

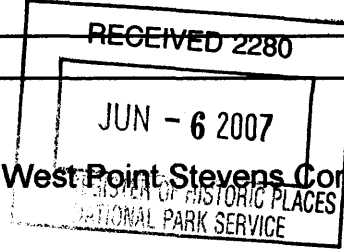
699

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Columbus Manufacturing Company
other names/site number West Point Pepperell and West Point Stevens Company, Johnston Mill



2. Location

street & number 3201 First Avenue
city, town Columbus () **vicinity of**
county Muscogee **code** 215
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31904

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	7	0
sites	0	0
structures	1	2
objects	0	0
total	8	2

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Richard Coxes
Signature of certifying official

5-31-07
Date

for W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Daniel J. Viscan
7/10/07

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

for _____
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Industrial/Processing/Extraction: mill.

Current Functions:

Domestic: multiple dwelling.

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

No style.

Materials:

foundation	Concrete
walls	Brick
roof	Asphalt
other	Wood

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Columbus Manufacturing Company is located north of downtown Columbus on a bluff above the Chattahoochee River. The mill is located among textile mills that were listed in the Columbus Historic Riverfront Industrial District (NHL) in 1978; this mill was not included in that listing. The complex includes four principal buildings centered on the four-story brick **main mill**, which was built in 1901 and enlarged in 1910. The one-story **north annex** (cotton finishing building) was built in two phases, 1913 and 1922. The massive, one-story, concrete-framed **weave shed** (1922) on the south side of the main mill features a distinctive saw-tooth monitor roof. The north side of the complex is lined with half a dozen brick **cotton warehouses** (1901-1928). Built in c.1920, the first warehouse along First Avenue was converted to a **gymnasium** for use by mill workers in the mid-1930s. The small **office building** (1901) is located in front of the main mill on First Avenue at the head of 30th Street. Its roof and windows were replaced before 1955. The complex also includes the **north** and **south power plants**, and a 40,000-gallon **elevated water tank**. In 2004, the mill complex was rehabilitated as loft apartments.

The Columbus Manufacturing Company is a sprawling complex of mill buildings located above the Chattahoochee River north of Columbus. The massive red brick buildings included cotton storage and manufacturing facilities and have since been rehabilitated as loft apartments. The site includes a 100-foot-tall water tower and a 120-foot-tall brick smokestack that rises from the north power plant. The streets surrounding the Columbus Manufacturing Company (which are not included in the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

National Register nomination) are lined with small mill houses that served the mill as well as the neighboring Bibb Manufacturing Company and the Swift Mill. These one-story houses include pyramidal-roofed cottages and shotgun houses.

The **main mill** was built from 1901 to 1910 (photos 1-6). It first served all mill operations including spinning, weaving, carding, and later plain weaving, warping, and spooling. This mill exhibits characteristics typical of early 20th-century mill construction, especially slow-burn construction that was design to inhibit the spread of fire (photos 16-19). This includes heavy masonry walls, massive post-and-beam construction, and heavy wood floors of maple planks. Interiors are divided by masonry firewalls with sliding fire doors that close in the event of fire. The brick walls are laid in common bond with arched openings for large rectangular windows across the north, south, and east sides. The original double-hung windows were removed and the openings were filled with brick after air conditioning was introduced in the 1960s. In 2004, these openings were reestablished and compatible replacement windows were installed (photos 19-20).

In 1910, a four-story addition was added to the west end that nearly doubled the size of the mill. The new addition embraced all aspects of the mill operations and was built with the same slow-burn construction as the original mill. Two four-story toilet towers were added to the north side of the main mill between 1910 and 1921. A four-story staircase tower was added to the west end in the 1950s and several brick air conditioning towers were built in c.1965.

The interiors of the mill were mostly open spaces interrupted only by wood posts. The posts support massive beams that form the substructure of the above floors. The beams are built into the masonry walls. Between the original (east) mill and west mill addition is the mid-section of the mill formed by two thick brick walls. These walls are pierced for stairs, restrooms, freight elevators, and passage through the mill. The beltway that provided power for all the machines in the mill and was located in this part of the building because it was located opposite the north power plant.

The **north annex** was built beginning in 1901, with additions in 1913, 1922, and 1950 (photos 11 and 19, left). The north annex is a collection of one-story buildings that originally served as a cotton finishing building where cloth was inspected and stored and as a place for waste storage. Later, the north annex was used for folding, shearing, and storage. The oldest part of the annex is the waste building, which was built c.1901. It was built as a freestanding brick-and-reinforced concrete building that was an example of early fireproof construction. It has an eight-inch-thick internal firewall that separated the oil storage from the waste storage.

In c.1913, the **cloth inspection building** was constructed. It has masonry walls, monitor roof, and a covered platform on the east end. Like the main mill, it was built with post-and-beam construction. The cloth finishing and storage building, c.1922, was built to the west and north of the cloth inspection building (photos 11, right, and 12, left). During construction, walls of the 1913 building were removed to create more open workspace. The brick building is framed with wood posts and beams. Its large, metal-framed windows are set in arched openings.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7—Description

The **cotton warehouses** were built from 1901 to 1928 and served as a place to open and store baled cotton (photos 7 and 10). Later, the warehouses were used to open and store baled cotton and store finished cloth. Initially, four warehouses were built in 1901. Then, in 1907, three more were added, including an opener room. By 1926, twelve one-story brick warehouses were built in a staggered row along the north edge of the property. The cotton warehouses are rectangular in plan with raised loading docks in front. Each warehouse is formed of brick walls, concrete floors, and wood-beamed ceilings. Metal posts support the flat roofs. In the late 1980s or 1990s, the four (earliest) westernmost warehouses and the opener room were demolished so that only six historic warehouses remain.

The **gymnasium**, located along First Avenue, was built as a cotton warehouse in c.1920 (photo 5). A second story was added in the mid-1930s when it was converted into a basketball gymnasium with bleachers and men's and women's locker rooms. The ceiling was supported by a system of steel trusses and tall windows that were installed along First Avenue. One-story wings on the north and south ends of the building were used for offices. Mill workers had access to the gymnasium and the baseball field, which was located on the south side of the main mill between First Avenue and the weave shed. The baseball field has since been replaced by a parking lot.

The **office** was built 1901 in front of the main mill facing First Avenue (photos 3-4). It is square in plan with stucco-covered brick walls pierced on all sides by windows. The office was transformed between 1935 and 1956 by changes to its exterior appearance and interior plan. The original pyramidal roof and dormer windows were replaced with a flat roof, exterior masonry was covered, a small covered porch was added, and fixed panes replaced the original multi-light sash windows. The interior features a front lobby and three offices on each side of a central hall. The office also includes a reception room, restrooms, and a furnace in the basement. Most interior finishes are not historic and the vault is among the few surviving historic features.

The **weave shed** was built south of the main mill in c.1922 as a production center for weaving (photos 1-2, 12-15, and 20). The weave shed is a one-story building with a reinforced-concrete frame filled with brick. The roof is formed by a series of large, saw-tooth monitors that provide natural light to the open interior (photo 23). Looms for weaving were located on the main floor and bins for cloth storage were built in the basement. The weave shed includes a toilet tower on the south façade and three cooling towers on the east façade that were part of the air conditioning system installed in the mid-1960s. In 1952, a long, narrow building was built to connect the weave shed with the main mill (photos 21 and 22). The rear of the building (west façade) includes a loading dock.

The **south power plant** was built in c.1922 as a relay or switching station for the weave shed (photo 15). It is a small brick building, square in plan, with blind arches on all sides. Its doors and windows are also framed in arches.

The **north power plant** was constructed adjoining the north side of the main mill in 1901 (photos 8 and 24). It is composed of a series of small brick rooms that once housed the boilers and

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7—Description

transformers that provided electrical power to the mill. The power plant is dominated by a 120-foot tall, brick smokestack.

The **elevated water tank** was built in 1901 on the north side of the main mill (photos 4-5 and 8-11). It consists of a steel-framed tower that supports a 40,000-gallon water tank. The tank is formed with sheets of steel fastened with steel rivets. The water tank was part of a closed system of fire suppression in which water from the reservoir (no longer extant) was pumped to the tower. In the event of fire, the water tower would supply sprinklers throughout the mill. The water would then run from the building back to the reservoir where it would again be pumped to the water tank for use in a fire.

In 2004, the Columbus Manufacturing Company was rehabilitated as loft apartments. The rehabilitation, which was approved by the Technical Services Branch of the National Park Service on October 19, 2004, resulted in most of the large, open interiors of the mill being subdivided into smaller spaces (photos 18-19 and 23). Most character-defining features of the mill were retained and the removal of nonhistoric additions, such as the cooling towers on the main mill and weave shed, revealed the historic façade. The windows, which were replaced with brick in the 1960s, were replaced with windows that approximate the appearance of the historic windows (photos 3-4, 6, and 18-20). The main mill, north annex, cotton warehouses, and weave shed all serve as residential apartments. The reservoir was replaced by tennis court and a swimming pool (photo 11).

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Engineering
Industry

Period of Significance:

1901-1957

Significant Dates:

1901 – The Columbus Manufacturing Company begins operations.

c.1953 – West Point Manufacturing Company purchased the mill, which it operated as the West Point Pepperell and West Point Stevens until the 1990s.

Significant Person(s):

N/A.

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Lockwood, Greene & Co. (engineering firm)

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Columbus Manufacturing Company is a large, textile mill located on a bluff above the Chattahoochee River north of Columbus. The mill complex was not included in the Columbus Historic Riverfront Industrial Historic District (NHL), which was listed in 1978. The Columbus Manufacturing Company was designed by the Boston engineering firm Lockwood, Greene & Co., and built from 1899 to 1901. The mill was built by a group of Columbus business leaders who sought to capitalize on inexpensive hydroelectric power from the North Highlands Dam, which was constructed across the Chattahoochee River. Electricity generated at the dam was sent to the mill where it powered two synchronized motors that turned a system of ropes and belts that drove looms on each of the four floors of the mill. The mill, which produced cotton sheeting, was purchased by West Point Manufacturing in the mid-1950s. In the 1990s, Johnston Industries purchased the mill, which operated until the mill closed in 1996.

The mill is significant in the areas of architecture and engineering because the design and construction of the mill buildings represent technological advances in the use of electricity in the production of textiles in Georgia at the beginning of the 20th century. The Columbus Manufacturing Company was built as part of an entrepreneurial effort among local industrialists and the Columbus Power Company. As the mill was being constructed from October 1899 to July 1901, the Columbus Power Company built a hydroelectric dam on the nearby Chattahoochee River, known as the North Highlands Dam. The dam, the largest in the South when it was completed, supplied the mill with both hydroelectric power and conventional hydro-mechanical power. The Columbus Manufacturing Company, which was among the first mills in the state to use hydroelectric power, is representative of mill architecture built throughout Georgia and the South at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. Its complex of buildings, including the mill, weave shed, and cotton warehouses are typical of mill architecture constructed at the end of the 19th century. Hydroelectricity was represented by the large, overhead electrical cables that linked the mill with the nearby hydroelectric dam, but these cables have long since been removed.

The Columbus Manufacturing Company is significant in the area of industry because it represents the rise of the textile industry in Georgia during the New South-era of industrial development and because it was a leading industry in Columbus. In 1978, the Columbus Riverfront Industrial Historic District was listed as a National Historic Landmark because of the importance of the city's contribution to the industrialization of the South. The landmark designation includes the Eagle and Phenix Mill, Muscogee Mills, and City Mills. The National Register nomination is pending for the nearby Bibb Manufacturing Company. These mills and the Columbus Manufacturing Company provide an understanding of all aspects of mill operations in Georgia, including how they generated power, stored cotton, processed cotton, produced textiles, and shipped the finished product. The Columbus Manufacturing Company

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

provides an understanding of the importance of the textile industry in Columbus and the South in the first half of the 20th century.

National Register Criteria

A— The mill is significant in the area of industry because it represents the rise of the textile industry in Georgia during the New South-era of industrial development and because textile production was a leading industry in Columbus, Georgia.

C— The mill is significant in the area of architecture and engineering because the design and construction of the mill buildings represent technological advances in the use of electricity in the production of textiles in Georgia at the beginning of the 20th century.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the opening of the Columbus Manufacturing Company in 1901 and ends in 1957 at the fifty-year end date because the mill continued to produce textile products during the last quarter of the 20th century.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing resources to the historic district represent the themes of architecture, engineering, and industry and retain a high level of historic integrity. The following buildings are counted as contributing to the significance of the historic district:

- Main mill (1901, 1910)
- North annex (1913, 1922)
- Weaving shed (1922)
- Office (1901)
- Cotton warehouses (1901-1928)
- North power plant (1901)
- South power plant (1922)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

The only contributing structure associated with the mill complex is the water tower (c.1901).

The noncontributing resources associated with the mill complex are the tennis court and swimming pool that were built as part of the rehabilitation to loft apartments in the early 2000s. These are counted as two noncontributing structures.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

The Columbus Manufacturing Company was designed by the Boston firm Lockwood, Greene & Co., and built from 1899 to 1901. The mill was built by a group of Columbus business leaders who sought to capitalize on inexpensive hydroelectric power from the North Highlands Dam, which was constructed across the Chattahoochee River. The mill, which produced cotton sheeting, was purchased by the West Point Manufacturing Company in the mid-1950s. In the 1990s, Johnston Industries purchased the mill, which operated until the mill closed in 1996.

Early Development of the Columbus Manufacturing Company

The creation of the Columbus Manufacturing Company began with the North Highlands Dam, built by Columbus Power Company in 1900. The dam was built to harness hydroelectric power on the Chattahoochee River. The project was funded by local industrialists who viewed it as a source of power for their textile mills. The dam, the largest in the South when it was completed, was in operation by 1901. The contractor was B. H. Hardaway, who later built the Tallulah Falls hydroelectric dam in north Georgia.

North Highlands had two powerhouses. The Columbus Power Company operated Powerhouse No. 1, which it used to sell and distribute power. Powerhouse No. 2 solely provided power for the Bibb Manufacturing Company and the Columbus Manufacturing Company. Bibb mill was powered both with hydroelectricity and hydro-mechanical power. The Columbus Manufacturing Company was the first mill in the state to operate exclusively by hydroelectric power. According to the HAER report for North Highlands Dam, "these early electricity users did not employ motors to directly power their machinery; their motors turned line shafting inside the mills. The rope drive that transmitted power to the Bibb mill until 1954 is both a curiosity and a tribute to the efficiency of mechanical power transmission."

The HAER report for Bibb mill explained the transmission of electrical power to the machinery in the mill:

The original power distribution system to the Bibb mill was also a rope drive. Power from the dam was transmitted from turbines in the lower powerhouse to the Bibb mill by an American, or continuous, rope drive system. From there power was sent via the main shaft to the driving sheaves of another, vertical, American

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

drive system that distributed power to each floor of the mill. . . . In 1954, the steel shaft in the Bibb machine shop snapped, completely crippling power transmission from the rope drive in Powerhouse No. 2 to the sheaves in the rope tower. Bibb discontinued use of the rope system, and fully electrified that portion of the main mill served by line shafting. Georgia Power Company continued to produce electricity at Powerhouses Nos. 1 and 2 until 1960. In 1963, they built a modern generating station that produces up to 30,000 kilowatts.

The Columbus Manufacturing Company was built by a group of Columbus business leaders. The mill was commissioned to take advantage of the surplus power generated by the North Highlands Dam. The directors of the nearby Bibb Mill were also officers of the Columbus Power Company. It was economically feasible to develop the power at the falls only if the surplus could be utilized. They formed the Columbus Manufacturing Company to utilize this source of hydroelectric power and the mill quickly became the power company's largest customer.

W. C. Bradley was a well-known local industrialist who owned other companies in Columbus, including the W. C. Bradley Co., a cotton warehouse, and a fertilizer manufacturer. His Columbus warehouse is located on Front Street at 11th Street. During the late 1800s, he partnered with F. B. Gordon, J. Rhodes Brown, and E. P. Dismukes to form the board of the Columbus Manufacturing Company. In 1927, the *Industrial Index* identified the mill's board as W. C. Bradley, Chairman, Frederick B. Gordon, President, Jesse S. Wiley, Treasurer, W. H. Dismuke, Secretary, H. T. Tisdale, Assistant Treasurer, and George W. Murphy, Superintendent. Wellington, Sears and Company was the exclusive distributor of the cotton sheeting manufactured at the mill. Wellington was also an early investor in the company.

The mill was designed by the Boston firm of Lockwood, Greene & Co., the oldest continuously operating architectural and engineering firm in the United States. The original mill began operations with 25,000 spindles in a four-story brick building that measured 300 feet by 120 feet. The three railroad sidings that entered the complex between the main mill and the staggered row of brick cotton warehouses provided the mill with the baled cotton needed for manufacture and a means to ship its finished products to market. The office was located in front of the mill on First Avenue in a one-story building covered with a pyramidal roof.

Electricity generated at the dam was sent to the mill where it powered two synchronized motors that turned a system of ropes and belts that drove looms on each of the four floors of the mill. According to the HAER report, the mill included a 20-foot-wide beltway that housed the rope-drive system. This beltway was an open alleyway four-stories tall. Oriented parallel to the north side, it opened into the motor room. These ropes distributed power throughout the four stories by electrically driven motors. Later additions were also powered by electric motors and rope drives. In 1934, the conversion was begun from rope-driven power to the exclusive use of hydroelectric power. Rope drives were gradually phased out in the 1930s and 1940s.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

Prosperity and New Construction

By 1910, the spindle count at the Columbus Manufacturing Company had increased to 50,000 and the company recognized the need for an addition to the mill. The *Industrial Index* of 1926 described the textile industry in Columbus as having a record of innovation in the textile industry. From its first cotton mill in the 1830s to the use of hydroelectric power in the early 20th century, Columbus was at the forefront of developments in the textile industry. The *Index* identifies the era from 1910 to 1912 as the most active in mill expansion, when every textile plant in the city increased its capacity. During this period, more than 14 mills in Columbus produced a wide variety of textile products.

In 1910, the Columbus Manufacturing Company built a matching four-story brick addition on the west end of the main mill. A rope-drive system powered the addition, which housed spinning, carding, and weaving machines. In addition, a one-story building was constructed on the north side of the mill for drawing-in and storage and the concrete waste room was expanded. These structures have been incorporated into the north annex. In 1913, another building, also part of the north annex, was constructed on the northwest end of the mill for inspecting, shearing, and folding the cotton sheeting.

The mill underwent another major expansion in the 1920s. In 1922, the company built the large weave shed on the south side of the main mill. The one-story building is framed with reinforced concrete and the walls are filled with brick. The basement was used for storage and the looms were located on the main floor, which was lit by seven saw-tooth monitors. The weave shed was later joined to the main mill when the open space between the two buildings was enclosed.

The period of expansion also includes the construction of a two-story cloth room in c.1922 that was built on the west end of the 1913 finishing shed. The cloth room, which was built perpendicular to the finishing shed, gives the north annex a T-shaped plan. Interior walls of the finishing shed were removed to create an open plan for folding and shearing sheeting. The lower level provided storage of finished cloth.

In the first decades of the 20th century the Columbus Manufacturing Company built a small mill village to ensure a stable supply of workers for its mill. The houses were built on nearby streets and some were built on mill property facing North Gordon Boulevard, although these no longer survive. Several overseers' houses were built on the south side of the mill, but these have been demolished. The superintendent's house was the largest mill house and is also no longer extant. It was located behind the gymnasium and faced First Avenue. Most of the mill houses were small, one-story frame houses for single families. Some of these houses were constructed as duplexes. The mill village is not included in this National Register nomination because the mill village is not contiguous with the main mill complex and because many of the houses have been altered and are no longer eligible for listing in the National Register.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

The Columbus Manufacturing Company after World War II

The Columbus Manufacturing Company operated from 1901 through the mid-1950s. West Point Manufacturing then purchased the mill, which it operated as the West Point Pepperell and West Point Stevens until the 1990s. Jupiter Manufacturing bought the mill and resurrected the name Wellington Sears. Jupiter sold the mill complex to Johnson Industries, which ceased mill operations in 1996. In the early 2000s, the mill was rehabilitated as residential loft apartments. On October 19, 2004, the Johnston Mill Lofts received final certification by the Technical Services Branch of the National Park Service.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Associated Mutual Insurance Company survey. Columbus Manufacturing Company, 1902, 1921, and 1953. Johnston Industries Files.

Columbus Manufacturing Company. Photos. Georgia Power Archives, Atlanta, Georgia.

_____. Plat map. 1953. Johnston Industries Files.

Industrial Index. Columbus Number. 1913. Bradley Memorial Library, Columbus, Georgia.

_____. Columbus Number. 10 (May 26, 1926). Bradley Memorial Library, Columbus, Georgia.

_____. Columbus Number. (1927). Bradley Memorial Library, Columbus, Georgia.

Ray and Associates. Columbus Manufacturing Company. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, Georgia, June 2001.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Company, 1900-1951.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): () N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested**
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued**
date issued:
- previously listed in the National Register**
- previously determined eligible by the National Register**
- designated a National Historic Landmark**
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # GA-29**
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # GA 108 COLM-26**

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office**
- Other State Agency**
- Federal agency**
- Local government**
- University**
- Other, Specify Repository:**

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 17.45 acres

UTM References

- | | | | |
|----|---------|----------------|------------------|
| A) | Zone 16 | Easting 688590 | Northing 3596300 |
| B) | Zone 16 | Easting 688820 | Northing 3596890 |
| C) | Zone 16 | Easting 688810 | Northing 3596600 |
| D) | Zone 16 | Easting 688670 | Northing 3596600 |

Verbal Boundary Description

The Columbus Manufacturing Company is bounded on the north by North Gordon Boulevard and on the south by South Gordon Boulevard. It is bounded on the east by First Avenue and on the west by West Gordon Boulevard and the Chattahoochee River. The historic district boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, which is drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire property historically associated with the Columbus Manufacturing Company.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven H. Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 34 Peachtree Street, N.W., Suite 1600
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** May 20, 2007
e-mail steven_moffson@dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) (x) not applicable

name/title Bamby Ray
organization Ray and Associates
mailing address 328 7th Street, N.E.
city or town Atlanta **state** GA **zip code** 30308
telephone N/A
e-mail N/A

- property owner**
 consultant
 regional development center preservation planner
 other:

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Marcel Jacobs
organization (if applicable) Johnston Mill Lofts, LLC
mailing address 11040 Crabapple Road
city or town Roswell **state** GA **zip code** 30075
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: Columbus Manufacturing Company
City or Vicinity: Columbus
County: Muscogee
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: August 2005

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 24

1. Main mill and weaving shed (left), photographer facing northwest.
2. Main mill (background) and weaving shed, photographer facing northwest.
3. Main mill and office (right), photographer facing northwest.
4. Main mill and office, photographer facing west.
5. Gymnasium, photographer facing northwest.
6. Main mill, photographer facing south.
7. Cotton warehouses, photographer facing northwest.
8. Water tower and north power plant, photographer facing west.
9. Water tower and north power plant with main mill (background) photographer facing southeast.
10. Main mill with cotton warehouse (foreground), photographer facing southwest.
11. Main mill with north annex (right middle ground), photographer facing south.
12. Rear view of north annex (left), main mill (center), and weaving shed (right), photographer facing north.
13. Weaving shed, photographer facing north.
14. Weaving shed, photographer facing northeast.
15. Weaving shed with south power plant (right), photographer facing northwest.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

16. Main mill, interior, corridor, photographer facing south.
17. Main mill, interior, stair, photographer facing north.
18. Main mill, interior, photographer facing south.
19. Main mill, interior, photographer facing south.
20. Main mill, interior, view from window to weaving shed, photographer facing south.
21. Interior enclosure between main mill (right) and weaving shed (left), photographer facing west.
22. Interior enclosure between main mill (left) and weaving shed, photographer facing east.
23. Weaving shed, interior, photographer facing north.
24. North power plant, interior, photographer facing east.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

Columbus Manufacturing Company
Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia

Sketch Map

National Register Boundary 

Photo view/direction 

Scale: 0  120 feet

North 

