

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: <u>90000802</u>	Date Listed: <u>6/7/90</u>	
<u>Harrisburg-West End Historic District</u>	<u>Richmond</u>	<u>GA</u>
<u>Property Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Amy Federman
Signature of the Keeper

6/7/90
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

The number of previously listed properties should be increased to total 2 to incorporate the Augusta Canal, a National Register property.

The cemetery in the nomination is considered a non-contributing site within the district and should be counted as such. Therefore the total number of non-contributing properties should be increased to 393.

Discussed and concurred in by the Georgia SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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 Harrisburg-West End Historic District
 other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by 15th Street, Walton Way, Heard Avenue, Milledge Road, and the Augusta Canal.
 city, town Augusta (n/a) vicinity of
 county Richmond code GA 245
 state Georgia code GA zip code 30904

(n/a) not for publication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:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	1,186	391
sites	1	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	1
total	1,187	392

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 1 (Harris-Pearson-Walker House) (Portion of previously listed Augusta Canal which runs through northeast corner of district not counted because this piece represents only a small portion of canal.)

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.

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Signature of certifying official

4/16/90
Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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 Amy Federman 6/7/90
- () 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:

DOMESTIC; single dwelling; multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE; specialty store
EDUCATION; school
FUNERARY; cemetery
RELIGION; religious structure

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC; single dwelling; multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE; specialty store
EDUCATION; school
FUNERARY; cemetery
RELIGION; religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Other: Folk Victorian
Bungalow/Craftsman
Queen Anne
Late Gothic Revival
Classical Revival

Materials:

foundation	brick
walls	weatherboard, brick
roof	metal
other	wood, asphalt

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Harrisburg-West End Historic District is located in Richmond County within the current city limits of Augusta, roughly west of 15th Street, east of the Summerville Historic District, south of the Augusta Canal, and north of Walton Way. Principal historic streets within the district from north to south, running roughly east-west, are Broad, Ellis, Greene, Telfair, Walker, Watkins, Fenwick, Starnes, Warren, Heckle, and Jenkins Streets. Other principal streets from west to east running roughly north-south are Tubman Street, Metcalf Street, Eve Street, Crawford Avenue, Tuttle Street, Bohler Avenue, Moore Avenue, Wrights Avenue, and Chafee Avenue. Gardner Street and Battle Row run east-west diagonally. Walton Way runs outside the southern edge of the district, and 15th Street runs outside the eastern edge. The Augusta Canal runs through a small portion of the northeast section of the district. The John C. Calhoun Expressway, constructed c.1970, now intersects the area running roughly east-west and slicing the district into two discontinuous sections. The district is still joined by the continuation of major streets under the expressway.

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The historic district of Harrisburg-West End is an extensive community of modest dwellings, neighborhood commercial establishments, churches and other institutions constructed from the 1830s through the 1930s. It is primarily associated with two textile mills, Sibley Mill and King Mill, built along the Augusta Canal in the early 1880s. Although Harrisburg takes its name from the area first developed by tobacco wholesaler Ezekiel Harris in the 1790s, the district developed in several sections over a period of approximately 140 years and did not take on its present historic character as a "factory settlement" or "mill town" until the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Most of the district is situated on flat terrain with the westernmost section at the base of a hill which meets the Summerville Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The most notable geographic feature in the district is the Augusta Canal, which was enlarged and upgraded in 1875 to a width of 150 feet to provide more hydro-power for manufacturing. The canal is part of the Historic Augusta Canal and Industrial District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sections of the District

There are several distinct sections that developed at various times within the Harrisburg-West End district. These include (1) the area originally known as Harrisburg; (2) a fashionable area near 15th Street and Walton Way; (3) the former community of Rollersville; (4) areas of mill housing near Sibley and King Mills; (5) a large L-shaped area developed by the Augusta Land Company; (6) the former Bohler family estate; and (7) a wedge-shaped area in the western section of the district.

The Harrisburg section of Harrisburg-West End grew up around the Ezekiel Harris House on Broad Street roughly between Eve and Tuttle Streets, and was the earliest settlement in the area. This settlement was referred to as the village of "Harrisburg" as early as 1800. The only known remaining structure of Harrisburg's earliest days is the Harris House, built about 1797 and located on the south side of Broad Street between Crawford Avenue and Eve Street, and individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Another section of the district developed from the early to late 1800s close to the major thoroughfares of 15th Street and Walton Way that led from the city of Augusta to the fashionable outlying community of Summerville. This development spread to include nearby Chafee, Wrights, and Moore Avenues, and Fenwick and Jenkins Streets, in the extreme southeast portion of the district.

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A third part of the district, a small community that was known as Rollersville, also developed from the mid-to-late 1800s along Hicks Street between Crawford and 15th. Parts of this area came from portions of the Bohler and Huntington family estates that were subdivided around 1880. Most of the original houses and stores that made up this small community were destroyed by the Calhoun Expressway in the early 1970s, and only the Rollersville Cemetery site remains.

A fourth part of the district developed in the vicinity of the Sibley and King Mills upon their completion in the 1880s. This included single-family houses, duplexes, and multi-family apartment buildings mostly north of Broad Street and along the canal, and some commercial development along Broad.

A large L-shaped area of land near the center of the district was laid out by the Augusta Land Company in 1874. The area included land south of Broad Street to Battle Row and from Eve east to Tuttle Street and developed mostly in the 1880s and 1890s. To the east of this land in 1874 were the Bohler and Huntington estates and to the southwest was the Heckle estate (See 1874 map).

The area south of Hicks Street and east of Tuttle that was previously the Bohler Estate was subdivided and infilled from the late 1800s through the 1930s (See 1881 map). The eastern portion of the district that grew up in the late 19th and early 20th centuries after the canal expansion and subdivision of land in the area roughly bounded by Hicks, Eve, Walton, and 15th came to be known as West End because of its rapid growth as a suburb west of the city. This area was distinct from the areas of mill housing to the north.

The last part of the district to be developed was a large wedge in the southwest portion bounded by Battle Row, Heard Avenue, Walton Way, and Eve Street. This land had been the Heckle estate and was owned by King Mill. It was developed in the 1920s and 1930s for single-family mill housing.

Description of Residential Buildings

The buildings within the Harrisburg-West End district represent the various periods of development that have formed this extensive residential community. The earliest remaining building is the c.1797 Ezekiel Harris House. The other residential structures date from the 1830s through the 1930s, with the large majority of them from the period of the 1880s to the 1930s when the greatest and most rapid growth in the area occurred. The historic architectural character of the community is largely defined by this late-19th- and early 20th-century housing.

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The vast majority of houses in the district are modest, one-story, wood-framed, single-family houses. A few houses are one-and-one-half- or two-story. A few others have brick or stucco as their exterior material. The houses are usually set at the front of their lots with common setbacks. Single-family residential lots are generally narrow and long, approximately 50 feet by 150 feet, with some having backyard access by an alley.

The mills built and owned a variety of housing for their employees in the 1880s and after. Most of this housing was single-family dwellings, but the mills also constructed multi-family units. A variety of house types were used for the single-family mill dwellings, including shotguns (photo #22), pyramidal-roof cottages (photo #35), gabled ells (photo #55), and a front-gabled side-hallway cottage (photo #3). Often several identical houses were built in a row. A large number of duplexes were also built. These were usually either double shotguns (photo #41) or a two-room deep, two-room wide, side-gabled house with interior chimneys (photo #2). The mills also constructed several multi-family units. These included four-family, two-story, brick apartment buildings (photo #42) and multi-unit, two-story, brick row houses (photo #57).

House types found within the district that were built by private owners or developers include hall-parlor, Georgian-plan house, gabled ells, shotguns, front-gabled side-hallway cottage, two-story American foursquare (photo #9), bungalow (photo #33), and common turn-of-the-century houses with square main mass under a hipped roof and with projecting gables (photo #23). A few of these houses, particularly the Georgian-plan house, date from the early to mid-19th century. These are generally located in the West End area of the district east of Eve and south of Hicks that began to develop in the early 19th century between the city and the community of Summerville. The bungalow is the predominant house type built in the western wedge between Eve and Battle Row that developed in the 1920s and 1930s, although bungalows are spread throughout the district as other areas were infilled during this period. The remainder of the house types were built throughout the district from the 1870s to the 1910s.

Stylistic influence in the district is minimal, as most of the houses were built modestly and for function. The most dominant stylistic influence is Folk Victorian (photo #10), seen in the decorative trim on many houses. Craftsman (photo #15) and Queen Anne (photo #12) stylistic elements are also prominent. The streets closest to 15th Street and Walton Way, including Chafee, Wrights and Moore Avenues and Fenwick and Jenkins Streets, have the most stylistic houses ranging from c. 1830 through the Victorian era, including several excellent examples of Queen Anne. These houses are often richly adorned with turned and cut-out porch trim, decorative shingle work, and stained

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glass. Scattered examples of Victorian styles and high-style ornament are also seen throughout the section east of Eve and north of Telfair. An architectural feature called the "Augusta door" has been documented only in Augusta at this time. This feature is an entrance doorway that consists of a recessed door flanked by angled side and top door casings framed with moldings. These angled casings give the appearance of a much deeper recess. The "Augusta door" was used on houses built from the 1830s through the 1890s and is found on a large number of houses in the Harrisburg-West End district (photo #11).

Community Institutional Buildings

The community's institutions were housed in appropriate buildings within the community. The most numerous of these are churches. There are also three school buildings remaining in the district. The other common building type that served the community are commercial buildings, many of which are combined residences and stores.

Commercial establishments are located in both brick commercial buildings and in combination residence-stores. The brick commercial buildings were constructed in the 1880s to 1930s period and feature typical commercial building details: first-floor storefronts, some with cast-iron columns, and second-floor segmentally arched windows and corbeled brick cornices. These commercial buildings are found mostly along Broad Street, one of the area's main thoroughfares (photo #61).

Other commercial buildings found on Crawford Avenue and Eve Street are wood-framed structures that combine a residence and a curbside market or other similar store. These buildings are more residential than commercial in form and scale. They are most often a gabled-ell form or a square main mass under a hipped roof with projecting front-gabled wing. The store is located in the projecting front-gabled wing (photos #20, 23, 40). These combination residence-stores are found throughout the district, usually on corner lots.

There are a large number of churches scattered throughout the district, most of which are historic. A variety of styles and materials are used. The oldest remaining church within the district is Christ Episcopal Church, constructed in 1871 on Walton Way and moved to its present location at the corner of Greene and Eve Streets around 1900. This wood-framed church is a good example of High Victorian Gothic church architecture with vertical board-and-batten siding, hooded windows, and decorative brackets (photo #1). The Academic Gothic Revival of the late 19th and early 20th century is illustrated in two brick examples: the original Crawford Avenue Baptist Church building constructed in 1881 and renovated in 1924 (photo #4), and the Central Christian Church building from 1900 (photo

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#48). Two wood-framed examples are Hosannah Baptist Church (photo #46) and St. John Baptist Church (photo #50). Examples of Neoclassical Revival church architecture are the 1929 Unity Baptist Church of Christ (photo #38), the Free Will Baptist Church (photo #58), and St. Luke United Methodist Church (photo #47).

There are three remaining historic school buildings in the district. The oldest is a two-story, wood-framed structure on Crawford Avenue between Watkins and Fenwick that is believed to be the original John Milledge School. This building probably dates from the 1880s and may have been moved from the corner of Telfair and Britts Lane between 1904 and 1923. After the move, the building became apartments. A three-story, brick John Milledge School appears on the 1923 Sanborn map in the block west of Crawford between Telfair and Walker, but was replaced by the current John Milledge School in 1955. The second historic school building is located on Walker Street between Crawford and Tuttle and appears on the 1923 Sanborn map as a black school (photo #36). It is a typical one-story, wood-framed school building in a gabled-ell form and with groups of windows. The building is now used as the Harrisburg-West End Community Center. The third historic school building is the one-story, brick Martha Lester School located on Broad Street just east of the canal and constructed in 1934 (photo #43).

Streetscape/Landscape

The streetscape of the district generally consists of two-lane streets, granite curbing, sidewalks, and houses and stores set close to the street with clusters of repeated identical roof lines. Mature street trees appear most often on the "western wedge" of the district that developed in the 1920s and 1930s. One remarkable landscape element occurs on Clark Street where rows of mature crepe myrtles estimated to be over 50 years old mark the side and back boundaries of several house lots. The only open space in the district is the Rollersville Cemetery located on Hicks Street at the north end of Bohler Avenue, which is devoid of headstones, and has only one central monument and large shade and evergreen trees.

Boundaries/Surroundings

The boundaries of this district are those generally considered to contain the settlement known as Harrisburg-West End that came to be heavily associated with the mills constructed along the canal after 1875. The boundary lines were chosen specifically to include the concentration of remaining intact properties constructed during the historic period from 1797 through the 1930s. The boundary has been drawn to exclude the John C. Calhoun Expressway that came through the neighborhood in the early 1970s, so that the district is in two

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discontiguous parts. The Harrisburg-West End area retains enough integrity to still be considered one district.

Outside the district on the north are cleared areas of urban renewal and non-historic housing developments. On the northeast are the King and Sibley Mills and the canal included in another National Register historic district. On the east are encroaching non-historic commercial and industrial intrusions facing 15th Street. On the south, facing Walton Way, is modern commercial strip development. On the west is non-historic residential development as well as residences included in the National Register Summerville Historic District.

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
Community Planning and Development
Industry/Social History

Period of Significance:

1797-1940

Significant Dates:

1797

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

unknown

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Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Harrisburg-West End Historic District is significant as a large residential area that grew up west of downtown Augusta from the late 18th through the early 20th centuries and incorporates several distinct developments. The district is significant in the areas of architecture, community planning and development, and industry/social history. These areas of significance support National Register eligibility under Criteria A and C.

The district is significant in the area of architecture for its very intact collection of residential structures with accompanying neighborhood commercial buildings, churches, and schools. These buildings were constructed from the late 18th century into the early 20th century in a wide variety of building types and styles. The buildings of the district represent the physical development of Harrisburg-West End from its beginnings as the village of Harrisburg through its development as a suburb west of Augusta and the incorporation of housing for mill workers. The majority of buildings in the district are freestanding houses dating from the 1880s through the 1930s. These houses largely give the district its late-19th- and early 20th-century, residential architectural character. Residential building types include examples of a variety of single-family house types, duplexes, apartment buildings, and row houses. Typical storefront commercial buildings and combination residence-stores are the commercial building types that housed corner markets and other neighborhood retail establishments. A number of church and school buildings housed the community's religious and educational institutions.

In the area of community planning and development the district is significant as an example of the development of a large residential area over a period of approximately 140 years. The sections of Harrisburg-West End developed at different times and for different reasons and grew into a cohesive residential community. The district incorporates the remains of the late-18th-century village of Harrisburg, early to mid-19th-century development between the city of Augusta and the community of Summerville, a large amount of late-19th-century development that provided housing for the workers of the nearby mills, and early 20th-century development that infilled the remaining areas to form one cohesive residential area. The community grew into a suburb of Augusta in the 19th century and then became a part of the expanding city in the early 20th century.

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The district is significant in the area of industry/social history for its areas of mill housing that represent the social side of the industrial development that was so important to Augusta in the late 19th century. The mills supplied the needs of their workers with appropriate housing and community amenities. Harrisburg-West End developed as and still is a predominantly middle-class, blue-collar residential area. The construction of the mills just across the canal in the late 19th century caused the area to boom with development to accommodate the housing needs of the mill workers.

National Register Criteria

The Harrisburg-West End Historic District is eligible under Criterion A for the events of its development as a large residential area over a period of approximately 140 years. The district is a result of the growth of various developments into one large residential community. The construction of the Harris House and the resulting village of Harrisburg, the development that occurred between Augusta and Summerville, the construction of housing for mill workers, and the subdivision and development of the remainder of the area all contributed toward the development of what became Harrisburg-West End.

The district is eligible under Criterion C for its very intact collection of housing and community buildings from the late 18th through the early 20th centuries. These buildings represent the various periods of development within the area. They are examples of the wide variety of housing and community building types and styles constructed during this extensive period.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification, if applicable)

The period of significance for the district is 1797-1940. The development of the district began with the construction of the Ezekiel Harris House about 1797. The district continually grew and developed throughout the 19th century and into the early 20th century, so that the end of the period of significance will be the 50-year cut-off date of 1940.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

The area where the Harrisburg-West End Historic District is located was first utilized by white men in the mid-18th century as an Indian

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trading post. The trail which became an extension of Broad Street led west to Indian territories, and Battle Row was a trail to the Creek Indian Nation which converged at "Hawks Gulley" (now at about 15th Street). Here, in 1756, Lachlan MacGillivray and Daniel Clark were granted "500 acres along the Savannah River" which came to be known as "The White House Tract." That name, though later erroneously attached to the Ezekiel Harris House, is now thought to refer to a small house near the river used for a trading post. In 1770, Robert Mackay, bought the property, and activity was still centered on Indian trading and the "White House" near the river.

The earliest surviving structure within the Harrisburg-West End District boundaries is a two-and-one-half-story gambrel-roof house constructed on Broad Street by Ezekiel Harris in 1797. Harris had bought 323 1/2 acres of the original 500 acre tract in 1794 with the intention of establishing a tobacco wholesale center to rival competitors in Augusta. He built a tobacco warehouse on the river, constructed his large house on Broad Street providing "accommodations for planters" who arrived with their crops, and established a "free ferry" to entice business to the area. All of this infuriated his competitors. Due to a series of costly law suits and chronic indebtedness, Harris began selling off lots in 1799. Houses were constructed on the subdivided land surrounding the Harris House so that by 1800 the area had come to be known as the village of Harrisburg. Lots continued to be subdivided and sold, and Harrisburg flourished as a community separate from nearby Augusta until the 1870s when industrial development in the area brought tremendous growth.

The development of the fashionable resort community of Summerville to the west of Harrisburg prior to the Civil War was undoubtedly the main reason why high-style residences, some of mansion proportion according to Sanborn maps, sprang up along 15th Street and Walton Way between Augusta and "The Hill", as Summerville was known. Today, these boulevards are modern commercial strips excluded from the district, but the streets that are closest - Chafee, Wrights and Moore Avenues and Fenwick and Jenkins Streets - still have some of the earliest and most stylish architecture in the district, indicative of the Harrisburg-West End area prior to mill development.

Another section of the district which developed during the period from 1830 to 1880 came to be known as Rollersville, and was centered along Hicks Street between Crawford Avenue and 15th Street. The single monument in the Rollersville Cemetery (erected c. 1978) indicates that the Huntington and Bohler families owned this land in 1827, and the Huntingtons began using that site as a family cemetery at that time. Their slaves as well as their children were buried there, then Confederate soldiers and Civil War veterans. An 1874 land plat

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confirms that the Huntingtons owned north of Hicks Street and the Bohlers south of Hicks Street (see 1874 map). In 1867, the two families donated the cemetery to the Rollersville community, and in 1883 Rollersville was incorporated.

Today only remnants of Rollersville remain. A brick retaining wall on the north side of Hicks Street across from the cemetery is reputed to be on the site of the Huntington homeplace. Almost all of the houses associated with Rollersville were wiped out in the early 1970s by the construction of the Calhoun Expressway. The cemetery used by the community remains. From 1883 to 1910, "3,598 burials of integrated races" took place in the Rollersville Cemetery, and in 1910 it was closed. In 1978, the gravestones, copings, and decorative fencing of the cemetery were removed by the City, and the single monument was erected there.

The next phase of development of the Harrisburg-West^{End} Historic District began when the Augusta Canal was enlarged and upgraded to facilitate additional textile mills. In 1872, a New York engineering firm was awarded the contract, and the work was completed largely by a work force of Chinese in 1875. The Sibley Mill was constructed on the original site of the Confederate Powder Works, the obelisk smoke stack of which was retained, by 1882. The Sibley Company also purchased 50 acres of land across the canal and constructed apartment buildings, single and double-family houses and a large boarding house to accommodate its workers. In 1882, the row of two-story brick apartment buildings on the 1900 block of Broad Street was also completed by Sibley.

The John B. King Manufacturing Company constructed its mill just east of Sibley on the canal in 1882. King Mill also built housing for its workers, constructing 79 dwellings between the mill and the 1500 block of Broad Street. Most of this area was wiped out in the urban renewal movement of the 1960s and 1970s.

The presence of the mills brought an increase in population to Harrisburg so that most of its residents were mill workers. Harrisburg thus changed from a small, suburban village separate from the city of Augusta to a densely populated part of Augusta by 1900. A reporter from the Augusta Chronicle in 1882 wrote about the sudden transformation of the Harrisburg-West End District: "Once the Walker (Harris House) stood alone. Today it is surrounded by dwellings and stores and several churches - Pearl Avenue is one of the prettiest."

The Augusta Land Company was formed in 1873 for the purpose of purchasing and developing the western portion of Augusta. The company subdivided much of the land around Harrisburg to provide lots for the

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influx of residents. The 1874 plat contains the "plan of building lots" and a complete description and naming of streets and alleys in a 30-some-block area of land owned by the Augusta Land Company. This large L-shaped area was roughly south of Broad and west of Tuttle, i.e., west of the Huntington and Bohler estates. It extended to High Street on the west and Walton Way on the south, but excluded the western "wedge" bounded by Battle Row and, roughly, Milledge Street (now Eve) which was the Heckle estate. Deed research confirms that this area boomed during the early 1880s and 1890s.

The area roughly bounded by Hicks, Eve, Walton, and 15th Streets developed by means of both the Augusta Land Company and the subdivision of the Huntington and Bohler estates. This eastern portion of the district grew up at the same time but distinct from the mill villages as a suburb west of Augusta. The area thus came to be known as West End.

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By 1904, commercial development in the area was concentrated in the 1700 block on the south side of Broad with another cluster of sites in the 1800 block. Combinations of residences and stores were also being built, mostly along Crawford Avenue and Eve Street, but also on corner lots throughout the district.

Many of the district's churches appear on the 1904 Sanborn maps. These include St. Luke's United Methodist Church and the Central Christian Church (originally Second Christian Church) on Crawford Street. The Sibley Presbyterian Church on the north side of Broad at Milledge (now Eve) is now the Freewill Baptist Church. The Christ Episcopal Church at the corner of Milledge (now Eve) and Greene was built in 1871 as the Church of the Good Shepherd originally located on Walton Way, and was moved to its present location about 1900. Two black churches appeared in the district, Hosannah Baptist and St. John's Baptist on Ellis Street.

Several schools served the Harrisburg-West End community. The "Fifth Ward Grammar School, Harrisburg" is first listed in the 1892 Augusta City Directory. According to current documentation, this grammar school was the John Milledge School located at 1734 Telfair Street at the corner of Britts Lane. This two-story, wood-framed building was probably constructed in the 1880s and appears on the 1904 Sanborn map. It is believed that a portion of this building was moved to Crawford Avenue between Watkins and Fenwick and became apartments, where it remains today. A three-story, brick John Milledge School was then constructed on a block west of Crawford between Telfair and Walker by 1923. This brick school was replaced by a modern building in 1955.

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A "Negro school" also appeared on the 1904 Sanborn map on Walker Street between Crawford and Tuttle. This school is thought to have been the first public school for blacks in Augusta. The building is now used as the Harrisburg-West End Community Center. The one-story, brick Martha Lester School on Broad Street just east of the canal was constructed in 1934.

Small clusters of black settlement occurred throughout the district. One was on Walker near Tuttle. Others were Telfair near Tuttle, Telfair near Eve that included St. John's Baptist Church, and Frank and Tuttle north of St. Luke Street that included the Hosannah Baptist Church. Typical occupations of black residents of Harrisburg-West End listed in the 1923 Augusta City Directory included laundress, carpenter, laborer, porter, and blacksmith. These areas have retained black residency today.

Harrisburg-West End became incorporated within the Augusta city limits in the year 1882 and was designated as the Fifth Ward. That year on June 4th, a map appeared in The Daily Chronicle and Constitutionalist which indicated that the land roughly east of Tuttle and south of Telfair was the "location of lots for sale," which was formerly known as the Bohler family estate. However, research indicates that this area, bounded on the north by Rollersville and on the south and east by the higher style properties stimulated by the growth of Summerville, was only partially infilled as late as 1923.

The Harrisburg-West End district had a period of stormy labor-management relations when mill workers struck for better conditions and pay increases. The height of conflicts occurred between 1898 and 1902 when the American Federation of Labor targeted Harrisburg-West End in its Southern campaign to unionize mill hands. Many of the union meetings during this period were held at "Hicks Hall," above a store at the corner of Broad and Ferry Streets. At one point, a "Camp Eviction" was set up behind the Fifth Ward Grammar School where evicted strikers lived temporarily. Worker frustration created increasing political support for Populist leaders. An outgrowth of the Populist movement, the APA or American Protective Association, which opposed Catholics and blacks and favored voting reform and the white primary, had a strong hold in the Fifth Ward well into the 1920s.

The 1920s and 1930s were also decades of the district's expansion into the "western wedge" section west of Eve between Battle Row and Walton Way and eventually reached the bottom of Summerville Hill. This area, known as the Heckle property on an 1874 plat of the area, was purchased by the John B. King Mill around 1880 along with other land for the mill and mill housing, but was left undeveloped. Two historic

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

photographs from the Augusta County Museum taken in 1912 and 1913 show this area to be generally open field, where Harrisburg residents took their cattle to graze each day. By 1923, as indicated on Sanborn maps, the area was almost entirely platted and clusters of uniform houses had been constructed on approximately 1/3 of the lots. In the center of this wedge was the King Mill ball park (now gone) between Starnes and Fenwick just east of Metcalf.

During the 1930s, the prosperity of the mills began to show decline. The Sibley Mill was absorbed by the nearby Graniteville Mills and all of the housing owned by Sibley was gradually sold to private ownership. In 1958, King Mills released and sold all of its residential property into private ownership. New industries around Augusta following World War II gave mill workers employment opportunities, and their private automobiles got them there. The 1960s and the Civil Rights Movement brought blacks into the mills. Much of the original housing around Sibley and King Mills on Pearl, Broad, and Eve Streets was removed in an attempt at urban renewal around 1972, leaving large areas of open space. The John C. Calhoun Expressway was constructed in the early 1970s, eliminating a long row of mill housing between Greene Street and St. Luke Street and sliced the district into north and south sections. Yet with all these changes in the last few decades, Harrisburg-West End remains a viable community of "blue-collar" workers who work to maintain their housing stock and continue to support neighborhood institutions.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Jaeger/Pyburn. Historic District Information Form, June 1988. On file at the Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

Norwood, Martha F. A History of the White House Tract, Richmond County, Georgia, 1756-1975. Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, 1975.

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

- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- () 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:

- (x) 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

Acreeage of Property Approximately 380 acres.

UTM References

- A) Zone 17 Easting 407440 Northing 3705830
- B) Zone 17 Easting 408460 Northing 3704900
- C) Zone 17 Easting 408195 Northing 3704225
- D) Zone 17 Easting 406625 Northing 3704260
- E) Zone 17 Easting 406430 Northing 3705705

Verbal Boundary Description

The district boundaries are discontiguous due to the presence of the John C. Calhoun Expressway that divides the district into two sections. The boundary for the section north of the expressway begins on the south side of Broad Street one block east of Perkins Street and proceeds west along Broad Street, north on Eve to Grace, south to Browns Lane, west along Browns and north to Division Street, continues north to include Stewart, west along Edgar, west to Wood, south along Wood to Welsh Lane, west to Milledge, then east along the edge of the Calhoun Expressway to Queens Lane, and north to Broad Street. The boundary for the section south of the expressway begins at Chafee Avenue and the Calhoun Expressway, proceeds west along the expressway and Greene Street to the block west of Tubman Street, then east along Hicks Lane, south and west to Metcalf, south to Battle Row, north to Gardner, west along Gardner to Starnes, south along Starnes to Warren and Metcalf, south to Heckle, east along Heckle to Eve, east along Franklin Lane to Bohler, east to Moore and Wrights, north to Fenwick, east along Fenwick almost to the intersection of Walton Way and 15th Street, then west to Chafee, and north along Chafee to the expressway. These boundaries are drawn in detail on the attached tax maps.

Boundary Justification

The district boundaries encompass the intact historic properties within the area that is known as Harrisburg-West End. The district is divided into two discontiguous sections because of the presence of the John C. Calhoun Expressway, but it is being nominated as one district because of its otherwise high degree of integrity. See Section 7 for additional boundary explanation.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debra A. Curtis, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia' **zip code** 30334
telephone 404-656-2840 **date** April 11, 1990

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Harrisburg-West End Historic District
City or Vicinity: Augusta
County: Richmond
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: June 1989

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 62: Intersection of Eve and Greene Streets at Calhoun Expressway, Christ Episcopal Church; photographer facing southwest.
- 2 of 62: Greene Street between Crawford and Eve at Calhoun Expressway; photographer facing southwest.
- 3 of 62: Crawford Avenue at Hicks; photographer facing southwest.
- 4 of 62: Crawford Avenue Baptist Church on Crawford between Telfair and Walker; photographer facing southwest.
- 5 of 62: Rollersville Cemetery at Hicks and Bohler; photographer facing south.
- 6 of 62: Chafee Avenue at Calhoun Expressway; photographer facing southwest.
- 7 of 62: Fenwick Street at Chafee; photographer facing west.
- 8 of 62: Fenwick Street at Moore; photographer facing west.
- 9 of 62: Bohler Avenue at Watkins; photographer facing southwest.
- 10 of 62: Fenwick Street between Bohler and Tuttle; photographer facing northwest.
- 11 of 62: Tuttle Street at Jenkins, example of "Augusta doorway"; photographer facing southeast.
- 12 of 62: Intersection of Tuttle and Jenkins; photographer facing north.
- 13 of 62: Crawford Avenue between Jenkins and Walton Way, looking toward district boundary; photographer facing south.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

- 14 of 62: Heckle Street between Eve and Metcalf; photographer facing northwest.
- 15 of 62: Metcalf Street at Warren; photographer facing north.
- 16 of 62: Gardner Street between Starnes and Millview; photographer facing south.
- 17 of 62: Battle Row between Starnes and Fenwick; photographer facing east.
- 18 of 62: Greene Street between Tubman and Milledge at Calhoun Expressway; photographer facing southeast.
- 19 of 62: Greene Street between Metcalf and Tubman at Calhoun Expressway; photographer facing southeast.
- 20 of 62: Intersection of Eve and Fenwick Streets, example of combination residence-store; photographer facing north.
- 21 of 62: Eve Street between Walker and Watkins; photographer facing northwest.
- 22 of 62: Hicks Street between Crawford and Eve; photographer facing northwest.
- 23 of 62: Crawford Avenue at Watkins; photographer facing northeast.
- 24 of 62: Tuttle Street at Walker, mill in background; photographer facing northeast.
- 25 of 62: Moore Avenue between Fenwick and Calhoun Expressway; photographer facing north.
- 26 of 62: Wrights Avenue between Fenwick and Calhoun Expressway; photographer facing north.
- 27 of 62: Fenwick Street at Britts Lane; photographer facing northwest.
- 28 of 62: North side of Fenwick Street between Crawford and Eve; photographer facing east.
- 29 of 62: South side of Fenwick Street between Crawford and Eve; photographer facing west.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

- 30 of 62: Fenwick Street at Metcalf; photographer facing southeast.
- 31 of 62: Starnes Street at Jenkins; photographer facing east.
- 32 of 62: Starnes Street between Eve and Metcalf; photographer facing west.
- 33 of 62: Warren Street between Eve and Metcalf; photographer facing west.
- 34 of 62: Watkins Street at Metcalf; photographer facing west.
- 35 of 62: Watkins Street between Tuttle and Crawford; photographer facing west.
- 36 of 62: Former black school, Walker Street between Tuttle and Crawford; photographer facing west.
- 37 of 62: Eve Street at Walker; photographer facing southwest.
- 38 of 62: Unity Baptist Church of Christ, Telfair Street between Crawford and Eve; photographer facing northwest.
- 39 of 62: Battle Row at Walker; photographer facing west.
- 40 of 62: Eve Street at Warren, example of combination residence-store; photographer facing south.
- 41 of 62: Perkins Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 42 of 62: Broad Street at Perkins, mill-constructed apartment houses; photographer facing west.
- 43 of 62: Broad Street at Ferry Street, Martha Lester School; photographer facing west.
- 44 of 62: Intersection of St. Luke and Hamilton Streets at Calhoun Expressway; photographer facing southwest.
- 45 of 62: Augusta Canal at St. Luke Street, mills across canal; photographer facing northwest.
- 46 of 62: Hosannah Baptist Church, intersection of Ellis and Frank Streets; photographer facing northwest.
- 47 of 62: St. Luke United Methodist Church, Crawford Avenue at Calhoun Expressway; photographer facing southwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

48 of 62: Central Christian Church, Crawford Avenue at Ellis; photographer facing south.

49 of 62: Ellis Street between Crawford and Eve; photographer facing west.

50 of 62: St. John Baptist Church, Ellis Street between Eve and Metcalf; photographer facing west.

51 of 62: Ellis Street at Metcalf, commercial building; photographer facing west.

52 of 62: Ellis Street between Metcalf and Tubman; photographer facing northwest.

53 of 62: Ellis Street between Tubman and Milledge; photographer facing west.

54 of 62: Clark Street between Curry and West View; photographer facing west.

55 of 62: Curry Street at Division; photographer facing north.

56 of 62: Broad Street at Metcalf; photographer facing west.

57 of 62: Broad Street at Grace, mill-constructed row houses; photographer facing northwest.

58 of 62: Broad Street at Eve, Free Will Baptist Church and mill-constructed row houses; photographer facing northwest.

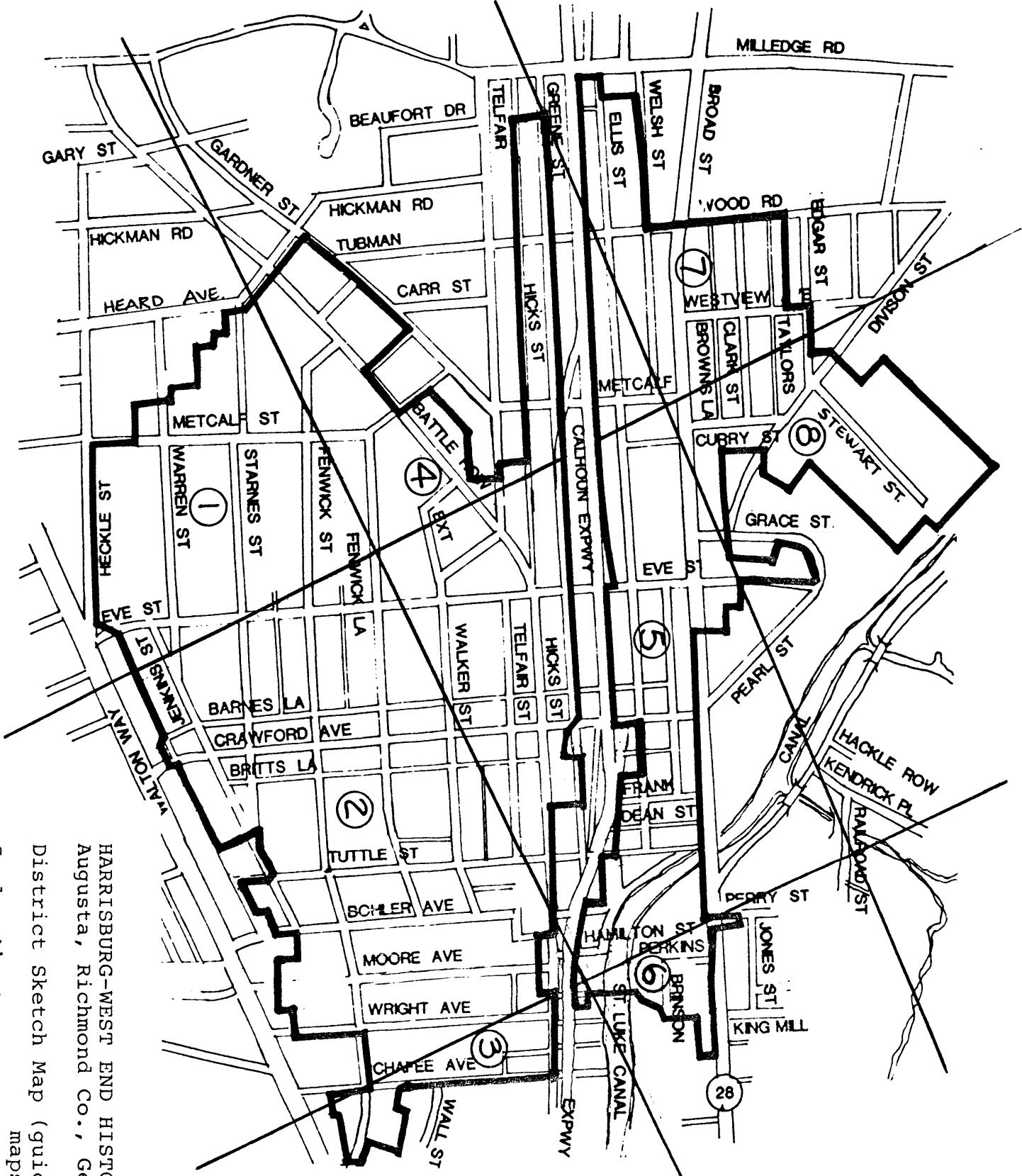
59 of 62: Eve Street at Grace, mill-constructed row houses; photographer facing west.

60 of 62: Ezekiel Harris House, Broad Street between Crawford and Eve; photographer facing west.

61 of 62: Broad Street at Crawford, commercial buildings; photographer facing southeast.

62 of 62: Ellis Street at Lockhart Lane; photographer facing northwest.

Harrisburg/West End Historic District Map



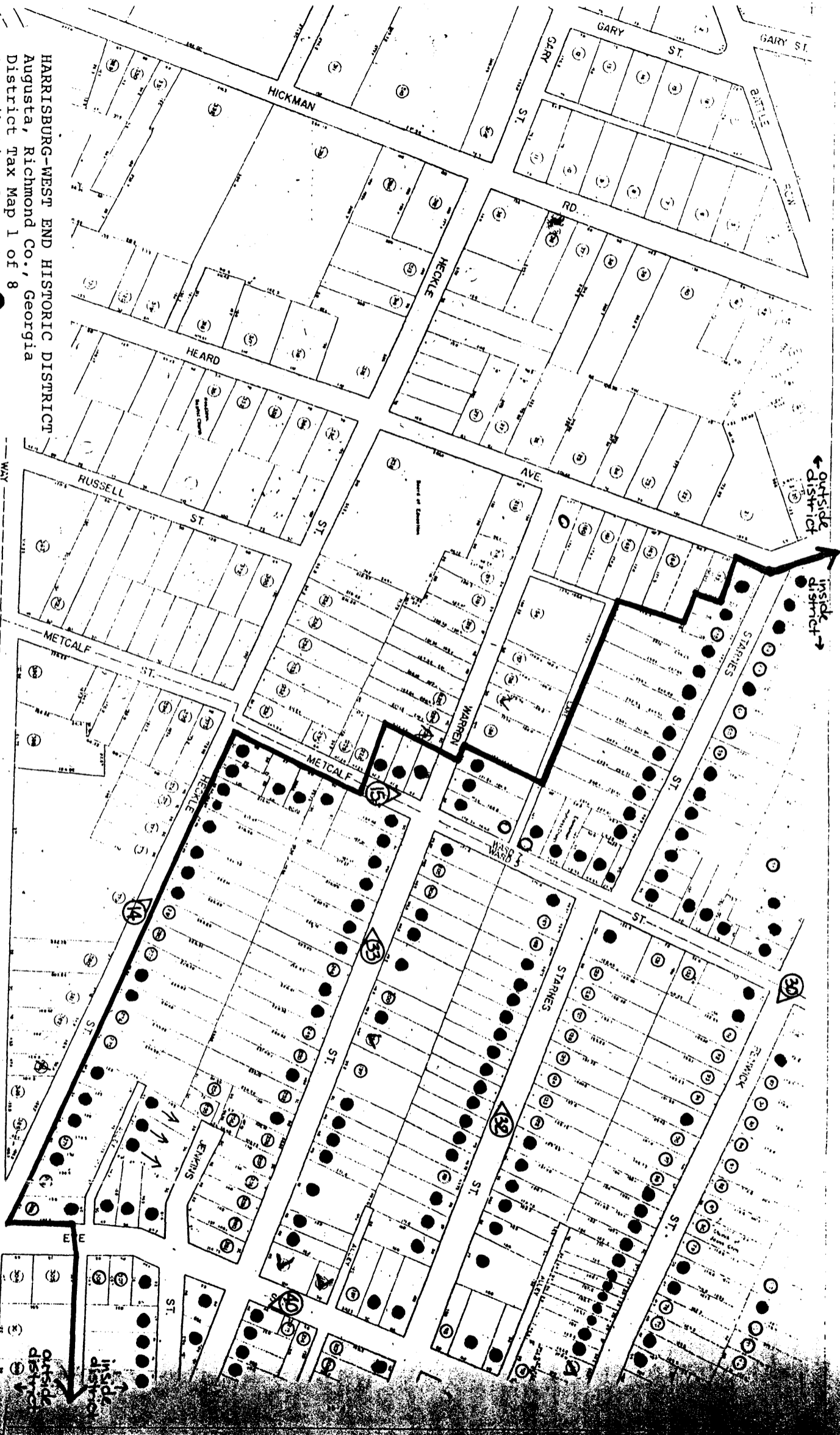
HARRISBURG-WEST END HISTORIC DISTRICT
Augusta, Richmond Co., Georgia

District Sketch Map (guide to tax maps)

Scale: None

North





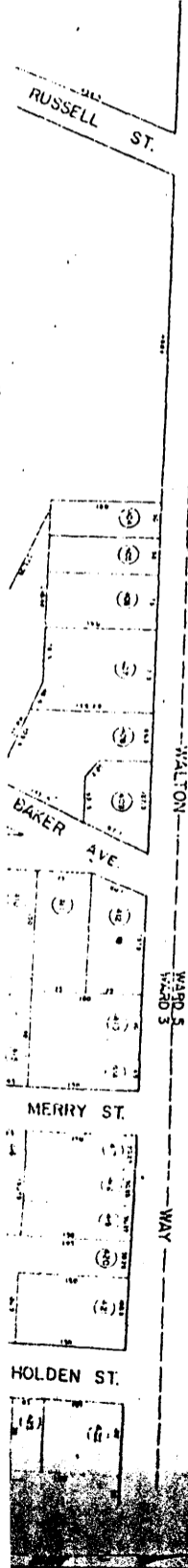
HARRISBURG-WEST END HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Augusta, Richmond Co., Georgia
 District Tax Map 1 of 8

Contributing Property: ●
 Noncontributing Property: ○
 Vacant Lot: ∇

Photo/Direction of View: ↻

District Boundary: ———

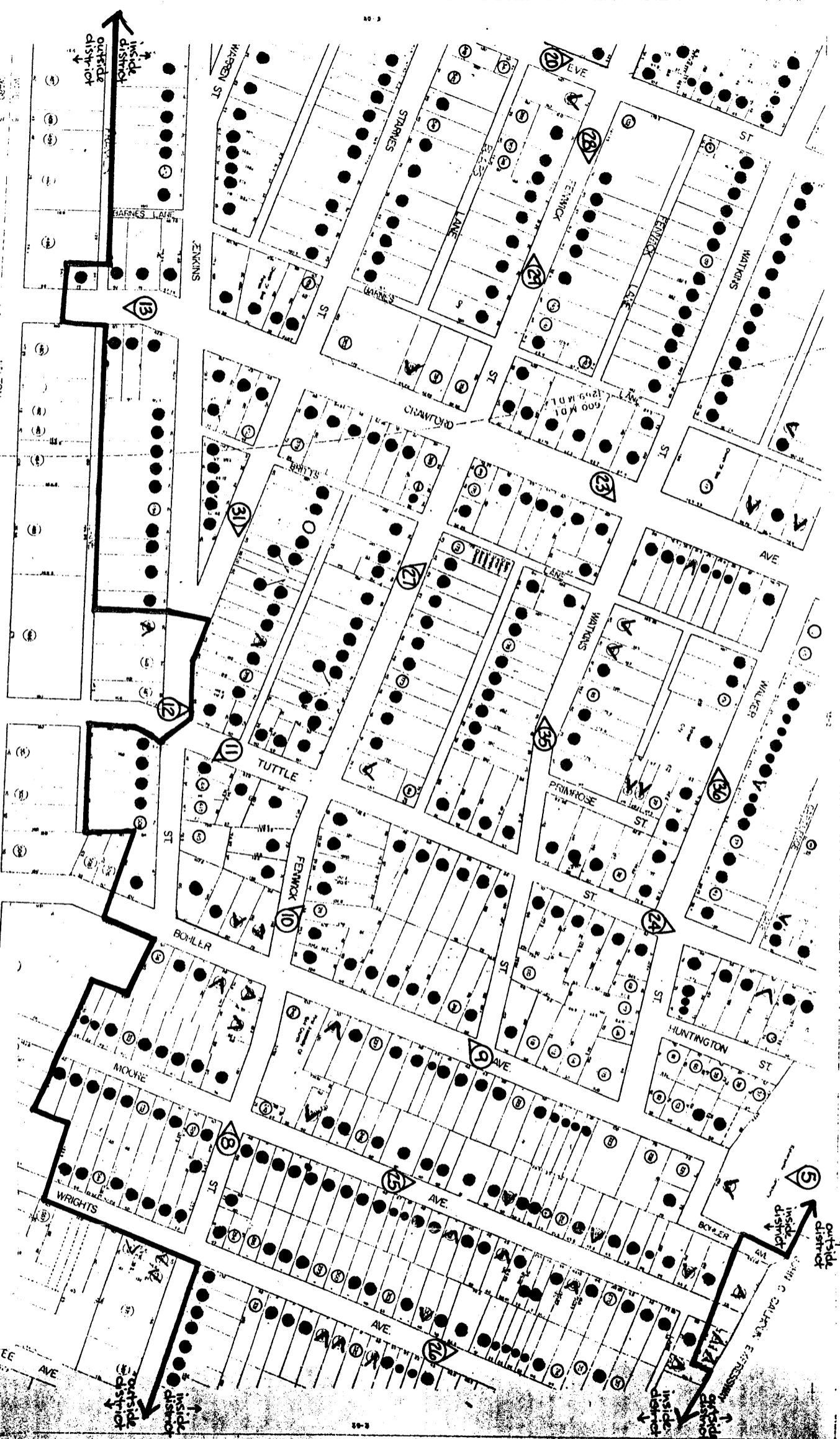
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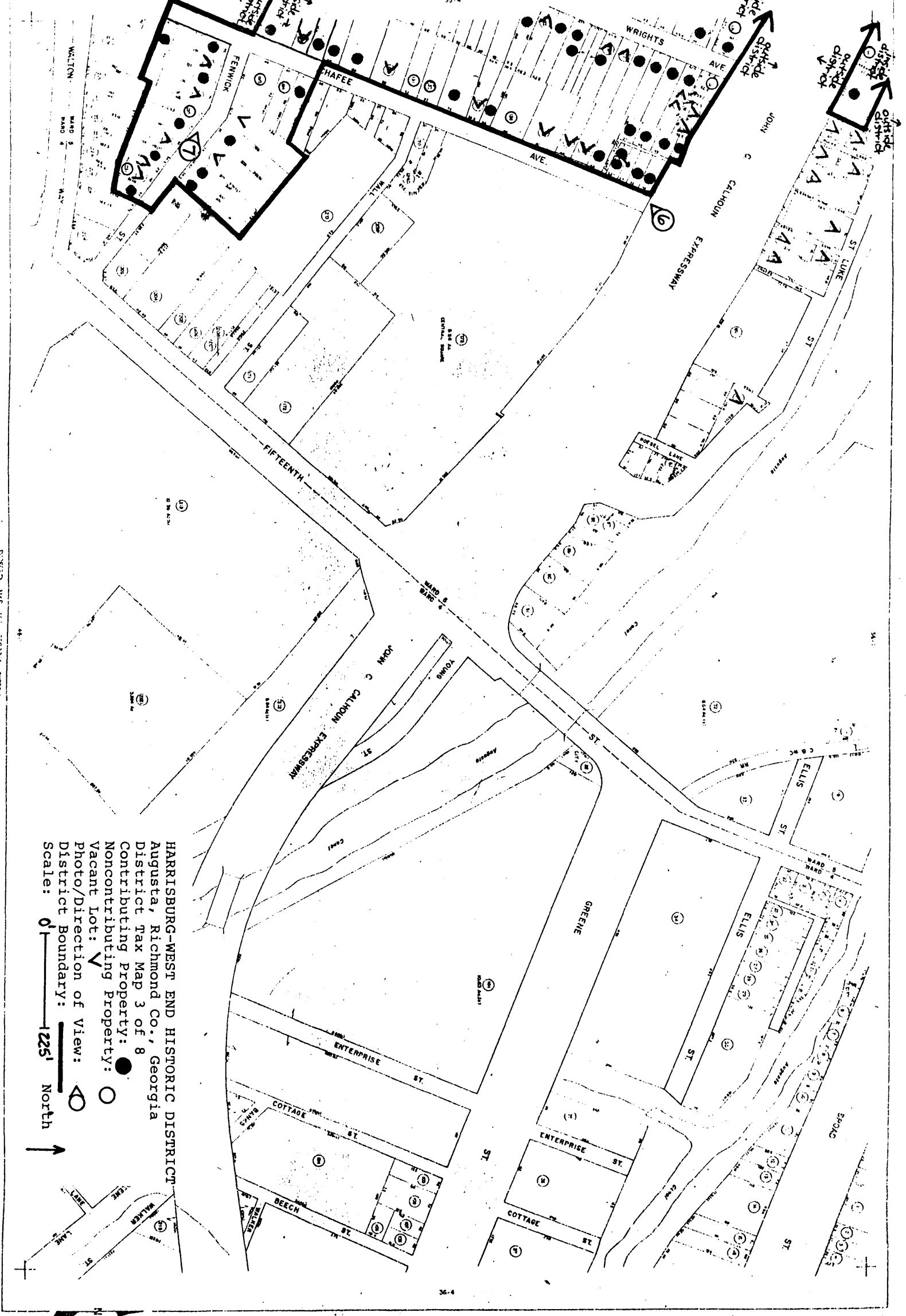


← outside district
 inside district →

← outside district
 inside district →

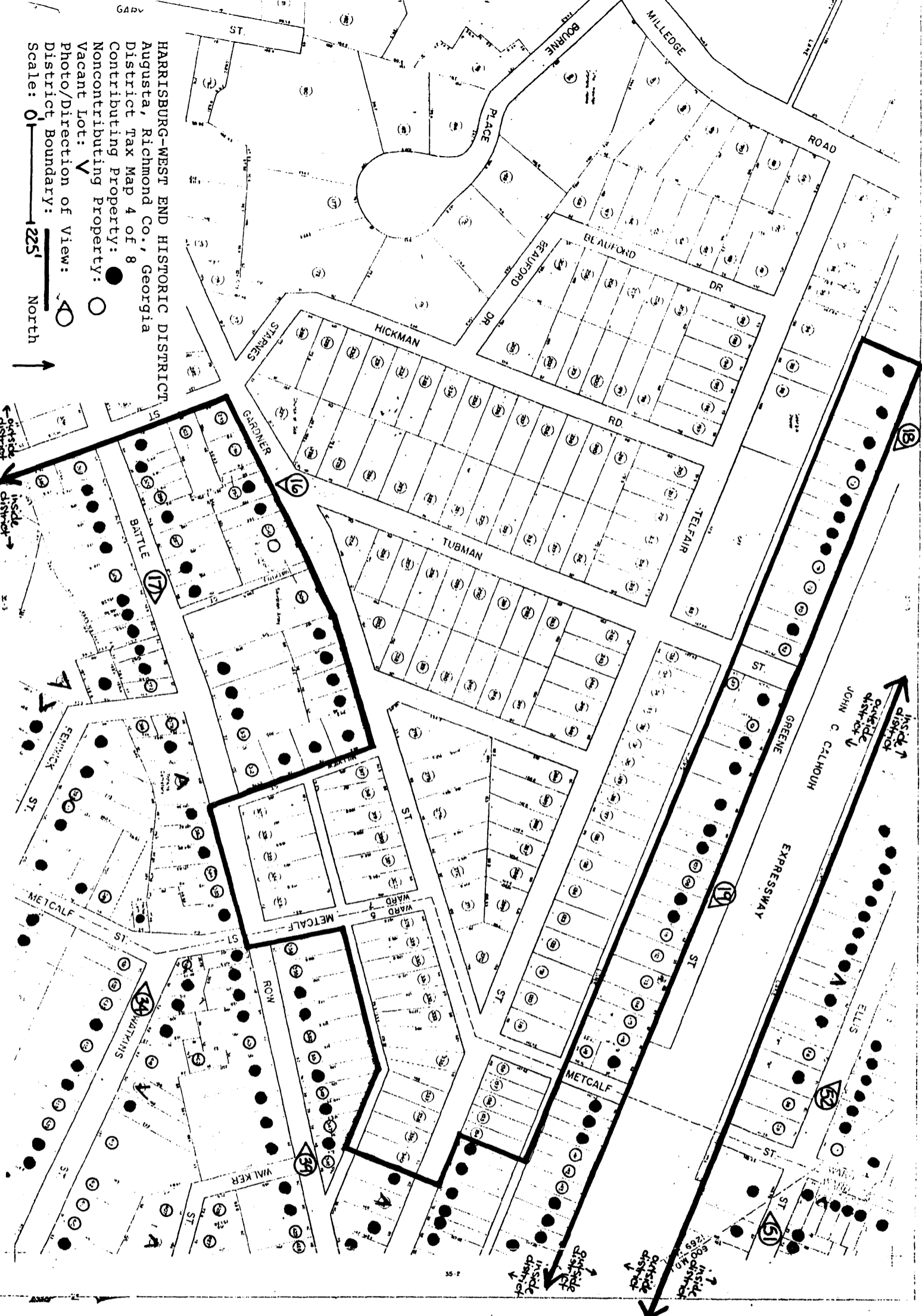
HARRISBURG-WEST END HISTORIC DISTRICT
Augusta, Richmond Co., Georgia
District Tax Map 2 of 8
Contributing Property: ●
Noncontributing Property: ○
Vacant Lot: ∇
Photo/Direction of View: ↖
District Boundary: —





HARRISBURG-WEST END HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Augusta, Richmond Co., Georgia
 District Tax Map 3 of 8
 Contributing Property: ●
 Noncontributing Property: ○
 Vacant Lot: ▽
 Photo/Direction of View: ◁
 District Boundary: ———
 Scale: 1" = 225' North

DISTRICT MAP 3 OF 8 AUGUSTA, GEORGIA



HARRISBURG-WEST END HISTORIC DISTRICT

Augusta, Richmond Co., Georgia

District Tax Map 4 of 8

Contributing Property: ●

Noncontributing Property: ○

Vacant Lot: V

Photo/Direction of View: ↙

District Boundary: ———

Scale: 0 225' North →

inside district
outside district
JOHN C. CALHOUN

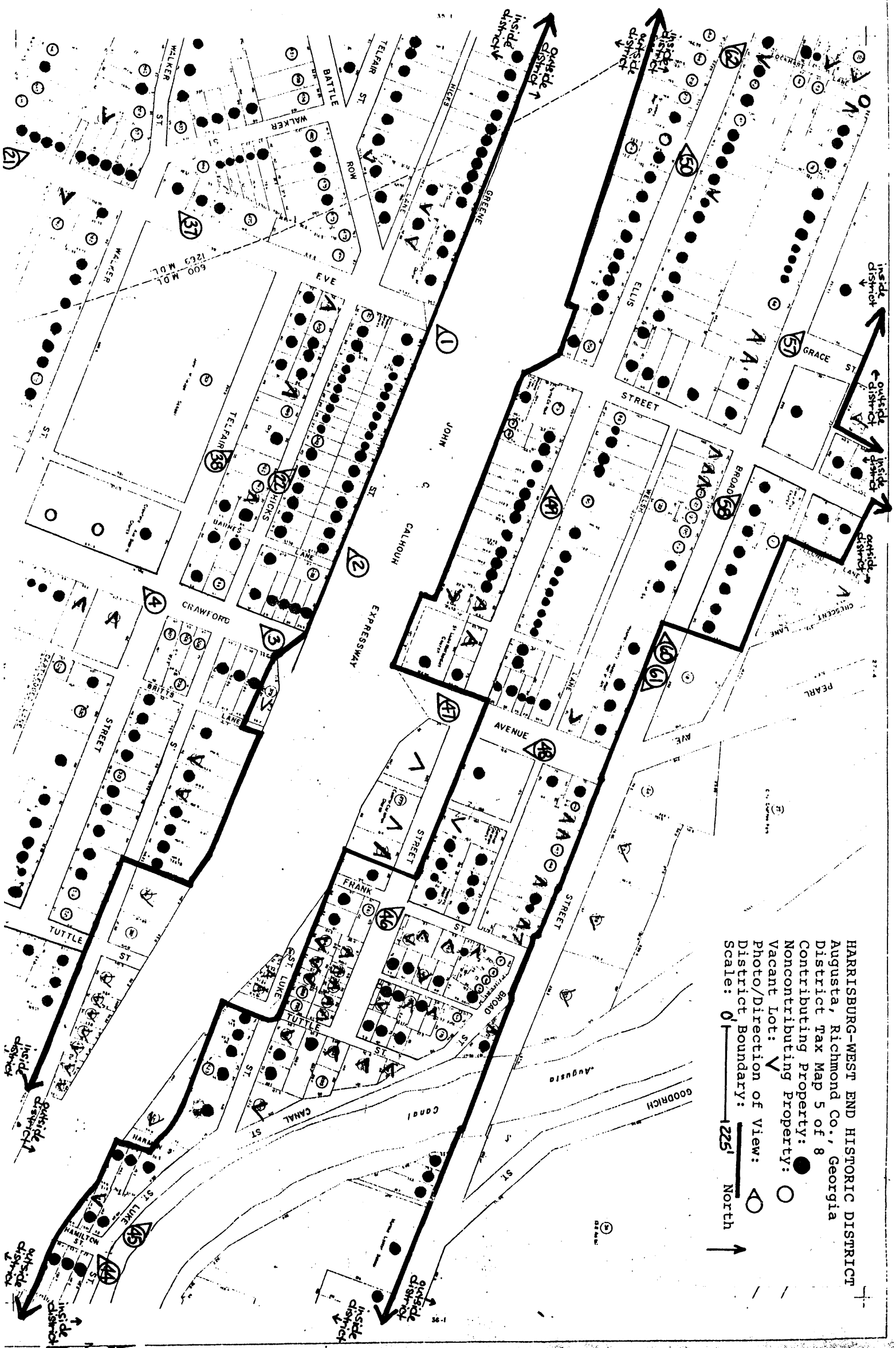
EXPRESSWAY

ELLIS

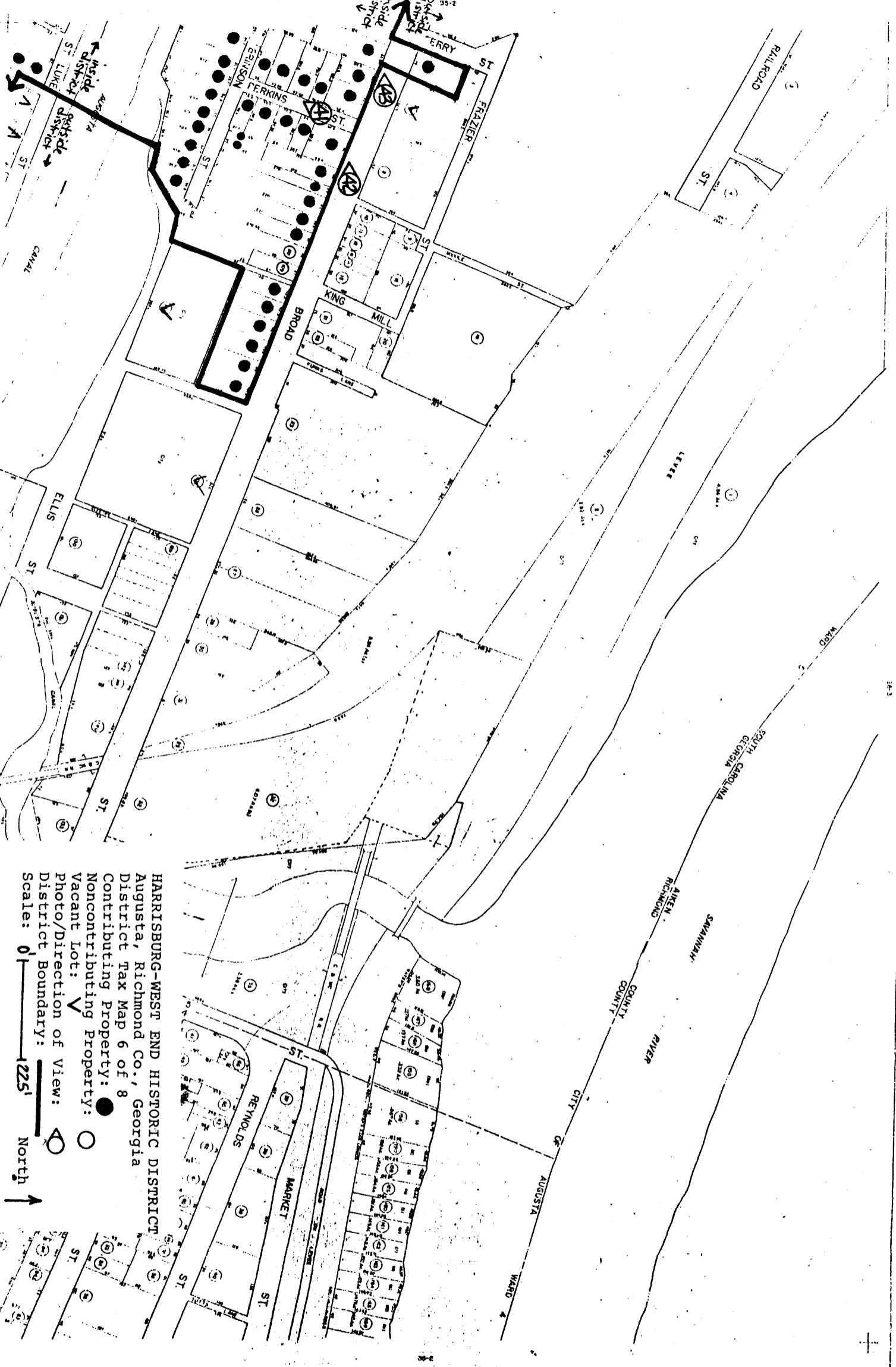
inside district
500' DISTRICT

inside district
500' DISTRICT

inside district
outside district



HARRISBURG-WEST END HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Augusta, Richmond Co., Georgia
 District Tax Map 5 of 8
 Contributing Property: ●
 Noncontributing Property: ○
 Vacant Lot: V
 Photo/Direction of View: ↖
 District Boundary: ———
 Scale: 0' ——— 1225' North →

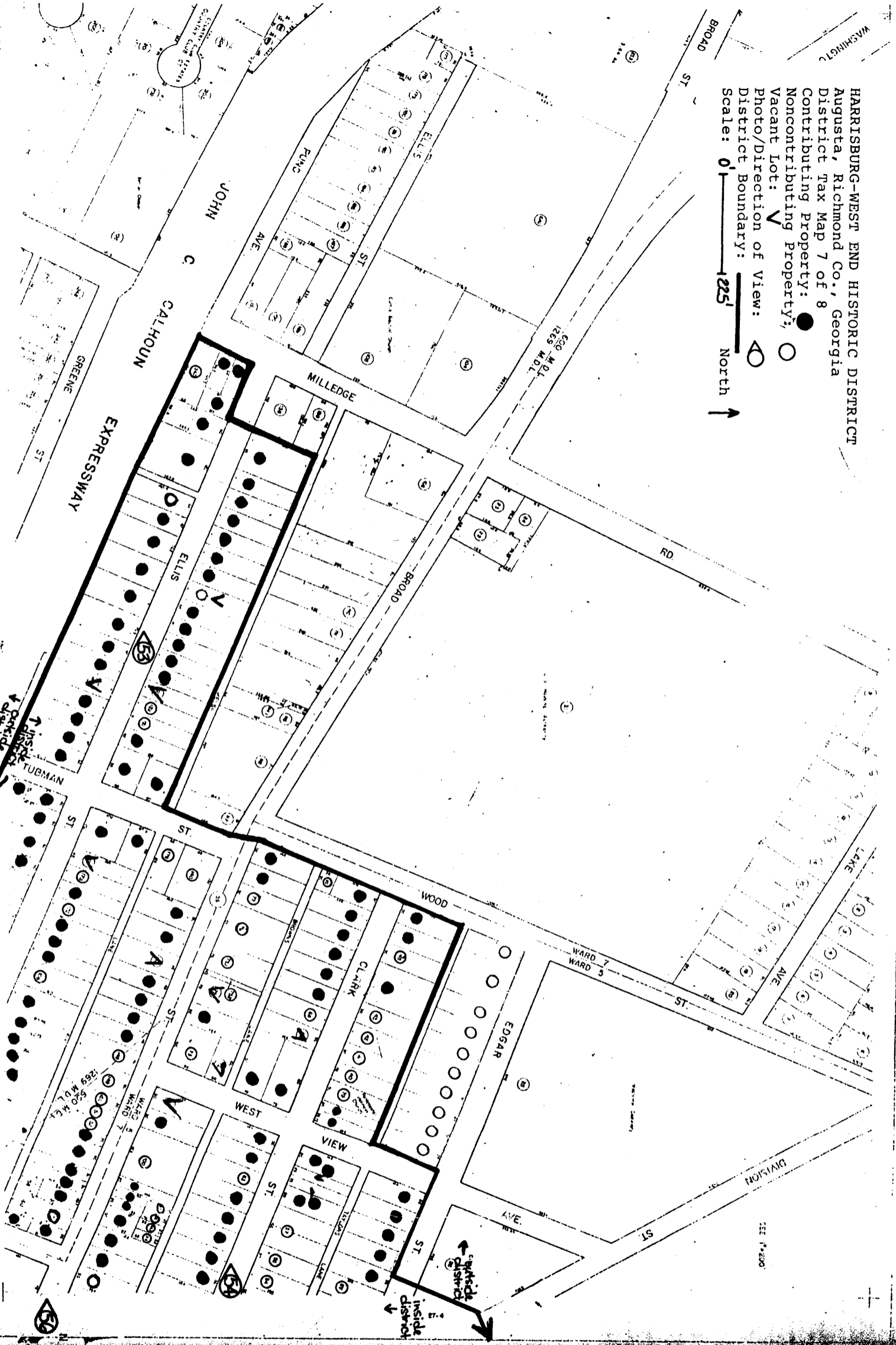


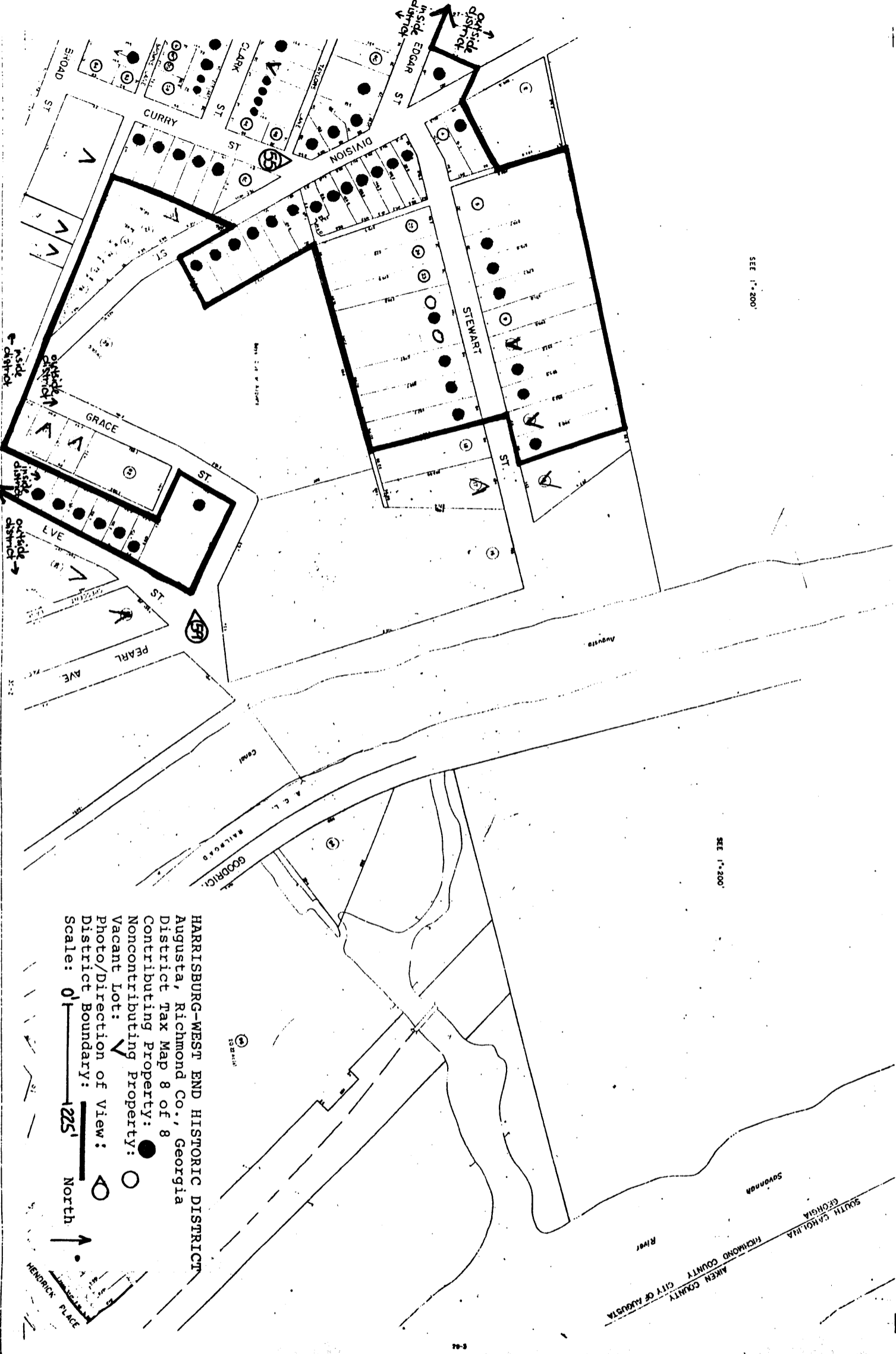
HARRISBURG-WEST END HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Augusta, Richmond Co., Georgia
 District Tax Map 6 of 8
 Contributing Property: ●
 Noncontributing Property: ○
 Vacant Lot: V
 Photo/Direction of View:
 District Boundary:
 Scale: 0' — 1225' North

HARRISBURG-WEST END HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Augusta, Richmond Co., Georgia
 District Tax Map 7 of 8

- Contributing Property: ●
- Noncontributing Property: ○
- Vacant Lot: V
- Photo/Direction of View: ↙
- District Boundary: —

Scale: 0' — 225' North ↑



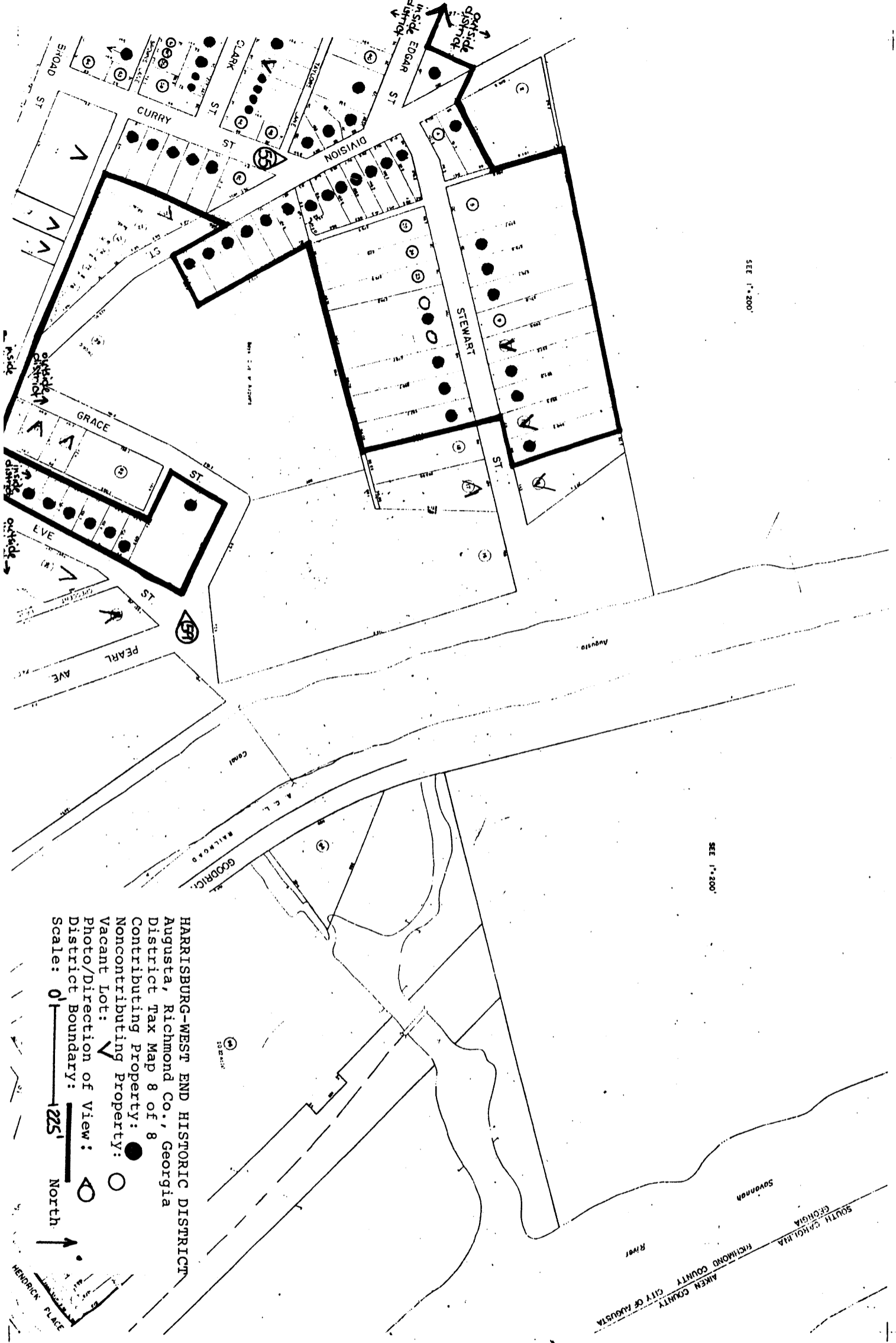


SEE 1"=200'

SEE 1"=200'

HARRISBURG-WEST END HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Augusta, Richmond Co., Georgia
 District Tax Map 8 of 8
 Contributing Property: ●
 Noncontributing Property: ○
 Vacant Lot: ▽
 Photo/Direction of View: ◐
 District Boundary: ———
 Scale: 0' ——— 225' North

SAVANNAH RIVER
 SOUTH GEORGIA
 RICHMOND COUNTY
 AIKEN COUNTY
 CITY OF AUGUSTA



SEE 1"=200'

SEE 1"=200'

SAVANNAH RIVER
 SOUTH GEORGIA
 RICHMOND COUNTY
 AIKEN COUNTY CITY OF AUGUSTA

HARRISBURG-WEST END HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Augusta, Richmond Co., Georgia
 District Tax Map 8 of 8
 Contributing Property: ●
 Noncontributing Property: ○
 Vacant Lot: ∇
 Photo/Direction of View: ↻
 District Boundary: ———
 Scale: 0' ——— 225' North

