

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED 11 SEP 1979

SEP 15 1979

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Hickory Hill; (Thomas E. Watson House)

AND/OR COMMON

Hickory Hill; Thomas E. Watson House

**LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Hickory Hill Drive <sup>and</sup> at Lee Street

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Thomson

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Tenth - Barnard

STATE

Georgia

CODE

13

COUNTY

McDuffie

CODE

189

**CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Walter Brown

STREET & NUMBER

c/o Hickory Hill

CITY, TOWN

Thomson

VICINITY OF

STATE

Georgia 30824

**LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

McDuffie County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main and Lumpkin Streets

CITY, TOWN

Thomson

STATE

Georgia 30824

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Historic Structures Field Survey: McDuffie County, Georgia

DATE

1976

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

State Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

STATE

Georgia

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

---

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Built near the city limits of Thomson, Georgia, by Captain John Wilson shortly after 1864, Hickory Hill is an imposing, classical, three-story, white-painted frame structure with a gabled roof. A full-height pedimented portico, supported by fluted columns with Ionic capitals of plaster, graces the front facade, and porches or balustraded verandas gird the house on the other three sides. About 1900, Thomas E. Watson, who at that time resided nearby in a house on Lumpkin Street, purchased Hickory Hill and its accompanying 1,000-acre estate from Captain Wilson's son. Watson then began to remodel and expand Hickory Hill to create the kind of house he had dreamed of for fifteen years. While the work was being carried out, he continued to live on Lumpkin Street. During the remodeling process, Watson installed in Hickory Hill the first electrical lights in Thomson, the first gas and indoor plumbing, and his own water-works and sewage disposal. He added the columns to the front of the house and had a conservatory built onto the rear. Fear of assassination caused him to encircle the estate with a cypress fence.

When Watson finally moved to Hickory Hill in 1905, it became a place of great political importance. Democratic politicians beat a path to his door because, says historian C. Vann Woodward, "News of Watson's favor or disfavor made or unmade many a candidate." In 1910, Watson decided to establish his publishing business on the estate and built a printing plant a quarter of a mile west of the house. From here, he issued a steady stream of weekly papers and magazines, books, pamphlets, letters and newspaper articles until 1917, when the plant burned.

According to Thomas Watson's great-grandson, Tom Watson Brown, Hickory Hill became the embodiment of Thomas E. Watson's ideals. Says Brown, "It is like an ante-bellum estate. You only have to read his writings and the story of his life to know why he idealized Hickory Hill." And C. Vann Woodward, after seeing Hickory Hill, wrote, "In style as well as in name, Hickory Hill suggests Jackson's Hermitage rather than Jefferson's Monticello: the grand-eloquent pretentiousness of a later Southern tradition rather than the chaste graciousness of an earlier."

After Thomas E. Watson died in 1922, his wife Georgia continued to live at Hickory Hill until her death in 1923. The house then remained vacant a few years until a grand-daughter and her husband, now-prominent historian Avery O. Craven, moved to Hickory Hill. Dr. and Mrs. Craven tore down Watson's conservatory and kitchen, replaced them with an open terrace, and built a new fence around the estate. Craven began teaching at the University of Chicago in 1927, so apparently he and Mrs. Craven used Hickory Hill only as a summer home. Eventually they rented it to Frank Gibson, who lived there a year. After the Gibsons moved, Hickory Hill remained vacant until 1945 when Walter Brown, Tom Watson's grandson by marriage, bought the house. Brown and

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his son, Tom Watson Brown, have undertaken the restoration of Hickory Hill. Much of Thomas E. Watson's furniture, sold in the 1920s, has been brought back to Hickory Hill. The house itself has been renovated inside and out, and the grounds have been cleaned up. Tom Watson's 1820 log-cabin birthplace has been moved onto the estate from its original site three miles away, and it is currently undergoing restoration. Of the original 1,000-acre estate, approximately 150 acres remain. The designated historic area includes about seventy of these.

Hickory Hill consists of a three-bay-wide, white-painted frame central block and a one-story rear wing resting on a foundation that is partly white stone and partly brick. A small basement, now used as a game room, lies under the rear portion of the house. Paired ornamental brackets grace the eaves of the house's gabled roof, and two white-painted brick interior chimneys sit atop its ridge. A third brick chimney rises from the flat roof over the rear wing. Four massive, fluted, plaster-covered, wooden Ionic columns support the denticulated cornice of the pedimented portico that dominates the front facade. In addition to this front (or south) portico, there are several porches and verandas. A one-story screened-in porch with balustraded roof adorns the east facade of the house, and a one-story, open, balustraded porch crosses the west facade. Four slim, fluted Ionic columns support the flat, balustraded roof. At the rear of the house is an open, balustraded terrace. Most windows in the house are two-over-two sash with white wood frames and shaped lintels, and most are flanked by black-painted, wooden, louvered shutters. A fanlight graces the center of the pediment, above the portico.

Approach to the main entrance is by a broad concrete walk leading from the front gate to the portico. This walkway, lined by manicured hedges, is interrupted halfway to the house by a circular fountain which Woodward describes as "faintly reminiscent of Versailles." From the walk five steps ascend to the portico, which shelters the main entrance: an arcaded double door with two large rectangular glass panes, sidelights, and a rectangular transom. Pilasters on either side of the arcade extend upward to become brackets that support a small balustraded balcony at the second-floor level. The door that opens onto this balcony is single leaf with a single glass panel and is flanked by sidelights and topped by a rectangular transom. In addition, there is a single door in each end of the central block and on each side of the rear wing.

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The front door leads into a spacious central hall that features original heart-pine flooring with parquet borders. Walls have cream-painted, paned, four-foot-high wainscoting and wallpaper. Ceilings are white plaster. On each side of the central hall is a parlor, each of which features an intricately-carved, imported, Italian-marble fireplace. There are four other such mantels at Hickory Hill, and each one is carved differently. Two semicircularly-arched doorways topped by fanlights provide access from the rear of the left parlor through a small passageway into the dining room. In the passageway, a curio cabinet houses Watson's shell collection. Beyond the right parlor is a bedroom. The rear wing contains a breakfast room (originally a bath), the kitchen (originally a small living room) and a bath. On each side of the kitchen, a transomed door leads onto the rear veranda. Until at least the mid-1920s, when the Cravens removed them, a kitchen, conservatory, and pantry occupied the space where the veranda now stands and connected with a still-extant well shed at the rear of the house.

From the rear of the central hall, a two-run, open-well, ornamentally-bracketed stairway ascends to the second floor. The staircase has a hand-turned oak banister with white wood balusters, and a decorative statue poses atop the newel post. The second-floor central hallway, dominated by a great carved bookcase, provides access to four bedrooms. Tom Watson occupied the left rear bedroom. It remains much as he left it, containing his bed, wardrobe, and a chest of drawers that belonged to John C. Calhoun. Watson used the left-front bedroom as his study. Steps lead from near the center of the second-floor hall to the attic floor, which consists of a long central hall and storage rooms. At the front end of this hall, a doorway leads into a storage space built into the pediment over the portico.

The Outbuildings

The grounds of Hickory Hill include numerous outbuildings of assorted vintage. Among these are five simple cottages situated randomly rear of the main house. Some of the cottages were intended for guests and some were used as servants' quarters. All the cottages are white frame structures with gabled roofs. A white frame wellhouse, once connected with the main house, now serves as a tool shed. In addition to these structures, there are several storage buildings, a couple of barns, a garage, a water tower, a pigeon cote, a smokehouse, a pumphouse, and a corral.

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Built in 1820, the cabin where Tom Watson was born is now relocated northwest of the main house. The one-and-one-half-story birthplace has log walls covered with gray-painted wood siding. A raised porch with four pine posts and a shingle roof is affixed to the front. There is a smaller porch in the rear. Front and back doors are of vertical planks, and windows, newly installed, are six-over-six sash. Two end-placed, stone exterior chimneys are an outside manifestation of the two stone-hearthed fireplaces within. Downstairs, the cabin has a main front room, a smaller adjacent room, and a kitchen ell. A narrow staircase rises to the loft upstairs where Watson was born. The cabin retains its original pine flooring, ceiling beams, and log walls. It is surrounded by a split-rail fence.

The cabin and other outbuildings are located in a setting which includes pastures, orchards, gardens, woods, a pond, and a grape arbor. A white-rail fence borders the estate in some places; barbed wire is used in other areas. Still visible, though partially hidden by dense undergrowth is a double row of oak trees lining a path that at one time led from the rear gate of the estate to the rear entrance of the main house.

Boundary Justification

Included within the boundary are Watson's house and the outbuildings, orchard, grape arbor, and garden that were part of the original estate. Also included are Watson's relocated birthplace cabin and a portion of his pastureland and timberland. The latter areas are essential to the preservation of the house's historical integrity and to its protection against encroachment from housing developments that have sprung up immediately to the north and northwest. In addition, the north, east and south bounds conform to those in effect during Watson's occupancy.

The following information has been provided by the Historic Preservation Section to elucidate the nomination previously prepared by the AASLH.

The archaeology of Hickory Hill has not been investigated. However, the fact that Thomas E. Watson established a printing facility on the estate in 1910 is known. The site of this facility, which burned in 1917, is the present relocation site of Watson's birth cabin. Little else is known about this structure other than its function and approximate location.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES    1864, 1900-1922

BUILDER/ARCHITECT    John Wilson and  
Thomas E. Watson

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Tom Watson, according to his biographer, C. Vann Woodward, was "perhaps the first native white Southern leader of importance to treat the Negro's aspirations with the seriousness that human strivings deserve." As the South's leading Populist, he struggled in the 1890s to overcome ancient antipathies and urged a united front between white and black farmers in the Populist Party, arguing, says historian Norman Pollack, "that class interest cut across racial lines." This made Watson a national figure of the first magnitude.

In addition he was one of the principal founders of the Populist Party, and in contrast to other party leaders who grasped at panaceas like free silver or fused with one of the major political parties, Watson struggled to keep the Populist Party committed to a program of broad reform. In 1896, after the Populists nominated Democrat William Jennings Bryan for President, Watson accepted the Vice Presidential nomination in the hope of preventing his party's demise. Despite appeals for him to withdraw in favor of the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, Watson refused and conducted an extensive campaign. He polled 217,000 votes in seventeen states and received twenty-seven electoral votes, but despite his efforts, the Populist Party was dead -- as two later efforts by Watson to revive it demonstrated.

Ultimately defeated in his efforts to unite the races and create a political party committed to reform, an embittered Watson turned reactionary toward his former allies and played what historian George B. Tindall has described as a "leading role in summoning up the demons of malice" that infested the early years of the twentieth century. Because of his large following among rural whites, Watson was a powerful force in Georgia politics, and until his death in 1922 carried on a virulent crusade against what he considered the menace of blacks, Jews, and Catholics from the lecture platform and his newspapers and magazines.

Watson bought Hickory Hill in 1900 and resided here after 1905 until his death. The house, now being restored, is an imposing, classical, three-story, white-painted frame structure with gabled roof. It is in good condition and rests on a designated tract of seventy acres, which includes numerous outbuildings and Watson's relocated birthplace cabin.

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# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Clark, Thomas D., and Albert D. Kirwan. The South Since Appomattox: A Century of Regional Change. New York: Oxford University Press, 1967.
- Glad, Paul W. McKinley, Bryan, and the People. Philadelphia: J.P. Lippincott Co., 1964.
- Pollack, Norman, ed. The Populist Mind. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1967.
- [continued]

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 70 acres

**UTM NOT VERIFIED**

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

QUADRANGLE NAME Thomson West, Georgia

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 7	3 5 9 0 8 0	3 7 0 4 3 2 0	B	1 7	3 5 9 3 2 0	3 7 0 4 7 2 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1 7	3 5 9 6 5 0	3 7 0 4 5 5 0	D	1 7	3 5 9 6 8 0	3 7 0 4 1 1 0
E				F			
G				H			

## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

As indicated in red on the accompanying maps (U.S.G.S., 1:24,000, Thomson West Quad., 1953; Thomson Street Map, CSRA Planning and Development Commission, [continued])

## LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY (CONTACT: Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources 404/656-2840)

NAME / TITLE Mary Jane Gregory and Ralph Christian, assistant editors;  
George R. Adams, managing editor

ORGANIZATION	DATE
<u>American Association for State and Local History</u>	<u>January 1976</u>
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
<u>1400 Eighth Avenue South</u>	<u>(615) 242-5583</u>
CITY OR TOWN	STATE
<u>Nashville</u>	<u>Tennessee 37203</u>

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL  STATE \_\_\_\_\_ LOCAL \_\_\_\_\_

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Elizabeth A. Lyon*

TITLE Acting State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 9/4/79

**FOR NPS USE ONLY**

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*Carol O'Shall*  
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 11-15-79

ATTEST: *W. A. Dineen*  
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 11/13/79

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Biography

Tom Watson was born on September 5, 1856, on a plantation near Thomson, Georgia, to John S. and Ann Eliza Watson. His family was prosperous and his early childhood happy, but the aftermath of the Civil War brought him and his family face to face with poverty, as gradually they lost all their land. Despite this lack of financial resources, Tom received a good preparatory education at a Thomson academy, and he attended Mercer University for two years before economic considerations forced him to leave school.

In 1873, Watson took a position as a rural schoolteacher and began to study law in his spare time. He passed the bar examination in 1875, but a lack of legal business forced him to resume teaching to supplement his income. About 1878, however, soon after his marriage to Georgia Durham, his practice began to prosper, and soon he developed a reputation as one of Georgia's leading criminal lawyers.

Watson first attracted wide public attention in 1880 when, at the State Democratic Convention, he delivered a speech opposing the gubernatorial nomination of "New Departure" Democrat Alfred H. Colquitt. This faction, whose principal spokesman was Henry W. Grady, urged industrialization of the state and when in power enacted legislation and tax policies favorable to large-scale business enterprises. The group also favored an alliance with the Eastern wing of the National Democratic Party. Watson, on the other hand, followed the lead of his political heroes, Alexander H. Stephens and Robert Toombs, who, while accepting the result of the Civil War, glorified the traditional agricultural order, generally opposing concessions to industrialism, and striving to maintain the old alliance with Western Democrats. "Throughout the triumphant rise of the New South, in which he was to fight his battles," Watson, according to C. Vann Woodward, "remained fixed upon [a] vision of agrarian bliss." In 1882, he won election as McDuffie County's representative in the Georgia House, and there he tried to carry out his principles by unsuccessful assaults on the convict-leasing system, farm-tenancy laws, and railroad tax privileges.

By the late 1880s, declining prices for agricultural commodities had caused many Georgia farmers to join the Farmers' Alliance, an organization dedicated to using united action to secure higher prices and legislation favorable

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to the nation's agricultural interest. Although Watson never joined the Alliance because it prohibited the admission of lawyers, he subscribed wholeheartedly to its principles. His successful fight against the jute-bagging trust in 1888 gained for him a following in the increasingly powerful organization and made him a man to be reckoned with in Georgia politics. He was an at-large elector for Grover Cleveland in 1888, and two years later he won election to Congress on an Alliance platform. In 1891, when the major parties refused to accept all Alliance demands, Watson was one of eight representatives and two senators who bolted and formed the Populist caucus, an important step in the creation of the Populist Party. He emerged as a leader of the group and was the Populists' candidate for speaker of the house. He did not win, but on the House floor, he introduced bills on almost every aspect of the party's platform, including the subtreasury and income tax. But these were rejected, too. Watson's principal accomplishment was his 1893 resolution "providing for the first appropriation that the United States ever made for rural free delivery."

Although defeated for reelection in 1892 by Democratic fraud and intimidation, Watson's influence and power continued to grow in Georgia. Continuously campaigning throughout the state, he urged a united front of black and white farmers on the ground that their interests were similar. Thus, he became, says C. Vann Woodward, "perhaps the first native white Southern leader of importance to treat the Negro's aspirations with the seriousness that human strivings deserve." By nominating a black to the Populist State Executive Committee and speaking to racially-mixed audiences from the same platform as black speakers, Watson helped to bring the races closer together than they had ever been before; and, despite fraudulent Democratic election practices, the 1894 Populist gubernatorial candidate won 44.5 percent of the state vote.

By 1896, Watson, says Norman Pollack, had become "one of the half dozen nationally prominent figures in the movement." The Georgian struggled to keep all the Populists committed to a program of broad reform in contrast with other leaders who grasped at single panaceas such as free silver and wished to fuse with one of the major parties. In 1896, after the Populist Party nominated William Jennings Bryan -- already tapped by the Democrats -- for President, Watson accepted second place on the ticket because he was "fighting to save his party." Despite appeals from some Populists for him to withdraw in favor of Arthur Sewall, the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, Watson refused and conducted an extensive campaign, eventually polling 217,000 votes

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in seventeen states and receiving twenty-seven electoral votes. Despite Watson's efforts, the Populist Party was dead, as two later attempts by him to revive it attested.

After 1896, Watson tired of politics and devoted himself to writing, producing a history of France and biographies of Jefferson, Jackson, and Napoleon. In 1905, he began the publication of Tom Watson's Magazine, later known as Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine, a muckraking periodical characterized by trenchant editorials. In 1904 and 1908, politics beckoned again as he made two unsuccessful races for the Presidency on the Populist ticket.

These and his earlier defeats embittered Watson, and he became increasingly reactionary, especially toward minority groups. Turning on his former black allies, he became, according to Thomas D. Clark and Albert D. Kirwan, the "most vitriolic of race baiters," promising his support to Hoke Smith in the 1906 gubernatorial primary only after receiving a pledge that Smith would advocate black disfranchisement. From the lecture platform and in the columns of his magazine and weekly newspaper, he preached race hatred and conducted lurid crusades against what he considered the menaces of Judaism and Catholicism.

From 1906 to 1922, Watson, because of his large following among rural whites, was the most powerful man in Georgia politics. "As a political boss of his kind Tom Watson was unique," says C. Vann Woodward, because "standing virtually outside the party he bossed, he manipulated it through its own machinery by constantly playing one faction against another. Only a nominal Democrat after 1908, he supported Theodore Roosevelt in 1912 and Charles Evans Hughes in 1916. Because of his bitter hatred of Woodrow Wilson, he opposed American entry into World War I and bitterly denounced wartime legislation like the Espionage and Conscription Acts to such an extent that the government revoked the mailing privileges for his publications in August of 1917.

Although he continued to denounce blacks, Jews and Catholics, Watson now became a crusader for personal liberties -- at least for personal liberties of white Anglo-Saxon Protestants. Using this civil liberties issue in 1918, Watson almost defeated Carl Vinson in a race for Congress, and in 1920 the old Populist led the popular vote in the Georgia Presidential primary. In that same year, he entered the U.S. Senate primary against the incumbent Hoke Smith

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and Governor Hugh M. Dorsey. In a campaign highlighted by Watson's attacks on (1) the American Legion, (2) the Wilson Administration's activities to curtail the civil liberties of whites, and (3) blacks, Jews and Catholics, the old Populist won handily.

Entering the Senate in 1921, Watson introduced little significant legislation. He became recognized as the chief defender of the Soviet government and the foremost advocate of American recognition of that regime. For several years, his health had been declining because of chronic asthma, and the Washington climate made his condition worse. Shortly after Congress adjourned, Watson died in Chevy Chase, Maryland, on September 26, 1922, at the age of sixty-six.

The following information has been provided by the Historic Preservation Section to elucidate the nomination previously prepared by the AASLH:

Archaeological Significance

Archaeological information about the printing facility built by Watson on this estate would add to our knowledge of Watson's residency. Archaeological potential as to size, shape, composition and precise location of the facility would reflect the capacity, and perhaps the sophistication of the printing operation.

A fuller understanding of Hickory Hill's role in Georgia politics through Watson's residency would be gained.

Architectural Significance

The main house at Hickory Hill is essentially a nineteenth-century, Italianate country residence to which Thomas Watson made significant Neo-classical additions and alterations in the early-twentieth century. These Neo-classical features can be interpreted as having updated and upgraded the house in a manner befitting Watson's political prominence and the prestige and influence of his houseguests.

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Italianate features of the original c. 1864 country house include its broad, barn-like massing, wide eaves with paired brackets, the interior layout and some detailing that includes fireplaces, and exterior and doorway treatments. The most obvious and significant Neo-classical addition made by Watson in 1905 is the monumental two-story pedimented portico with dentilled cornice supported by four fluted Ionic columns. The portico is joined to the main body of the house by giant Ionic pilasters, and its cornice is continued across the remainder of the front facade and around the gable returns. A semi-circular window with spiderweb tracery rests on the cornice in the tympanum of the portico. This portico alone successfully transformed the character and appearance of Watson's home from a simple Italianate country house to an imposing Neo-classical residence. In keeping with this, however, Watson also added one-story porches with fluted Ionic columns and classical balustrades at either end of the house, further concealing its Victorian mass and contributing to the Neo-classical impression. Interior alterations were also made; some, like the exterior, are primarily stylistic, including Ionic pilasters in the entrance hall and Doric pilasters framing doorways, while others are functional, such as electric lighting, gas fixtures, and indoor plumbing (all firsts for Thomson). Except for the loss of Watson's conservatory and kitchen at the rear of the house, replaced by the existing terrace, the house remains very much as Watson left it.

The various outbuildings and the land they occupy at Hickory Hill are significant in that they represent, with the main house, a rather complete early-twentieth-century farm on the outskirts of a small Georgia city. More importantly, dating as many of them do from the period of Watson's ownership, they contribute significantly to the sense of the place as it was when Watson lived there, and they reflect Watson's interest in the agriculture of the state.

The log cabin in which Watson was born has been relocated northwest of the main house in the distant rear of the property. Despite its move, it retains some semblance of its original rural setting and is virtually intact. In its frontier straightforwardness, it provides a poignant counterpoint to the rather pretentious Neo-classicism of Watson's later home.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED	11 SEP 1979
DATE ENTERED	NOV 15 1979

Bibliography &  
CONTINUATION SHEET Verbal Boundary ITEM NUMBER 9 & 10 PAGE 2

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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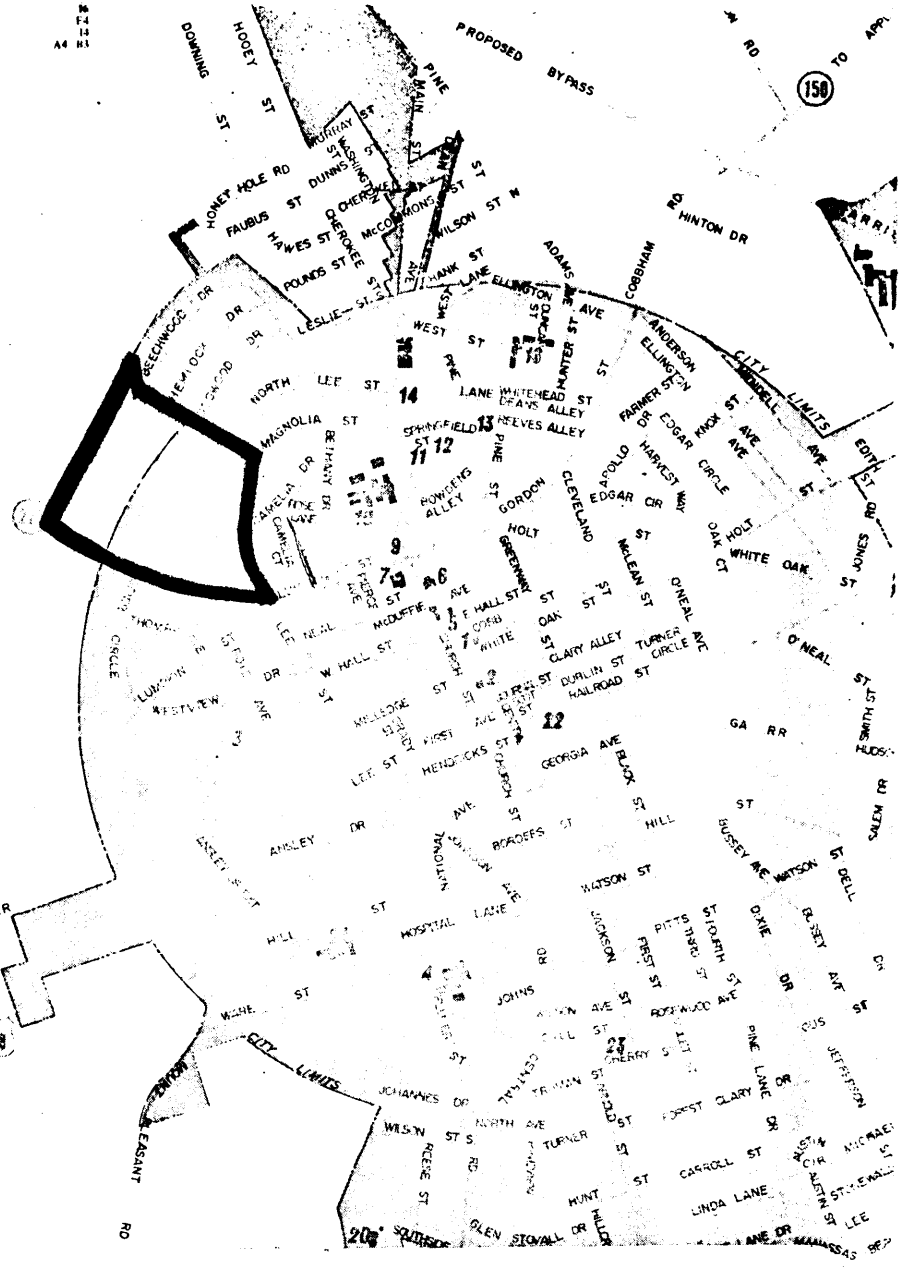
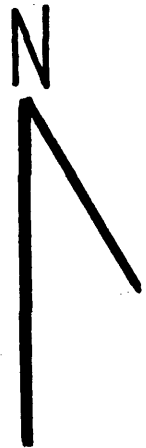
Additional information supplied by Richard Cloues and John R. Morgan of the Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

10. Verbal Boundary Description

1973; AASLH Sketch Map, 1976), a line beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of Hickory Hill Drive and running approximately 1,600 feet along the left curb of Lee Street to the southwest corner of its intersection with Magnolia Avenue; thence, northwestward about 1,000 feet along the left curb of Magnolia Avenue to its union with Beechwood Drive; thence continuing northwestward about 400 feet along the city boundary that is an extension of Magnolia Avenue to the point at which the city boundary angles sharply to the right; thence continuing about 200 feet north-northwestward along the city boundary to the point at which it angles sharply to the northeast; thence southward from the city boundary approximately 1,850 feet, passing to the west of Watson's birthplace cabin and to the east of radio station WTHO, to Ga. 223, which becomes Hickory Hill Drive as it enters the city limits; thence eastward about 2,100 feet along the right-of-way of Hickory Hill Drive to the starting point.

HONEY HOLE RD. E3 E3  
 HOPEY ST. E1 E1  
 HOSPITAL LANE H4 H4  
 HOWARD ST. H4 H4  
 HUDSON ST. H5 H5  
 HUNT ST. H4 H4  
 HUNTER ST. F4 F4  
 JACKSON ST. H4 H4  
 JANEITE ST. J4 J5  
 JEFFERSON ST. J5 J5  
 JOHANNES DR. J4 J4  
 JOHNS RD. H4 H4  
 JOHNSON AVE. H4 H4  
 JONES RD. G5 G5  
 JOURNAL ST. G4 G4  
 KING ST. J4 J4  
 KNOX ST. F5 F5  
 INTERSTATE 20 A3 A3  
 LAYGHAM ST. J4 J5  
 LEE DR. E5 E6  
 LEE ST. G3 H3 H4  
 LEE ST. G3 E3  
 LINCOLN DR. F6 G6  
 LINCOLN CIRCLE F6 G6  
 LINDA LANE E5 E5  
 LOKEY ST. J5 J5  
 LUMPKIN ST. G3 G3

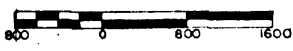
WILSON RD. M M  
 WILSON ST. N F4 F4  
 WILSON ST. S H4 H4  
 WYCLIFF RD. A4 H3



Hickory Hill; Thomas E. Watson House  
 Hickory Hill Drive at Lumpkin Street  
 Thomson, Georgia

**THOMSON**  
**GEORGIA**

City of Thomson Street Map  
 CSRA Planning and Development  
 Commission



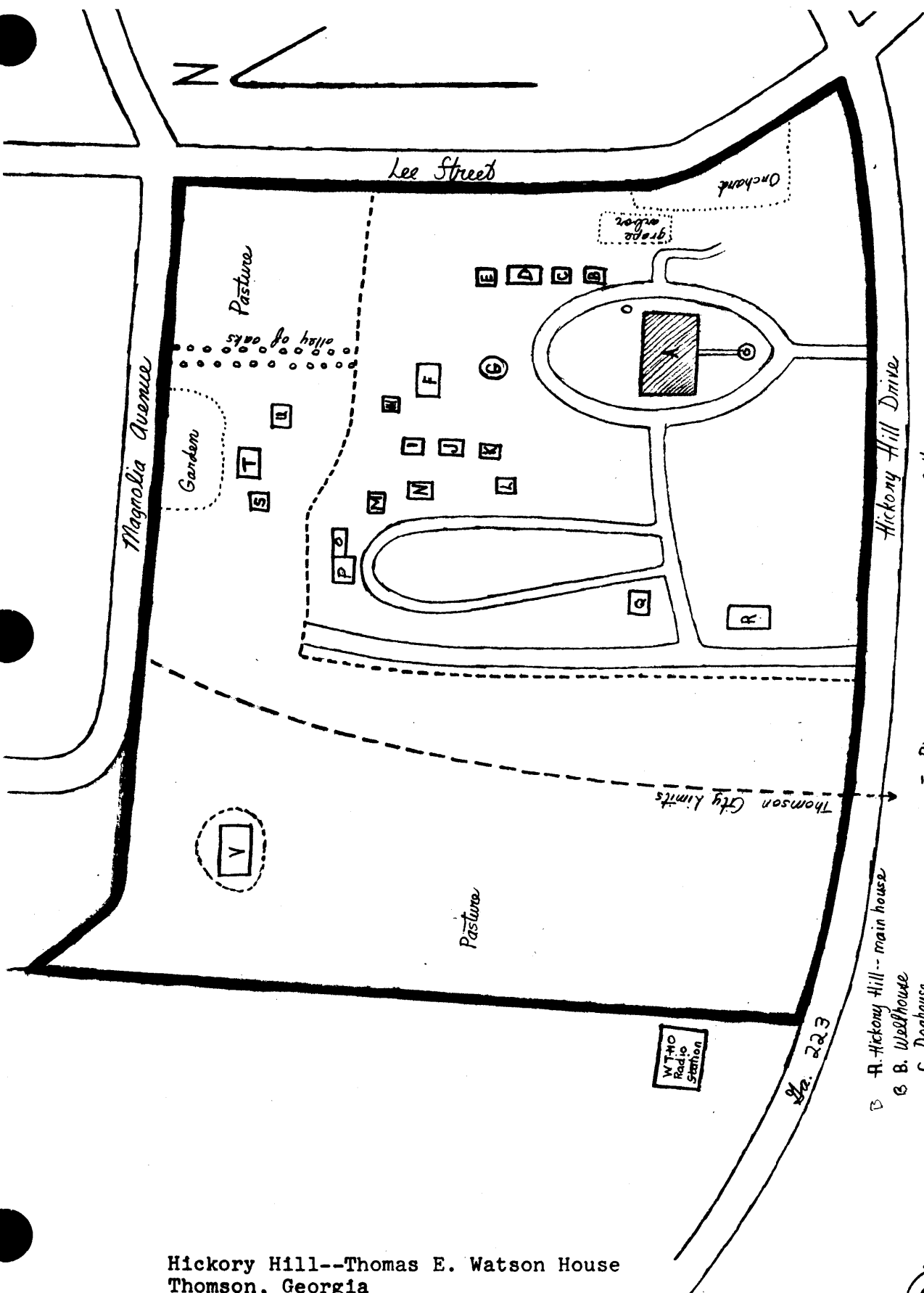
1" = 1600'  
 1973

SCALE IN FEET  
 OFFICIAL CITY MAP  
*W. C. Leavett*  
 W. C. Leavett, Mayor

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E  
 F  
 G  
 H  
 I  
 J  
 K

1 2 3 4 5



- B. R. Hickory Hill-- main house
- B. B. Wellhouse
- C. Doghouse
- D. Servant's cottage
- B. E. Smokehouse
- B. F. Cottage
- G. Water Tower
- B. H. Storage house
- I. Pig-pen
- J. Pigeon-cote
- K. Shed
- L. Garage
- M. Storage shed
- N. Chickenhouse
- B. O. Barn
- P. Corral
- B. Q. Cottage
- B. R. Cottage
- B. S. Pumphouse
- B. T. Fannhouse
- B. U. Hay barn
- B. V. Thomas E. Watson Birthplace

Hickory Hill--Thomas E. Watson House  
 Thomson, Georgia  
 (Not to scale)  
 Prepared by Mary Jane Gregory, AASLH  
 January 1976

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