



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 Coca-Cola Bottling Plant—Athens
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 297 Prince Avenue
city, town Athens () vicinity of
county Clarke code 059
state Georgia code GA zip code 30601

() not for publication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	5	2
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	5	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.

W. Ray Luce 11-29-05
Signature of certifying official Date

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

Edson H. Beall 2/1/06

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Industry/Processing/Extraction: manufacturing facility

Current Functions:

Domestic: multiple dwelling

Commerce/Trade: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

Materials:

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Glass

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Coca-Cola Bottling Company—Athens is a complex of seven buildings on Prince Avenue at the edge of downtown Athens that were constructed between c.1903 and 1955. The complex, which is bounded by Prince Avenue and Newton, Finley, and Meigs streets, is composed of one- and two-story brick buildings that were added to the site as the demand for Coca-Cola products increased in the Athens area. The centerpiece of the complex is the two-story Colonial-Revival-style bottling plant designed in 1928 by Athens architect John William Barnett. As the principal building in the complex, the 1928 building housed the bottling room on the first floor and offices above. Four historic one- and two-story warehouses built close to the lot lines form walls along Meigs and Newton streets. The bottling building stands in the center of the complex surrounded by a paved parking area and an asphalt drive.

In 2003, the complex was rehabilitated to retail and office space and loft apartments. The rehabilitation, which received final certification from the Technical Services Branch of the National Park Service on December 5, 2003, included the construction of a three-story brick apartment building at the corner of Prince Avenue and Finley Street and the addition of a third floor to a rear warehouse. Additionally, two large steel warehouses (c.1955 and c.1980) that covered almost half of the site and obscured portions of the historic warehouses and bottling building were removed.

Barnett's design for the main building (**Building A** [contributing]) is a two-story load-bearing brick structure that is roughly L-shaped with the front façade along Prince Avenue (photos 1-13). The minimal setback from the sidewalk and the flat roof with parapet reflect the commercial influence of the design. The only exterior detail was placed on the front façade and consists of brick piers, inset

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7—Description

panels, and glazed terra cotta cornices and medallions. The ground-floor façade consists mainly of plate glass windows, which revealed the bottling process. The ceiling of the bottling room is covered with pressed tin. The offices, machinery room, working storage space, and a reinforced concrete loading platform were located at the rear. The upper level was mostly warehouse space with a syrup room that is still extant.

In 1940, two two-story additions were built on each side of the Prince Avenue façade. These seamless additions match the Colonial Revival-style of the 1928 building. The east-side addition includes a loading dock. In c.1950, the original entryway and plate glass windows on the bottling plant were altered to their current configuration and a plain, two-story wire-struck brick addition was constructed to the west end of the building. In c.1960, the open space between Buildings D and E and the rear of the bottling plant was covered with a steel-framed roof to form an enclosed warehouse. As part of the rehabilitation, this warehouse was removed and the area behind Building A was designated for parking. Building A was rehabilitated as loft apartments.

Building B (contributing), which located east of Building A at the corner of Prince Avenue and Newton Street, was first used as a store and later converted to a bakery (photos 14-18). The chimney from the baker's oven is still a prominent feature of the south façade. The oldest section of the building was built in c.1903. It contained a storefront on Prince Avenue and extended along Newton to Meigs Street. A second section was added on Prince Avenue between the 1918 and 1926 to the west of the original building. Both sections are supported by load-bearing brick walls with steel trusses added to support the roof. The building was in this configuration in 1945 when it was acquired by the bottling company for use as a garage and warehouse.

In c.1960, a wire-struck brick veneer was added on the north and west façades, and plain brick was applied to the other sides to unify the façades and smooth over evidence of earlier windows and doors. A terra-cotta parapet cap was placed on the east and south façades. As part of the rehabilitation, storefronts were added along Prince Avenue and Newton Street and the building was converted for use as retail space.

Building C (contributing) is an L-shaped two-story brick building located between buildings B and D. It was built as a one-story garage and warehouse in 1937 (photos 19 and 20). In c.1952, a second story was added along Meigs Street. Brick load-bearing walls support steel I-beams that run east to west. Large, garage-door openings line the first floor. Steel casement windows line the second story, which was used for storage. The building's only decorative elements are the corbel-brick string courses at both the first and second stories. As part of the rehabilitation, Building C now serves as loft apartments.

Building D (contributing), which is located along Meigs Street between buildings C and E, was built as a garage in 1928 (photos 19 and 20). The plain, two-story brick building was built to provide a garage for the bottling plant. The building is constructed of load-bearing masonry walls and steel rafters that have replaced the original wood roof rafters. The original wire-struck brick and corbeled cornice remain intact. The interior contained storage rooms and restrooms on the lower floor. Five

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7—Description

vehicle bays opened into the courtyard behind the bottling plant. The upper floor served as a garage with two west-facing vehicle doors that opened onto Meigs Street. In c.1960, when the warehouse was constructed at the rear of the bottling plant, the garage doors were removed because the first floor became a climate-controlled enclosed space. As part of the rehabilitation, the c.1960 warehouse was removed reestablishing the open courtyard. The garage was rehabilitated as loft apartments.

Building E (contributing), which is located along at the corner of Meigs and Finley streets, was built as a garage and warehouse in c.1955 (photos 21-24). The lower level is constructed of poured concrete with 13 vehicle bays. The second floor features a wire-struck brick veneer over structural concrete block. Vehicle bays were built on Meigs and Finley streets. As part of the rehabilitation, a third floor was added to Building E, which serves as loft apartments.

Building F (noncontributing), which is located along Finley Street, was constructed as a large open warehouse in c.1980 (photos 25-27). It is steel-framed with channel joists resting on steel beams supported by tapered steel columns. The walls are built of concrete block and covered with brick veneer. A loading dock was built on the north side along Prince Avenue. As part of the rehabilitation, most of Building F was dismantled. The two remaining bays were converted to loft apartments.

Building G (noncontributing), is a three-story brick apartment building located at the corner of Prince Avenue and Finley Street (photo 28). Built in 2003 as part of the rehabilitation of the Coca-Cola bottling plant, Building G is located on the site of the loading dock. The plain brick building is oriented to the corner and features commercial space on the first floor and apartments on the second and third floors.

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
Commerce
Industry

Period of Significance:

1928-1955

Significant Dates:

1928—Walter Sams built the Coca-Cola bottling plant (Building A) and Building D on Prince Avenue.
1937—Building C constructed.
1945—Building B acquired by bottling plant for use as a garage and warehouse.
1955—Building E constructed.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Barnett, J. W. (architect)
Ferqueron, W. W. (contractor)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8—Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

In 1928, Walter Sams established the Coca-Cola Bottling Company on Prince Avenue, the third location for the turn-of-the-century Athens company. The bottling plant was completed shortly before the national bottling association agreed on standardized building plans. By 1955, the five-building complex produced 2,000 cases a day and employed thirty men. The bottling company remained in private ownership until 1985, when Coca-Cola Enterprises purchased the company in an effort to consolidate independent bottlers. The company bottled soft drinks at the Prince Avenue plant until the late 1990s.

The Coca-Cola Bottling Company—Athens is significant in the area of architecture because the bottling plant and warehouses built between 1928 and 1955 are representative of Coca-Cola bottling facilities in the decades before bottlers adopted standardized building plans. Architect J. W. Barnett's design for the main bottling plant with its Colonial Revival-style details, storefront windows that provide the public with views of the bottling process, and small front lawn are elements of the standardized plans for bottling plants that were adopted in the early 1930s. Barnett was an important figure in the building of Athens between 1889 and 1930. He designed water and sewerage systems, private residences, and buildings for the city government. The Coca-Cola bottling plant in Athens is among his few commercial projects.

The Coca-Cola bottling plant is significant in the areas of commerce and industry because the bottling company represents an important industrial enterprise in downtown Athens and an efficient model of an early 20th-century Coca-Cola bottling and distribution franchise. The bottling plant was part of an innovative production and distribution process that made Coca-Cola available in parts of the country that previously did not have access to the beverage. The technology that supported the bottling plant is represented in the architecture of the building complex with its bottling room and plate-glass windows, warehouses that stored raw materials and bottled drinks, and garages that sheltered delivery trucks. The success of the company is seen in the constant growth and construction of new buildings after 1928.

National Register Criteria

A— The Coca-Cola bottling plant is significant in the areas of commerce and industry because the bottling company represents an important industrial enterprise in downtown Athens and an efficient model of an early 20th-century Coca-Cola bottling and distribution franchise.

C— The Coca-Cola Bottling Company—Athens is significant in the area of architecture because the bottling plant and warehouses are representative of Coca-Cola bottling facilities in the decades before bottlers adopted standardized building plans.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8—Statement of Significance

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1928 when Walter Sams established the Coca-Cola Bottling Company on Prince Avenue and ends in 1955 when the last historic warehouse, Building E, was built.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The Coca-Cola Bottling Plant—Athens includes five contributing buildings: the bottling plant (Building A), and four warehouses (Buildings B-E). The nomination includes two noncontributing buildings: Building F is a remnant of a warehouse built in 1955 and Building G is an apartment block that was built in 2003.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

In 1928, Walter Sams established the Coca-Cola Bottling Company on Prince Avenue, the third location for the turn-of-the-19th-century Athens company. Eventually, the Athens operation produced 2,000 cases a day and employed 30 men. By 1955, the growing company acquired the entire block bounded by Prince Avenue and Newton, Finley, and Meigs streets and added five brick garage and warehouse buildings to the site. The company produced and distributed soft drinks from its Prince Avenue plant until the late 1990s.

The Early History of Coca-Cola

In 1886 in Columbus, Georgia, John Pemberton developed a tonic he called French Wine Coca. Pemberton, a druggist, originally intended the concoction to be used as a remedy for headaches. He continually reworked the formula, removing the alcohol and adding water and club soda. The result was known as Coca-Cola Syrup and Extract, which Pemberton soon shortened to Coca-Cola.

At first, Coca-Cola was distributed from soda fountains, which provided limited sales opportunities because there were only eight soda fountains in Georgia. On May 8, 1886, Pemberton took the syrup to Joe Jacob's Drug Store in the Five Points district of Atlanta. During the first year of production, Pemberton sold twenty-five gallons of the syrup.¹ Pemberton spent nearly all of the profits on advertising and the next year he sold over 1,000 gallons of the syrup.²

¹Wilbur George Kurtz, Jr. *A Chemist, A Druggist, A Lawyer, and A Banker: The Story of a Group of Men Associated with the History of Coca-Cola in Atlanta*. Address given to Atlanta Historic Society, February 10, 1971. On file in Special Collections, Woodruff Library, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.

²Ibid.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8—Statement of Significance

In 1888, Pemberton sold the rights and his interest in Coca-Cola to Asa Griggs Candler. A wholesale druggist, Candler purchased Coca-Cola for \$1,200.³ In 1892, he incorporated Coca-Cola with “authorized capital stock” of \$100,000.⁴ In 1899, two Chattanooga businessmen, Joseph Brown Whitehead and Benjamin Franklin Thomas, proposed selling Coca-Cola at baseball parks. Candler at first refused citing that he had “neither the money, the time, or the brains to embark in the bottling business.”⁵ He added “there are too many who are not responsible, who care nothing about the reputation of what they put up, and I am afraid the name will be injured.”⁶ However, on July 21 of the same year, the two businessmen persuaded Candler that they would protect the reputation of Coca-Cola and he allowed them to sell the drink at baseball parks without charge for the rights.

After having acquired the bottling rights, Whitehead and Thomas opened a bottling plant in Chattanooga. The terms of their agreement with Asa Candler obligated them to satisfy the demand for Coca-Cola throughout the United States. Whitehead and Thomas devised a system to subcontract the bottling rights to private investors throughout the country in order to discharge their obligation. With permission of the Coca-Cola Company, the businessmen partnered with qualified persons who were willing to invest their own capital in return for the exclusive rights to bottle and sell Coca-Cola within a local territory.

Coca-Cola Bottling in Georgia

By the beginning of the 20th century, John Brown Whitehead and Benjamin Franklin Thomas divided the Coca-Cola bottling territory they received from Asa Candler. Thomas assumed Tennessee and the eastern and midwestern regions of the United States. Whitehead developed areas in the Deep South and parts of the Southwest. In April 1900, Whitehead and his new partner, John Lupton, established a Coca-Cola bottling plant in Atlanta, the first in Georgia. By 1903, nine bottling plants served 35 Georgia counties. In the first decade of the 20th century, the location of these plants was based on the distance a mule team could travel in a day. The number of Georgia bottling plants increased through the next two decades, but slowed by 1930 with only one plant opening between 1921 and 1930. In 1930, the number of plants in Georgia totaled 41.

In small towns in Georgia, Coca-Cola bottlers became prominent figures and leaders in their communities. Asa Candler was prompted to write in the January 1911 edition of *The Bottler*, “I cannot refrain from expressing my cordial appreciation of the high character of men who represent the bottling department of this corporation throughout the country. I find them actively associated

³Lawrence Dietz. *Soda Pop: The History, Advertising, Art, and Memorabilia of Soft Drinks in America*. (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1973), 17.

⁴John J. Riley. *A History of the American Soft Drink Industry: Bottled Carbonated Beverages, 1807-1957*. (Washington D.C.: American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, 1958), 258.

⁵Mike Cheatham. *Your Friendly Neighbor*. (Atlanta: Mercer University Press, 1999), 7.

⁶Ibid.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8—Statement of Significance

with commercial bodies, lending their help toward building up the material and moral interests in their localities. Generally, they are officially connected with some church, and are depended upon for active, useful service in connection with church influences and purposes. . . .”⁷

Coca-Cola Bottling in Athens

L. C. Brown founded the Athens Coca-Cola Bottling Plant at the turn of the 20th century. The company was first located near the rail line at the intersection of West Hancock and Hull streets. By 1906, S. B. Wilkins was president of the firm and L. C. Brown served as secretary and treasurer. By 1916, the Athens Coca-Cola Bottling Company moved its offices and production plant to a building on the corner of Washington and Lumpkin streets, where it shared space with the Mallison Braided Cord Company. Both buildings have since been demolished.

In 1928, Walter Sams established the Coca-Cola Bottling Company on Prince Avenue, the third location for the turn-of-the-20th century Athens company. Born in Fayette County, Georgia, Sams was one of eleven children. According to family lore he was driven from his farm because of the devastation to the cotton crop by the boll weevil in 1910s. Sams’s departure is recorded by his cousin, Ferrol Sams, whose novel *Run with the Horsemen* includes the passage, “A cousin had surrendered to the boll weevil and moved out of the county and bought Coca-Cola stock.”⁸

By 1924, Walter Sams resided in the Cobbham neighborhood in Athens. A pharmacist by trade, Walter Sams also bought and sold Coca-Cola bottling franchises until, according to Atlanta historian Franklin Garrett, he “finally found one he liked” in Athens, Georgia.⁹ In May 1928, the *Bottlers’ Gazette* reported that Sams was president of the Athens Coca-Cola Bottling Plant and had opened a new plant at 297 Prince Avenue in an area fronting the Cobbham district.¹⁰ The plant employed 30 workers, operated 12 delivery trucks, and produced 2,000 cases a day. Sams’s territory included 15 northeast Georgia counties from Clarke County to Habersham County in north Georgia. Later, Sams acquired Coca-Cola bottling plants in Leesburg and Lakeland, Florida and a catering subsidiary called Vending Incorporated.

Walter and his wife, Alla, had two sons, Albert and Walter Jr. Both sons contributed to the business with Albert’s career beginning in 1927 and Walter Jr., in 1930. Albert Sams led many preservation activities in Athens and served as president of the Rotary Club. Walter Sams, Jr., was president of the Coca-Cola Bottlers of Georgia and a top officer of the local chamber of commerce and community chest and an elder at the First Presbyterian Church. Their sons Albert, Jr., (“Buddy”) and

⁷Ibid., 3.

⁸Ibid., 77.

⁹Ibid., 78.

¹⁰Ibid., 82.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

Walter III (“Corky”) later joined the brothers in the family business. The Athens Coca-Cola Bottling Plant remained in private ownership throughout most of the 20th century. In October 1985, Coca-Cola Enterprises acquired the property when it sought to consolidate all of the independent bottlers. The company bottled and distributed soft drinks from the Prince Avenue plant until the late 1990s.

The Coca-Cola Bottling Plant on Prince Avenue

During the first decades of the 20th century, lower Prince Avenue was changing from a residential boulevard to a commercial corridor with apartments and stores opposite some of the grandest homes in the city. Prior to the establishment of Coca-Cola bottling plant on Prince Avenue, only a few detached buildings stood on the site. According to Sanborn fire insurance maps of 1903, only three buildings existed on the property. The Clarke County Courthouse was located at the western end of the lot, a dwelling in the center, and Building B, which was located on the east edge of the lot along Newton Street. By 1913, a second dwelling was added to the lot and by 1918 the Clarke County Courthouse was converted to the Athens High School. By 1926, the easternmost dwelling was converted to the four-unit Roseland Apartments, and the narrow building along Newton Street was expanded into the current configuration of Building B.

Building B is the oldest building in the complex and parts of it were constructed before the bottling company was established. It was built in two sections and was owned by various businesses. The first section that was constructed was built in c.1903 as a narrow building located along Newton Street. Sanborn maps and internal physical evidence indicate that a storefront faced Prince Avenue and parts of Newton Street. According to city directories the building was built as a grocery store, but changed to an upholstery shop and then to another grocery store before 1923. By 1926, Sanborn maps indicate that the second (western) L-shaped section of the building was constructed, giving the building its current configuration. Between 1923 and 1928, Skelton Bakery, maker of Mother Goose Breads, occupied the building. The bakery’s oven chimney is located on the south façade of the building. Between 1928 and 1945, when the Coca-Cola bottling plant acquired the building, it was occupied by a garage, restaurant, and a long-distance moving company.

Walter Sams purchased the lot on Prince Avenue containing the four-unit Roseland Apartments from W. A. Roberts for \$25,000 on July 30, 1927. The apartments were demolished and J. W. Barnett developed plans for the new Coca-Cola Bottling Plant. Walter Sams built his bottling plant shortly before the Standardized Committee of Bottlers of Coca-Cola established standardized plans for bottling facilities. In November 1927, the subject of standardizing buildings was considered at an informal meeting in New Orleans. Soon the committee had developed four designs that new bottling plants were required to follow. The design most similar to the Athens Coca-Cola bottling plant called for a hipped roof, wide, overhanging eaves supported by brackets, and a generous setback from the street that the Standardizing Committee felt would help the bottling plants fit into their surroundings.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8—Statement of Significance

John William (J. W.) Barnett

Architect John William Barnett was instrumental in shaping the development of Athens. In 1889, he served as Street Commissioner with the responsibility for maintenance, repair, and construction of streets and sidewalks. By 1930, when Barnett resigned, he had served as superintendent of the waterworks, building inspector, supervisor of city construction projects, sewers, garbage collection, and street sanitation, supervisor of the city stockade, farm, and quarry, as well as supervising the city's street lighting system. Among Barnett's most significant accomplishments for the city were the design and construction of the waterworks and sewer systems as well as the reconfiguration of the road system into a more rational system. Barnett laid out and constructed many of the existing streets in Athens. Both an engineer and an architect, Barnett designed at least 74 residential and commercial buildings in Athens.

Barnett's designs reflected popular trends in American architecture. His early residential designs from the late 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century were inspired by the Queen Anne style. Nearly all of Barnett's houses from this period era were destroyed. (The architectural drawings and specifications are located in Manuscript 1633 of the Athens City Records at the Hargrett Library at the University of Georgia.) After the turn of the 20th century, Barnett's residential work began to incorporate elements of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles.

Barnett's early civic and commercial work was inspired by the Queen Anne style and, like his residential designs, began to change around the turn of the 20th century. A good example is the eclectic Firehouse No. 2, which was built in 1901. As the 20th century progressed, his civic and commercial work took on elements of the Classical Revival style. His Beaux-Arts Sandy Creek Pumping Station, built in 1916, features a rusticated lower level, arched doorways, quoins, and a classical cornice. Barnett's design for the Coca-Cola bottling plant is a classical design with overall symmetry and classical details, such as terra-cotta medallions and cornices, brick panels and pilasters.

The Fowler Family

Frank Fowler worked at the Athens Coca-Cola Bottling Plant as the production manager for 57 years. He was a self-taught inventor and by the time he retired he held 53 patents, most developed during his years with the bottling company. His inventions include an automatic bottle mixing machine, a carbon-dioxide gas pressure alarm, a bottle-case printing machine, a bottle washer, a coin changer for vending machines, a case rebanding machine, a bottle-code dater, and an automatic reclaimed crown reforming machine.¹¹ Fowler's skills as a machinist, electrician, and welder saved the company thousands of dollars.¹²

¹¹Ibid., 86.

¹²Ibid.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

Despite his talents for creating bottling equipment, not all of Fowler's inventions served the bottling industry. His other inventions included an automatic ice-cream carton sealer, an automatic cracker sandwich making machine, an improved fishing reel, an orange juice dispenser, and a rotary rheostat for wireless telegraphy.¹³ Later, with the support of the Sams family, Frank Fowler's son Hugh created a new company called Fowler Products, which continues to manufacture bottling and packaging machinery.

The Bottling Plant from the 1950s to the Present

In 1954, the city of Athens closed North Finley Street between Prince Avenue and Meigs Street. A new extension of North Finley Street was constructed further west to remove a dogleg intersection south of Prince Avenue. The relocation of Finley resulted in the demolition of Athens High School, which was located in the path of the new road alignment. The moving of Finley Street enabled the Coca-Cola bottling plant to expand to the west with the construction of two warehouses, Building E in c.1955 and Building F in c.1980. Along Meigs Street, the Bottling plant constructed two warehouses, Building C in 1938 (with an addition in c.1955) and Building D in 1928 (with an addition in c.1955).

The bottling company remained in private ownership until 1985, when Coca-Cola Enterprises purchased the company in an effort to consolidate independent bottlers. The company bottled soft drinks at the Prince Avenue plant until the late 1990s. In 2003, the complex was rehabilitated to retail and office space and loft apartments. The rehabilitation, which received final certification from the Technical Services Branch of the National Park Service on December 5, 2003, includes the construction of a three-story brick building at the corner of Prince Avenue and Finley Street and the addition of a third floor to a rear warehouse. Additionally, two large steel warehouses (c.1955 and c.1980) that covered almost half of the site and obscured portions of the historic warehouses and bottling building were removed.

¹³ibid.

9. Major Bibliographic References

- Athens City Directories, 1897-1947. Athens-Clarke County Public Library, Athens, Georgia.
- Athens City Maps. Map Room, University of Georgia Science Library, Athens, Georgia.
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- Cullison, David Charles Jr. *J. W. Barnett: The Influence of the Architect and City Engineer on the Physical Development of Athens, Georgia 1889-1930*. M.A. Thesis. Athens: University of Georgia, 1995.
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- Riley, John J. *A History of the American Soft Drink Industry: Bottled Carbonated Beverages, 1807-1957*. Washington D.C.: American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, 1958.
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

Soil Conservation Service Aerial Photographs, 1938 and 1951. University of Georgia Science Library, Map Room, Athens, Georgia.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) 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: December 5, 2003
- previously listed in the National Register**
- previously determined eligible by the National Register**
- designated a National Historic Landmark**
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #**
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #**

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 Approximately 1.7 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 279780 Northing 3760060

Verbal Boundary Description

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 city lot and all of the intact resources historically associated with the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant—Athens.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 34 Peachtree Street, N.W., Suite 1601
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
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Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable)() not applicable

name/title Mark Reinberger and Chris Doerge
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telephone N/A
e-mail N/A

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Smith Wilson
organization (if applicable) 297 Prince, L.L.C.
mailing address 480 East Street, Suite 001
city or town Athens **state** GA **zip code** 30601
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: Coca-Cola Bottling Plant—Athens
City or Vicinity: Athens
County: Clarke
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: April 2004

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 28

1. Main bottling plant (Building A) with Building B, left, photographer facing southeast.
2. Building A, main façade, photographer facing southwest.
3. Building A, detail of main façade, photographer facing northwest.
4. Building A, rear, courtyard, photographer facing northeast.
5. Building A, rear, courtyard, photographer facing northeast.
6. Building A, rear, courtyard, photographer facing north.
7. Building A, photographer facing northeast.
8. Building A, interior, first-floor offices, photographer facing northwest.
9. Building A, interior, first floor, bottling room, photographer facing southeast.
10. Building A, interior, first floor, courtyard entrance, photographer facing west.
11. Building A, interior, second-floor corridor, photographer facing east.
12. Building A, interior, second-floor, freight elevator, photographer facing west.
13. Building A, interior, second floor, photographer facing southwest.
14. Left to right: Building B, Building C, and Building A, photographer facing southeast.
15. Left to right: Building C and Building A, photographer facing southwest.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

16. Left to right: Building B, Building A, and Building G, photographer facing west.
17. Left to right: Building D, Building C, and Building B, photographer facing northwest.
18. Building B, interior, photographer facing south.
19. Left to right: Building A, Building C, and Building D, photographer facing east.
20. Left to right: Building E, Building D, Building C, and Building B, photographer facing east.
21. Left to right: Building A, Building D, and Building E, photographer facing east.
22. Left to right: Building A and Building E, photographer facing east.
23. Building E, photographer facing east.
24. Building E, interior, photographer facing east.
25. Left to right: Building G, Building F, and Building E, photographer facing northeast.
26. Left to right Building F and Building G, photographer facing north.
27. Building F, interior, photographer facing southwest.
28. Left to right, Building A, Building G (center), Building F, and Building E, photographer facing southeast.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

Coca-Cola Bottling Plant—Athens
297 Prince Avenue, Athens, Clarke County, GA
Site Plan

National Register Boundary 

