusta on Sand Bar Ferry Rd. (State 52).

126. GOODALE PLANTATION (L), 1.7m. (*private*), is typical of the older places in this area once continually threatened by floods. The house, of three stories over a high basement, was built in 1794 as a wedding dowry for Miss Fitzsimmons, who later became the mother of the South Carolina General, Wade Hampton. The frequent overflow of the Savannah River once added richness to the soil of this ante-bellum plantation, but the Augusta levee, which protects the land from the ravages of the river, also deprives it of new deposits of silt.

127. SAND BAR FERRY BRIDGE, 3.1m., spans the Savannah River. Pillars on both the Georgia and the South Carolina ends of the bridge bear inscriptions identifying the spot as the approximate site of an old duelling ground where "affairs of honor" were settled. No one now knows the exact location of the sand bar on which the duels were fought though it is believed to have been not quite a mile from the Goodale Plantation. The markers on the bridge are the only reminder of the days when the *code duello* was in force. The view up and down the river from the bridge is picturesque, with light green willows dipping into the yellow water.

A high cliff on the South Carolina shore is the site of the Revolutionary Fort Moore. It is said that British officers occupying this fort sent out a party of Cockney soldiers to reconnoiter for a camp site. They returned telling of a healthful location, a "beech 'ighland" suitable for an encampment. In the memory of the older inhabitants of Beech Island, there was a ridge of beech forest several miles long and about half a

mile wide, which was a fine place to hunt squirrels. Through a sort of folk etymology Beech Highland according to the story, has become Beech Island.

The name, however, may have a more factual origin. The land occupied by the community is surrounded by water on three sides, and at the upper end there is a neck of land only two miles wide between Horse Creek and Hollow Creek, both of which flow into the Savannah River. The fact that early records contain references to "The Island" indicates that the land was popularly regarded as an actual island. Both of these theories have their advocates.

Well-drained and fertile, crossed by a network of good clay roads and shaded by magnificent old trees, Beech Island retains today something of the spaciousness and serenity of the old South. Sturdy old homes are the rule, not the exception, and the same family names are repeated so often that it is seldom possible to identify a family by the surname alone. Although newer residents have bought lands in some sections, many of the old landowners have refused to sell their holdings, and broad acres of cotton and corn reflect the spirit of plantation days. A. D. Atkinson has the largest vineyard in South Carolina and his dewberries are well known.

The history of the locality goes back to George Galphin (*see History*) and his trading operations at Silver Bluff, a few miles down the river from the present community. In 1760 a small Swiss colony settled here, having come up from Purysburg, just above Savannah on the South Carolina side of the river. A Swiss named Pierre Pury had been commissioned by the English in 1736 to colonize a section of South Carolina. He had, accordingly, interested a number of his countrymen in coming to the New World, and the little settlement of Purysburg was founded. When, however, malaria began to thin their ranks, the colonists sought higher ground, and finally came to Beech Island. The names Tobler, Sturzenegger, Bender, Zubley, and Nail (sometimes spelled Nagle or Nayle) persisted for many years, but are now nearly extinct.

Rice planters from the coast came to the high country to escape the heat and humidity of the summer and early autumn, Christopher Fitzsimmons being the first to build in the Beech Island community. Between Charleston and Beech Island he owned farms and homes, where he and his family stopped en route between his town house and the Beech Island estate. His lands were extensive, and there were only a few other planters who owned land in the community. When sons and daughters of the planters married, they were given lands and homes from the family estates. Today Beech Island and Kathwood are largely populated by the descendants of the early settlers. Most of the families are related by ties of blood and marriage and a very close kinship exists in the community.

East of the bridge, Georgia 52 becomes South Carolina 28. At 4.7m., at a group of two filling stations and a store, is the junction with a good clay road. L. on this road. At 5.6m. is the junction with three roads.

128. Left on center road, BEECH ISLAND BAPTIST CHURCH (L), 5m. (*open*), is a white clapboard structure with crude Doric columns across the front. Organized in 1832, the congregation erected the present building in the same year, each of the members giving the services of a slave as carpenter. A Sunday school has been in continuous operation since 1839. The old slave gallery, though divided now into classrooms, retains its original outline. Such modern equipment as furnace heat and electricity have not detracted from the simple charm of the old building.
129. CLUBHOUSE OF THE BEECH ISLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (R), just across the road (*private*), was founded in 1846 by Governor James Hammond of South Carolina. The original building of logs is still in use for the monthly meetings and barbecues of this society, which claims to be the oldest of its kind in the United States. Among the distinguished guests who have been entertained here are William Howard Taft and John D. Rockefeller.

A treasure of the society is a copy, signed by Robert E. Lee, of his last order to his army, and presented to the membership by one of the Beech Island Atkinsons, a secretary of General Lee.

Among the many lines of agricultural advance originally promulgated by the society were the "no fence" laws requiring owners of stock to fence their animals in, and the laws that bales of cotton be counted at the gin.

At intersection of the three roads, R., (straight ahead).

130. BEECH ISLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (L), 6.5m. (*open*), was founded in 1829, and the present building was erected in 1836. Rev. Nathan H. Hoyt of Vermont was the first pastor, and the church was visited at intervals by Rev. Joseph Wilson, father of Woodrow Wilson. The Rev. Samuel Axson, father of the first Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, was ordained in this building, and Mrs. Wilson herself, as Ellen Axson, was baptized here.

The church is of traditional Greek Revival type, with a Doric colonnade, square paneled doors, and simple pilasters.

Just E. of the church is the junction with a dirt road.

131. Right on this road. HAMMOND CEMETERY (R), 6.6m., set back .2m. from the road, is shaded by handsome magnolia trees and enclosed by a brick wall. Land for the cemetery was deeded to the community by James Hammond, Governor of South Carolina 1842-43, and U. S. Senator 1857-61, who was the first person to be interred here. His grave is marked by an elaborate tombstone of pink Italian marble, and a bronze bust of himself. The inscription includes a quotation from a famous speech delivered by him when he was a member of the Senate at the time of South Carolina's secession.

At 6.8m. is the junction with another dirt road; R. on this road. At 7.2m. the route crosses an avenue of magnolias.

132. Right on this avenue a short distance is REDCLIFFE (*private*), the property of John S. Billings of New York City, a descendant of Governor Hammond.

The house, built in 1857 by the Governor, is constructed of oversized brick made by the slaves on the plantation. The two-story dwelling with basement and attic was

originally topped with a cupola, later burned and replaced by a railed balcony, now approached by a steep stair and trapdoor from the attic. The porch, extending around three sides of the house, is supported by Doric columns. Long narrow windows open on this porch, and wide halls run the length of the house in all three stories. All about the residence are magnolias, cedars, roses, bulbs, and other flowering shrubs and plants.

Cross magnolia-lined road.

133. Left at end of road HOME OF PAUL DUNBAR (L), 7.4m. (*private*), is built around a nucleus that is probably the oldest house in the community. The exact date of its erection is unknown, but it is thought to antedate a tombstone in the back yard, bearing the name Angeline Wright and the date 1801. The house is of white clapboards with Doric columns, gable end to the front, hip roof and pointed window caps. Additions have been made to the house from time to time, but the original part is practically unchanged. Small windowpanes distinguished the exterior of the older part of the residence, which shows ceilings and floors of wide boards fastened with hand-made nails. Fine cypress cedars grow in the yard.

134. HOME OF LEROY SIMKINS (L), 7.9m. (*private*), is built around the smokehouse of the Darling Walker home, a reproduction of Redcliffe, which was destroyed by fire about 1900. The walls of the old smokehouse are so saturated with salt that kalsomine has to be replaced frequently.

At 8m. is the intersection with a good clay road; L. on this road.

135. HOME OF RANDOLPH DUNBAR (R), 8.4m. (*private*), was built in 1859 by Dr. Randolph Bradford, first secretary of the Beech Island Agricultural Society. It is a white clapboard house with roof line parallel with the front, and substantial square columns supporting the porch, which is approached by a long flight of stairs. The basement is a full story high with a wide hallway which is repeated on the second floor. From the porch there is an extensive view of the countryside. An encircling hedge, shrubbery, trees, and a rail fence to the right of the house, add beauty to the grounds.

For several miles the route passes through peach orchards, pecan groves, cotton and corn fields.

At 10.4*m.*, at a brick store, is the junction with a dirt road. Right on this road, which intersects S.C. 28. at 12.3*m.*; R. on S.C. 28.

136. SILVER BLUFF BAPTIST CHURCH (L), 16.9*m.* (*open*), for Negroes, is better known as Dead River Church. Organized in 1750 by a white congregation, the church admitted slaves as members. In 1773 the white members withdrew, leaving the church to the Negroes, who outnumbered them. In 1815 the original site of the church was sold, and the congregation worshipped in goat houses and bush arbors for 50 years. The land where the present church stands was given to the congregation in 1866 and the building was erected in that year.

In front of Silver Bluff Church is a junction with a sandy road (impassable in bad weather).

137. Left on this road; L. at .7*m.*; R. at .9*m.* ZUBLEY CEMETERY, 1*m.*, is the burial place of some of the early Swiss settlers. The little plot, with its crumbling, vine-covered walls, its moss-hung oaks, and its dark chinaberry trees, is untended and little visited. The oldest graves are the unmarked ones of David Zubley and his wife, who died about 1790 and 1795 respectively. Formerly a great cedar tree shaded these two graves, which are at the center of the cemetery.

ENVIRONS TOUR 4.

TOUR OF NORTH AUGUSTA, S. C. — 2M.

North from Broad St. in Augusta on State 25 (13th St.) across Jackson Memorial Bridge into S. C., where the highway follows Georgia Ave.

North Augusta, S. C., across the Savannah River from Augusta, is a municipality functioning under a charter and with its own city government. Its community life is its own, complete with schools, churches, library, and civic organizations. Little business, however, is carried on here, as most of its business men have offices in Augusta.

138. THOMAS McKIE MERIWETHER MONUMENT, in a triangular park formed by the intersection of Georgia and Carolina Aves., memorializes a young man who was killed in the Hamburg Riot in 1876 (*see History*).

L. from Georgia Ave. on Butler Ave.

139. PALMETTO LODGE (R), NW. cor. Georgia and Butler Aves. (*private*), is the home of Edison Marshall, popular writer and explorer (*see Literature*). The house and outbuildings are of English half timber; much of the shrubbery is rare, and the landscaping is excellent.

140. OLD BUTLER HOME (R), 51 Butler Ave. (*private*), is a square house built just before the Civil War, of red brick hand-made by slaves in the brickyard near the river and owned by Robert J. Butler, who erected the house. The large gnarled crepe myrtles in the front yard, older than the present house, were planted when the original dwelling stood here. After this house was burned, Mr. Butler built the later residence of brick, stone, and iron as a safeguard against future catastrophe. The family lived in the outbuildings and kitchen until the new house was completed.

The elaborate ironwork was run through the Charleston blockade during the Civil War, but the part intended for a fence never reached the harbor as the vessel bearing it was sunk. On the night before local troops left for the front, a dance was given here for the sons and daughters of the wealthy planters who made up the community. The house, known throughout Edgefield County, then including Aiken County, was called "The Star of Edgefield."

From the front of the Butler home is a beautiful view of the city, with wooded hills in the far distance, tourist hotels and residences of the Hill section dotting the nearer landscape, and Augusta lying in the valley. The sky line is broken by a few tall buildings, smoke rises from factories and foundries, and the scene is interspersed with the trees for which the city is noted.

L. on Martintown Rd.

The Martintown Road was part of an old Cherokee Indian trail which later became the post road from Savannah north into Virginia. Martintown, then a thriving town midway between Augusta and Ninety-Six, South Carolina, was named for the Martin family who were its most prominent residents.

In Meadow Garden, the D. A. R. shrine in Augusta, hangs an engraving of Elizabeth and Rachel Martin showing these intrepid Revolutionary women wearing their husbands' clothes, holding up two British scouts at the bend of the road near Edgefield, South Carolina, and securing important papers which they took to General Greene.

A few hours later when the "red coats" stopped at the Martin plantation for supper the women served them food and listened gravely as the soldiers told how "two rebel boys" held them up and took their papers.

L. on Georgia Ave.; R. on LeCompte Ave.

141. ROSE HILL, facing end of street (*private*), is the home of Ralph Griffin. This house is generally supposed to have been built by the Revolutionary patriot, Samuel Hammond, and a story

told by former owners relates that General Marion, the "Swamp Fox," made his headquarters here when he was in the Augusta district.

The main part of the house has wide floor boards, hand-hewn timbers, and hand-smoothed woodwork. Ceilings, paneling, and other ornate woodwork are beautifully executed. The house stands on a gradually sloping hill with fine vistas in every direction. From the rear there is an extensive view of the white clay deposits of Horse Creek Valley.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST IN ENVIRONS

142. AUGUSTA NATIONAL GOLF COURSE, or the "Bobby Jones Course" as it is popularly called, is 1.3m. NW of Augusta at L. of St. 52, known locally as the Washington Road. Long before the place became a rendezvous for sportsmen, it was widely known as the Berckmans estate, where Prosper J. A. Berckmans, a Belgian horticulturist, and his sons carried on work in breeding and cultivating plants and developing new species. The old residence, a large concrete structure, approached by a long avenue of giant magnolias, is now the clubhouse of the Augusta National Golf Club. The scenic beauty of the spot reflects an unusual sequence of events resulting in the laying out of a golf course on a terrain enhanced years earlier by men whose life work was landscape gardening (*see Sports and Recreation and General Information*).

143. LOCKS OF AUGUSTA CANAL 6.7m., is a favorite picnic spot. It is reached by a circuitous route, leaving Augusta NW on St. 52 (Washington Road). At 2.5m. is the junction with a clay road marked "To Locks." R. on this road at 5.7m. is the intersection with another clay road. R. on this road which ends at the locks.

This is the first unit in a system of dams and gates controlling the flow of water from the Savannah River into the industrial section of Augusta. The canal enterprise, begun in 1847, was at the time considered gigantic. The site of the locks has been attractively landscaped, and a pavilion affords shelter and tables for picnickers.

144. LAKE AUMOND (L), 1.5m. W. of Augusta on the unpaved Walton Way Extension, bears a name compounded of syllables from the words Augusta and Richmond. The thickly wooded hills are vivid in spring with dogwood and yellow jessamine which climbs on the towering pines. Lotus lilies imported from Egypt have almost covered the surface of the lake with their great flat leaves, sometimes 15 inches in diameter, borne on straight stems three feet or more above the water.

In summer the creamy, rose-tipped flowers, with a faint but penetrating fragrance, are reminiscent of ancient legends of the Nile.

145. HAMMOND OBSERVATION TOWER (L), 2.1m. W. of Augusta on the Walton Way Extension, is a steel tower, visible from the road and accessible to all comers. The pine trees covering the surrounding hills obscure all view of the city, but form in themselves a pleasing sight of swaying green.

146. BATH 15m. (400 alt., 17 pop.), is reached by leaving Augusta SW on US 1. At 14.5m. is the junction with the Bath Road. R. on this road, which leads .5m. to the little village settled by early residents of Burke County more than 100 years ago. A summer resort, Bath was formerly known as Richmond Bath, the probable source of the name being a spring and winding stream. Its cold, clear waters supposedly possessed medicinal qualities. Before the coming of the white man, the site was an important Indian encampment. During ante-bellum days this retreat of wealthy planters was celebrated for its old mansions and bountiful southern hospitality. When malarial germs in low-lying Burke County caused "third day chills and fever," John, James and Amos Whitehead, John Berrien, John Randolph and many others brought their families here.

Most of the old homes have burned down and only the decaying manse and the well-preserved church remain to remind one of more prosperous times. THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (L) (*open*), built about 1820 at the expense of the Whitehead family, was designed by James Trowbridge, a Boston architect. The picturesque little structure is constructed of clapboards, painted white, with green blinds. The pulpit and pews were made by hand and in the northeast side of the church is the old slave gallery with its side entrance. In the square steeple is the original bell. Its companion hung in the schoolhouse nearby.

OLD BATH CEMETERY is in the churchyard, its oldest stone commemorating Maj. Isaac Walker and bearing the date September 20, 1816. Many slabs bear the name of Whitehead.

THE MANSE, next door to the church, now crumbling and weather-beaten, was the home of Rev. Francis R. Goulding (*see Golden Camp*) who served here as minister for eight years beginning in 1843. While living at Eatonton, Georgia, the Reverend Goulding had conceived the idea of a sewing-machine, and had made a few experiments. Realizing that many people might be deprived of employment, he abandoned the plan; but news that a Frenchman was working on a similar device caused him to revert to his own scheme. In January 1843, Dr. Goulding moved to Richmond Bath, where he became friendly with Judge John Shly, one of the owners of Belleville Factory (*see History, and Industry and Commerce*). Upon having the idea explained to him, Judge Shly agreed to experiment with it at Belleville, and there the first machine sewing in the South was attempted. In the words of Goulding: "The sewing lasted as long as the dress." Development of Elias Howe's New England device discouraged further efforts, and work was never resumed on this invention.

147. SWEETWATER BAPTIST CHURCH (L), 10.5m. (*open*), is reached by leaving Augusta through North Augusta on US 25. At 9.6m. is the intersection with a dirt road between two stores. L. on this road which leads to the church. Since its dedication in March 1832 the edifice has been in continuous use. The white clapboard structure has four large square columns, modified Doric, supporting the roof. The two double doors are of paneled walnut. Steps rise from the ground under the portico, without the usual porch, and wide eaves are supported on all sides by scroll work of unusual and simple design. The tall windows have green shutters. The interior of the church is severely plain, with pews of thick, hand-hewn pine and a slave gallery in the rear, formerly entered by a stair to the left of the doorway. This stairway has been removed and a closet built into the space. The railing of the unsupported gallery is low and has lattice work in lieu of balustrades.

148. HORSE CREEK VALLEY 4.2m., stretching between Augusta and Aiken, South Carolina, is traversed by US 78, which leaves Augusta NE. by the Fifth St. Bridge across the Savannah

River. Horse Creek, flowing through this area, has been dammed at several places to furnish power for textile mills at CLEARWATER, BATH, LANGLEY, and WARRENVILLE, all lying along the highway, and at GRANITEVILLE and VAUCLUSE reached by a short spur L. at Warrentville. In these mills (*private*) approximately 4,000 persons are employed, operating about 205,000 spindles, and producing rayons, marquisettes, flannels, sateens, sheeting, and novelties. A dyeing plant is also at Clearwater.

The establishment of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company and as a natural consequence the creation of all other Horse Creek Valley mills is largely due to the foresight and organizing ability of William Gregg. West Virginian by birth, he came to South Carolina in 1824 and became interested in the development of the textile industry. In 1834 he bought a struggling mill in Vacluse, South Carolina, and put it on a paying basis. In 1845 he founded the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, of which the Vacluse Mill has always been a unit. Gregg traveled in New England and abroad studying the textile industry, and wrote articles on the subject which were published in pamphlet form.

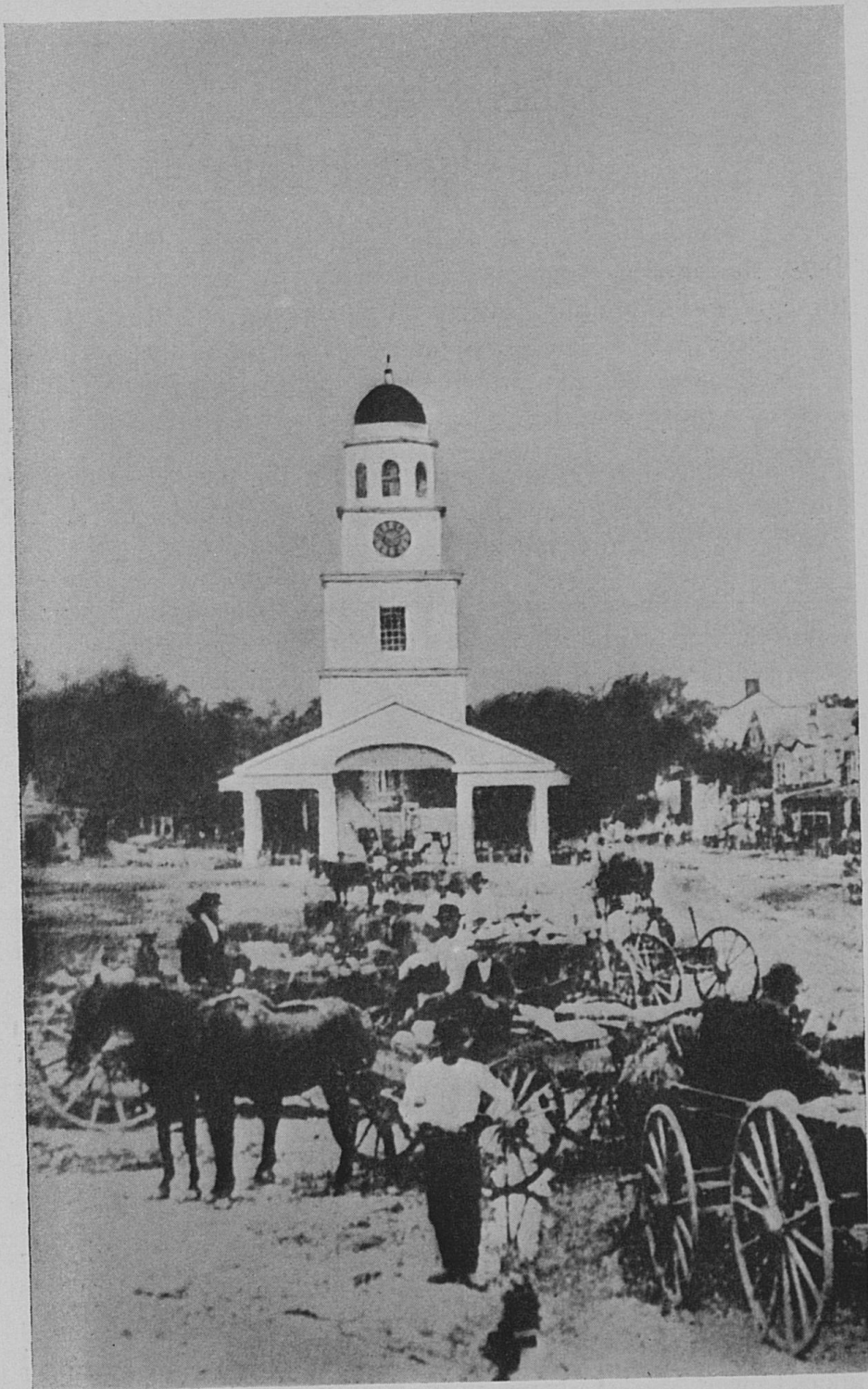
The dams along the stream have created a series of artificial lakes, on the shores of which a summer colony has sprung up. Many individuals and groups from Augusta have built camps, clubhouses and summer homes on these waters, and the facilities they offer for swimming, boating and fishing are enjoyed both by vacationists from Augusta and by textile workers in the valley.

All the mill villages are composed principally of rows of frame buildings, surrounded by neatly clipped hedges and shaded by sycamores and elms. The life of each centers around a company store, a drug store, and a filling station, and of course the mill itself. Several of the villages have instituted community theaters, and all of them maintain baseball teams.

A secondary industry here is the mining of sedimentary clays, the region containing a zone of such clays six miles wide and 5 to 45 feet in depth (*see Industry and Commerce*).

According to the United States Geological Survey the area contains 120,000,000 tons of high grade kaolin and the largest and purest sedimentary clay deposit in the United States. About 37 mines and 7 refining plants are in operation, employing 1,200 or more persons.

An incident is told of an old Negro working in one of these plants, who took a bag of refined kaolin to his home. Later he reported to his employer, "Boss, I tuk dat stuff home and cook it jes' like wheat flour. I mek hoe-cake and biscuit and 'taint no difference 'tall."



THE OLD MARKET
DESTROYED BY CYCLONE. 1878

[185]

TALES OF AUGUSTA

THE HAUNTED PILLAR

About seven o'clock on the night of Sunday, February 10, 1878, the sky in Augusta was overcast by black clouds shot through with lightning. Wind-buffeted rain hurled sheets of water over the city and ominous noises pervaded the air. For a few minutes the rain would cease and the city would lie in a pool of quiet, only to be drowned again with rain and noise.

Two Negroes had taken shelter in the portico of Lower Market. One of them, a grizzled old man, looked up at the massive old structure and shivered.

"I 'members de story dey use to tell me when I wuz a young-un," he said, "'bout dat travelin' preacher what wanted to preach in dis market. When dey 'fused him, he said de place would be dee-stroyed and ev'y stone knock down 'cep' one pillar, and whoever tech it, be killed."

The other man crouched down as lightning zigzagged across the sky.

"Dis yere is one quare night. Look lak a blue light comin'. Us better git home right quick. Somethin' stirrin' in de air."

The mellow-toned market bell clanged a single stroke. Scarcely had its reverberation died away, when the younger Negro screamed:

"Gawd-a-Mighty! Run, brudder, run!"

Both Negroes scrambled off in the wake of an advancing wind which was blowing with a tornado's force. There was the sound of armies in the air — the crashing of boughs, the shrill screams of human beings. Ogre-like, the cyclone swooped upon Lower Market, lifted it in mighty arms and dropped it again, a jumbled mass of wood, bricks and stone.

In the *New York Graphic* under date of February 13, 1878, appeared a photograph of the market debris and the surviving pillar. From failing memories of old residents came stories of the curse upon the market and of the erratic preacher whose eccentricities prevented his obtaining a church in which to conduct revival services. They told how he stood in the middle of the street near the temple-like edifice, newly built after the fire of 1829, and reviled the city which had denied him the right to preach in its market. They said he threatened that a great wind would destroy the place except one pillar, and that whoever tried to remove this remaining pillar would be struck dead. This story had been kept alive by superstitious Negroes, and when the debris was sold for \$319.35 and removed, the pillar was left in its original position.

In the latter part of 1878 the city decided to rebuild the market and set a town hall over it. Construction was begun early in 1879. Theodore Eye, of the firm of Lavoisier & Eye, nearby grocers, caused the pillar to be removed to his corner for a landmark. Legend tells that he paid \$50 for it and engaged a Negro workman to pull it across the street. Ropes were slung around the column and the giant Negro strained at his task. But the practical jokesters had been busy. As the pillar stirred, a small boy set off a giant firecracker behind the Negro. The frightened man, howling of judgment, leaped down Broad Street and was never seen again.

The haunted pillar has been demolished and rebuilt several times, twice lightning struck it, and on one occasion it fell before a wildly driven automobile. There are weird stories of the hand-print upon it; of men injured when trying to remove it; of foot-steps that echo the passing pedestrian and follow him down Broad Street.

Part and parcel of the legends of Augusta, this pillar has been the inspiration of magazine articles in many papers. It was recently photographed by a newspaper representative, with an old Negro standing beside it. When the Negro was offered 50 cents to pose, he rolled his eyes and shook his head:

"Boss, I don't mind standin' near dis yere haunted pillar, but I sho' ain't gwine put my hand on it - - I might be struck dead."

A SUICIDE'S CURSE

"You have taken everything I have! When you die, may you not have even a grave to shelter you!"

This dying curse, pronounced by a losing gambler and suicide upon Augusta's most picturesque figure of the post-war period, caused Wyly Barron to revise the rules of his gambling place, inspired him to numerous charities, and resulted in his constructing in 1870, 24 years before his death, a granite mausoleum in Magnolia Cemetery. So superstitious was the gambler concerning the ups and downs of a better's fortune, that he made a will directing that his body should be placed in the vault, the door sealed and the key thrown from the bridge into the Savannah River.

Wyly Barron made a rule, self-enforced, that no man could gamble in his place in the Atkinson Hotel on Ellis Street (Carmichael's Range), whose position in life caused him to handle money, or whose salary was insufficient to permit gambling. Minors also were barred from playing. Barron would spot a new customer and engage him in conversation.

"What is your business, young man?"

"I am a cashier in the bank."

"Then you cannot play here. If you win, you will be tempted to gamble again. If you lose, you may steal from the bank to replace it. You are welcome to all the entertainment in the house, but you cannot play."

If the guest protested, he was ejected.

Six feet tall, slender and dark, Barron carried himself like a prince. His attire was fashionable and extreme, and the sparkling gems with which he bedecked himself made him a flashing figure at watering places and race courses throughout the South. Among the "thousand virtues linked to one crime"

was an all-enfolding charity. No disabled comrade, no suffering widow appealed to the generous gambler in vain. His benefactions were secretly bestowed, even while his profession was blatantly displayed.

According to cemetery records, Barron died at the venerable age of 88 years. It is said that he had lost considerable property and that there was not enough money to buy the prescribed metal coffin. The remains were bricked over inside the vault, the keyhole sealed, the key thrown away, and today there is no known key to either fence or vault.

The epitaph reads:

“Farewell, vain world, I know enough of thee,
And now am careless what thou sayest of me.
Thy smiles I court not, nor thy frowns I fear,
My cares are past, my head lies quiet here.
What faults you knew in me, take care to shun,
And look at home — enough there’s to be done.”

A REVOLUTIONARY RESCUE

One of Augusta’s Revolutionary heroes was Governor Stephen Heard, the grandson of John Heard, Earl of Tyrone, who in 1719 emigrated to Virginia.

John Heard, Jr., the father of Stephen, accompanied by his wife, Bridgett Carroll Heard, his children and some of his brothers and their families, came to Wilkes County in Georgia, bringing with him Arabian horses from George Washington’s Virginia stables.

When in 1780 Thomas Browne, the Tory, was in command of Augusta, he built a stout fence around the fort and renamed it Fort Cornwallis. Living at Heardmont, which is now in Elbert County, Stephen Heard had built a fortress eight miles from the present site of Washington in Wilkes County. Making this his headquarters, he made frequent trips to rescue unprotected women and children. The fleet footsteps of his Arabian stallion, Silverheels, and Lightfoot, its companion, promised protection to defenseless women.

On one such trip Governor Heard and Silverheels were captured, imprisoned at the fort, and the governor sentenced to be shot. Mammy Kate, a faithful slave at Heardmont, told Mrs. Heard that she would rescue "Marse Stephen" from the British. Riding Lightfoot, Mammy Kate set out for Augusta, armed with a ready tongue, strong arms, and a talent for ruffling shirts.

At some point near the fort, perhaps Hicks' ferry, Mammy Kate tethered Lightfoot. She may have appealed to one of the families living near the river for help in securing a basket of white oak splits. Thus equipped, she went to the British stronghold and asked for washing.

Mammy Kate's beautifully ironed shirts were as good a passport as her impudent tongue, at which the British soldiers laughed. Assured of friendly access to the fort, the old Negress requested that she be allowed to take Governor Heard's washing, which permission was granted.

Late one afternoon she approached the sentry, her body swaying easily under the basket of crisp laundry upon her head. With arms akimbo, she greeted the sentry.

"Evening, Marssa. I brung Marse Stephen's laundry."

"Go on in," the guard told her, "but it won't be long before the rebel will not need a washerwoman. We are going to shoot him."

"Well," retorted Mammy Kate, "when you shed Marse Stephen's blood, you'd better mix some of it with water and drink it. It might make a better man of you."

It was dark when she came swinging out of the fort, the basket on top of her white turban. She gave the sentry a joking goodnight, and did not quicken her steps until she was well out of sight. Then she set the basket on the ground and the lithe little governor jumped from under the concealing sheet.

"I got Silverheels yonder in de thicket," cried Mammy Kate, "I stole him fum de Redcoats!"

Astride the Arabians, Governor Heard and Mammy Kate sped to Heard's Fort and safety.

SKINNY, SKINNY, DON'T YOU KNOW ME?

The folk tale of "Skinny, Skinny" has been told in many versions by old slaves residing in Augusta and vicinity. It is the one bit of folklore that seems to have survived almost a century's passing.

There was an old woman who went riding with a witch every night. The witch would tap on her window and wake her up. Leaving her husband sleeping, she would go to the kitchen, step in the washtub, shed her skin, and fly out of the window to join the witch on the broomstick. All night long she would ride and ride. Just before dawn she would come back, fly into the kitchen, step into the tub, bend down to the skin lying there, and say:

"Skinny, Skinny, don't you know me?"

The skin would jump back on her and she would go to bed and sleep until daylight.

One night her husband woke up to find her gone. Another night this happened. Then he decided to find out where she went. That night as soon as he was asleep, she slipped out of bed. The old witch tapped at the window. The woman went into the kitchen and shed her skin in the tub. Her husband got up after she was gone a-riding with the old witch. He put salt and pepper all over the skin. Then he lay down and waited for her to come back. Just before dawn she flew in through the window. She went to the tub and said:

"Skinny, Skinny, don't you know me?"

The skin never moved.

"Skinny, Skinny, don't you know me?"

The skin never moved. 'Round and 'round the tub she walked, 'round and 'round, and the skin never knew her. Then she called the old witch, hopped on the broomstick, flew out of the window, and never was seen again.

AN AIDE TO SANTA CLAUS

For 60 years the children of Augusta had gone to Miss Sarah Zinn's toy shop for candy toys, sugary little men and women, dogs, parrots, cats and chickens, which could be eaten when one tired of playing with them. A million toys had been sold over the counter in that time.

Tradition centered around Miss Sarah's grandfather and his delectable custard pies; around the Saratoga Garden and Zinn's Soda Water Wagon. It was said that the first year after the War between the States a Boston house had shipped to Miss Sarah's mother, without security, a stock of wooden toys made in Germany. The candy toys were Mrs. Zinn's own invention and Miss Sarah treasured the models from which her mother made the colored sugar toys.

Both Mrs. Zinn and Miss Sarah loved children, and on the opening day each season, little guests came from all parts of town to enjoy their generous entertainment.

When the debris of the 1908 flood was being cleared from Augusta, it was found that Miss Sarah Zinn's toy shop was entirely wrecked. A group of women who owed happy childhood memories to Miss Sarah undertook to raise enough money to restore her business. At first Miss Sarah rejected the offer, feeling that it savored of charity, but eventually accepted the campaign with thankfulness. Letters poured into Augusta from all over the country containing money and reminiscences of Zinn toys. Gray-haired men called her "a friend and distributor of old Saint Nick." An editorial stated: "The flood has washed away that little toy shop. Let us rebuild it! Let us bring together the price of a china dog, a toy sheep, a candy chicken, in memory of our mothers and grandmothers."

When the campaign closed with the sum of \$399.25, the chairman of the committee went to inform Miss Sarah that she would soon be reinstated in business, and found her desperately ill of fever brought on by flood conditions.

So the fund that was to have bought toys for Augusta boys and girls sent Miss Sarah to the hospital, where she was supplied with every comfort that careful nursing could give her until her death two weeks later. What was left of the fund was used to purchase a fine monument to mark the grave of the little toy shop owner, the "aide to Santa Claus."

A LOST TREASURE

The world owes the recovery of the Giotto painting of Dante, and the accompanying panoramic frescoes, to Richard Henry Wilde of Augusta.

In 1835 the author of "My Life Is Like the Summer Rose" fulfilled his ambition to travel in Europe. After two years' travel in England, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, he settled in Florence and devoted himself to his first love, literature. The romantic love madness of Torquato Tasso was arousing the interest of the world. Wilde, becoming curious through some alleged Tasso manuscripts produced by Count Alberti, entered into the investigation, according to Washington Irving, "with the patience of a case hunter." Two published volumes on Tasso resulted.

In conversation with Signor Carlo Liverati, an artist versed in Florentine antiquities, Wilde learned that there still probably existed in the Bargello, prison-palace of the Republic, an authentic portrait of Dante in fresco.

About the same time Wilde was given permission to explore the secret archives of Florence and make copies therefrom. For two years he examined the records of the time of Dante, deciphering strange characters on mutilated, discolored parchment. The faded ink and the abbreviations of notaries made the task difficult. The citizens employed in "Archivo delle Riformagione" could not read them correctly, but Wilde examined the records page by page to ascertain whether any part of Dante's life had remained unknown. He produced many obscure facts which,

combined with Signor Liverati's suggestion, caused him to dig deeper into the wilderness of papers.

Here a note and there a reference appeared, all pointing to the same conclusion: a portrait of Dante had once been painted by Giotto on the walls of the Bargello, now covered with whitewash. Enthusiasm grew into conviction and Wilde followed up a new line of research. References to Vasari and to Fillippo Villari proved that Dante's friend, Giotto, did paint his portrait in the Bargello. Because Dante was banished and sentenced to be burned in 1302, the work must have been executed previous to that year since an exile's portrait would certainly not have been ordered for a chapel of the royal palace.

Giovanni Aubrey Bezzi, a Piedmontese exile who had resided in England, was visiting in Florence. Wilde's enthusiasm was infectious and they finally resolved to ask permission to search for the fresco at their own expense. If their search became justified, they would then ask the nobility of Florence to form an association to complete the undertaking. Their petition to the Grand Duke was granted and Marini, an artist who had enjoyed success in similar operations, was employed to remove the whitewash by his own secret process, which would protect any fresco underneath from injury. Cautious advance revealed evidences of fresco work.

The radiant head of an angel appeared from under the whitewash and was pronounced a real Giotto sketch. After several months three sides of the chapel wall were uncovered, all painted in fresco by Giotto, showing the history of the Magdalene, her conversion, her penance and her beatification. Then the ministers of the Grand Duke assumed management of the enterprise and the fourth wall was attacked.

Historical figures began to appear, and then came the portrait of Dante, represented in full length, in the costume of the age, with a book under his arm, probably representing *Vita Nuova*. The poet was apparently in the middle thirties when painted, the face in profile and excellently preserved except for a nail that had been driven into the eyeball, but the eyelid had

not been injured. The poet was represented as a handsome man. This romantic discovery caused a sensation, and the world which knew the likeness of Dante only by means of a death mask, then saw the poet in the flush of vigorous manhood. In the words of Tasso, as translated by Richard Henry Wilde, the brush of Giotto "defrauded Death of his long tyrannies, new-clothed his limbs with life."

THE GOLD HUNTERS

Augusta's chief gold finder, J. H. Winfrey, is one of that mysterious company who call themselves "clever people" or "wand witches." He believes that in the vicinity of the Haunted Pillar at Broad and Fifth Streets are "truckloads of buried treasure" and that his wand from the holy bush (witch hazel) had detected it. He says that if city authorities had not so persistently bricked up holes in the pavement he could have located the treasure.

Winfrey, with a well-thumbed geography and a smattering of mining lore gleaned from Government pamphlets, holds court in his musty shoemaker's shop. Cloudy glass bottles hold gleaming dirt. Admirers listen eagerly to his tales of gold mines in Columbia and Richmond Counties. Although he claims to have half-interests in seven of the 54 "mines" he has found, he has not yet proved to an assayer's satisfaction that the samples are more than shiny dirt. He also earns fees as a "water witch" in locating wells for farmers in the vicinity of Augusta.

In common with other Augusta Negroes, Winfrey believes that the supernatural plays a large part in his adventures. He has heard the beating of drums, horses' hoofs and chattering voices in the vicinity of his excavations on plantations. He claims that the spirits endeavor to assist him and invariably "answer the call" of "one who understands."

"One who understands" may be a wizened old woman with tufts of white beard on a toothless jaw, or a plump yellow woman with swinging brass earhoops, voluminous wrapper and

a wide smile. They cannot give any reason for the "spirit dreams," but equipped with wands or "an instrument for finding the buried treasure" at the proper angle of the moon, reciting incantations from a tattered Bible, groups of solemn Negroes work in self-imposed silence, digging up "the territory" from end to end. The hovering "spirits" are usually disturbed by the clanging Black Maria as it swoops down upon the gold hunters, and all persons found at the spot are arrested, thereby breaking up the annual gold hunt by prosaic police court methods. In police court the defendants invariably declare:

"Jedge, I wuz jus' about to dig up a heap o' gold when de officer broke de silence."

Then follows testimony of ghost lights; of weird dreams and definite directions; claims that "the spirit done tole me it wuz true;" wails that the evil spirits had inspired the police to come upon them, scattering magic roots, blue-prints and silence, and the final despairing cry: "De gold done sink when de police come!"

A MODERN TOMMY TUCKER

As late as 1916 even the Supreme Court in Augusta was susceptible to the humanizing influence of youth and a beautiful voice. A "Tommy Tucker" of that year sang, not for his supper, but for his freedom.

A young man of 24 was hailed into court on a charge of forgery. He had taken his stand in front of the bar to hear his fate read by the Court. The Judge, sympathetic to his youth and personable appearance, asked the solicitor if he knew anything good about the prisoner.

"They say he has a good voice," answered the lawyer.

"Young man," said the Judge, "can you sing?"

"I can, sir," was the modest admission.

"Let us hear you," came the command from the Court.

Humiliated and frightened, the prisoner cleared his throat to obey the Court's order. The strains of "When the sunset turns the ocean's blue to gold" filled the courtroom. Embarrassment, stage fright and fear of the sentence faded as the melody came clear and true. The young singer (was he well coached?) broke down on the words "but now mother's old and grey." The song ceased... but it had accomplished the solicitor's purpose. It brought a suspended sentence conditioned upon good behavior.

THE ROMANTIC ROBBER

A story in an Augusta paper in 1858, entitled "Kisses more Precious than Jewels" relates the astounding adventure of a young lady who resided on Race Street. Startled out of her sleep one night, she was aware that a man was in her room. With a pounding heart she lay with closed eyes, uncertain what to do. A sudden sound was too much for her taut nerves and she started up to see a man's form disappearing through the window. Her scream brought her father into the room, armed with a revolver. He was disposed to think his daughter had been dreaming, when he observed that her jewelry was spread over the dresser, and upon it was a note:

"Fairest and Dearest Girl:

I came here to rob, but your beauty made me honest for the time. I saw those jewels, but believing them yours, I could not take them. I have stolen what I value more - - three delicious kisses from your unconscious lips. Do not be offended, they were gentle and innocent.

An Unknown Lover."

THE POETIC PRESS

A naive habit of early Augustans was that of versifying in public print. The following extract from the *Daily Chronicle*

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and *Sentinel* of June 5, 1845, proved that they followed this innocent habit even in jury verdicts.

“The following report of a jury who could not agree upon a verdict, was made to our Superior Court now in session in this city, in a case of ejection in which rent or mesne profits were claimed:

Dear Judge: the jury can't agree,
There's nine or ten, to two or three —
We all agree, you'll understand,
That Johnny Winter owns the land;
But some resolve that not a cent
Shall go to him in form of rent;
Yet 'tis the opinion of the many
That he should have it, every penny!”

In 1851 Peter Straub's "Dutchman's Balls" were poetically advertised in the newspapers:

A BALL FOR THE B'HOYS

At Peter Straub's on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

What though cotton's price be down,
And speculators all o'er town
Hold down their heads and wear a frown
Dolefully?

Say, shall the boys of the right sort
Debar themselves of every sport,
Screw up their faces and grin and snort
Awfully?

No! Every B'hoy answers, no!
And swears to Peter Straub's he'll go
And trip the light fantastic toe
At his ballroom near the
Factory.

A later verse expresses the host's regrets:

BALL POSTPONED

The frowning heavens that o'er us lower,
The drenching rains that round us shower,
The streets so muddy and so wet,
Your looks so full of sad regret,
Bid me my frolic to postpone
Until another week is gone,
When, wishing streets and weather dry,
To please you then, my best I'll try.
On Thursday 10th I hope you all
Will patronize THE DUTCHMAN'S BALL.

Even the newspapers advertised their wares in personalized rhyme.

TAKE THE PAPERS

'Tis sweet on winter nights at home,
To sit by fire and tapers;
But ah, it is a wiser thing
By far, to take the papers!

(Won't you take the papers?)

The joys of heart are little worth,
Unless you take the papers.
Maidens wanting lovers true,
You must take the papers!

Swains who would not idly woo,
You must take the papers.
Love's joy you'll never know,
Unless you take the papers.

(Can't you take the papers?)

Weather reports were given in classic terms :

“We left Niobe in tears on Friday, without consolation from Apollo or sympathy from Phoebe. But the warm-hearted Olympian has come to the rescue at last, and dispelling the clouds which overshadowed the fair one’s brow for a week of days or more, sends down his genial rays again and dissipates the gloom which has been here. Yesterday afternoon the weather cleared off.”

As the years progressed, naivete gave way to Barnumesque advertising and facetious articles. The obituary column was inscribed: “Death’s Doings: Work of the Reaper for the last two days.” The butcher urged: “Bring out the fatted calf.” Underneath the picture of a bewhiskered old man was the legend: “Cancer Cure! No cure, no pay!”

The merchant who once advertised the “best alpaca in the world” continued his extravagance in print:

“Gray gravely appreciates the concentrated gaze of the thousand eyes that so eagerly seek the columns of this paper to learn the policy of the coming week. Blazon it to the multitude! Sound it out from the pinnacles! Herald it to the world! Gray’s invincible prices!”

Later he began to philosophize:

“ ’T’would seem that the commercial world surrounds us; yet no deadly poison threatens human life but, in some benign receptacle, we find the antidote to conquer its baneful influence!”

Then the progressive merchant proved his case with a pæan of triumph:

“The political clouds and the commercial heavens frown upon expectant and anxious people. No gleam of light. ’Tis the drear dark hour which precedes the dawn! But day comes and the Rosy God is heralded by lightning flashes of Triumphant Augury! He thunders his approach in round after round of

volleying thunder! Gray relists his matchless prices. Competition stands awestruck and dumb, while even the drained money market resounds like double-teamed artesian wells to this mighty sacrifice of Dry Goods!"

BIG STEVE

Busy feet cross and recross the spot at Eighth and Greene Streets where Augusta's Bell Tower stood from 1860 to 1894. The years have not erased memories of the "long-legged skeleton of a tower" nor of "Big Steve," the brass bell named for Stephen D. Heard, prominent Mason, cotton planter and factor, and civic leader of Augusta, who died in November 1875.

The city paid a watchman \$600 a year for his alertness at the top of the tower. High and clear above stormy winds that threatened to destroy the city, the bell called the volunteer fire department. The men would leap downstairs, pulling on uniforms as they ran, and occasionally dressing in the street. A race down Broad Street would ensue, in which barber poles, stone lions and sidewalk benches were knocked over as the firemen whooped to duty.

A large tank in the fire chief's undertaking establishment supplied enough water for fires in its vicinity, but low pressure in other parts of Augusta impeded the efforts of fire fighters. Augustans sometimes read in the paper such statements as "Ice-edged wind blew from the river. The lips of the hydrants were congealed. At 1 o'clock Big Steve sounded the alarm for Cotton Row, and a fan of fire edged the river bank."

On May 15, 1860, the 7,000 pound bell, mounted on a platform decorated with bunting, flowers, and tinkling bells, and accompanied by a fife and drum corps, was paraded to M. P. Stovall's cotton yard near the excavation for the tower, where, according to newspaper accounts, "Big Stephen will be allowed to rest himself until he is called to occupy a more elevated position in society." The account continued: "It is quite a monster in size and looks as if it might speak in thunderous tones. Since

the mission of our new bell is to speak only when danger is abroad in the city and the fire element enwraps our dwellings, may its iron tongue be ever dumb!"

The bell tower nearly 100 feet high was erected in the face of opposition from the residents of Greene Street, and from die-hards who thought the Baptist Church bell sufficient warning.

In 1861 a communication to the newspapers requested gentlemen not to bother the Mayor with "bucket letters" unless they could improve upon a verse reading:

THE BIG BELL

(Respectfully dedicated to City Council)

Of all the humbugs now extant
On this side of the Atlantic,
There's none that knows but will declare,
"Big Steve's" the most gigantic!

Tis true he cost our City
A mighty heap of dollars,
But what's the use? He never rings
Till everybody hollers!

And that long-legged skeleton,
So bare and melancholy,
That Tower in which he hangs on high —
A monument of folly —

There's not a stranger comes along,
But wonders what it's made for,
And when that question's answered, he
Still wonders if it's paid for?

As the years went on, "Big Steve" and the Bell Tower were foremost in the city's news. Parades and festivals converged at the tower's base. The bell sounded closing time on

holidays and knells for the prominent dead; it acted as a call to prayer for the Confederacy during the war; the tower played an intimate part in young romance, the reveries of age and the curiosity of youth. The first electric light in Augusta was hung on the Bell Tower. At carnival time colored lights outlined it in a blaze of radiance. "Professor Gander" (who turned out to be a goose) was advertised to leap from the tower to the ground.

About 1870 a crack appeared in the bell and for the ensuing five years its clangor was muted. Citizens clamored for a new bell, which when cast by E. A. and G. R. Meneeley of West Troy, New York, weighed 5,636 pounds, and cost the city \$750. An attempt was made to call "Big Steve's" successor "Little Charlie," but the affectionate memories of the old bell defeated the new name, and when Honorable Patrick Walsh and James Lysaught broke a bottle of Cliquot over the new bell, the name given it was still "Big Steve."

The paid fire department had its first call by the electric bell alarm system in June 1887, and the bell tower's usefulness was ended. When, in 1894, it was announced that Mayor Alexander had determined to pull down the tower, scrap the iron and sell the bell, a storm of protest swept the city. Sentimental communications to the newspapers told stories of the tower and expressed sorrow that "this relic of the past" should go under the scythe of progress. On November 26, 1894, a newspaper announced: "Goodbye, Big Steve!" A fireman was delegated to perform the duty of ringing the bell for the last time, and at noon "Big Steve" tolled his own knell. A crowd watched the dismantling of the tower, and chuckled as "Babe," the enormous adolescent son of the contractor Wash Adams, manipulated his hoisting machine and called in high soprano: "Hey, pop! Let-er-go!" then echoed in bass rumbles: "Hurry up, folks! I'm ready!"

The minutes of City Council for December 4, 1894, disclose that a set of resolutions had been offered to preserve the bell by placing it on a pedestal near the spot where the tower

had stood, "as a lasting memorial to the old volunteer fire department and in memory of those whose names are engraved therein."

The matter was disposed of by referring it to the Engine Committee. Eventually the bell stood on the courthouse steps until sold to a St. Louis firm. It was paraded to the station draped in black, accompanied by a brass band playing a dirge.

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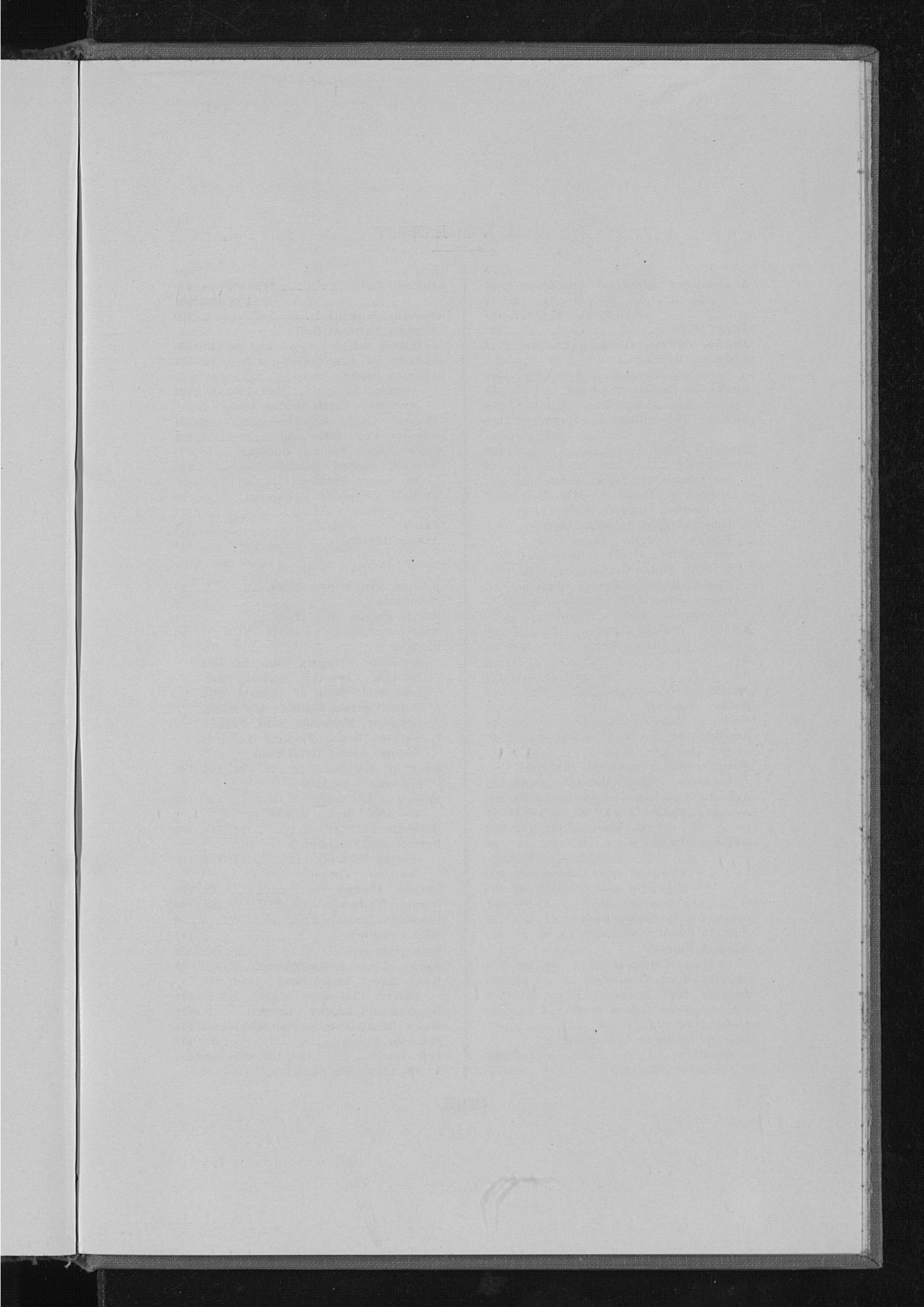
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