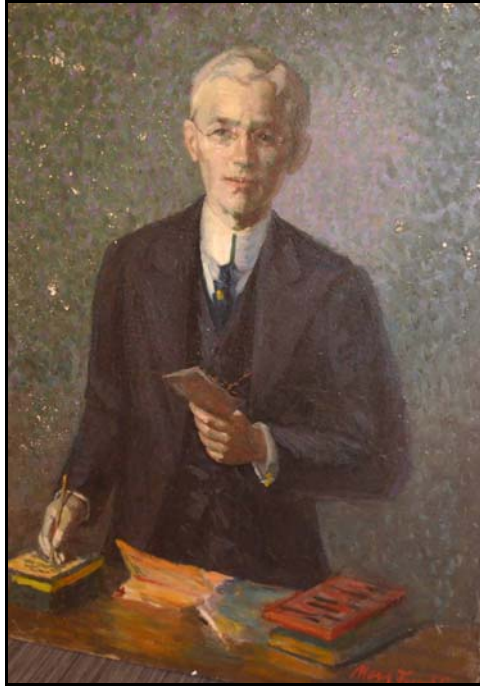


Athens Historian

Volume 17

2017



*Portrait of Edward Baker "Mr. Ted" Mell,
painted by Mary Jett Franklin in the early
1900s.*

Published by the
Athens Historical Society
Athens, Georgia



The purposes of the Athens Historical Society are:

1. To discover, collect, and preserve all materials, especially original and source materials, pertaining to the history of Athens, Clarke County, adjacent counties, and related areas.
2. To disseminate this knowledge for enlightenment of our citizenry through preparing, editing, and publishing historical materials descriptive of Athens and related areas, or sponsoring programs and activities of historical interest.
3. To promote historical research.
4. To promote preservation and perpetuation of historic sites.
5. To bring together those interested in the history of these areas.
6. To promote and stimulate public interest in and appreciation of the history of Athens and related areas, and to develop in every way an understanding of their historical past.

Athens Historian

Volume 17

2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Mary Jett Franklin (1842-1928): Athens <i>Artiste Extraordinaire</i> . . .	3
by Mary Bondurant Warren	
The Princeton Manufacturing Company	17
by David Rush and Patricia McAlexander	
The Families of Boxwood: The Meekers, Popes, and Barrows . . .	35
by John Nicholson	
Correcting Aviation History: Pioneer Athens Pilots Made First Monoplane Flight in America	50
by Dan A. Aldridge, Jr.	
School Days in Athens	64
by Nickolas Chilivis	
Index	75

ATHENS HISTORIAN

ATHENS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

2017 Officers

<i>President</i>	Michael W. Kitchens
<i>Vice President</i>	Sam Thomas
<i>Secretary</i>	Patricia McAlexander
<i>Treasurer</i>	Harry Neely
<i>Historian</i>	Steven A. Brown

Board of Directors

Dan A. Aldridge	Cindy Galt
Svea Bogue	Janet Gregory
Larry Dendy	Angela S. Stanley
Janine Duncan	Beth Allison Whitlock

Athens Historian Editorial Committee

Larry Dendy, chair	Theresa M. Flynn
Patricia McAlexander	Eve B. Mayes

Copyright 2018 by the Athens Historical Society, Inc., P.O. Box 7745,
Athens GA 30604-7745; www.athenshistorical.org

The Athens Historical Society disclaims responsibility for statements whether of fact or opinion made by contributors. Readers are invited to send old letters, documents, copies of old photographs, and articles of local historical interest to the above address or to AthensHistorical@gmail.com for consideration for future issues.

On the cover: In June 2016, the portrait of Edward B. “Mr. Ted” Mell, long-time principal of Athens High School, was located and returned to Clarke Central High School.

This painting and frame are in great need of restoration, so they can take a place of pride in the high school’s Mell Auditorium.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

Mary Jett Franklin (1842-1928): *Athens Artiste Extraordinaire*

by Mary Bondurant Warren

This essay is based on the biographical portion of the Athens Historical Society program of the same name presented by Mary Bondurant Warren and Christy Sinksen at the Georgia Museum of Art on August 28, 2016.

Following this program, and a special exhibition of the three restored and two unrestored works, the public reception was so strong that Dr. Hildegard Timberlake funded the restoration of the remaining paintings and frames. They remain in the collection of the Georgia Museum of Art, though are not currently on display.

In the Victorian era, the education of daughters of wealthy families frequently included art and musical instruction. Young women were encouraged to sketch, draw, and watercolor, but painting in oils, sculpture, and etching were typically the province of men. Despite their talent, art was considered a diversion, particularly for married women.

Some young artists might have even gone to Paris to study under famous artists, but only a few women went on to have their paintings exhibited in famous salons in Paris and New York, and to make their living as an artist.

An Athenian, Mary Jett Franklin, was just such an artist. Her works had been largely forgotten until five of her paintings were located in the archives of the Georgia Museum of Art in 2015. These works were donated to the new woman's dormitory for the College of Agriculture, now Soule Hall, on the University of Georgia's South Campus, in 1923. Thanks to generous funding by Dr. Hildegard Timberlake and her family, all five have now been restored to their original brilliance.¹ However, most of Franklin's work remains lost, though her deep roots in the Athens area indicate many families may own her work and not even realize it.

Mary Jett Franklin came from a formidable maternal background. Her mother, Corinna Myrtis Thomas, was the daughter of Major

¹ A video about the paintings and how they came to light can be seen online at <https://vimeo.com/140311979>

ATHENS HISTORIAN

General Jett Thomas, who built the state capitol building in Milledgeville and the University of Georgia's Old College. In 1840, she married Leonidas Franklin, who grew up in downtown Athens, graduated from the University in 1827, and went into practice as an attorney.

Prior to her marriage, Myrtis purchased twelve acres of land in the "village of Cobbham," then designed and built her own residence with her inherited wealth. She chose the timbers for construction and installed running water from a spring using a hydraulic ram and lead pipes. The house, of which there are no known surviving images, was sometimes described as a chateau, and stood across Prince Avenue from the present Young Harris Methodist Church.² It was in this home that Mary Jett grew up.

Mary Jett Franklin was born February 25, 1842; a younger brother Bernard, her only sibling, was born approximately three years later. She probably began her education at the Grove Seminary for Young Ladies, in a frame building erected by Thomas R. R. Cobb on the corner of his property on Prince Avenue; the building later became the first home of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Here, young Mary Jett made many lifelong friends, including fellow artist Margaret Anne "Anna" Camak. Mary Jett finished her academic education in Charleston, South Carolina.

Though many Athens young ladies enrolled in the newly opened Lucy Cobb Institute in 1859, Mary Jett chose to begin her art education at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. On October 4, 1859, seventeen-year-old Mary Jett Franklin became Student 193, one of the few women in a majority male class.³

The first mention of Mary Jett's artistic skill came in the list of prizes given at the Clarke County Agricultural Fair, as published in the *Athens Southern Watchman* just a few weeks after she started school in Philadelphia; she won \$5.00 for best portrait painting.⁴ She had submitted three paintings to the State Fair in Atlanta that month, as

² Charlotte Thomas Marshall, ed. *The Tangible Past in Athens, Georgia*, pp.325-328.

³ *Registers and Attendance Lists, ca. 1856-1904*, Student Records, RG.03.03.01-04, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Dorothy and Kenneth Woodcock Archives, Philadelphia, PA. Furnished to the author by PAFA 2017.

⁴ "List of Premiums." *Athens Southern Watchman*, October 27, 1859, p. 1.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

well, and the Athens paper reposted the reviews from the *Atlanta American*.⁵

In the Ornamental Department are many very splendid paintings and specimens of needle-work. Of the former, we mention the following as possessing unusual merit. Of these, there are three by Miss Franklin of Athens—one of the celebrated Caucasian [sic] leader, Abel Kader. This is excellently well drawn and well colored. The loftiness of expression is admirably preserved.—There is another representing Tallulah Falls which is very fine. Another is a painting of an Old Lady, remarkably true to nature—the wrinkles about the face and eyes; the stringy neck and the bony hand; the veins and tendons defined through the thin skin, being executed in the highest style of art.

Miss Anna Camak, of Athens, has on exhibition elegant paintings of Toccoa Falls, the light and shade of which is exquisite. The rays of light passing through the ravines and across the picture, gives a very natural appearance to it, and is a feature particularly worthy of notice. Another is the picture of an Italian Flower Girl, as she sat resting upon the curb-stone with her basket of flowers beside her.

Although wealthy, these young ladies are at the North cultivating their rare natural taste and ability. Miss Franklin is at the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, and Miss Camak at the School of Design, attached to the Cooper Institute, New York.

The Civil War cut short Mary Jett's Philadelphia education, and she returned to Athens for the duration of the conflict. Afterward, she returned to Philadelphia, where she continued to broaden her skills. She produced etchings as well as oil paintings, and in 1871, she sculpted a bust of the late Episcopal Bishop Stephen Elliott that received wide acclaim.⁶

After her father Leonidas Franklin died in 1867, Mary Jett returned home to Athens. From 1873 to 1875 she was head of the Fine Arts Department at the Lucy Cobb Institute, and continued to pursue her own work.

⁵ "Athens Paintings at the State Fair." *Athens Southern Watchman*, November 3, 1859, p. 2.

⁶ "Bust of Bishop Elliott." *Athens Southern Banner*, June 16, 1871, p. 6; *Memphis Daily Appeal*, July 28, 1871, p. 1.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

In the succeeding years, Mary Jett's paintings were shown at the annual Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts exhibitions, often selling for impressive prices. In 1881, she became a member of the Union League Club,⁷ and Henry W. Grady reported back to Georgia of her financial success in April of that year:⁸

In a New York letter from Henry Grady to the *Atlanta Constitution*, we find this item concerning an Athens lady:

"Miss Mary Franklin, of Athens, who has been studying art in Philadelphia for several years, and now has a studio in New York, sold a picture called 'The Page' for \$600 out of the academy exhibition last week. The picture is a study from life—the original being a Miss Chandler of Athens. The picture is quite famous in New York art circles."

The *Atlanta Daily Constitution* included a very detailed description of this very painting:⁹

Her 'Page' exhibited in the academy has been sold for \$600. It represents a girlish-looking boy, attired in a greenish brown suit, with his hands clasped around one knee. The background is harmoniously treated in a darker color and reveals a handsome figure. This painting is celebrated for its vigorous treatment and is an unusual production for a lady artist.

Several of her etchings were featured in the October 1881 issue of *Harper's Magazine* to illustrate Grady's article, "Cotton and Its Kingdom."¹⁰

⁷ Three of her etchings were listed in the 1888 exhibition catalogue of the Work of the Women Etchers of America, p. 10. The Union League Club exhibition was held in New York, April 12-21, 1888. The full catalog has been digitized and is available online at <https://archive.org/details/exhibitioncatal00nygoog/>.

⁸ "An Athens Lady." *Athens Southern Banner*, April 12, 1881, p.3.

⁹ "Art. An Interesting Letter from Horace Bradley." *Atlanta Daily Constitution*, April 7, 1881, p. 3.

¹⁰ The digitized article is available online at <http://www.unz.org/Pub/Harpers-1881oct-00719>.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

In 1882, the *Athens Banner-Watchman* noted that “Miss Mary Franklin’s fine painting, ‘Priestess of Bacchus,’ exhibited at the Philadelphia art exhibition, sold for \$1,000.”¹¹ In Athens, Congregation Children of Israel commissioned her to paint a mural in their new synagogue on the corner of Hancock Avenue and Jackson Street in 1883. In an article describing the dedication, the *Athens Banner-Watchman* noted, “The first thing you see on entering the synagogue is the magnificent picture painted by Miss Franklin, of the Tablets descending in a cloud. This is a beautiful picture and reflects great credit upon Miss Franklin as an artist.”¹²

Following the death of her mother Myrtis in May 1882, Mary Jett and her brother Bernard divided the estate, selling all of the family’s Athens property over the next few years. This inheritance enabled Mary Jett to be independent and follow her artistic gifts, providing the funds to travel, study, and paint in Europe, North Africa, and Cuba, for the remainder of her long life. When she returned to Athens for visits, she would stay with friends, usually Anna Camak.

Mary Jett’s work and continued success was noted in the newspapers at the time. In 1889, Mary Jett obtained her first passport to go to Europe. The *Augusta Chronicle* reported in March:¹³



1919 passport photo of Mary Jett Franklin, age 77. From the U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925 [database online]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2007.

Miss Mary Franklin, of Athens, came down on the fast train last night, and is stopping with Mrs. W. P. Crawford on Greene street. Miss Franklin is an artist of national fame ... Her taste and touch in

¹¹ “Bird’s Eye View of the City.” *Athens Banner-Watchman*, April 27, 1882, p. 3.

¹² “The Synagogue.” *Athens Banner-Watchman*, January 1, 1884, p. 2.

¹³ “City and Suburban Notes.” *Augusta Chronicle*, March 29, 1889, p.5.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

coloring is marvelous and her execution is superb. She goes from here to Spain to study under the old masters, and Augusta is honored with the parting visit. Miss Franklin is a sister of Mr. Bernard Franklin of Augusta, and is a bright and witty favorite in social circles.

She landed at Antwerp, Belgium, then traveled the Continent and visited the Alhambra in Spain, sending photographs to friends back home. In 1890, at the age of 47, Mary Jett enrolled in the *Academe Collarossi*, one of only two art schools in Paris open to women.

Taking her teachers' advice to "wash her eyes in light," she traveled to North Africa in 1898-1899, painting its markets, mosques, and people. When she visited Athens in 1899, she brought some of these works with her as gifts for friends, as reported in the *Athens Southern Banner* at the time.¹⁴

Miss Anna Camak, of this city, has a lovely piece of pastel work executed by Miss Mary Franklin, who formerly lived here and who visited in the city a few months since.

Miss Franklin spends most of her time in Algeria, and the painting in possession of Miss Camak is a very life-like portrait of the wife of Miss Franklin's Algerian servant. The woman's name is Masuta and the painting was made at El Kantara, Algeria. It represents the Algerian woman standing in a doorway with her spinning in her hand. Its colors are rich and the execution of the work portrays the touch of a master hand.

Miss Camak will hang the painting in her new residence on Milledge avenue. Both on account of its merit and on account of the friendship existing between her and Miss Franklin, this picture is prized most highly by Miss Camak.

Mary Jett returned to Paris and studied under masters such as Louis Deschamps (1846-1902), Jean Geoffroy, alias "Geo" (1853-1924), Raphael Collin (1850-1916), and Henri Morisset (1870-1956). She made her home at 3 rue Bayen in the 17th arrondissement of Paris for many years, and during her time in Europe, converted to Roman Catholicism. Several of her paintings from her time there include scenes of altar boys in their vestments preparing for Mass.

¹⁴ "A Lovely Painting." *Athens Southern Banner*, August 15, 1899, p. 4.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

Mary Jett's paintings won critical acclaim in numerous exhibitions, including the 1914 Salon of the Orientalists and the Salon de Champs de Mars in Paris. Noted art critic Clement Morro wrote,¹⁵

As a critic, I am entirely at ease in writing of the work of this artist, because her personality is unknown to me. I know of Miss Franklin only through her canvasses exposed in the Salon of the Orientalists. These pictures attracted my attention and held it long. I see in them a great deal of daring, boldness, movement, color, and light. It is indisputable that the talent of this artist proceeds with greatest sincerity, and also great freshness of vision, to which invaluable qualities are added a fine technique and a *facture personnel* [sic]. Each of these pictures is an odd *voluntaire* [sic] and vibrant from which is banished all of the prettiness dear to the palette of so many women. They are beautiful visions of the orient, warm in coloring.

The same critic wrote of *La Nomade*, "It is in the sincere and direct observation of nature that Miss Franklin finds the vigorous and vibrant notes, the warm and light sonority, the richness of impressions which render her works extremely seductive."¹⁶ See *La Nomade* on the back cover.

At the outbreak of World War I, Mary Jett was forced to return to the United States in 1914. She made her home with Anna Camak in Athens, where she was a popular speaker to local groups about her life in France. In early 1915, she traveled to Cuba to paint, returning to Athens in April.

In spite of the deepening conflict, Mary Jett returned to Paris in September 1916, and remained in Europe until 1920, when she came home to Athens again. She rented a studio in New Orleans for the summer of 1921 where she painted and gave art lessons.

At age 78, she joined the new Athens Art Association, and was given space for a studio in the basement of Peabody Hall on the

¹⁵ Memoir of Mary Jett Franklin given to the Athens Art Association by Laura Blackshear. An abbreviated part of this review appeared in MJF's death announcement in the *Athens Banner-Herald*, February 13, 1928, p. 3.

¹⁶ Laura Blackshear's memoir of Mary Jett Franklin.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

University campus.¹⁷ She frequently spoke to groups on her experiences and travels, painted numerous portraits, conducted painting classes, and took an active part in Athens social life.



Miss Mary Jett Franklin, taken by Sarah Hunter Moss, Athens, Georgia, c. 1920.

There is a Moss family story of their guest Mary Jett accompanying the men into the smoking parlor, while the ladies retired to the other parlor, at the conclusion of the evening meal. Whether or not she joined in the smoking of cigars, the informant did not say. She was an interesting conversationalist, and was welcomed as a guest in many Athens homes.

In 1924, she made a final brief trip to Europe, then returned to Athens for the remainder of her life.

On the afternoon of Sunday, February 28, 1928, Mary Jett Franklin died suddenly at her home on Reese Street near the Lucy Cobb Institute. She was 85 years old. Her funeral Mass was held at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and she was laid to rest

near her mother and relatives in Oconee Hill Cemetery.¹⁸

¹⁷ "Peabody's Picture is Being Painted," *Athens Banner-Herald*, June 18, 1923, p. 5. This painting was presented to the University Board of Trustees June 15, 1923, according to the *Banner-Herald* of that date, p. 1.

¹⁸ Miss Franklin purchased Lot F-59 in the new section of Oconee Hill Cemetery in 1926. She had the graves of her mother and several other members of her family moved from the Billups family cemetery near the Lexington Road to this lot. She was laid to rest there in 1928. Charlotte Thomas Marshall has guided a virtual tour of this lot online at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SyUQTtqnz00>.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

The last of her family, her estate was left in her will to the University of Georgia. This bequest endowed a new pipe organ for the University Chapel.¹⁹

A fellow Athens artist Laura Blackshear best characterized her friend's life with this tribute written for the Athens Art Association, "In person, Miss Mary Franklin was tall and spare with a commanding aspect. She was a woman of delightful personality, independent in thought and action, and ageless in spirit."

The Tunisian Series at the Georgia Museum of Art

In 1921, Mary Jett Franklin gave four of her North Africa oil paintings to hang in the Woman's Building, a dormitory next to the Home Economics building of the College of Agriculture, later named Soule Hall.²⁰ A fifth painting, *La Nomade*, was given to the College about 1923.

The paintings were taken down in the 1970s and stored in the vault at the Georgia Museum of Art until their re-discovery in 2015. Thanks to generous support from Drs. Hildegard and Richard Timberlake and their son Lt. Col. Tommy Timberlake, these five paintings have been conserved and their unique carved frames restored.

Three of the Tunisian series paintings have this unique frame with the Arabic phrase "There is no dominating force except for God" around the frame. Translation courtesy Dr. Alan Godlas, UGA Department of Religion.



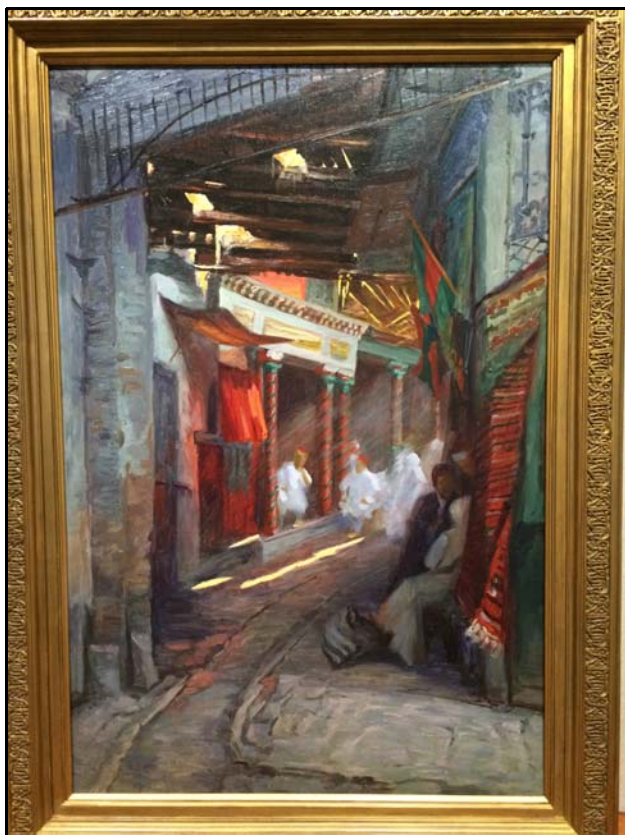
¹⁹ *Macon Telegraph* June 15, 1929, p. 15; *Athens Banner-Herald*, September 16, 1928, p. 1.

²⁰ *Athens Banner*, April 6, 1921, p. 3.



*The Market of Carpets, Tunis, unsigned. Courtesy of GMOA.*²¹

²¹ The Market of Carpets, Tunis, by Mary Jett Franklin (1842-1928). Oil on canvas, about 1913. Georgia Museum of Art, University of Georgia; original gift of the artist to the Woman's Building of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia, Athens, with generous support from Drs. Hildegard and Richard Timberlake and son Lt. Col. Tommy Timberlake for conservation and frame restoration. Accession # GMOA 0000,107.



The Market of Perfumes, unsigned. Courtesy of GMOA.²²

²² The Market of Perfumes, Tunis, by Mary Jett Franklin (1842-1928). Oil on canvas, about 1913. Georgia Museum of Art, University of Georgia; original gift of the artist to the Woman's Building of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia, Athens, with generous support from Drs. Hildegard and Richard Timberlake and son Lt. Col. Tommy Timberlake for conservation and frame restoration. Accession # GMOA 0000,106.

ATHENS HISTORIAN



The Shepherdess of Carthage, Carthage.
*Courtesy of GMOA.*²³



Sidi Moresh Mosque, Tunis. *Courtesy of*
*GMOA.*²⁴

²³ The Shepherdess of Carthage, by Mary Jett Franklin (1842-1928). Oil on canvas, about 1913. Georgia Museum of Art, University of Georgia; original gift of the artist to the Woman's Building of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia, Athens, with generous support from Drs. Hildegard and Richard Timberlake and son Lt. Col. Tommy Timberlake for conservation and frame restoration. Accession # GMOA 0000,103.

²⁴ Sidi Moresh Mosque, Tunis, by Mary Jett Franklin (1842-1928). Oil on canvas, about 1913. Georgia Museum of Art, University of Georgia; original gift of the artist to the Woman's Building of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia, Athens, with generous support from Drs. Hildegard and Richard Timberlake and son Lt. Col. Tommy Timberlake for conservation and frame restoration. Accession # GMOA 0000,104.

ATHENS HISTORIAN



David Crenshaw Barrow, Chancellor of the University of Georgia. Courtesy of GMOA.²⁵



Moina Michael, The "Poppy Lady," 1922. Courtesy of the Georgia Capitol Museum.²⁶

²⁵ Portrait of David Barrow, by Mary Jett Franklin (1842-1928). Oil on canvas. Georgia Museum of Art, University of Georgia; original gift of the artist to the University of Georgia, Athens. Accession # GMOA 0000,105.

²⁶ The Poppy Lady, a portrait of Moina Michael, was to hang in the World War I Memorial in Washington, D.C., when it was completed. It is now part of the Georgia Capitol Museum collection at the Georgia Archives in Morrow.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

Lost Works

Mary Jett Franklin painted in Europe for thirty-one years, the most productive period of her artistic life. The location of many of these European works is now a mystery, as are many of her Athens paintings and portraits, whose existence are only discerned from period newspaper articles about her work.

Known local portraits by Mary Jett Franklin that have been lost include Sylvanus Morris, Mrs. M. B. “Pink” Morton, Miss Rosalie Rathbone, Ellen Washington Bellamy of Macon and philanthropist George Peabody.

Below are images of her signature; be sure to check your attic!



Signature from The Shepherdess of Carthage



Signature from La Nomade, painted in Tunis before 1914.

THE PRINCETON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

by David Rush and Patricia McAlexander

David Rush, a retired financial advisor and new resident of Athens, gave a report on the ruins of Princeton Mill to James Lineberger's OLLI@UGA class "Architecture in Athens" in 2016. Pat McAlexander suggested that he submit an article about the mill to this publication, and later contributed additional research and writing to the essay.

Introduction. By 1835, Athens had three operating textile mills powered by the Oconee River: the Georgia Factory, built in 1829, four and a half miles south of Athens; the Athens Cotton and Wool Factory, built in 1832, in downtown Athens; and the Princeton Manufacturing Company (generally referred as the Princeton Factory, but today we more often hear "Princeton Mill"), operational in 1835. Originally incorporated as the Camak Manufacturing Company, it was located on the Middle Oconee River off Princeton Road, near the present intersection of South Lumpkin Street and the Macon Highway. These three textile factories, and later others, added significant financial benefits to Athens and the surrounding area. In 1895, a special Trade Issue of the *Athens Banner* declared Athens to be the "Lowell of the South."²⁷

The three early Athens textile mills were developed, in part, as a response to the imposition of the federal Tariff of 1828, which placed a tax of up to 62 percent on approximately 92 percent of products imported into the United States, including cotton products. At the time it was estimated that this tariff would increase the costs of imported cotton products by at least 50 percent, thus hurting Southern consumers, who relied on European imports more than their northern

²⁷ "The Factories Where Cotton is Spun and Wove to an Advantage." Lowell, Massachusetts, was an early cotton mill town. *Athens Banner*, December 13, 1895, p. 4.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

counterparts.²⁸ In the South, the tariff was known as the “Tariff of Abominations.”²⁹

This tariff increase, along with the unskilled labor force in the South and the lack of local textile mills, led southern businessmen in Athens to see that cotton textile factories developed in the South could be very profitable enterprises without a huge risk of capital.³⁰ Between 1829 and 1835, investors in Athens spent approximately \$110,000 on the construction and outfitting of the three mills.³¹ This essay traces the history of the third of these mills, generally referred to then as the Princeton Manufacturing Company or the Princeton Factory.

1835-1850. Development. The Princeton Manufacturing Company was chartered by the state of Georgia for the purpose of “carrying on manufacture on the Middle Fork of the Oconee River in Clarke County, Georgia.”³² The location provided access to water power via a dam and race system constructed on the river: when the dam gates were opened, water “raced” through a channel (the millrace), to power the nearby factory’s machinery. The origin of the name “Princeton” is not clear. At the time of purchase of land for the factory, there was a dam and operating grist mill called Prince’s Mill on the site, owned by Noah Prince. Some believe the name is based on the old name of Prince’s Mill. About the time the Princeton Factory opened for operation in 1835, William Williams, a banker from Eatonton, Georgia, who owned the farmland next to the factory, bought all the shares of the facility, becoming the sole owner.³³

Princeton Factory and the other two early Athens mills worked together to limit inter-firm competition and share the manufacturing knowledge they were gaining. In the first ten years, they made similar

²⁸ Gagnon, Michael J. *Transition to an Industrial South: Athens, Georgia 1830-1870*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 2012, p. 14.

²⁹ The Tax History Museum, *The Second American Party System and the Tariff*. <http://historytax.org/www/website.nsf/Web/THM1816>.

³⁰ *Transition to an Industrial South*, p. 15.

³¹ *Transition to an Industrial South*, p. 20.

³² G. Horace Couch, *The History of the Princeton Factory and The Princeton United Methodist Church*, n.p., n.d. (privately published), p. 26.

³³ *Transition to an Industrial South*, p. 30.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

products (course yarns and cloth) and focused sales on the local markets, which were isolated from outside competitors.³⁴ Realizing the rail road would broaden their markets and reduce transportation costs, mill investors had also worked together to form the Georgia Railroad, serving on its board or as officers. In a brief history of the Georgia Railroad, James Wellborn Camak, grandson of James Camak, one of the original investors in the Princeton Factory, pointed out that one rationale for the development of the rail road was the early difficulty experienced by that factory in the transportation of its original machinery from England to Athens. Without a rail road, the trip included ship (England to Savannah), barge (Savannah to Augusta) and then wagons pulled by mules (Augusta to Athens). The ocean and river portion of the trip went as expected. However, on the land portion, the wagons became mired in red clay due to winter wet weather and were unable to move until spring. This delay of over four months caused concern to the textile mill community and provided a stimulus for developing the Georgia Railroad.³⁵

The Georgia Railroad was chartered in 1833; by 1837, a thirty-eight-mile initial phase of tracks from Augusta to Thomson had been completed; and, by spring 1840, a thirty-seven-mile spur from Union Point to Athens was complete.³⁶

Workers' Lives and Labor Practices. Although there are few details specific to the Princeton Factory, the labor practices employed there were similar to those used at the Georgia Factory and Athens Factory. All three factories established small settlements or villages—a further possible explanation for the Princeton (“Prince-town”) name, although it was not officially a town, but a village or community. The Princeton village was typical, made up of workers’ houses close to the mill (some owned and rented out by the factory), a company store where the workers bought supplies, and a school for the children. In the case of the Princeton Factory, the Princeton Methodist Episcopal Church (later Princeton United Methodist Church), founded in 1838, was also part of

³⁴ *Transition to an Industrial South*, p. 32.

³⁵ “A Mud-Hole in a County Road Caused Building of the Ga. R.R.” by James W. Camak, *Augusta Chronicle*, March 17, 1920, p. 3.

³⁶ Gary L. Doster. “The Georgia Rail Road Depot on Carr’s Hill,” *Athens Historian*, Vol. 16, 2016, p. 7.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

the village in early years, the parsonage being one of the mill houses, and the mill owners providing half the cost of the congregation. Worshippers met for Sunday School and services in a Princeton Factory warehouse until 1851; then a meeting house was constructed beside the Princeton Factory bridge.³⁷ Not until 1883 was a white frame church constructed on adjoining land.

In the early years, reports indicate that there was an evenly mixed local workforce of black slaves and white employees in the mills, with skilled positions being given to experienced hands often recruited from the north.³⁸ Using slaves was a way to ensure a compliant workforce that would not strike or move west upon gaining enough savings to do so. Initially, only the Athens Factory owned slaves. Princeton Factory, and for the most part, the Georgia Factory, chose to rent them, often from the same planter-class investors in the mill.

In 1839, a visitor to the Athens mills reported that the factories paid each worker (slave AND non-slave) the same amount, seven dollars for a monthly wage. The slave's wage was given to the slave owner as a "rental" payment under a rental contract. The rental contract typically required the renter to provide food and lodging to the slave. As a result, on a net basis, the cost of slave labor was more expensive than the cost of non-slave labor (differing from the mill owners' original business plan's expected results). Perhaps due to the higher cost of slaves, free-person labor slowly replaced slave labor at the mills. Between 1840 and 1860, the transformation of the workforce to a free-person workforce was approved of by "local elites" in Athens, who believed that free persons in the lower skill manufacturing jobs would otherwise require community support.³⁹ Women and children represented a significant portion of the Athens' textile mill workforce, as they did in other Georgia mills.⁴⁰ The manufacturing schedules provided in the United States census of 1860 indicated a total textile workforce in Athens of 152 with fifty-six males and ninety-six females.⁴¹

³⁷ Couch, pp. 2-3.

³⁸ *Transition to an Industrial South*, pp. 49-50.

³⁹ *Transition to an Industrial South*, pp. 50-51.

⁴⁰ "Child Labor and the Textile Mills," program on Georgia Public Broadcasting, [www.gpb.org/Georgia Stories](http://www.gpb.org/Georgia%20Stories). Accessed August 15, 2017.

⁴¹ *Transition to an Industrial South*, p. 56.

Advertising. Local and regional newspapers were the primary medium for the Princeton Factory's advertising during its initial years. Under mill owner and president William Williams, the ads expressed the themes of competitive pricing, quality products, and local markets, as illustrated by the transcriptions of the following two advertisements from the *Athens Southern Banner*, the first from 1835, the second from 1838:

Princeton Factory.

THE public are hereby informed that this establishment, situated within 2 miles from Athens, on the middle fork of the Oconee river, and on the road leading to Watkinsville, is now in operation for making cotton yarns of all sizes, which the proprietors warrant to be of the very best quality. Specimens of the yarns can at all times be seen at the store of Messrs. G. A. Connally & Co. in Athens, where a constant supply is kept for sale. The proprietors are giving the highest prices for cotton, and are at all times in the market for cottons of good quality.

WM. WILLIAMS, President.

Dec. 22—40—18

1835 Princeton Factory advertisement, in the Athens Southern Banner. (See transcription in text below.)

PRINCETON FACTORY. The public are hereby informed that this establishment, situated within 2 miles from Athens, on the middle fork of the Oconee River and on the road leading to Watkinsville, is now in operation for making cotton yarns of all sizes which the proprietors warrant to be of the very best quality. Specimens of the yarns can at all times be seen at the store of Messrs. G. A. Connally and Company in Athens, where a constant supply is kept for sale. The proprietors are giving the highest prices for cotton, and are at all times in the market for cottons of good quality. William Williams, President.⁴²

NOTICE FROM WILLIAM WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT, PRINCETON FACTORY. Written to the Merchants and Planters and especially the Merchants in the interior and up-country of Georgia. During the winter my factory ran a part of their machinery in the manufacture of Georgia Nankeens (a firmly woven durable cloth, usually dyed buff or yellow). This product provides several excellent qualities and advantages.

- Saving the cost of transportation both ways compared to the Northern Manufacturers as there is also additional transportation associated with exchanges.
- The Princeton Factory can sell the products on better terms than the Northern article can be sold

⁴² "Princeton Factory." *Athens Southern Banner*, December 31, 1835, p. 3.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

- As owner, I pledge to provide the articles as fine, as handsome, and as good as can be produced in the North or any other quarter.
- The Nankeens are all manufactured from strictly prime deep color nankeen cotton, grown in the neighboring counties and it is a known fact the goods will not fade by washing.
- The goods are 32 inches wide and are put up in cuts of 30 yards and upwards by which liability for the remnants in retailing is greatly less compared to the Northern mode of putting up pieces of 10 ½ yards only.
- Princeton Mill will have on hand by the middle of April a stock sufficient to supply all that will be probably wanted this coming season for the greater part, if not all of the populous counties in the State.

I want to make these facts known to the people and merchants before they go north to lay in their supply. I am soliciting the patronage of Georgians to provide a home market. I also note that Princeton Mill keeps at all time a large supply of cotton yarns spun from prime white cotton and put in bales of up to 240 pounds. I also announce that wool cards are now in operation and the carding of wool for county customers is done at Princeton Factory in the best manner and with promptness and dispatch, Princeton Mill also notes that it expects to manufacture a fine article of Kentucky jeans for fall. For all goods I will take prime cotton in exchange either the white or the nankeen at August prices with the freight off.⁴³

1840-1860. Innovation and Strong Profits. Once the Princeton Factory met local demand and used the railroad to export products, it became highly profitable.⁴⁴ Innovation also boosted Princeton Factory's profits. During a drop in cotton prices in the early 1840s, the Princeton Factory began selling cotton bags to transport cotton, competing with hemp-based bagging. The business plan in 1843 was to manufacture cotton bagging exclusively. With cotton selling at six cents per pound, the value added from the manufacturing and sale of the cotton bagging was estimated at nine cents per pound. This strategy generated revenue of over \$14,000 in 1843 and continued until the late 1840s when cotton prices increased to the point where hemp bagging was again more cost effective.

⁴³ "Merchants & Planters, Look at This!" *Athens Southern Banner*, March 17, 1838, p. 3.

⁴⁴ *Transition to an Industrial South*, p. 35.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

Upon the death of William Williams in 1843, William Dearing and Thomas Napier Hamilton, said to be Georgia's first millionaire,⁴⁵ purchased the Princeton Factory for \$36,000, paying \$16,000 and \$20,000 respectively for their shares. Before completing the transaction in 1845, however, Dearing sold his stock for more than \$20,000, gaining over \$4,000 from a short-term speculation and leaving Hamilton with a majority ownership interest.⁴⁶ In 1858, upon the death of Hamilton, it was inherited by his son, James Sherwood Hamilton, a doctor, planter and manufacturer and, for a period of time, Trustee of the University of Georgia.⁴⁷ (See Mary Jett Franklin's portrait of Dr. James Sherwood Hamilton on the back cover.) Hamilton controlled the company throughout the Civil War years.

1860-1870. Civil War and Volatile Currency. At the start of the Civil War, Athens was the fourth largest textile center in Georgia. The importance of textile products to the southern war effort put the Athens mills in a position to operate at full capacity, limited only by the availability of raw materials. In the first year of the Civil War there was concern about the availability of sufficient cotton to meet demand. A survey of cotton textile manufacturing facilities in Georgia and potential demand for cotton conducted in 1861 by W. F. Herring⁴⁸ indicated that, even with the cotton requirements of the Civil War, Georgia was projected to provide more cotton than the Georgia mills would require. According to Herring's survey, the Princeton Factory was manufacturing shirt fabric, stripes (fabric woven with colored bands), kersey (coarse twilled woolen cloth) and cassimere (a twill weave, worsted wool suiting fabric often with a stripe pattern).

⁴⁵ "Classic Places: Home of Georgia's First Millionaire," *Online Athens*, September 6, 2000.

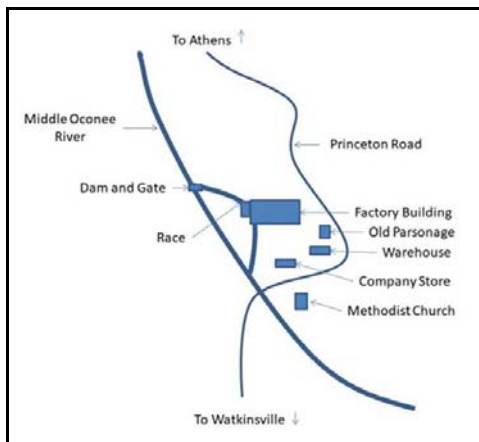
⁴⁶ *Transition to an Industrial South*, p. 35.

⁴⁷ "Catalogue of Trustees, Officers and Alumni of the University of Georgia from 1785 to 1906." *Bulletin of the University of Georgia Alumni*, October 1906, Vol VII, Serial No. 55, No. 2, p. 7 and p. 36.

⁴⁸ "Valuable Information (from *Atlanta Intelligencer*)." *Athens Southern Watchman*, Nov. 13, 1861, p. 3.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

Sales to the Confederate government were very lucrative. Records indicate the Princeton Factory sold “osnaburgs” (a coarsely woven, natural-colored cotton fabric similar to linen) worth approximately \$110,000 in Confederate currency to the Confederate government over a 15-month period of time.⁴⁹



However, the true value of such sales is difficult to know; the Confederate government’s currency practice, in conjunction with the sale of an insufficient amount of war bonds, caused significant inflation. This unstable currency situation required Princeton and the other mills to emphasize a barter system of purchase and sale: hard goods were used rather than currency (such as raw cotton traded for cotton fabric). The war-generated demand and Confederate currency inflation provided a significant increase in stock dividends. The factories did not want to maintain currency on the balance sheets as the currency became less valuable each day it remained there. Thus dividends were paid on almost a quarterly basis, in some instances resulting in an annual return of over 75 percent.⁵⁰ In addition to increased dividends, the increased demand for the mills’ products required more working capital. In 1863, the Princeton Factory

This map suggests the general layout and location of the old Princeton Mill, race and dam, warehouse, and company store. The church is shown in the 1883 location. In the Athens Business Directory for 1938 and 1940, Lumpkin Street ends at West Lake, the town border at that time, and then Princeton Road takes over and goes out of town. Drawn by David Rush, based on a 1939 map of the Princeton Community included in G. Horace Couch’s The History of the Princeton Factory and The Princeton United Methodist Church on an un-numbered page at the front of the book.

⁴⁹ “Still Further Reduction.” *Athens Southern Banner*, March 26, 1862, p. 3.

⁵⁰ Gagnon, “Industry and Discord in Confederate Athens,” *Athens Historian*, Vol. 5, October 2000, pp. 13-15.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

was reincorporated and increased its capital stock from \$45,000 to \$93,700.⁵¹ It was not difficult to raise the additional capital, as the dividend rate was high and payment had recently been made with bartered goods.

After the Civil War, the factories returned to their normal production practices. For 1865-66, a year after the transition back to the U.S. dollar, the Internal Revenue Assessment Lists for the Princeton Factory indicate an output value of \$45,117.80. Though no cotton value amount is available for Princeton, it is likely similar to Georgia Factory's of \$178,154.00. (Georgia Factory's output was more than Princeton Factory's – \$61,015.50 – but during a portion of this period, the Princeton Factory shut down for improvements and repairs.). By 1869 the Princeton Factory was “rejuvenated” and “doing well.”⁵²

1870-1900. Renewal and Financial Difficulties. In 1869, the Princeton Factory purchased new equipment – the “very best” looms from England⁵³ – and by 1871 it had added bed ticking to its product lines of shirt material, yarns, and other types of cloth. It was employing more than one hundred workers and operating 2,700 spindles and 62 looms. During the late 1870s, however, the Princeton Factory began to experience financial difficulty. In June 1884, Dr. James Hamilton gave notice to mill workers that the factory would be shut down indefinitely on July 1.⁵⁴ On November 2, 1885, Superior Court Judge Nathan Louis Hutchins appointed Andrew J. Cobb as Princeton Factory's “receiver” (one having responsibility for handling the encumbered assets) under a bill for payment due filed by the Bank of the University.⁵⁵

In December 1885, Judge Hutchins ordered Cobb to rent the factory to former majority owner James Hamilton, who, according to the judge, had the means and business capacity to make the factory a paying concern again, given that the current machinery in the factory was good as new. With Hamilton now serving as manager, the

⁵¹ *Athens Southern Watchman*, January 28, 1863.

⁵² “Our Cotton Factories.” *Athens Southern Banner*, April 28, 1869, p. 3.

⁵³ *Athens Southern Watchman*, April 28, 1869.

⁵⁴ “Factory to close.” *Athens Banner-Watchman*, June 10, 1884, p. 3.

⁵⁵ “The Princeton Factory.” *Athens Banner-Watchman*, November 3, 1885, p. 3.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

Princeton Factory was expected to give employment to a large number of hands, which would be a benefit to the laboring classes.⁵⁶

Only some two and a half years later, in August 1887, receiver Cobb placed an ad in several Athens area newspapers stating that he would sell the Princeton Factory in order to settle a judgment in the case of Bank of the University *et al.* versus Princeton Factory. The sale, to be held at the Athens courthouse, was scheduled for the first week of October 1887. The sale included all land and machinery of the factory plus the unencumbered franchise granted the Princeton Factory by the Georgia legislature in 1835.⁵⁷ The winning bid was made by Dr. James Hamilton. Clearly, even with its financial problems, the Princeton Factory had maintained its reputation for turning out some of the best fabric of any factory in the country, and Hamilton felt that he could make money from the financially restructured factory.

With the financial restructuring of the Princeton Factory in 1887, the factory was again a viable business. In February 1888, it was reported that the Princeton Factory was making improvements to both its machinery and housing for workers, and was running “in a good style.”⁵⁸ On October 28, 1888, Dr. Hamilton died. The assets of the factory were transferred to his heirs, who reincorporated the Princeton Factory that year.⁵⁹

In 1890, electricity was added to the Princeton Factory for lighting. According to the *Athens Banner*, “The fluid will be generated by means of the splendid water power at the Factory. All the buildings will be lit up by it and all the electrical equipment which will conduce to the convenience of the work will be put in.”⁶⁰ Also in 1889, the Princeton Factory announced that it would establish a rope factory and

⁵⁶ “Princeton Factory. This enterprise will be started in a short time.” *Athens Banner-Watchman*, December 15, 1885, p. 1.

⁵⁷ “Receiver’s Sale of Princeton Factory.” *Athens Weekly Banner-Watchman*, August 23, 1887, p. 2.

⁵⁸ “Improvements Going On.” *Athens Weekly Banner-Watchman*, February 21, 1888, p. 1.

⁵⁹ Petition of Mrs. Rebecca C. Hamilton, Miss Mary Hamilton, James S. Hamilton, Jr., and Guy C. Hamilton ... to incorporate for 20 years under name of Princeton Manufacturing Company. *Athens Weekly Banner-Watchman*, November 21, 1888, p. 8.

⁶⁰ “Princeton Factory To Be Lighted by the Electric Fluid.” *Athens Weekly Banner*, July 29, 1890, p. 6.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

would “unquestionably pay a handsome dividend to stockholders.” The rope factory began production in 1890.⁶¹

By 1895, however, the Princeton Factory was again in financial trouble, being in arrears on its taxes. A sheriff’s sale, attended by a large crowd, was held on the courthouse steps on June 6, 1895. Captain James White, one of the founders of the National Bank of Athens and son of John White, who founded and owned the Georgia Factory, served as cashier.⁶² Apparently Captain White’s role as cashier did not stop him from bidding on the property against another business interest represented by Captain John J. C. McMahan. After a dramatic bidding war, White won the property at \$31,000. “Princeton Sold: There Were Only Two Bidders for the Property” read the headlines in the *Weekly Banner* the following day.⁶³

1900-1930. Factory Modifications. White took an active role in managing the factory and participating in the Athens textile industry, making improvements to the facilities and changes in management. By 1903, the Princeton Factory had 4,000 spindles, 100 looms, and 110 manufacturing employees.⁶⁴

In 1906, a plan was announced and implemented to significantly modify the Princeton Factory. The entire side wall of the building on the side next to the road (now South Lumpkin Street) was removed and rebuilt; the third story was removed, leaving a two-story factory; all machinery on the two floors was rearranged, with a significant amount of new machinery replacing old machinery; and a large addition was made on the side opposite the road.

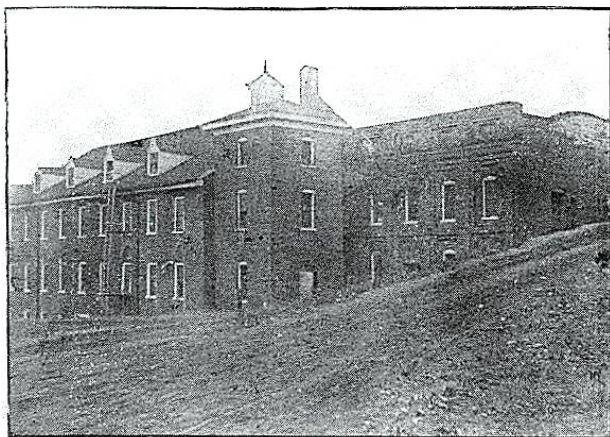
⁶¹ “The First Rope.” *Athens Weekly Banner*, April 15, 1890, p. 3.

⁶² Email from Gilbert Milner to Patricia McAlexander, October 6, 2017.

⁶³ “Princeton Sold.” *Athens Weekly Banner*, June 7, 1895, p. 6. The week before, the *Athens Semi-Weekly Banner* (March 21, 1895 p. 4) had reported on speculations that three other businesses, including the Hamilton estate, would be bidding on the Princeton Factory. However, in this article, the bidder represented by Captain McMahan is not identified.

⁶⁴ “Star Thread Mill and Princeton Are Two Leaders in This Section.” *Athens Daily Banner*, Fair Edition, August 30, 1903, p. 38.

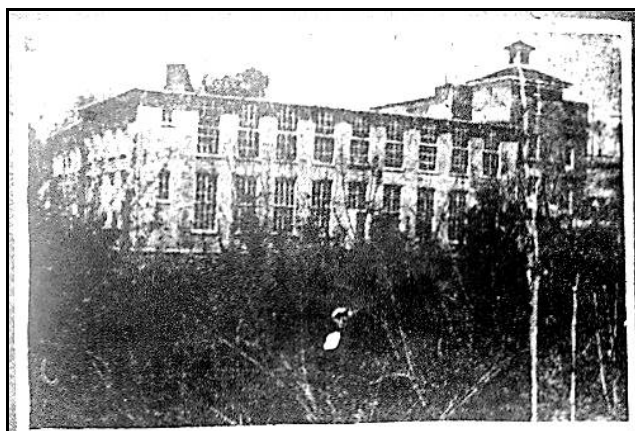
ATHENS HISTORIAN



PRINCETON FACTORY.

These changes, however, did not significantly increase the capacity of the facility.⁶⁵ The two photos on this page show the Princeton Factory before (1906) and after the renovations (1917).

"Princeton Factory," Athens Banner Special Issue, Athens Commercial-Agricultural-Industrial-Educational Interests, December 21, 1906. Courtesy of the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library/University of Georgia Libraries.



"View of the Princeton Mill," Atlanta Journal April 21, 1917. Courtesy of the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library/ University of Georgia Libraries.

⁶⁵ *Athens Weekly Banner*, March 5, 1907.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

Captain James White died on April 10, 1915; after his death, his family continued to manage the factory. Portions of a typed manuscript written in 1917 for the *Atlanta Journal*, found in the Marguerite Hodgson collection at Hargrett, defend and extol the working conditions at Princeton Mill in these years. Perhaps written in response to reports of lint causing lung disease in the workers, especially children⁶⁶ and the national and state movement for child labor laws, the manuscript insists that the conditions at Princeton Mill were ideal. The mill cottages, it states, were “good, substantial, . . . well finished, and neatly kept. . . . The mill owns twenty-two 2, 4, and 6-room cottages, and with every cottage goes a good garden, plenty of pasture for all the cows of the village, and well-water that is cold and pure.” Further, the mill work is “not hard,” and the mill itself is “as comfortable as most offices” – well-lit, with a ventilating system, and “humidifiers fed with water pumps from a fine, big spring nearby. . . . The operatives (workers) have at all times a healthy atmosphere in which to work.” The writer further argues that the company store has lower prices than stores in Athens, and is clearly run for the benefit of the employees, not to make a profit for the mill store.⁶⁷

Captain White’s son, also named James, who was fifteen years old at the time of his father’s death, ultimately took over the ownership and management of Princeton Mill. In 1921, Athens’s largest manufacturing sector was textiles, with five mills, including the Princeton Factory. In aggregate, these five mills had over \$2.25 million in capital, \$3.0 million of purchases and \$4.0 million of sales. They operated over 62,000 spindles and 700 looms.⁶⁸

James White, Jr., came to play a large role in this industry: he owned and managed not only Princeton Mill, but also another factory, the Star Thread Mills (which also had been described in glowing terms in the aforementioned manuscript), and served as director of the Georgia Manufacturing Company.⁶⁹ The 1926 Princeton Factory

⁶⁶ “Child Labor and the Textile Mills.” GPB special.

⁶⁷ Manuscript, author unknown, found in the family papers of Marguerite Hodgson, MS 3737, Box 22, Folder 12, Hargrett Rare Books and Manuscript Library, University of Georgia, Athens.

⁶⁸ “Athens As a Manufacturing Town” by Harry Hodgson. *Athens Banner*, April 13, 1921, p. 9.

⁶⁹ H.J. Rowe, *History of Athens and Clarke County*, 1923, p. 177.

advertisement shows White's combined interests, offering "James White Cotton Mills" unbleached fancy dress goods at mill prices.

1931-1973. Decline and Demise. The Depression brought hard times for the Princeton Factory, as it did for the other mills in Athens. Most of our information

about the Princeton Factory during these years comes from G. Horace Couch's privately published *History of the Princeton Factory and the Princeton United Methodist Church*, which turns to church records and the author's personal experience to tell the story. Couch, who, in 1932 at age eight, moved with his family to the Princeton village and attended its grammar school, remembers several white families and two black families living there.⁷⁰

The Princeton United Methodist Church records suggest that during the Great Depression, Princeton Mill began laying off workers or shortening their hours, causing them financial hardship. Officials of the church tried to help workers with food, fuel, and clothes, and in 1932 were instrumental in getting James White, Jr., to permit renters of the mill houses to use fallen trees in the woods of the mill property for fuel.⁷¹ The old mill apparently ceased functioning during the 1933 to 1936 tenure of church pastor Jackson William Nichols ("Brother Jack"), for he wrote a poem, "The Old Mill," about the abandoned building:⁷²



Ad in the Athens Banner-Herald, August 22, 1926.

⁷⁰ Couch, p. i.

⁷¹ Couch, p. 25.

⁷² Couch, p. 26.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

Upon the hill the old mill stands
Its floors are covered with dust,
Unkept by the hands of man,
Its wheels are moulded in rust. . . .
The wheels have ceased to run
And voices are no longer heard.
Shadows creep where once was the sun.
Silence reigns instead of spoken words. . . .

Oscar W. Haygood began operating a grist mill there about 1943. “From two grinding stones came freshly ground corn meal,” writes Couch.⁷³ In 1964, when Haygood retired, “the old water-powered turbine ceased to produce electrical current, and the grist mill closed.”⁷⁴ In 1973, a fire gutted the abandoned factory buildings, and the outer walls, considered a danger to the public, were pulled down.⁷⁵

Remains of Princeton Village. Today the Princeton village’s warehouse, school, and company store are no longer standing, and gone also are even the concrete steps of the mill houses, which as late as the 1980s had been “left behind, [eerily] lining the road,” leading nowhere.⁷⁶ The portions of the factory building that remain illustrate how the factory’s basic structure was like that of many of Georgia’s nineteenth-century textile mills, with

- Multi-story construction with a single power source for running multiple machines
- Large bays of arched windows to allow for natural lighting
- Heavy interior wood for fire protection
- Single smokestack located at the power source to move smoke away from the factory
- Access to water power.⁷⁷

⁷³ Couch, p. 30.

⁷⁴ Couch, p. 38.

⁷⁵ Couch, p. 40.

⁷⁶ Steven Brown, email to Patricia McAlexander, August 25, 2017.

⁷⁷ *Georgia Textile Mills, Textile Mill Architecture, Turn of the Century Mill Architecture*, <https://georgiatextilemills.wordpress.com/about/turn-of-the-century-mill-architecture>, Wordpress.com, March 14, 2011.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

On the site are parts of the mill's south-side walls, a brick portion from the 1907 reconstruction, and a stone portion from a much earlier period; large and numerous windows designed to provide internal ambient lighting for the factory; and a rudimentary fire protection wall of brick surrounding wooden planks both externally and internally. There are also piles of bricks from the Old Virginia Brick Company, Salem, Virginia, probably for the 1907 reconstruction; and the remains of a smokestack. Abandoned machinery parts, once powered by water and later by oil-driven electric motors, remain on the scene, overgrown by forest vines.

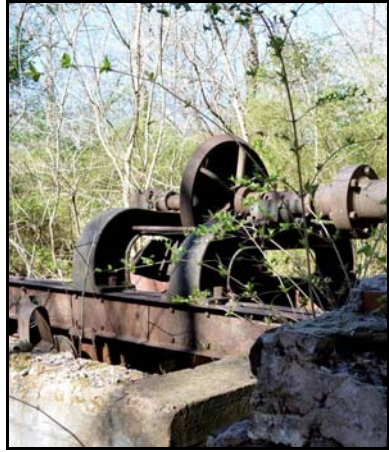
The dam and millrace system that had provided the water power for the factory also remain. The dam on the Middle Oconee appears to have been constructed in an original phase and then a second phase which increased the height by some three feet. The dam is breached in the middle. The race gate and the race itself are also evident. There is an old transformer located in the race channel, likely part of the original electrification in 1895. On the property adjoining the current site of the Princeton United Methodist Church is the cemetery where, according to church records, people had been buried as early as 1835. Several of the gravestones are so worn that the lettering is indecipherable.

The Princeton Factory property is now owned by Gilbert Milner, great-grandson of Captain James White and, interestingly, also a descendant of the Hamilton family. He has developed an affluent community of houses and condominiums on the area nearest South Lumpkin Street. Few would guess that behind that modern development are the remains of the once vital Princeton Mill, rising like a Gothic ruin from an almost inaccessible forest.

+++

The following photographs show various components of the factory, dam, and mill race that remain in the fall of 2017.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

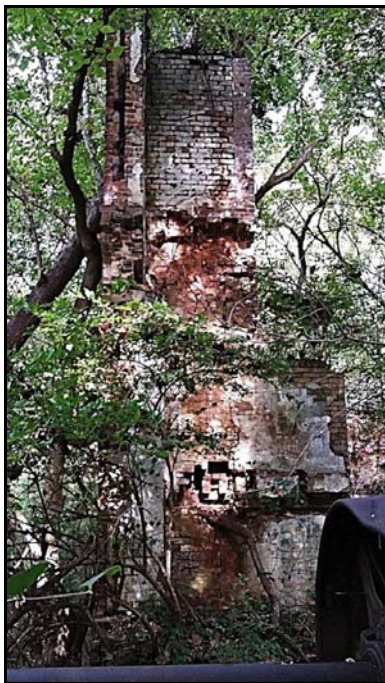


*Princeton power equipment.
(Patricia McAlexander)*



*Remains of the factory walls. (Patricia
McAlexander)*

ATHENS HISTORIAN



Mill smokestack. (David Rush)



*"Old Virginia" bricks used in the 1907 reconstruction.
(Patricia McAlexander)*



Dam and millrace. (Patricia McAlexander)

The authors thank Eve B. Mayes for her help with research for this article.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

The Families of Boxwood: The Meekers, Popes, and Barrows

by John Nicholson

John Nicholson, a University of Georgia Classics professor, purchased Boxwood in 2011. Since then he has been researching the house and the families who lived in it before him. This essay is the product of that research.



Boxwood, c. 1940

The House

The two-story house at the southeast corner of Dearing and Pope Streets in Athens, listed on the National Register of Historic Places as “The Meeker-Pope-Barrow House,” is also known as “Boxwood.” It was built in 1859 in the Italianate style featuring a low hip roof with a large triangular pediment over the central upstairs window, deep eaves adorned by decorative corbels, paired windows, and a one-story veranda supported by paired narrow columns running across the entire front (north) facade; there is a matching large veranda along the east side.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

The floor plan inside is a typical four-over-four arrangement of rooms with a central stair hall. The two front parlors on the ground floor open off the entrance hall with wide pocket-doors. Like the hall, they feature wide plaster crown moldings. While the front part of the house remains virtually unchanged, additions have been made over the years to the back of the house. Sometime around 1910 the south-facing back porch was enclosed to form an indoor kitchen on the west side (adjacent to the dining room), and an indoor bathroom on the east side (adjacent to the downstairs bedroom). Subsequently an ell was added on the southwest corner to form a larger kitchen, and in 1964 this ell was expanded to stretch across the entire width of the back of the house to create a larger kitchen as well as a new room on the southeast corner.

The Garden

Shortly after the house was built, the Belgian horticulturalist Prosper Jules Alphonse Berckmans of Fruitlands Nursery in Augusta (now the site of Augusta National Golf Club, home of the annual Masters Golf Tournament) was commissioned to plant the English boxwood garden that still lies in the front and on the west side of the house, though the shrubs were replanted around 1940. (The only other antebellum boxwood garden that survives in Athens is at the University of Georgia President's House on Prince Avenue. This garden was originally laid out around the same time as Boxwood's garden and replanted around 1965.⁷⁸) In addition to the curved symmetrical boxwood *parterres*, Berckmans also planted wisteria, white oaks, and several magnolia trees, including the very large one that still stands in the side yard on the west side of the house. In the mid-20th century when the house was in the possession of its third owners, James and Phyllis Barrow, University of Georgia horticulturalists discovered that it was a rare variety, and took many cuttings to propagate; one of them stands prominently in Stone Mountain Park outside Atlanta. The variety is now officially known as *Magnolia grandiflora Phyllis Barrow*. Nearby, there also stand an old holly tree and several varieties of camellia. In the 1960s, the Barrows planted the two live oaks in the front garden, and another live oak and a ginkgo tree just behind the house.

The boxwood garden, once surrounded by a high white picket fence, almost certainly originally wrapped symmetrically around the

⁷⁸ See John C. Waters, "Historic Gardens of Athens," *Athens Historian*, Vol. 5 (2000), pp. 48-52.

east side of the house leading to a space where a children's play yard once existed and beyond that to a large fenced pasture extending east all the way down to the end of the block to the famous "Tree that Owns Itself." This eastern part of the garden and the pasture were lost when the original large lot was subdivided early in the twentieth century and the neighboring houses were built. Behind the house were various outbuildings, no longer standing, including a kitchen, a barn, and a carriage house, the latter located at the corner of Pope and Waddell Streets. The original detached kitchen was close to the main house, connected by a covered passage, but after it was destroyed by a fire which almost spread to the house, a new kitchen with servants' quarters was built further away in the lower garden near the well (now filled in); the site is marked by a magnolia tree.

The Meeker Family

The four-acre lot – bounded by Dearing, Pope, Waddell, and Finley Streets – where the house was built was originally part of a tract of land bought from the University of Georgia in 1832 by Dr. Malthus A. Ward when he came to Athens from Salem, Massachusetts, to become the first professor of natural history at the University of Georgia.⁷⁹ In 1859, Ward sold the lot across the street from his own home to Christopher C. Meeker, newly arrived in Athens from Florida.

Meeker had been born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1814, and in 1841 he had married Caroline Alling, who was born in 1815 in Newark. He appeared on the 1850 Newark census, with his occupation given as "gentleman," owning real estate valued at \$15,500, with Caroline and their two children, plus two Irish servants. Following several years of success in business in New Orleans, where his child John had been born in 1843, he moved to Saint Augustine, Florida, due to ill health. He came to Athens about 1857. On January 19, 1859, he paid Ward half of the \$1,200 purchase price for the four-acre lot across from Ward's house. (His widow paid the other half on September 19, 1862.) At the northwest corner of this lot, Meeker built his home and commissioned Jules Berckmans to landscape the garden. The builder of the house was the noted Athens architect Ross Crane, who built several similar Italianate homes in the immediate vicinity. When Meeker died, his estate still owed Crane an outstanding debt of \$454.

⁷⁹ See Margaret B. Moore, "Malthus Augustus Ward," *Athens Historian*, Vol. 6 (2001), pp. 20-27.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

Meeker appears with his wife, son, and daughter in the 1860 Athens census⁸⁰ claiming real estate valued at \$18,000⁸¹ and personal property valued at \$15,000. No occupation is listed, but he was apparently a cotton factor (broker). Despite their Yankee origins, during a Confederate collection drive in March 1862 Caroline donated some silver and five dollars in cash to the “Ladies’ Gunboat Fund.”

Meeker did not enjoy his new house on Dearing Street very long, for he died there at age forty-eight on April 15, 1862, as noted in the register of Emmanuel Episcopal Church. His flowery obituary appeared in the Athens newspaper, the *Athens Southern Banner*, on May 7, 1862; a short notice also appeared in the *New York Evening Post*. When his will, written in New Jersey in 1857, went through probate in Clarke County in June 1862, there was a difficulty since “the three subscribing witnesses are all alien enemies residing beyond the limits of the Confederate States, *to wit*, the State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America.” The will accordingly had to be admitted for probate without being proved by any witness. The inventory of his personal property in 1862 included books, furniture, a piano, farm equipment, and a carriage, with a total value of \$2,730; but the single most valuable asset was a barrel of sugar and another of molasses valued together at \$350, reflecting wartime scarcity.

According to the records at Emmanuel Church, he was buried in “the old burying ground,” which sounds like a reference to the cemetery on Jackson Street, but the 1858 map of the new Oconee Hill Cemetery shows that the family already owned a plot there (#99 on West Hill). Wherever he was first buried, his body was disinterred in 1866 and taken to be reburied in Green-Wood Cemetery (now a National Historic Landmark) in Brooklyn, New York, where his wife Caroline would be buried twenty years later, in 1886. The plot in Oconee Hill was sold by Caroline in 1884 to her neighbor, Young L. G. Harris.

⁸⁰ The U.S. Federal Census records are generally known by the county name; Athens residents are recorded in the Clarke County, Georgia, census 1810-1940.

⁸¹ Meeker apparently also maintained property back in New Jersey where his name appears in the 1861 and 1862 Newark City Directory. This property at 20 Park Street in Newark apparently accounts for most of his \$18,000 in real estate holdings listed on the 1860 census since he paid only \$1,200 for the Dearing Street lot, not including the cost of the house

ATHENS HISTORIAN

The Meekers' son, John Armstrong Meeker (1843-1897), had been a student at the University of Georgia when classes were suspended in 1862 because of the war. After his father's death he continued to live with his widowed mother on Dearing Street for another fifteen years. (It is interesting to note that more than half of Boxwood's existence has been under the tenancy of a widow, a pattern regularly repeated in each generation.)

The Meekers' daughter Rosalie (1845-1905) married her second cousin Josiah James in New York City in 1868, and moved to Florida to take up fruit farming.

We find Caroline Meeker listed as head of the household on the 1870 Athens census as a widow owning real estate valued at \$6,000 and personal property \$1,200. Her son John, age twenty-one, lived with her, with his occupation given as farmer, with real estate worth \$15,000 and personal property \$1,500. A black servant named America Baldin, age thirty, and her three-year-old child Nancy completed the household.

About this time John Meeker visited the North to study modern farming methods, then returned to Athens and bought 100 acres of worn-out, eroded land on both sides of South Milledge Avenue where he began testing innovative farm machinery and techniques, especially the planting of clover to improve the soil; he accordingly called his farm "Cloverhurst."⁸² John was also given the job of executing the landscaping on the University of Georgia campus as designed by Jules Berckmans.⁸³

In 1877, the Meekers sold the Dearing Street house, apparently out of economic necessity, and moved into lodgings at 252 Milledge Avenue where they appear in the 1880 census. Two years later, John married Emeline Agnes Stevens of Sparta, Georgia, and by 1885 they

⁸² There is a paragraph describing this farm by A. L. Hull in *Annals of Athens* (1906), Ch. 43. In 1895, a grand Victorian house named *Cloverhurst* was built on this site, which was demolished in 1929, and the land surrounding it was subdivided for residential development; the long driveway became present-day Cloverhurst Avenue. See Gary L. Doster, "The Judge Hamilton McWhorter House," *Athens Historian*, Vol. 6 (2001), pp. 48-49.

⁸³ A. L. Hull in *Annals of Athens* writes in Ch. 43: "When the [University] Trustees had become ashamed of the appearance of the Campus, authority was given to improve it. Mr. P. J. Berckmans of Augusta generously contributed many shrubs and plants, and John Meeker was engaged to do the work. He did it well. He plowed and cross-plowed, harrowed and rolled and dug down and filled in; he laid out the walks, planted the shrubbery and sowed grass."

ATHENS HISTORIAN

moved to Florida where they lived next door to his sister and likewise took up growing fruit. Caroline meanwhile moved back to New Jersey where she died in 1886. John died in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1897 leaving five children; his sister Rosalie died in New Jersey in 1905, leaving no issue. They are both buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Newark.

The Pope Family

The second owner of Boxwood was John Edwin Pope, born in 1847 in Pike County, Georgia, second child (of fifteen) of Cadesman Pope (1803-1885) of Hancock County, Georgia, by his second wife Susan Elizabeth Bland Atkinson (1819-1897) of Brunswick, Virginia.

John came from a line significant in American history. The immigrant progenitor of the Pope family was Colonel Nathaniel Pope (1603-1660), who came from England to America about 1637 and settled in Virginia where he married Lucy Ann Fox (1611-1660). Not only were Nathaniel and Lucy the direct ancestors of John Edwin



Dr. John Edwin Pope (1847-1898). All Pope family photos courtesy Rosemaria Pope of Athens.

Pope, but they were also the great-great-grandparents of President George Washington, who was born in Virginia near Pope's Creek, a tributary of the Potomac River, on land once owned by Nathaniel Pope called "The Cliffs" in Westmoreland County, Virginia. (President Washington's great-grandmother was Nathaniel Pope's daughter Ann Pope, who in 1658 married John Washington.) In 1717, "The Cliffs" was acquired by the Lee family who renamed it "Stratford;" there they built "Stratford Hall," the future birthplace of General Robert E. Lee.

John appears at age two with his parents and siblings in the 1850 Pike County, Georgia, census (with twenty-nine slaves), and again on the 1860 census (with forty-two slaves) in Zebulon, Georgia. In 1864, at age seventeen, John joined the Georgia State Troops, and participated in the battle of Griswoldville near Macon, the only significant battle

ATHENS HISTORIAN

opposing General William T. Sherman during the infamous March to the Sea. Later that year he was wounded in the neck at Savannah, a trauma which troubled him for the rest of his life.

After the war he attended Emory College in Oxford, Georgia, where he earned a B.A. in 1868. He then studied medicine with his uncle Cullen J. Pope, a physician in Eufala, Alabama, with whom he appears in the 1870 Barbour County, Alabama, census. He finished his medical education in 1871 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, now part of Columbia University. John practiced medicine for two years in Senoia, Georgia, where his mother had grown up, before he settled in Athens where he opened a general practice at 15 East Broad Street, specializing in the treatment of diseases of women and children.

In 1873, he married Martha “Mattie” A. Wylie (1855-1936), daughter of Henry Lewis Wylie and Clara Jane Anne Hunt of Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia. She had attended the Lucy Cobb Institute in Athens, from which she was graduated in 1872. Along with her five fellow graduates (the first to receive a diploma since the school opened in 1859⁸⁴), she read an essay at the commencement ceremony on July 6 described thus in the *Athens Southern Banner* newspaper: “Miss Mattie Wylie of Washington, Ga., paid a beautiful tribute to ‘Our Southern Land,’ and the touching allusion to Lucy Cobb was felt by everyone.”

Since she was only eighteen when she married the next year, her new husband was officially appointed by the Court to be her guardian until she came of age. John received the Court’s permission to sell off the considerable property in Wilkes County, Georgia, that she had recently inherited from her grandfather, Nicholas Wylie (1790-1871). For example, in July 1874 John sold at public auction for \$4,500 three acres (with improvements) known as the “Washington Hotel property.” He also sold a brick drug store on the town square in Washington for \$3,000, as well as several thousand dollars’ worth of farmland outside the town. With these proceeds, they bought several parcels of land in Athens, including, on October 31, 1877, the Meekers’ house at the

⁸⁴ When T.R.R. Cobb wrote the original charter for the Lucy Cobb Institute in the late 1850s, he did not include awarding any certificate or diploma to its young ladies because he feared that members of the Georgia legislature would not approve it. The charter was amended in 1872; thus the class of 1872 was the first one to officially “graduate” with a diploma.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

corner of Dearing and Pope Streets⁸⁵ with its surrounding four acres (the entire block) for \$5,600.⁸⁶

John and Mattie Pope appear on the 1880 Athens census as residents on Dearing Street along with their first two children, plus a black cook named Elsie Smith (age forty-four) and a black house servant named Frances Glenn (age thirty-seven), with her three children Charley (age fourteen), Lizza (age twelve) and Robert (age fifteen). In February 1884, their two elder children, Clara (born 1874) and Edwin (born 1877) tragically died of diphtheria within a week of each other. Both are buried in the family plot in Oconee Hill Cemetery.

John Pope himself died at home at age fifty on June 9, 1898; his obituary gives the cause as “stroke of paralysis.” His widow Mattie and their children, who clearly adored their mother, continued to occupy the house for another thirty-eight years, though after her husband’s death Mattie gradually was forced to sell her various real estate holdings and even to subdivide the three acres of pasture land beside her residence.

The first parcel, 100 feet wide, was the one immediately east of her house, which she sold in 1900 for \$1,000 to Frank M. Harper, who sold it (undeveloped) in 1909 to Julia Howell Cobb McEvoy, who subdivided it, selling the eastern half to Professor Robert S. Pond in 1913 and the western half to E. J. O’Kelly in 1914.⁸⁷

In 1905, Mattie sold the lot at the far eastern end of the block at the corner of Finley Street for \$900 to Mary Ann Rutherford Lipscomb, principal of the Lucy Cobb Institute, who soon moved to this lot the house later known as “Dominie” from the northeast corner of Milledge

⁸⁵ Pope Street already had its name before Edwin Pope moved to the neighborhood. It had been named for General Burwell T. Pope Jr. (1790-1840), who served in the Georgia Militia in the War of 1812. Gen. Pope was Edwin’s second cousin, once removed; he and his family are buried in a plot directly beside Edwin’s family in Oconee Hill Cemetery.

⁸⁶ They also bought several other parcels of land in the vicinity: one at the corner of Broad and Pope Streets next door to the Knox Institute, three downtown lots on Clayton Street, and 178 acres of woodland along the Middle Oconee River just above Epps Bridge.

⁸⁷ Mattie’s daughter Miriam, who was born and reared in the house, recalled that her mother sold this lot by mistake, thinking she was selling a lot further down the block. The magnolia tree (matching the one on the west side) was cut and a new house was erected by O’Kelly uncomfortably close to the original house. Mattie reportedly closed the shutters on that side of the house and never looked that way again.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

and Waddell.⁸⁸ And around 1907 Mattie sold the lot just west of this one for \$800 to English Professor Robert E. Park, for whom Park Hall on the University of Georgia campus is named.

Mattie appears in the 1900 and 1910 Athens censuses along with all five of her surviving children. In 1910, the census notes two structures standing in the rear of the property, one housing the cook Gussie E. Jackson (mulatto, widowed, age thirty-nine), and the other housing Ervin Duggan (black, farm laborer, age thirty-three) and his wife Rosa (laundress, age thirty-one).



Wilbur Bryan Pope (1884-1952) standing behind Boxwood with his motorcycle, c. 1905. He and his brother Henry were both motorcycle enthusiasts.

The Popes' third child, Wilbur Bryan (1884-1952), attended first the Meigs Street School, then the Baxter Street School, and the University of Georgia for two years. After his father died in 1898 he continued living with his mother on Dearing Street for the next thirty-eight years, during which he had a varied career. In 1905, he became physical director at the YMCA on Clayton Street where he offered athletic instruction, but by 1910 he had become a cashier at the Georgia National Bank; by 1912 he was manager of the Georgia Brick Company. In January 1914, he was promoted to chief clerk of the Seaboard Airline Railroad, but resigned in 1920 to become secretary-treasurer of the Denny Motor Company. Meanwhile, he had formed an interest in wireless radio; the *Athens Banner* reported on February 23, 1916, that: "Mr. Wilbur Pope owns and operates a practical wireless station and receives messages from all parts of the country every night." And for a time in 1922 Wilbur was living in Atlanta hoping to pursue a career in the radio business. But he returned to Athens and in 1928 he was bookkeeper for the Athens Engineering Company. He appears in the 1930 Athens census still living with his mother, his occupation "bookkeeper at University," and by 1936 he was working as a

⁸⁸ See Hubert H. McAlexander, "Dominie House," *Athens Historian*, Vol. 3 (1998), pp. 15-19.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

bookkeeper for the Georgia Emergency Relief Administration. Soon after his mother died in 1936, he finally married; his wife (nineteen years his junior) was a former neighbor, Helen Foster (1900-1973). They appear together in the 1940 Athens census living on Springdale Street. They had no children, and are both buried in Oconee Hill Cemetery.

The fourth Pope child, Henry Louis (1886-1960), was graduated from Athens High School in 1902, and though he attended the University of Georgia for two or three years, like his brother Wilbur, he appears to have left before completing a degree. He continued to live with his widowed mother on Dearing Street until his marriage in 1924 to Rose



Henry Louis Pope (1886-1960) with his sons, c. 1934.

Knox McAfee (1900-1979) of Cumming, Georgia, who had moved to Athens in 1920. By this time Henry had established his career as a bookkeeper and then a broker in the cotton warehouse of Hardeman and Phinizy, before becoming a cotton broker at Jefferson Mills. He continued to live in Athens, first at 284 Oakland Avenue and then at 276 Woodlawn Avenue, where he and his wife appear in the 1940 census with their two sons: John Edwin Pope (1928-2017) who became a nationally known sports editor at the *Miami Herald*, and Dr. Henry Louis Pope, Jr. (1925-1986), who became a clinical psychologist. His daughter Rosemaria is the only member of the whole Pope family still living in Athens today. Henry and Rose are buried near his parents in Oconee Hill Cemetery.

The Popes' fifth child was Miriam (1889-1979), a graduate of the Lucy Cobb Institute in 1906. She appears in her mother's household in the 1910 census listed as a teacher; in the 1912 Athens city directory she is listed as a teacher at the Baxter Street School. Her name appears many times in the society pages of the *Athens Banner* newspaper remarking on her attendance at various parties and receptions. At her

ATHENS HISTORIAN



Miriam Pope (1889-1979)

wedding in 1918 at the First Methodist Church she was given in marriage by her brother Wilbur to Austin Southwick Edwards of Oswego, New York (1885-1976). Edwards received a Ph.D. from Cornell, came to the University of Georgia in 1916 as an associate professor in the psychology department and eventually became department chairman. They lived at 190 Woodlawn Avenue, where they raised one son, Austin, Jr. (1920-1997), who later settled in New Jersey. Miriam and her husband are buried near her parents in Oconee Hill Cemetery.

The last two children were twins. Cadesman Pope (1893-1971) earned a B.S. degree in civil engineering at the University of Georgia in 1914 where he had been active in the R.O.T.C. program. He served with distinction in World War I, winning a *Croix de Guerre* with palm for bravery in action. Around 1924, he married Sue Maxine Patrick of Dixon, Illinois (1898-1979) and worked as a civil engineer in the Georgia Highway Department for over forty years. They are buried in the family plot in Oconee Hill.

Cadesman's twin, Walter Stuart Pope (1893-1977), was also a 1914 graduate of the University of Georgia with a degree in civil engineering, and also served in World War I. Afterward, like his elder brother Henry, he went into the cotton business. In 1921 he married Cecile Louise Hammond of Walthourville, Georgia (1896-1971). Over the next ten years the couple lived on and off in his mother's household on Dearing Street, but they separated in 1931 and divorced in 1936. Walter then moved to Augusta where by 1940 he had married Marion C. Fargo (1894-1979). They died without issue, and are buried in Magnolia Cemetery in Augusta.

Mattie died at home on January 3, 1936, at age eighty, and is buried beside her husband in the family plot on East Hill in Oconee Hill Cemetery. Her obituary mentions that one of her pallbearers was English professor Robert Park, whose house was built on one of the lots she had sold to him three decades previously.



In the parlor of 197 Dearing Street, c. 1908, are Wilbur Pope, standing in the rear, Miriam Pope seated in the center, and Walter Pope sitting on the floor in the front. The others are not known.

The Barrow Family

After sheltering the Meeker family for eighteen years (1859-1877) and the Pope family for fifty-nine years (1877-1936), the house at 197 Dearing Street, with its remaining one acre of land, was sold a few months after Mattie Pope's death by her son Wilbur on July 15, 1936 for \$4,000 – just half of its value listed in the 1930 census, reflecting the hard financial realities of the Depression. It was purchased by James and Clara Barrow. The Barrow family would own the house for the next seventy-five years.

As it happens, James and Clara (who were first cousins), were both related to the Popes through their mutual grandmother Sarah Eliza Pope (1821-1855), wife of David Crenshaw Barrow. Sarah was a granddaughter of Georgia Governor Wilson Lumpkin, making them both third cousins to Dr. John Edwin Pope, the former owner of the house. Born on the Barrows' large plantation known as "The Home Place" in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, James was the son of Middleton

ATHENS HISTORIAN

Pope Barrow and Sarah “Sallie” Church Craig. Sallie was the granddaughter of former University of Georgia President Alonzo Church. Middleton Pope Barrow, a University of Georgia alumnus and Confederate veteran, both managed the family plantation and also practiced law in Athens where he resided in a house he built in 1879 for his family at 436 Dearing Street.⁸⁹ He served terms in both the Georgia House of Representatives and the United States Senate before settling in Savannah, where he died in 1903.

Middleton and Sallie’s son James (1872-1937), lived at 436 Dearing Street for part of his childhood, attended the University of Georgia and then Eastman Business College in Rochester, New York. He returned to Athens where he appears in the 1900 census living on Hancock Avenue with his aunt Mary Jackson Spaulding, his occupation “time-keeper.” In the 1910 census he was still single, living on Dougherty Street, occupation “superintendent of city water works.”

In 1915, at age forty-two, he married his first cousin Clara Elizabeth Barrow of Decatur County, Georgia, age thirty-eight, (1877-1965), daughter of Thomas Augustine Barrow and Priscilla Jane “Jennie” Turner. She was valedictorian of the 1895 class of the Lucy Cobb Institute, attended George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tennessee, and finally settled in Athens to begin her teaching career, first making her home with her uncle,



James and Clara Barrow on their wedding day, 1915. All photos of the Barrow family courtesy of Ruth Barrow Bracewell.

Chancellor David C. Barrow on the University of Georgia campus. She appeared in the 1910 Athens census as a school teacher boarding with the Brumby family at 343 Hancock Avenue (the historic Church-Waddel-Brumby House, part of which now serves as the Athens Welcome Center) She first taught mathematics at Lucy Cobb,

⁸⁹ See *Historic Houses of Athens* by Charlotte Thomas Marshall (1987), pp. 53-55.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

and then she taught in the Athens public school system; for several years she was principal of the school on College Avenue.

Clara gave up teaching after their marriage, and appears in the 1920 Athens census with her husband (listed as city treasurer) and their infant son, also named James, living at 830 Hancock Avenue. They lived at the same address in 1930, now joined by their second son Thomas Augustine Barrow III (1920-2004).

It was six years later, in 1936, that James and Clara bought the house at 197 Dearing Street from their cousin Wilbur Pope. James died there just over a year later at age sixty-five. His widow appears in the 1940 Athens census along with both sons still living in the Dearing Street house. Both sons soon left home to serve in World War II (Tom made the army his career, and eventually retired in Texas with the rank of lieutenant colonel), but Clara continued to live in the house for the rest of her life, sometimes renting out rooms. She died at age eighty-eight in 1965 and is buried beside her husband in Oconee Hill Cemetery.

Shortly before Clara's death, the Dearing Street house passed to her elder son James Barrow (1917-2000), who was living with his family just around the corner at 259 South Finley Street. He had attended public schools in Athens and then the University of Georgia where he earned an A.B. in 1937 and a LL.B. in 1939. Simultaneously he managed the family farm in Oglethorpe County, which he had inherited at age nineteen when his father died. He served in the U.S. Army in Europe throughout World War II, rising to the rank of captain and earning a Silver Star and a Bronze Star for gallantry in action.

He taught law at the University of Georgia from 1946 until 1963, and from 1950 to 1963 he served as city attorney for the city of Athens. In 1961, he was founder and first president of the Athens Legal Aid Society. In 1962, he was elected Superior Court judge, and was instrumental in keeping the peace during the desegregation of public schools and the University of Georgia. He held that office until 1990 when he was appointed by the Governor to be Senior Judge of the Superior Courts. He retired from that position in 1995, five years before his death.

On December 31, 1945, James had married Phyllis Parker Jenkins (1920-2009), daughter of Professor John Wilkinson Jenkins and Ruth Parker. She was one of the last students to attend the Lucy Cobb Institute before it closed, and then she attended Athens High School from which she was graduated at age fifteen. At age nineteen she

ATHENS HISTORIAN

became the first woman to earn a B.S. degree in commerce from the University of Georgia; later she also earned an M.A. in history. She appeared in the 1930 census living on the University of Georgia campus where her father was a professor in the Commerce Department, and in the 1940 census living at 545 Milledge Circle with her parents and her sister Barbara. In July 1942, she enlisted in the Women's Army Corps and served as an executive officer in military intelligence at the Pentagon, leaving with the rank of captain.

The newlyweds lived first with his mother on Dearing Street, then moved into a small bungalow called "Althea Cottage" owned by her parents at 649 South Milledge Avenue.⁹⁰ In 1964, the couple and their children took up residence in the Dearing Street house and in 1974, they moved Althea Cottage to the back corner of the property to serve as a rental house. For many years, Phyllis taught a popular course at the University of Georgia on "Contemporary Georgia." She also served as president of the Athens Junior Assembly, and for more than fifty years was a leader in the Salvation Army.



Judge James Barrow and family, c. 1962.

James and Phyllis Barrow had six children: Ruth, James, Phyllis, Thomas, John and Church (twins). James Barrow died at home in 2000, and Phyllis remained in the house until her death in 2009. They are buried in Oconee Hill Cemetery.

The death of Phyllis Barrow ended the one-hundred-and-fifty-year era during which the husbands, wives, widows, and children of three prominent Athens families made Boxwood their home.

⁹⁰ The paragraph about the cottage in *The Tangible Past in Athens, Georgia* (2014), p. 524, is mistaken in stating that the Jenkins family lived on Milledge Avenue; their residence was actually on Milledge Circle.

**CORRECTING AVIATION HISTORY:
Pioneer Athens Pilots Made
First Monoplane Flight in America**

by Dan A. Aldridge, Jr.

In his 2016 book To Lasso the Clouds: The Beginning of Aviation in Georgia, Athens author Dan Aldridge recounts how two amateur Athens aviators, Ben Epps and Zumpt Huff, made the first flight of a monoplane in the United States on August 28, 1909. Aldridge's research disproved a century-old belief that the first monoplane flight in America had occurred four months later in New York.

The brothers Orville and Wilbur Wright were the first in the world to achieve a successful flight when their Wright Flyer flew a distance of 120 feet at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, on December 17, 1903. The Wright Flyer was designed as a biplane, a fixed-wing aircraft with two main wings stacked one above the other.

A Frenchman, Louis Blériot, is credited with making the world's first successful flight in a monoplane, a fixed-wing aircraft with a single main set of wing surfaces, on April 5, 1907, near Paris, France. After a run-up of 305 feet, his Blériot V lifted into the air and traveled a distance of twenty feet.⁹¹ The first flight of a monoplane in the United States, according to the National Aviation Hall of Fame in Dayton, Ohio, was achieved by Dr. Henry Walden, a dentist in Manhattan, when he flew his Walden III at Mineola Flying Field, Long Island, New York, just over thirty feet on December 9, 1909.⁹²

It wasn't until 2016, more than a century later, that my research revealed Dr. Walden was not the first person in the United States to make a successful flight in a monoplane. Instead, that lofty accomplishment belongs to two Athenians, Ben T. Epps, Sr., and Zumpt A. Huff. In the early morning hours of August 28, 1909, more

⁹¹ National Aeronautics and Space Administration, U.S. Centennial of Flight Commission, "Louis Blériot," www.centennialofflight.gov/essay/Dictionary/Bleriot/D111.htm, accessed 19 September 2012; Biography Base, "Louis Blériot," www.biographybase.com/biography/Bleriot_Louis.htm, accessed 1 August 2015.

⁹² National Aviation Hall of Fame, "Walden, Henry W.," www.nationalaviation.org/walden-henry/, accessed 3 August 2015.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

than one hundred days before Dr. Walden's successful flight, the Epps-Huff III Monoplane made its first successful flight. The flight took place in Lynwood Park, Athens, Georgia. The Epps-Huff III did not fly just twenty or thirty feet as had the



The Epps-Huff III Monoplane in Lynwood Park, August 28, 1909, just prior to being airborne in first public trial. Courtesy of Ernest Patrick Epps.

Blériot V and the Walden III; instead, the Epps-Huff III flew an astounding 300 feet.⁹³ This was a remarkable accomplishment by two young men (Ben was twenty-one and Zumpt nineteen) who had no formal education in aerodynamics or airplane design, no help from outside experts, and achieved this national record using only their own meager incomes. Theirs is a story for the ages.

Late on the afternoon of Friday, August 27, 1909, Ben Epps and Zumpt Huff sat inside Ben's small garage at 120 East Washington Street in Athens, Georgia. The garage was crowded with electrical supplies; bicycles and motorcycles, including parts for both; work benches; stacks of drawers and boxes filled with bolts, screws, washers and nuts of all sizes; and all manner of tools necessary for the operation of a garage and electrical contracting business. Dark smudges of oil, which provided the prevalent smell, could be seen everywhere. The dominant feature on the concrete floor was an airplane, disassembled into various component parts. Ben and Zumpt had just enough room to sit on wooden crates next to their plane.

Zumpt, after finishing work as the assistant projector operator at the Crystal Theatre on North Lumpkin Street, had walked the short distance around the corner to Epps Garage. Their glassy-eyed stares

⁹³ Dan A. Aldridge, Jr., *To Lasso the Clouds, The Beginning of Aviation in Georgia*. (Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 2016), pp. 52-59.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

were fixed on the monoplane they'd designed and built. It was their third model. They'd announced to the citizens of Athens that the plane would be tested for the first time in an open field. If successful, it would be the first plane ever to fly in the state of Georgia.

They were confident of success all through the building process; now, at the eleventh hour, doubt crept into their minds. In silence, both recalled the journey from the day that the Epps-Huff partnership was formed. It had been a long nine months. The partnership had a singular purpose: building an airplane capable of sustained, controlled flight. Each could recall in detail every failure and disappointment they'd encountered along the way, as if it happened yesterday. They'd reached the point where their first attempt to fly in an open field was hours away. Their entire lives served as preparation for this event.



Benjamin Thomas Epps, Sr., 1931. Courtesy of Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library (with permission of the Ben T. Epps family).

Benjamin Thomas Epps, Sr.

Ben was born in Oconee County, near McNutt's Creek, on February 20, 1888, the oldest of ten children. His father was a prominent farmer and soon moved the family across McNutt's Creek into Clarke County after purchasing the first of several large tracts of land in that county. Ben was educated in both the Clarke County and city of Athens public school systems. He attended high school at Washington Street School, which was the only high school in either school system. High school only went through the ninth grade in the early 1900s. At age fifteen, Ben went off to college at Georgia Tech – not a young age to attend college in those days. After one and a half years, in December

1904, he dropped out of Georgia Tech and came home; he thought the cost of room, board and tuition was too much for his parents who were raising his many siblings at home. Ben immediately started searching for a job.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

Zumpt Alston Huff

Zumpt was born in the Mason Mill and Bluestone Creek area of Madison County, Georgia, on September 27, 1889. His mother came up with his first name, telling him she found the name in the Bible. But neither Zumpt nor anyone he asked was ever able to find a “Zumpt” in the Bible.⁹⁴ He was the oldest of five sisters, a brother and a half-sister. His father was a farmer when he married Zumpt’s mother, but soon after became a portrait photographer. The family moved frequently all over Northeast Georgia and lived briefly in three towns in South Carolina. Zumpt was most likely home schooled by his mother, a former teacher in a one-room school house in Madison County. At most, he received the equivalent of a sixth grade education, which was the highest grade level offered by county public school systems at the time.

According to the 1900 U.S. census, Zumpt, who was ten years old at the time the family was interviewed in Carnesville, Georgia, was able to read and write, but did not attend school; instead, he worked full time with his occupation listed as “farm laborer.”⁹⁵ By fall 1904, the family was living in Athens in a rented home at 280 Baxter Street. No longer living in the country, Zumpt ceased being a farm laborer and looked for a job in the city. Before the end of that year, fifteen-year-old Zumpt was employed by Morton & Taylor Electrical Contractors, a new company on College Avenue. The company did electrical contracting work, sold motors and generators, and was an agent for Rambler, Yale, and Cadillac automobiles.⁹⁶ During the first week in January 1905, sixteen-year-old Ben Epps walked through the door of Morton & Taylor and introduced himself to Zumpt as the company’s newest employee.

⁹⁴ Mary Jane Halyard, interview with author, 24 January 2009. Mrs. Halyard is a granddaughter of Zumpt and the daughter of Katherine Huff Dulin, Zumpt’s oldest child.

⁹⁵ Twelfth Census of the United States, Enumeration District No. 28, Sheet No. 20, Franklin County, Georgia, Carnesville 264th District GM, p. 244-A. Enumerated on 25 June 1900. Zumpt’s father is also listed as being able to read and write, as is his oldest sister, who is listed as attending school.

⁹⁶ “Morton & Taylor The New Firm, Electrical Contractors Open up Business on College Avenue” *Athens Banner*, 11 January 1905, p. 3; Aldridge, *To Lasso*, pp.16-17. Morton & Taylor was located at 7 College Avenue.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

The natural talent that Ben and Zumpt possessed when it came to working with their hands on all types of electrical and mechanical devices flourished at Morton & Taylor. It was a talent both possessed in abundance and displayed in their vocations the rest of their lives. Both were captivated by bicycles, motorcycles, automobiles and all manner of transportation including the newest mode – the airplane.

They were fascinated by the Wright brothers and read every article and journal they could find detailing the brothers' progress. Possessed with the exuberance of youth, they envisioned building their own airplane. Their aspiration started as a dream, became a passion, and found its expression in the formation of the Epps-Huff partnership in December 1908. The partnership's singular goal was to build an airplane capable of sustained, controlled flight.



Ben Epps (L) and Zumpt Huff (R) with the Epps-Huff I Biplane on East Washington Street in Athens, May 13, 1909. Courtesy of Teresa Laughlin Gensheimer (granddaughter of Zumpt Huff).

The first model aircraft they built was a biplane, designed after the 1903 Wright Flyer biplane. After finishing their day jobs, Ben and Zumpt worked nights and weekends in Ben's garage building their biplane.

On May 13, 1909, the Epps-Huff I made its public debut. It

was placed on crates in front of the garage on Washington Street and photographed. The following day, the *Athens Banner* let the citizens of Athens know what Ben and Zumpt were up to when it announced, "Two Athens Boys Building Airship" and noted, "The progress of their work will be followed with interest, as this is the first attempt to build an airship in Georgia."⁹⁷

⁹⁷ "Two Athens Boys Building Airship," *Athens Banner*, 14 May 1909, p. 3. The photograph taken of the biplane on 13 May 1909 did not accompany this article and was not published in a newspaper until the 1960s.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

In order to control the flight of their biplane, Ben and Zumpt had to manage the three factors that the Wright brothers successfully managed: pitch, yaw, and roll. Pitch is the motion of the nose and tail of the aircraft up and down; it was controlled by the elevator, shaped like a box kite, that was positioned in front of the body of the Epps-Huff I. Yaw is the side-to-side directional changes of the nose of the aircraft, which was controlled by a rudder positioned behind the body of the plane. The wings, the top and bottom planes of the elevator, and the rudder were skinned with a cloth fabric sewn on Ben's mother's sewing machine at home.⁹⁸

Like the Wright Flyer, the Epps-Huff I used wing warping to control the lateral roll of the plane. This technique, patented by the Wright brothers, used a system of pulleys and cables to twist the trailing edges of the wings, up and down in opposite directions, allowing the pilot to maintain control.

The Epps-Huff I did have some significant differences from the Wright Flyer. The Wright Flyer did not sit on wheels and was launched from a rail. The Epps-Huff I had an undercarriage of three bicycle wheels positioned in a triangle configuration. Instead of the pilot being in a prone position, as on the Wright Flyer, the pilot of the Epps-Huff I sat upright on a wagon bench.

Having no experience flying a plane, Ben and Zumpt decided to test their ability to control the plane in flight by using it as a glider before adding the weight and power of an engine. They hauled their plane on a horse-drawn dray to the old fairgrounds off Chase Street. They tied one end of a towrope to the plane and the other end to the bumper of a used Studebaker-E.M.F. 30 chassis with the Demi Tonneau body removed. They pulled the plane around the one-half mile horse track at the fairgrounds, each taking turns piloting the plane and driving the Studebaker, learning to master the wing warping technique and observing the plane's flight to determine what alterations could be made to improve performance.

After weeks of testing, the towrope broke and the Epps-Huff I crashed, reduced to a pile of splintered wood, snapped cables and torn fabric. The partners learned a lot from the Epps-Huff I, but believed

⁹⁸ Tom Dunkin, "Ben Epps - Georgia's Pioneer in the Sky," *Atlanta Journal & Constitution*, 31 July 1966, p. 1-C. According to the article, this information was provided to the author by Ben's sister, Mattie Mozelle Epps Smith (Mrs. Allen G. Smith).

ATHENS HISTORIAN

that the two fixed-wings design was too rigid for wing warping to work effectively. Ben had a different design in mind for the partnership's second model: a monoplane with a single fixed-wing design.

Neither Ben nor Zumpt had seen a photograph or drawing of a monoplane; nevertheless, Ben went about designing his concept of what a monoplane should look like. Using some salvageable parts from the Epps-Huff I, the partners went to work building their next model. When completed, in late June or early July 1909, the Epps-Huff II Monoplane had a single fixed wing with a thirty-five-foot span and eight-foot cord length (the distance from the wing's leading edge to its trailing edge). A single support beam ran along the length of the span, with fabric, again sewn on Ben's mother's sewing machine, stretched across the underside of the wing.

The Epps-Huff II was a pusher-type design, following the design of the Wright Flyer, with the propeller mounted behind the wing, facing aft (rearward), which acted to push the plane.⁹⁹ Like their glider, this plane used wing warping to control lateral roll. A vertical rudder, skinned in cloth, was positioned ten feet behind the wing. Six feet in front of the wing was a double-plane elevator that was shaped like a box kite and measured three feet by eight feet. Both the top and bottom horizontal planes were skinned in cloth. A wagon bench was under the wing positioned midway between the front bicycle wheel and two back wheels. Overall, the Epps-Huff II Monoplane appeared heavy and unwieldy.

To power the Epps-Huff II, Ben wanted to use an air-cooled gasoline engine, which releases heat directly into the air through metal fins covering the outside of the cylinders. These are the engines that powered motorcycles and have the advantage of being much lighter than water-cooled engines used to power automobiles, which utilize a liquid-coolant circuit with a radiator to release heat into the air. They found the engine they wanted at Palmer Walthour's bicycle shop in Atlanta. It was a two-cylinder Anzani engine on an older model pacer motorcycle. The motorcycle had been owned by Palmer's younger brother, Bobby, who was perhaps the greatest athlete in the world at the beginning of the 20th century.

⁹⁹ The pusher-type design was a suggestion made by Glenn Curtiss, a pioneer aviator and member of the Aerial Experiment Association, of which Alexander Graham Bell was also a member, which was building pusher-type biplanes in New York. Ben was a sales agent for Curtiss motorcycles and Curtiss was in Athens to check on his agency.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

Bobby Walthour's sport was motor-paced racing, in which competitors raced bicycles around oval, wooden tracks with steeply banked turns. The bicycles were tucked inches behind a pacing motorcycle, in the slipstream, traveling at speeds greater than fifty miles per hour. Bobby won the world championship in both 1904 and 1905. In order to maintain a competitive edge, he had to keep up with the latest technology. In 1905, there was one person in particular who was building the most powerful motorcycle engines, an Italian named Alessandro Anzani. After winning the world championship in 1905, Bobby went to the motorcycle shop Anzani owned near Paris, France, and purchased two pacer motorcycles, which he shipped to Atlanta. It was one of these pacer motorcycles that was in Palmer's shop in 1909.¹⁰⁰ Ben and Zumpt traded an older model, two-seat Cadillac automobile for the pacer and hauled it back to the garage in Athens.¹⁰¹

With the Anzani engine installed, Ben and Zumpt were ready to test the Epps-Huff II Monoplane. In 1970, at the age of 81, with no notes, articles or written references of any type, using only a handful of 1909 photographs he had recently acquired from Ben Jr. that came from Ben Sr.'s scrapbook, Zumpt recorded his recollections of testing the Epps-Huff II. In pencil he wrote on the back of a photograph of the Epps-Huff II, "This was Ben's attempt to model a monoplane. This plane was never flown by Ben or myself. It was however a great experiment for us." He referred to this plane as their "guinea pig" and typed on the back of the same photograph his memories of testing this plane:

This plane taught us many things we were unable to digest [sic] their full meaning at the time,...We Rode [sic] this plane up and down Washington Street from in front of the garage, to the intersection of College Avenue. Here we began to learn the problems of turning an aeroplane around once [sic] turned we would head down West [sic] on Washington Street too [sic] Pulaski, here we faced our problem again turning, it rode on bicycle wheels, [sic] We were taught how fragile a bicycle wheel was when out of its forks onto an airplane. Up and down Washington street we would ride the plane makeing [sic] improvements, Ben deemed necessary to it [sic] perfect operation....each had his turn

¹⁰⁰ Aldridge, *To Lasso*, pp. 30-34.

¹⁰¹ Zumpt's Collage, typed notes under photograph of plane number four.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

while the other observed, trying to fathom our trouble. It would not rise over a foot or two from the ground, the motor either conked out or starting [sic] to slow down.¹⁰²

Zumpt further recalled that this plane was never carried to a field for a test and that “after many attempts it was abandoned.”¹⁰³ Their “guinea pig” proved too heavy, too unstable, and too unwieldy for a successful flight.

After eight months of effort, a successful flight remained elusive. The Epps-Huff II was disassembled and work began on the Epps-Huff III using parts from the Epps-Huff II. This model was also a monoplane and had the same look as their previous monoplane. However, this model was smaller, lighter, better balanced, and more stable. The wing span was shortened and the chord length reduced. The single, main spar was replaced with two spars running span-wise for more strength. Instead of relying exclusively on wire braces to support the load of the wing, a strut was attached to the underside of the wing on each side of the body and anchored into the undercarriage.

Ben and Zumpt were confident that this model would fly. Ever since the announcement in the *Athens Banner* on May 14, 1909, that the partners were at work building the first airplane in the state, people were constantly stopping by Ben’s garage to ask, “Is the plane finished? When is it going to fly?” The citizens of Athens were growing impatient and most doubted the partners would ever be successful. To prove the naysayers wrong a date was set. The Epps-Huff III would have its first open-field test shortly after sunrise on Saturday, August 28, 1909. A large crowd was expected to be present.

As the two partners sat in the garage in front of their plane, the magnitude of what they were attempting set in. In less than fifteen hours, Ben and Zumpt would know whether the Epps-Huff III Monoplane was capable of flying. Not only was a large crowd expected to witness the success or failure of their plane, but newspaper reporters and cameras were certain to be on hand. If that wasn’t pressure enough, as the *Athens Banner* alluded, all of Georgia would be watching as this would be the first flight of an airplane in the state.

¹⁰² Zumpt’s Collage, typed narrative on back of photograph of plane number two.

¹⁰³ Zumpt’s Collage, typed narrative beneath the photograph of plane number two.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

Despite the setbacks over the previous nine months, Ben and Zumpt had remained resolute that the partnership would achieve its goal. But sitting in the garage, facing the parts they would soon assemble into a completed airplane, that speck of doubt in the recess of their minds began to loom a little larger. "What if we fail?" they questioned. "People all over the state will be laughing. We should've tested it before making a public announcement."

There was still time, they concluded, for a private field test before the publicly announced event. But little daylight remained, so the private test would have to take place at night. Fortunately, there would be a full moon that would provide enough light to pull it off. The decision was made.

Zumpt began assembling everything needed for the night test while Ben went to the offices of the *Athens Banner*. If the plane flew successfully in the private test, but crashed and was not able to fly at the public test, they needed independent witnesses, pillars of the community, to vouch for the plane's success. They decided to invite Hugh J. Rowe, owner and editor of the *Athens Banner*, and Thomas W. Reed, who worked for Rowe as an editor at the paper, to witness the private test.



Ben Epps (L) and Zumpt Huff (center, in black derby hat) inspect damage to the Epps-Huff III after it crashed into a terrace in Lynwood Park, August 28, 1909. Courtesy of Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library (with permission of the Ben T. Epps family).

The open field selected for the test had been decided from the beginning of the partnership. It was Lynwood Park, a long, rectangular-shaped area within the city limits a few blocks beyond Ben's home on West Hancock Avenue, where his parents and siblings would be sleeping. The park, an extension of the

ATHENS HISTORIAN

Cobham District, had been platted for residential development in 1906, but in 1909 it remained undeveloped.¹⁰⁴

When they left the garage in the darkness of the early morning hour, the streets of Athens were deserted. Everything needed was in the horse-drawn dray as they began the one-mile trip. Three blocks west of Milledge Avenue the dray was stopped at the high ground on Hill Street. From there the park sloped gently over open land to the west; it was the perfect spot to launch an airplane. The plane was assembled and a final check made before it was rolled into place. The Epps-Huff III Monoplane was ready for its first test; Hugh Rowe and Thomas Reed anxiously watched from behind.

Ben positioned himself on the wagon bench while Zumpt went to the back of the plane and grabbed the propeller with both hands. At Ben's signal, Zumpt pulled down hard. The propeller began to spin and the engine spit clouds of exhaust into the moonlit air. Zumpt quickly maneuvered around the plane and squeezed onto the wagon bench next to Ben. The plane began to inch forward. This historic event was recorded in Monday's *Atlanta Georgian & News*:

Lynwood park, on the outskirts of Athens, was the scene of the first flight at 3 o'clock Saturday morning. Clearly visible in the moonlight, a strange-looking bird-like affair skimmed the ground swiftly, while the sputtering sound of a powerful engine could be heard for some distance. It was the first trial of the monoplane which has been constructed in Athens by Ben T. Eppes [sic] and Zump [sic] Huff. Both were aboard and the machine more than

¹⁰⁴ Deed Book 1, pp. 580-581, Clarke County Georgia Records. Plat of "Lynwood Park, Athens, GA," June 22, 1906, J. W. Barnett, Engineer. The boundaries of Lynwood Park as reflected on this plat differ from the street laid out in 1909, which differs from the present-day street configuration. In 1909 Lynwood Park was bounded by Cobb Street on the north, Billups Street on the east, Hancock Avenue (which became Phinzy Street at the intersection with Rocksprings Street) on the south and Clover Street on the west. Today, the location of the former Lynwood Park would be bounded by Cobb Street on the north, Billups Street on the east and Hancock Avenue on the south. Hillcrest Avenue forms the western boundary which begins at Cobb. Hillcrest Avenue today curves in the opposite direction that Clover Street curved in 1909, so that there is no street today along what would have been the western boundary. The Plaza Street does exist today and is in the approximate location of The Plaza shown on the 1906 plat. It runs south from Hill Street, but is not the entrance to a park and, although it is wider than other streets in the area, its two lanes are not separated by a traffic island as shown on the 1906 plat.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

fulfilled the expectations of the young aviators, tho an unforeseen accident cut short the trial before the aeroplane had done more than barely skim the earth for about 100 yards on its first trip. The front wheel of the machine ran into a terrace, which was not clearly visible in the moonlight and was put out of commission so that the aviators were unable to make another start.¹⁰⁵

Four decades later, after retiring from his long-held position as registrar at the University of Georgia, Thomas Reed wrote about what he'd witnessed:

Around forty years ago...I well remember the time when [Ben Epps] came into the office of the *Athens Banner* and invited Hugh Rowe, owner of the *Banner* and myself to go out that night and witness the initial flight of his machine, the construction of which he had just finished. It was a clear night with a full moon, an ideal setting for the experiment. We went out to an open field about a block or two beyond Milledge Avenue...Rowe and myself simply stood by and watched...The machine got up about forty to fifty feet in the air and maintained its flight about one hundred yards.¹⁰⁶

At the garage, repairs to the Epps-Huff III were quickly made. Ben and Zumpt made no attempt to sleep; the adrenaline that flowed from accomplishing their first successful flight would not allow for sleep. They were back in Lynwood Park shortly after dawn with the Epps-Huff III. This time there was a large crowd on hand, including reporters, to witness the trial; some brought cameras. The result of the first public attempt at flight was splashed across the *Atlanta Constitution* under the headline "Flight Is Made By Georgia Man." The reporter wrote:

Athens claims the first aeroplane flight in the state of Georgia. For several weeks Messrs. Ben Epps and Zump [sic] Huff, two young men in this city, have been busy constructing a monoplane, and yesterday they made the trial trip in the machine. The monoplane got a bad start, but succeeded in clearing the ground by about 1 foot and skimmed through the air about 1 foot above the

¹⁰⁵ "Georgians Make Flight in a New Aeroplane," *Atlanta Georgian & News*, 30 August 1909, p. 3.

¹⁰⁶ Thomas W. Reed, "Echoes from Memoryland, The Late Ben Epps and the Flying Machine He Built," *Athens (GA) Banner-Herald*, 1 March 1949, p. 2.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

ground for 50 yards. Then the machine bumped into a terrace, and it was all over.¹⁰⁷

Hugh Rowe witnessed both the private and public flight of the Epps-Huff III Monoplane and wrote about what he'd seen at the public trial shortly after Ben's death:

The writer of this column was present when [Ben Epps] demonstrated to a large group of citizens that flying in the air was not a dream but a reality. In a machine he built with his own hands he succeeded in flying a distance that was surprising to those present. The airplane was hauled to a field off West Broad Street, on Brooklyn Branch. It was unloaded on a hill and pushed down grade for a runway, and soon the machine arose and sailed off for a considerable distance before landing.¹⁰⁸

The magnitude of this accomplishment was immediately realized. The *Oglethorpe Echo* lauded the "young flying enthusiasts" in a front-page article, noting that the "[a]ttention of the whole state has been attracted." The article paid Ben and Zumpt the greatest compliment of all by noting they may be "a second pair of Wright Brothers."¹⁰⁹

The Epps-Huff partnership designed and built three more airplanes, all monoplanes. The last model was completed in fall 1910. Building airplanes was expensive and time consuming; neither Ben nor Zumpt had



the financial means to turn *Epps-Huff VI Monoplane* at new *Davis-Escoe Horse Track on Barber Street*, fall 1910. *Courtesy of Gary L. Doster.*

¹⁰⁷ "Flight Is Made By Georgia Man," *Atlanta Constitution*, 30 August 1909, p. 3.

¹⁰⁸ Hugh J. Rowe, "Did It Ever Occur to 'U,'" *Athens (GA) Banner-Herald*, 22 January 1939, p. 4A.

¹⁰⁹ "Flying Machine Near Lexington," *Oglethorpe Echo* (Lexington, GA), 3 September 1909, p. 1.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

wealthy investors were found or stepped forward to finance a commercial venture. They'd spent countless hours for two full years designing, building and testing different models, and, although their dream of flight had been realized, their venture had not generated one penny of income. If either was contemplating a family, he knew their airplane partnership wouldn't support a wife and children. Before the start of 1911, the Epps-Huff partnership dissolved.

Zumpt was living in Atlanta at the start of 1911, working at a motion picture theater and later as an electrical contractor. He was never directly involved in aviation again. He married in 1916 and after having two daughters moved his family to Florida. He lived in several cities in Florida, ending up in Jacksonville where he worked as an electrical contractor. He died on November 23, 1975; he was 86.

Ben remained in Athens and was actively involved in aviation for the rest of his life. After the dissolution of the Epps-Huff partnership, Ben designed and built six more models of airplanes. He married in 1913 and was a father to ten children. In 1929, he bought Lot 11 in Lynwood Park (892 Hill Street) and built the house he lived in for the rest of his life. The lot was the approximate location where the Epps-Huff III Monoplane began the first flight. From his front porch he had a view of that 300-foot flight path. Ben died at age 49 on October 16, 1937, in a crash at the Athens airport while riding as a passenger in his plane, which was being piloted by a prospective buyer.

Benjamin Thomas Epps, Sr., and Zumpt Alston Huff have been nominated for enshrinement into the National Aviation Hall of Fame in Dayton, Ohio.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

School Days in Athens

by Nickolas Chilivis

Nickolas P. (Nick) Chilivis was born in Athens January 12, 1931. He attended Athens elementary schools, graduated from Athens High School and earned undergraduate and law degrees at the University of Georgia. While serving in the U.S. Air Force from 1953-1955, he earned an LLM degree from Atlanta Law School. After practicing law in Athens, where he was president of the Athens Bar Association and Judge Pro Tem of Athens Recorders Court, he served three years as Georgia Revenue Commissioner. He continued practicing law in Atlanta until entering semi-retirement in 2002 after more than fifty years as a practicing lawyer.

Active in many legal and civic circles, he was vice chair of the Georgia State Depository Board, a member of the Georgia Board of Public Safety, chair of the U.S. District Court Disciplinary Committee for the Northern District of Georgia and a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers. While living in Athens he was an adjunct professor in the UGA School of Law and was the lawyer for the UGA Athletic Association for more than forty years. In retirement, he began writing his memoirs, but his narrative had only reached his student days at UGA when he died October 4, 2016. In the following edited excerpts, Chilivis recalls incidents from his school days.

My education began early. My sisters, especially Kee, and my cousins, especially Doyle, read to me a lot and told me stories. My mother taught me to play Parcheesi when I was three years old. We played a Quiz Kids game where cards contained questions on one side and answers on the other. I was attending movies alone before I was three (we lived across the street from the Strand Theatre), and I helped my father at his saloon at 121 East Clayton Street when I was three.

By the time I started first grade at the Demonstration School at the State Normal School at age six I could read, write, add and subtract. We lived in an apartment over my father's store and the public school I was supposed to attend was College Avenue School. But it was reputed to be the roughest and meanest school in Athens so my mother somehow got me into the Demonstration School, which was several miles away.¹¹⁰ The Demonstration School was primarily for rural kids and we

¹¹⁰ The State Normal School was located at what is now the UGA medical campus in the Normaltown neighborhood.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

spent at least an hour every day learning to plant, tend and grow vegetables.

Carlton Mell and Lamar Elliott were the two classmates I remember most, but for different reasons. Carlton and I would race other first graders during recess and we always won.

I first encountered Lamar at our first recess. He was on the seesaw and an older boy pulled him off, threw him on the ground and climbed on the seesaw. Although the other boy was bigger and older, I was offended by his bullying so I pulled him off the seesaw and spanked him across his rear end. Surprisingly, he didn't fight back and I put Lamar back on the seesaw. This was the beginning of a fast friendship.

Lamar was a very talented natural-born singer. He sang solo at school functions and always sang the lead in school plays. When his voice changed, he sounded like Bing Crosby and he even favored Bing as he got older. He was also an excellent actor and aspired to be a professional actor. However, when I was a freshman at the University of Georgia he was killed in an automobile accident. I was devastated when I learned the news and saddened that a promising career had been cut short. Lamar's sister, Mary, also met a tragic death years later when she drowned off Dog Island in Florida.

My first grade teacher was Miss Jones. One day we came back from recess and the blackboard erasers were missing. Miss Jones asked who got them and no one would confess. She said she was going to punish the whole class until someone admitted the theft or prank. No one did so she said we would all have to stay after school until someone confessed. I thought this was very unfair, and it was also a problem for students who were bussed or picked up by their parents. Finally, between four and five p.m., the school janitor showed up in the classroom with a bag. He said, "Miss Jones, I decided to do you a favor. I cleaned all your erasers." Miss Jones dismissed us without any apology.

My father rented a house on Virginia Avenue and I attended second grade at Chase Street School. My teacher was Mrs. Evelyn Finney (later she became Mrs. Booth). Many years later she taught my daughter, Taryn, in the first grade at Athens Academy, and I mentored

ATHENS HISTORIAN

her son one summer when he was in law school and I was practicing law.

I got to know Robert Weir and Dickie Williams in the second grade and we became fast friends. Both lived within a block of me. Robert's father was dead as the result of a respiratory problem from his service in World War I. While he was in the hospital, Robert, who was six at the time, found his father's military gun and shot and killed his four-year-old brother. His brother and father were buried in the same casket. After finishing high school, Robert made the Army his career. Occasionally he would visit me and stay at my house, and he attended at least one trial with me, but eventually we lost contact.



Chase Street School, where Chilivis attended second and part of fifth and sixth grades, and became life-long friends with Dickie Williams. Courtesy of the Growing Up in Athens, Georgia Facebook page.

Dickie Williams and I were friends as long as he lived. He played center on our high school football team and was a very good player. Just before his senior year he fell off a jeep and his leg got caught in the rear wheel. The hospital emergency room surgeon was about to amputate his leg above the ankle but Jerry Nunnally, one of our coaches, told the surgeon he wanted to call Dr. Sam Talmadge. There were no orthopedic surgeons in Athens at the time, but Dr. Talmadge had an excellent reputation in orthopedics.

The emergency room surgeon said there was no time to wait for Dr. Talmadge and ordered Coach Nunnally out of the operating room. Coach Nunnally stood between the surgeon and Dickie and said words to the effect "You're going to have to whip me before you cut his leg off." Dr. Talmadge came and was able to save Dickie's leg. Dickie and I were later college fraternity brothers and he became a successful businessman. Not long before he died in the late 1990s from complications of diabetes, we met at a class reunion. He had lost the portion of his other leg above the ankle and he noted the irony of having one leg saved but losing the other leg.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

We had to give up the house on Virginia Avenue because we could not afford the rent. We moved back to the apartment over my father's saloon that had one bathroom for the seven of us. For some reason, I could not go back to the Demonstration School so I had to attend College Avenue School, which was some four fairly long blocks away.



College Avenue School was built in 1908 in the Lickskillet section of Athens. It was demolished in 2005 to make way for the Hotel Indigo. Courtesy of the Growing Up in Athens, Georgia Facebook page.

Miss Evelyn Center was my third grade teacher and I loved her.

On the first or second day of school an older boy was standing on the edge of the campus and immediately attacked me. This happened every day for the next two weeks with a different upperclassman attacking me. However, I had been wrestling and boxing from the time I was three or four years old and I whipped nine or ten upperclassmen before teachers began escorting me to class. I was always puzzled about this and I told (my wife) Patti about it soon after we were married. One evening Patti and I were eating “sizzling steaks” at Tony’s restaurant. A tattooed man wearing a white t-shirt with a pack of cigarettes rolled up in his shirt sleeve came to our table. He asked if I were Nick Chilivis. He said he’d quit high school, joined the Navy and just retired to Athens. He asked if I was ever curious about the fights every morning at College Avenue School. He explained that the upperclassmen had thought I was Jewish and no Jewish child had ever attended College Avenue School. They were determined to keep me out, but had failed. I always had a sad feeling thinking that there could have been a little Jewish boy who was not as pugilistic as I and who might have been very emotionally wounded by these attacks.

Shortly after I began attending College Avenue School I was seated next to a boy who was somewhat mentally disadvantaged. As a

ATHENS HISTORIAN

result, he was only in the third grade though he was old enough to be in the sixth. He was the school bully and he either punched me with his elbow or slapped me with his open hand. I had always been taught not to strike the first blow but to always defend myself vigorously, and I did just that. We had one heck of a fight right there in the classroom until Miss Center broke it up. But as a result of the fight, this boy and I became good friends and he dared anyone to touch me. At recess, he insisted that he and I stand the other classmates at whatever activities we undertook. This was a little difficult when we played softball but he usually hit home runs. One day I kicked a rock and it broke a basement window. My friend immediately gathered all the witnesses and told them that if anyone told on me he would beat them up. No one did. About three years later this boy received a fairly minor injury. Reputedly as a result of an ensuing infection he contracted meningitis and died. I lost a loyal friend.

We were graded with “S’s”, “U’s” or “F’s” in the third grade. I began to get “S minuses” in spelling and Miss Center spoke to my mother. She thought I should do better. We had a spelling test every Friday and my mother told me that on any Friday that I didn’t make one hundred on my spelling test, I wouldn’t go to a movie for a week. I usually attended at least two movies a week and I never missed a Saturday movie. I felt my mother’s punishment was extremely unfair so I made one hundred on every spelling test from then on. “Mother knows best.”

The fourth grade was fairly uneventful. There were no more fights. Miss Means was my teacher and she was great. For one lesson, we had to prepare ourselves for a trip to Africa. We took a large match box and filled it with clippings of clothes that we felt would be appropriate for Africa. We also made a list of African-type foods, and we studied customs. I was so excited. I thought the school was going to give us a trip to Africa. It turned out to be a great learning experience.

I only attended fifth grade at College Avenue School until the end of January. My father bought a house at 743 Boulevard and the

ATHENS HISTORIAN

property backed up to Chase Street School. I could walk from my backyard directly onto the school grounds. While I was at College Avenue, a University of Georgia student named Mary Jenkins was practice teaching there and she gave us an art project. I undertook to carve a bust of George Washington from a giant bar of Ivory soap. I was too egotistical to realize that I had no artistic ability. We had a deadline to meet and I kept making one mistake after another. By the day before we were to turn in our projects my bar of soap had dwindled to about three or four inches long and two or three inches wide. I cut the front of it into a partial triangle and squared off the back so that it was pointed and shaped more or less like an arrow. I entitled it "The Raft" and embarrassingly turned it in the next morning fearing the worst. A couple of days later Miss Jenkins stood up before the class and said she was going to show the best of the art projects. I was almost in a state of shock when she held up "The Raft." She went on for several minutes talking about the simplistic lines, its beauty and the thoughtfulness that obviously went into its creation. This was fairly typical of the grace I received from time to time.

My fifth grade teacher at Chase Street School was Miss Laura Fickling, whom I loved. I had mostly been the teacher's pet in most of my grades, which I attribute largely to the fact that I liked and respected my teachers so much. Miss Fickling was the Scout Master of a troop of Girl Scouts, all of whom were in the fifth grade. It was a very active troop, and they went on a lot of hikes, some lasting all day. My friend Griffin Moody and I were asked to help. We would gather the wood for their camp fires and do whatever else we could. We became part of the troop and were probably the only male Girl Scouts ever.

One time we were hiking into what was known as the Big Hole. It was somewhere around Sunset Drive in Athens and was a deep ravine behind the street. Ann Hubbard slipped and grabbed a tree limb to keep from falling into the ravine. She could not hold on. Griffin heard her cries and ran to the rescue. He lived on Sunset Drive and was familiar with the ravine. He was able to save her from the fall, which surely would have resulted in injuries. Griffin was a good student and a leader and we became life-long friends. He pursued a career as a CPA and tax expert.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

Miss Fickling was very pretty, very smart and very diplomatic. I had not been taught to brush my teeth regularly, if at all. My front teeth were encrusted with a green coating at the top and looked awful. I had never realized this because the teeth of most of the other kids at College Avenue School looked the same way. One day Miss Fickling talked about dental hygiene. I believe she was mainly talking about me although she did not make it appear that way. I began brushing my teeth regularly and all of the green disappeared. To my surprise, I had very white teeth, or at least they appeared that way, particularly with my dark complexion. She also talked about general hygiene and asked a couple of the students how often they changed their underwear. Griffin Moody wisely responded that he changed whenever needed, but usually every day. Thank goodness she did not ask me. We all learned a very good lesson.

World War II was raging and we were all very patriotic. We were taught many patriotic songs that we sang every day. There were no war protestors – everyone was aware of Adolph Hitler's evil and Japan's expansionary policies. We sang *Over There* and the Navy, Army Air Corps and Marine Corps songs, as well as the *Star Spangled Banner*, *America, America the Beautiful* and many others. Griffin Moody and I decided to join the Marines. I wrote a letter for both of us. We knew we were too young at age eleven so we asked to serve as orderlies or cabin boys. We did not receive any answer, but somehow the school found out what we had done and we were sort of "heroes" for a while.

In the sixth grade we had more than one teacher. My homeroom teacher was Miss Lucy Clark. It was rumored that whoever had her for English grammar in the sixth grade would breeze through English in junior high, high school and college. I believe this to be true. Miss Lucy was probably my all-time favorite teacher and I believe she felt that I was her all-time favorite pupil. She not only called me fairly regularly throughout her life, but she brought my children gifts from her travels. After she retired, she recommended me to clients when I was practicing law. She nominated me for the Daughters of the American Revolution

ATHENS HISTORIAN

Citizenship medal and presented it to me in a ceremony at Chase Street School.

The big sport event of the year in sixth grade was a softball game between the two sixth grades at Chase Street School. Miss Lucy's sixth grade usually won and the rivalry was fantastic. In the fifth grade, in addition to Griffin Moody (who was an excellent athlete and played first-string football, basketball and baseball in high school), our best players were Branham and John Kelley (fraternal twins), John Marshall (who played on UGA's SEC-championship baseball team and the basketball team) and "Red" Armstrong. Hillsman "Bubba" Moody was in the other fifth grade class. All were excellent softball players. In addition, Donald "Fats" Schumaker moved to Athens and was an excellent athlete. He was in the other fifth grade class with Bubba. They had generally, but not always, beat our class in fifth grade. So in sixth grade, we knew our work was cut out for us. Then our very best player, John Marshall, moved from Athens. And Red Armstrong transferred to the other sixth grade class. Our class was doomed, or so it seemed. But no one had counted on the determination of Miss Lucy. She replaced John Marshall's outstanding first base playing with my mediocre playing and did some other shifting. Our class won by a score of five to three. The other sixth grade class was in disbelief.

The seventh grade took me to Athens Junior High School on Childs Street. We had only one junior high school back then. We had several teachers, but my favorite was Miss Callie McWhorter. She taught Latin and other subjects. She put *Summa Cum Laude* on my report card beneath my Latin grade.

While I was in seventh grade, Lamar Elliott's mother worked for the city recreation department and was responsible for the Lyndon House, an old plantation-type house in East Athens that was a recreation center primarily for poor children.¹¹¹ Mrs. Elliott invited Lamar, Neal Condon and me to bring dates to a dance that was sponsored by the Lyndon House. Normally these dances were attended by girls from East Athens, but Mrs. Elliott wanted some of us from across town to attend and mix and mingle with the East Athens girls. I

¹¹¹ Now the Lyndon House Arts Center.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

believe Lamar brought Roelle Johnson, who married a physician, now deceased. I brought Carolyn Thurmond (later Mrs. Ed Van Winkle). Neal brought Beverly Almond, who was one of the smartest and most talented women I've ever known. In high school, she and I often tied for first-place standing in grades. While attending our fifty-fifth high school reunion in 2003 she had a stroke and died a few days later. Her husband, Arthur Morrison, was a fraternity brother of mine and became a lawyer.



Chilivis attended Athens Junior High School for the seventh and eighth grades. It later became Childs Street Elementary School and burned in February 1966. From the Clarke County School Board Collection (MS 3179, vol. 10) in Hargrett Rare Book & Manuscript Library.

During the dance, an older boy peeked through the window and started making faces and mouthing obscene language. Neal saw him and wanted to go outside and confront him. I suggested that we just ignore him. Neal persisted and got me to go out with him. I went out and sat in one of the front porch chairs while Neal berated the older boy, who I later learned was A. M. Hendrix, age sixteen. Neal and I were thirteen. After Neal threatened him, A. M. started walking toward Neal. I was concerned about what might happen, but before I could do or say anything, A. M. stopped in front of the chair in which I was sitting and started slapping me. I kicked him away and hit him with a right hook at the same time, knocking him off the porch onto the ground. He stood up, pulled out a pocket knife and opened it. Neal and I retreated back into the Lyndon House.

When the dance was over, we had to walk our dates to City Hall to catch a bus home. City Hall was between a half mile and a mile away and as we were walking we were confronted by seven boys of various ages, all carrying sticks or iron bars. I told Lamar to take the girls and run, which he did. One of the boys hit Neal with an iron bar and he fell onto a bank. A. M. took a swing at me and missed. He said to the others "You all said you were going to take a lick," or words to that effect, and

ATHENS HISTORIAN

he then challenged me. I had on a fairly heavy pea jacket and while I was taking it off, A. M. tackled me. He got on top of me and just as I was using my wrestling abilities to get him off, a taxi cab stopped. The driver got out and said he was summoning the police. The attackers ran, and we went on to the bus stop.

Some years later, A. M. Hendrix was sentenced to life imprisonment for killing a man. Years after that, I was in UGA law school and working at Magnolia Oil Company. The owner, Howard Johnson, asked if I had ever been in a fight. I told him about the fight in East Athens. He asked if I knew who attacked me. I told him the only person I knew was A. M. Hendrix, but I wished I knew who the others were. Some time later, Mr. Johnson came to me and said he had just hired one of the boys who attacked me, and he wanted me to get even. He took me to the boy, who was about five feet five inches tall and very frail-looking. I was about six feet two inches tall and weighed about 195, and I could tell the boy was scared to death. I shook hands with him and we laughed about the incident. He told me the names of some of the others involved, none of whom ever finished high school. Mr. Johnson was disappointed that I did not get even, but all I could do was feel sorry for those disadvantaged kids.

Editor's Note: Chilivis went on to Athens High School, which at the time had only ninth, tenth and eleventh grades. He was president of his class each year; played football under coach Charles "Beefy" Eaves and assistant coaches Bobby Gentry and Jerry Nunnally; helped form the school track team, for which he threw the discus; and studied under well-known teachers Miss



Athens High School stood on Prince Avenue where Wendy's and Captain D's are now. Courtesy of the Growing Up in Athens, Georgia Facebook page.

Ruby Anderson (English), Mrs. Arnold de la Perriere (Spanish) and George Williams (chemistry). In addition to childhood friends Griffin Moody, Beverly Almond, Dickie Williams and Carolyn Whitehead

ATHENS HISTORIAN



The 1947 Athens High School Homecoming Court included Chilivis's friends Jimbo Thornton and Julia Ellen Askew (left); Jack Turner and Martha Simpson (Miss Homecoming) (center); and Chilivis and Carolyn Wheeler (right). Courtesy of the Growing Up in Athens, Georgia Facebook page.

Wheeler, his high school friends included Martha Simpson, Julia Ellen Askew, Ann Smith, Milton Drewry, Alvin Biscoe, Ed Greenway, Cecil Adams, Frank Eberhart, Herbert Johnson and Alva Mayes.

Chilivis won numerous honors and was a commencement speaker. He enrolled at UGA

in 1948 on an academic scholarship.



In 1975, Gov. George Busbee (right) swore in Chilivis as Georgia's 15th Revenue Commissioner as Patti Chilivis looked on. Chilivis and Busbee graduated from the UGA law school and Mrs. Chilivis earned a degree in education from UGA. From the Georgia Alumni Record, April, 1975, p.15, courtesy of Hargrett Rare Book & Manuscript Library.

ATHENS HISTORIAN

Index

- Abel Kader, 5
Academe Collarossi, 8
 Adams, Cecil, 74
 Aerial Experiment Association, 56
 Aldridge, Dan A., Jr., 50, 51, 57
 Algeria, 8
 Alhambra, Spain, 8
 Alling, Caroline, 37
 Almond, Beverly, 72, 73
 Althea Cottage, 49
 American College of Trial Lawyers, 64
 Ancestry.com, 7
 Anderson, Ruby, 73
Annals of Athens, 39
 Antwerp, Belgium, 8
 Anzani, Alessandro, 57
 Anzani motorcycle engine, 56
Architecture in Athens, 17
 Armstrong, "Red", 71
 Askew, Julia Ellen, 74
 Athens Academy, 65
 Athens airport, 63
 Athens Art Association, 9, 11
Athens Banner, 11, 17, 26, 27, 29, 43, 44, 53, 54, 58, 59, 61
Athens Banner-Herald, 9-11, 29, 61, 62
Athens Banner-Watchman, 7, 25, 26
 Athens Bar Association, 64
 Athens Business Directory, 23
 Athens city directory, 44
 Athens City Hall, 72
 Athens Cotton and Wool Factory, 17, 19, 20
Athens Daily Banner, 27
 Athens Engineering Company, 43
 Athens High School, 44, 48, 64, 73;
 Homecoming Court, 74
Athens Historian, 19, 24, 36, 37, 39, 43
 Athens Junior Assembly, 49
 Athens Junior High School, 71, 72
 Athens Legal Aid Society, 48
 Athens Recorders Court, 64
Athens Semi-Weekly Banner, 27
Athens Southern Banner, 5, 6, 8, 21, 22, 25, 38, 41
Athens Southern Watchman, 4, 5, 23-25
Athens Weekly Banner, 26-28
Athens Weekly Banner-Watchman, 26
 Athens Welcome Center, 47
 Atkinson, Susan Elizabeth Bland, 40
Atlanta American, 5
Atlanta Constitution, 6, 61, 62
Atlanta Daily Constitution, 6
Atlanta Georgian & News, 60, 61
Atlanta Intelligencer, 23
Atlanta Journal, 29
Atlanta Journal & Constitution, 55
 Atlanta Law School, 64
 Atlanta, Georgia, 4, 36, 43, 56, 63, 64
Augusta Chronicle, 7
 Augusta National Golf Club, 36
 Augusta, Georgia, 8, 19, 36, 45
 Baldwin, America, 39; Nancy, 39
 Bank of the University, 25, 26
 Barber Street, 62
 Barbour County, Alabama, 41
 Barnett, J.W., 60
 Barrow, Church, 49; Clara, 46; Clara Elizabeth, 47, 48; David Crenshaw, 15, 46, 47; James, 46, 47, 49; James, Jr., 36, 48, 49; John, 49; Middleton Pope, 46, 47; Phyllis, 49; Phyllis Parker Jenkins, 36, 48, 49; Priscilla Jane "Jennie" Turner, 47; Ruth, 47, 49; Sarah "Sallie" Church Craig, 47; Sarah Eliza Pope, 46; Thomas, 49; Thomas Augustine, 47; Thomas Augustine, III, 48
 Battle of Griswoldville, 40
 Baxter Street, 53
 Baxter Street School, 43, 44
 Bell, Alexander Graham, 56
 Bellamy, Ellen Washington, 16

ATHENS HISTORIAN

- Berckmans, Prosper Jules Alphonse, 36, 37, 39
 Billups family cemetery, 10
 Billups Street, 60
 Biscoe, Alvin, 74
 Blackshear, Laura, 9, 11
 Blériot, Louis, 50
 Blériot V, 50, 51
 Bluestone Creek, 53
 Booth, Evelyn Finney, 65
 Boulevard, 68
 Boxwood, 35, 49
 Bracewell, Ruth Barrow, 47
 Bradley, Horace, 6
 Broad Street, 42
 Brooklyn Branch, 62
 Brooklyn, New York, 38
 Brown, Steven, 31
 Brumby family, 47
 Brunswick, Virginia, 40
Bulletin of the University of Georgia Alumni, 23
 Busbee, Gov. George, 74
 Camak, James, 19; James Wellborn, 19; Margaret Anne “Anna”, 4, 5, 7-9
 Camak Manufacturing Company, 17
 Carnesville, Georgia, 53
 Cassimere (fabric), 23
 Center, Evelyn, 67, 68
 Chandler, Miss, 6
 Charleston, South Carolina, 4
 Charlottesville, Virginia, 40
 Chase Street, 55
 Chase Street School, 65, 66, 69, 71
Child Labor and the Textile Mills, 20
 Child labor laws, 29
 Childs Street, 71
 Childs Street Elementary School, 72
 Chilivis, Kee, 64; Nickolas P. (Nick), 64, 74; Patti, 67, 74; Taryn, 65
 Church, Alonzo, 47
 Church-Waddel-Brumby House, 47
 Civil War, 5, 23, 25
 Clark, Lucy, 70, 71
 Clarke County Agricultural Fair, 4
 Clarke County School Board Collection, 72
 Clarke County, Georgia, 38, 52
 Clayton Street, 42, 43
 Cliffs, The, 40
 Clover Street, 60
 Cloverhurst Avenue, 39
 Cloverhurst farm, 39
 Cobb, Andrew J., 25; Julia Howell, 42; Thomas R. R., 4, 41
 Cobb Street, 60
 Cobbham neighborhood, 4, 60
 College Avenue, 53, 57
 College Avenue School, 48, 64, 67-70
 College of Agriculture, 3, 11-14
 College of Physicians and Surgeons, 41
 Columbia University, 41
 Condon, Neal, 71, 72
 Confederate government, 24
 Congregation Children of Israel, 7
 Cooper Institute School of Design, 5
 Cornell University, 45
 Cottages, millworker, 29
 Cotton, 17, 22, 23
Cotton and Its Kingdom, 6
 Couch, G. Horace, 18, 20, 23, 30, 31
 Craig, Sarah “Sallie” Church, 47
 Crane, Ross, 37
 Crawford, Mrs. W.P., 7
Croix de Guerre, 45
 Crosby, Bing, 65
 Crystal Theatre, 51
 Cuba, 7, 9
 Cumming, Georgia, 44
 Curtiss, Glenn, 56
 Curtiss motorcycles, 56
 Daughters of the American Revolution
 Citizenship medal, 70
 Davis-Escoe Horse Track, 62
 Dayton, Ohio, 50, 63
 de la Perriere, Mrs. Arnold, 73
 Dearing, William, 23
 Dearing Street, 35, 37-39, 42-49
 Decatur County, Georgia, 47
 Demonstration School, 64, 67
 Denny Motor Company, 43
 Deschamps, Louis, 8
 Dixon, Illinois, 45
 Dog Island, Florida, 65
Dominie House, 42, 43
 Doster, Gary L., 19, 39, 62
 Dougherty Street, 47

ATHENS HISTORIAN

- Drewry, Milton, 74
 Duggan, Ervin, 43; Rosa, 43
 Dulin, Katherine Huff, 53
 Dunkin, Tom, 55
 East Athens, 71
 East Broad Street, 41
 East Clayton Street, 64
 East Washington Street, 51, 54
 Eastman Business College, 47
 Eatonton, Georgia, 18
 Eaves, Coach Charles "Beefy", 73
 Eberhart, Frank, 74
 Education of young women, 3
 Edwards, Austin Southwick, 45;
 Austin Southwick, Jr., 45; Miriam
 Pope, 44
 El Kantara, Algeria, 8
 Electricity generation, 31, 32
 Elliott, Lamar, 65, 71, 72; Mary, 65;
 Mrs., 71; Stephen, 5
 Emmanuel Episcopal Church, 38
 Emory College, 41
 England, 19, 25, 40
 English boxwood garden, 36
 Epps, Ben T., family, 59; Ben T., Sr.,
 50-63; Ben, Jr., 57; Ernest Patrick,
 51; Mattie Mozelle, 55
 Epps Bridge, 42
 Epps Garage, 51, 54, 58
 Epps-Huff I, 54-56
 Epps-Huff II Monoplane, 56-58
 Epps-Huff III Monoplane, 51, 58-63
 Epps-Huff VI Monoplane, 62
 Etchings, 6
 Eufala, Alabama, 41
 Fargo, Marion C., 45
 Fickling, Laura, 69, 70
 Finley Street, 37, 42
 Finney, Evelyn, 65
 First Methodist Church, 45
 Florida, 37, 39, 40
 Foster, Helen, 44
 Fox, Lucy Ann, 40
 France, 9
 Franklin, Bernard, 4, 7, 8; Corinna
 Myrtis Thomas, 3, 4, 7; Leonidas,
 4, 5; Mary Jett, 3-11, 13, 15, 16,
 23
 Fruitlands Nursery, 36
 G. A. Connally and Company, 21
 Gagnon, Michael J., 17, 24
 Gensheimer, Teresa Laughlin, 54
 Gentry, Coach Bobby, 73
 Geoffroy, Jean "Geo", 8
 George Peabody College for Teachers,
 47
Georgia Alumni Record, 74
 Georgia Board of Public Safety, 64
 Georgia Brick Company, 43
 Georgia Capitol Museum, 15
 Georgia Emergency Relief
 Administration, 44
 Georgia Factory, 17, 19, 20, 25, 27
 Georgia Highway Department, 45
 Georgia House of Representatives, 47
 Georgia Manufacturing Company, 29
 Georgia Militia, 42
 Georgia Museum of Art, 3, 11-15
 Georgia National Bank, 43
 Georgia Public Broadcasting, 20, 29
 Georgia Rail Road Depot on Carr's
 Hill, 19
 Georgia Rail Road, 19
 Georgia Revenue Commissioner, 64
 Georgia State Depository Board, 64
 Georgia State Troops, 40
 Georgia Tech, 52
*Georgia Textile Mills, Textile Mill
 Architecture, Turn of the Century
 Mill Architecture*, 31
 Girl Scouts, 69
 Glenn, Charley, 42; Frances, 42; Lizza,
 42; Robert, 42
 Grady, Henry W., 6
 Green-Wood Cemetery, 38
 Greenway, Ed, 74
 Grist mill, 31
 Grove Seminary for Young Ladies, 4
 Halyard, Mary Jane, 53
 Hamilton, Guy C., 26; James, 25, 26;
 James S., Jr., 26; Dr. James
 Sherwood, 23, inside back cover,
 back cover; James Wellborn, 25;
 James, estate of, 27; Mary, 26;
 Rebecca C., 26; Thomas Napier,
 23
 Hamilton family, 32
 Hammond, Cecile Louise, 45

ATHENS HISTORIAN

- Hancock Avenue, 7, 47, 48, 60
Hancock County, Georgia, 40
Hardeman and Phinizy, 44
Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, 27, 29, 59, 72, 74
Harper, Frank M., 42
Harper's Magazine, 6
Harris, Young L. G., 38
Haygood, Oscar W., 31
Hendrix, A. M., 72, 73
Herring, W. F., 23
Hill Street, 60
Hillcrest Avenue, 60
Historic Gardens of Athens, 36
Historic Houses of Athens, 47
History of the Princeton Factory and The Princeton United Methodist Church, 18, 23, 30
Hodgson, Harry, 29; Marguerite, 29
Home Place, The Barrow, 46
Hotel Indigo, 67
Hubbard, Ann, 69
Huff, Zumpt A., 50, 51, 53-63
Hull, Augustus Longstreet, 39
Hunt, Clara Jane Anne, 41
Hutchins, Judge Nathan Louis, 25
Industry and Discord in Confederate Athens, 24
Internal Revenue Assessment Lists, 25
Italianate style, 35
Jackson, Gussie E., 43
Jackson Street, 7
Jackson Street Cemetery, 38
Jacksonville, Florida, 63
James, Josiah, 39; Rosalie Meeker, 39
James White Cotton Mills, 30
Jefferson Mills, 44
Jenkins, Barbara, 49; John Wilkinson, 48; Mary, 69; Phyllis Parker, 48; Ruth Parker, 48
Jenkins family, 49
Johnson, Herbert, 74; Howard, 73; Roelle, 72
Jones, Miss, 65
Kelley, John, 71
Kentucky jeans, 22
Kersey (fabric), 23
Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, 50
Knox Institute, 42
La Nomade, 9, 16, inside back cover, back cover
Ladies' Gunboat Fund, 38
Lee, General Robert E., 40
Lee family, 40
Lexington Road, 10
Lexington, Georgia, 62
Licksillet neighborhood, 67
Lineberger, James, 17
Lipscomb, Mary Ann Rutherford, 42
Long Island, New York, 50
Lowell of the South, 17
Lowell, Massachusetts, 17
Lucy Cobb Institute, 4, 5, 10, 41, 42, 44, 47, 48; Fine Arts Department, 5
Lumpkin, Gov. Wilson, 46
Lumpkin Street, 23
Lyndon House, 71, 72
Lynwood Park, 51, 59-61, 63
Macon Highway, 17
Macon Telegraph, 11
Macon, Georgia, 16, 40
Madison County, Georgia, 53
Magnolia Cemetery, 45
Magnolia grandiflora Phyllis Barrow, 36
Magnolia Oil Company, 73
Manhattan, New York, 50
March to the Sea, 41
Market of Carpets, The, 12
Market of Perfumes, The, 13
Marshall, Charlotte Thomas, 4, 10, 47; John, 71
Mason Mill, 53
Masters Golf Tournament, The, 36
Masuta, 8
Mayes, Alva, 74
McAfee, Rose Knox, 44
McAlexander, Hubert H., 43; Patricia, 17, 27, 31, 32, 34
McEvoy, Julia Howell Cobb, 42
McMahan, Captain John J., 27
McNutt's Creek, 52
McWhorter, Callie, 71
McWhorter House. Judge Hamilton, 39
Means, Miss, 68
Meeker, Caroline Alling, 37-39; Christopher C., 37, 38; Emeline

ATHENS HISTORIAN

- Agnes Stevens, 39; John
 Armstrong, 37, 39; Rosalie, 39
 Meeker-Pope-Barrow House, The, 35
 Meigs Street School, 43
 Mell, Carlton, 65; Edward Baker "Mr.
 Ted", front cover, 2
Memphis Daily Appeal, 5
 Michael, Moina, 15
 Middle Oconee River, 17, 18, 32, 42
 Milledge Avenue, 39, 42, 49, 60, 61
 Milledge Circle, 49
 Milledgeville, Georgia, 4
 Milner, Gilbert, 27, 32
 Mineola Flying Field, 50
 Monoplane, 50, 52
 Moody, Griffin, 69-71, 73; Hillsman
 "Bubba", 71
 Moore, Margaret B., 37
 Morris, Sylvanus, 16
 Morriset, Henri, 8
 Morrison, Arthur, 72; Beverly Almond,
 72
 Morro, Clement, 9
 Morton, Mrs. M.B. "Pink", 16
 Morton & Taylor Electrical
 Contractors, 53, 54
 Moss, Sarah Hunter, 10
 Mount Pleasant Cemetery, 40
 Nankeen (fabric), 21, 22
 Nashville, Tennessee, 47
 National Aeronautics and Space
 Administration, 50
 National Aviation Hall of Fame, 50, 63
 National Bank of Athens, 27
 National Register of Historic Places, 35
 New Jersey, 40, 45
 New Orleans, Louisiana, 9, 37
 New York, 41, 50, 56
New York Evening Post, 38
 New York, New York, 3, 5, 6
 Newark, New Jersey, 37, 40
 Nichols, Jackson William, 30
 Nicholson, John, 35
 Normaltown neighborhood, 64
 North Africa, 7, 8, 11
 North Lumpkin Street, 51
 Nunnally, Coach Jerry, 66, 73
 Oakland Avenue, 44
 Oconee County, Georgia, 52
 Oconee Hill Cemetery, 10, 38, 42, 44,
 45, 48, 49
 Oconee River, 17, 21
 Oglethorpe County, Georgia, 46, 48
Oglethorpe Echo, 62
 Old College, 4
 Old Virginia Brick Company, 32, 34
 OLLI@UGA, 17
 Osnaburg (fabric), 24
 Oswego, New York, 45
Over There, 70
 Oxford, Georgia, 41
 O'Kelly, E. J., 42
Page, The, 6
 Palmer, Bobby, 56
 Paris, France, 3, 9, 50, 57
 Park, Robert E., 43, 45
 Park Hall, 43
 Parker, Ruth, 48
 Patrick, Sue Maxine, 45
 Peabody, George, 10, 16
 Peabody Hall, 9
 Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts,
 4-6
 Philadelphia Art Exhibition, 7
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 4-6
 Phinizy Street, 60
 Pike County, Georgia, 40
 Pond, Robert S., 42
 Pope, Ann, 40; Cadesman, 40, 45;
 Cecile Louise Hammond, 45;
 Clara, 42; Clara Jane Anne Hunt,
 41; Colonel Nathaniel, 40; Cullen
 J., 41; Edwin, 42; General Burwell
 T., Jr., 42; Helen Foster, 44;
 Henry Louis, 44; Henry Louis, Jr.,
 44; John Edwin, 40-42, 44, 46;
 Lucy Ann Fox, 40;
 Marion C. Fargo, 45; Martha A.
 "Mattie" Wylie, 41-43, 45, 46;
 Miriam, 42, 44, 46; Rose Knox
 McAfee, 44; Rosemaria, 40, 44;
 Sarah Eliza, 46; Sue Maxine
 Patrick, 45; Susan Elizabeth Bland
 Atkinson, 40; Walter Stuart, 45,
 46; Wilbur Bryan, 43, 44, 46, 48
 Pope Street, 35, 37, 42
 Pope's Creek, 40
Poppy Lady, The, 15

ATHENS HISTORIAN

- Potomac River, 40
 President's House, 36
Priestess of Bacchus, 7
 Prince, Noah, 18
 Prince Avenue, 4, 36, 73
 Princeton, 19, 23, 30
 Princeton cemetery, 32
 Princinal Factory, 17-29, 32
 Princeton Manufacturing Company, 17, 18, 30
 Princeton Methodist Episcopal Church, 19
 Princeton Mill, 17, 22, 23, 29, 30, 32
 Princeton power equipment, 32
 Princeton Road, 17, 23
 Princeton United Methodist Church, 18, 19, 30, 32
 Princeton Village, 31
 Prince's Mill, 18
 Pulaski Street, 57
 R.O.T.C., 45
 Rathbone, Rosalie, 16
 Reed, Thomas W., 59-61
 Reese Street, 10
 Rochester, New York, 47
 Rocksprings Street, 60
 Rowe, Hugh J., 59-62
 Rush, David, 17, 23, 34
 Rutherford, Mary Ann, 42
 Saint Augustine, Florida, 37
 Salem, Massachusetts, 37
 Salem, Virginia, 32
Salon de Champs de Mars, 9
Salon of the Orientalists, 9
 Salvation Army, 49
 Savannah, Georgia, 19, 41, 47
 Schumaker, Donald "Fats", 71
 Seaboard Airline Railroad, 43
 Senoia, Georgia, 41
Shepherdess of Carthage, The, 14, 16
 Sherman, General William T., 41
Sidi Moreshe Mosque, Tunis, 14
 Simpson, Martha, 74
 Sinksen, Christy, 3
 Smith, Allen G., 55; Ann, 74; Elsie, 42; Mattie Mozelle Epps, 55
 Soule Hall, 3, 11
 South Finley Street, 48
 South Lumpkin Street, 17, 27, 32
 South Milledge Avenue, 39, 49
 Spain, 8
 Sparta, Georgia, 39
 Spaulding, Mary Jackson, 47
 Springdale Street, 44
 St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 4, 10
 Star Thread Mill, 27, 29
 State Normal School, 64
 Stevens, Emeline Agnes, 39
 Stone Mountain Park, 36
 Strand Theatre, 64
 Stratford Hall, 40
 Sunset Drive, 69
 Tallulah Falls, 5
 Talmadge, Dr. Sam, 66
Tangible Past in Athens, Georgia, The, 4, 49
 Tariff of 1828, 17
 Tariff of Abominations, 18
 Texas, 48
 Textile mills, 17, 18, 31, 32
 Textiles manufacture, 29
The Old Mill, 30
 The Plaza (street), 60
 Thomas, Corinna Myrtis, 3; Jett, 4
 Thomson, Georgia, 19
 Thornton, Jimbo, 74
 Thurmond, Carolyn, 72
 Timberlake, Hildegard, 3, 11-14; Richard, 11-14; Tommy, 11-14
To Lasso the Clouds: The Beginning of Aviation in Georgia, 50, 51, 57
 Toccoa Falls, 5
 Tony's Restaurant, 67
Transition to an Industrial South, 17-20, 22, 23
 Tree that Owns Itself, 37
Tunisian Series, 11
 Turner, Jack, 74; Priscilla Jane "Jennie", 47
 Union League Club, 6
 Union Point, Georgia, 19
 United States Senate, 47
 University of Georgia, 3, 4, 9, 11-15, 29, 35-37, 39, 43-45, 47-49, 64, 65, 69
 University of Georgia Athletic Association, 64

ATHENS HISTORIAN

- University of Georgia Board of Trustees, 10, 23, 39
 University of Georgia Chapel, 11
 University of Georgia Medical Campus, 64
 University of Georgia School of Law, 64, 74
 University of Georgia Woman's Building (Soule Hall), 11
 Van Winkle, Carolyn Thurmond, 72; Ed, 72
 Virginia, 40
 Virginia Avenue, 65, 67
 Waddell Street, 37, 43
 Walden, Dr. Henry W., 50, 51; Walden III, 50, 51
 Walthour, Bobby, 57; Palmer, 56, 57
 Walthoursville, Georgia, 45
 War of 1812, 42
 Ward, Dr. Malthus Augustus, 37
 Warren, Mary Bondurant, 3
 Washington, Ann Pope, 40; George, 69; John, 40
 Washington Hotel, 41
 Washington Street, 54, 57
 Washington Street School, 52
 Washington, D.C., 15
 Washington, Georgia, 41
 Waters, John C., 36
 Watkinsville, Georgia, 21
 Weir, Robert, 66
 West Broad Street, 62
 West Hancock Avenue, 59
 West Lake Drive, 23
 Westmoreland County, Virginia, 40
 Wheeler, Carolyn Whitehead, 74
 White, Captain James, 27, 29, 32; James, Jr., 29, 30; John, 27
 Wilkes County, Georgia, 41
 Williams, Dickie, 66, 73; George, 73; William, 18, 21, 23
 Women Etchers of America, 6
 Women's Army Corps, 49
 Woodlawn Avenue, 44, 45
 World War I, 9, 45
 World War I Memorial, 15
 World War II, 48, 70
 Wright, Wilbur, 50
 Wright brothers, 54, 55, 62
 Wright Flyer, 50, 54-56
 Wylie, Henry Lewis, 41; Martha A. "Mattie", 41; Nicholas, 41
 YMCA, 43
 Young Harris Methodist Church, 4
 Zebulon, Georgia, 40



CURRENTLY AVAILABLE AHS MERCHANDISE

Our merchandise may be purchased at AHS programs or by writing to our email address, athenshistorical@gmail.com. If items are mailed to you, additional charges will be applied. We advise emailing us if you wish to pick up specific merchandise at a specific program. Some items are also available at the TRR Cobb House, the Athens Welcome Center, and Empire South. The prices listed below are AHS prices.

DVD

Bogue, Ronald. *The Presence of the Past: Historic Houses of Athens, Georgia*. 23-minute color DVD edition of the original 1987 videocassette. 2016. \$12

ATHENS HISTORIAN

MAPS (*standard sizes suitable for economy framing; all sold in protective tubing. The maps have a slight blank margin that can be trimmed as desired for framing.*)

- * Birds Eye View of Athens (1909), untrimmed: 21" tall by 31" wide; trimmed: 20" tall by 30" wide. \$35
- * Map of the City of Athens, Ga. (W.W. Thomas, 1874), untrimmed: 30 3/16" tall by 24" wide; trimmed: 29 3/4" tall by 23" wide. \$35
- * Map of Clarke County, Georgia (Charles Morton Strahan, 1893), untrimmed: 24" tall by 28 3/16" wide; trimmed: 23" tall by 27 3/4" wide, \$35
- * Map of the City of Athens, Ga. (Charles Morton Strahan, 1893), untrimmed: 24" tall by 27" wide; trimmed: 23" tall by 26" wide, \$35

NOTECARDS WITH ENVELOPES

- * W.W. Thomas's 1874 Map of the City of Athens, Ga., 3" x 5" on cream stock, 10 cards, \$12
- * Franklin College, Athens, Georgia. North Campus. Unsigned lithograph c. 1850, 5" x 7" in color, 8 cards, \$20
- * George Cooke's 1845 painting *View of Athens from Carr's Hill*. 5" x 7" in color, 8 cards, \$20
- * Four each of Franklin College and Carr's Hill cards, \$20

BOOKS AND AHS PUBLICATIONS

- Aldridge, Dan. *To Lasso the Clouds: The Beginning of Aviation in Georgia*. 2016. Hard cover, 200 pages, illustrations. \$29
- Dooley, Vince, and Sam Thomas. *The Legion's Fighting Bulldog: The Civil War Correspondence of William Gaston Delony, Lieutenant Colonel of Cobb's Georgia Legion Cavalry, and Rosa Delony, 1853-1863*. 2017. Hardcover, 369 pages, illustrations, signed copies. \$35
- Athens Historian* (AHS's annual journal). Individual issues of Volumes 2-9, 11-16 (1997 to 2016) \$3 each. Bundles containing Volumes 2-16, \$10. Note: *Historian* articles for 1996 to 2013 are listed by issue on our website, www.athenshistorical.org. Click on "History" and then, on the dropdown menu, "Athens Historian." No *Historians* were printed between 2008 and 2012
- Hester, Al. *Putting on Blue: Confederates from the Athens, Georgia Area Who Became Galvanized Yankees*. 2015. Paperback, 118 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$3
- Marshall, Charlotte Thomas. *Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Georgia. Vol. 1*. 2009. Hard cover, dust jacket, 656 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$55.
- Papers of the Athens Historical Society, Volume I* (1963) and *Volume II* (1979). \$2.50 each. The contents of these volumes are listed on our website, www.athenshistorical.org. Click on "History" and then, on the dropdown menu, "Papers of Athens Historical Society"

* A portion of each sale of this item is donated to map preservation at the University of Georgia's Hargrett Rare Book & Manuscript Library.

La Nomade (top back cover)

This oil painting was an original gift of the artist to the Woman's Building of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia, Athens about 1923.

Now in the collection of the Georgia Museum of Art at the University of Georgia, it was restored and conserved in 2016 with the generous support from Drs. Hildegard and Richard Timberlake and son Lt. Col. Tommy Timberlake for conservation and frame restoration. Accession # GMOA 0000,102.

Dr. James Sherwood Hamilton (lower back cover)

"A handsomely painted life-sized portrait of the late Dr. James S. Hamilton, a Trustee of the University of Georgia, has been presented to the library of the University by his daughter Miss Mary Hamilton. It is an excellent likeness and reflects great credit, says the Athens Banner, upon the artist, Miss Mary Franklin." From the *Augusta Chronicle*, June 9, 1889, p. 5.

This portrait is in the collection of the Hargrett Rare Book & Manuscript Library at the University of Georgia, Athens.



La Nomade, an oil on canvas, was exhibited in 1914 in Paris at the Salon of the Orientalists, and in the Exhibition of the Southern States in Memphis in 1922.



Dr. James Sherwood Hamilton, 1889. Courtesy of Hargrett Rare Book & Manuscript Library, University of Georgia, Athens. Used with permission.