THE NEWSLETTER OF THE ATHENS-CLARKE HERITAGE FOUNDATION

HERITAGE

HOLIDAY 2005 ATHENS-CLARKE COUNTY, GEORGIA HOLIDAY 2005

THE MISSION OF THE ATHENS-CLARKE HERITAGE FOUNDATION IS TO BE A PROACTIVE FORCE IN DEVELOPING COMMUNITY-WIDE UNDERSTANDING OF THE VALUE OF THE HISTORIC BUILDINGS, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND HERITAGE. THE VISION OF THE ATHENS-CLARKE HERITAGE FOUNDATION IS TO BECOME A LEADING ADVOCATE IN THE IMPORTANCE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION TO THE FUTURE OF THE ATHENS COMMUNITY.

TO RESTORE OR NOT TO RESTORE - THAT IS THE QUESTION

The Church-Waddel-Brumby House, Taylor-Grady House and T. R. R. Cobb House restored to their former glory.

Let's hear it for 2005! This past year three of Athens' most significant historic homes have been the subject of major restoration projects, two still ongoing. The Church-Waddel-Brumby House and the Taylor-Grady House, owned by A-CC and cared for by the Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation and the Junior League of Athens, respectively, were both recipients of SPLOST 2000 monies. The T. R. R. Cobb House is being restored by the Watson-Brown Foundation, Inc., which now owns the house. Before beginning work, the owners had to decide the exact nature of their projects.

Four treatment approaches are available for historic properties: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. Preservation is used for buildings when the property's distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact and convey the historic significance without extensive repair or replacement. Rehabilitation is used when repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary; when alterations or additions to property are planned for a new or continued use and when its depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate. Restoration is the process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of removing features from other periods in its history and reconstructing missing features from the restoration period. It is used when the property's design, architectural, or historical significance during a particular period of time outweighs the potential loss of later extant materials, features, and spaces that characterize other historical periods. Reconstruction is used when a contemporary depiction is required to understand and interpret a property's historic value.

In the case of these three properties, the owners determined that restoration was the appropriate treatment for their property because, in each case, the desire was to restore the house to the period when it was occupied by a particular individual important to the history of Athens. Following you will find the stories behind these restorations and will also learn, we hope, that no two restorations are alike.

The Church-Waddel-Brumby House – A Work in Progress

By Ethiel Garlington,
Athens Welcome Center Director

Thought to be the oldest surviving house in Athens, the Church-Waddel-Brumby House was completed in 1820. Alonzo Church, a mathematics professor at Franklin College (now the University of Georgia), is credited with having the Federal style home built. Having moved to Athens from Vermont, Church probably used a family of Vermont carpenters to build the residence, which may explain the

atypical arched sidelights flanking the front door and the unique soffit molding. Neither are found on other Federal style homes built in this region during the same time period. Ironically, Alonzo Church and his family never resided in the house. When construction on the home was nearly complete, Dr. Moses Waddel, the newly appointed president of Franklin College, made Church an offer to trade residences. Rumors have it that Moses Waddel, also a Presbyterian Minister, preferred not to reside amongst the students, whom he

(continued on page 4)

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President's Perspective

Greetings ACHF members! Believe it or not we are approaching the mid-point of our year which began July 1st. Without question, the most exciting thing that has happened is the progress being made on designating a local historic district in downtown Athens, a long-time goal of ACHF. The Downtown Citizen's Advisory Committee (CAC) began meeting over two years ago in September 2003. (Amy Kissane and Pam NeSmith represent ACHF on the CAC.) Discussions have focused on how to preserve the historic character of downtown and what areas should be protected. After much deliberation, the Committee came up with an approach involving two methods. The first is to designate the historic core of downtown as a local historic district which will protect the existing historic buildings and ensure that new construction is compatible with the character of those buildings. The second is to review the existing zoning regulations for the larger area zoned Commercial-Downtown (C-D) and revise the regulations so that they do a better job of ensuring quality growth that is compatible with our existing buildings.

Visit ACHF Website: www.achfonline.org

In early August A-CC hired the consulting firm of Winter & Company, out of Boulder, Colorado, to prepare design guidelines for both the proposed local historic district and the larger downtown area. Winter & Company made their first site visit to Athens in September at which time they met with numerous local focus groups, such as ACHF, downtown property owners, Chamber of Commerce, and Convention & Visitors Bureau. They also held a public workshop at The Classic Center with over 100 people attending; I recognized a lot of ACHF faces there. Winter & Company is currently working on drafts of the guidelines and will be coming back to Athens in January to gather more information and present their ideas at a second public workshop.

ACHF is also working hard to ensure that the proposed historic district is successful. The Education Committee is developing a workshop for downtown property owners. The workshop will focus on the economic benefits of owning a historic building and is tentatively scheduled to be held in January at the Downtown Property Owners Association's monthly meeting. ACHF will also be preparing the Historic District Designation Report for the local historic district. The Designation Report documents the architectural and historical significance of the district and provides a physical description, including a listing and description of all buildings in the district.

I also want to welcome our new Welcome Center Director Ethiel Garlington! Ethiel has been working hard with the House Restoration Committee to keep the interior restoration work, which was started last winter, on track. Contractor Jeff Butler is scheduled to be finished with the majority of the carpentry and prep work for final finishes by December 31. If you have not been to the Welcome Center in a while, take a moment to stop by, meet Ethiel and see the changes…and don't forget to do some holiday shopping while you're there.

Fall 2006 Tour of Homes Call for Volunteers

It's time to start planning our Fall 2006 Tour of Homes and ACHF needs your help!

The 2006 Tour will highlight properties along Prince Avenue and promises to be one of our best ever. Planning will start in January, and we are looking for a few volunteers to serve on the Planning Committee. Please contact Amy at 353-1801 or achf@achfonline.org to volunteer.

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People and Places

ACHF, History, and Antarctica…

Earlier this year the Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation was contacted by Alan Campbell with a unique proposal – the opportunity to sponsor a trip by Alan and his son, Colin, to Antarctica as part of an expedition with the National Science Foundation's Artists and Writers Program. Over the last four months, ACHF has received over $25,000 in grants and private donation for the project.

As part of their expedition, Alan and Colin will photograph, study and otherwise document the beauty and history of Antarctica through their art. Of particular interest to ACHF, Alan and Colin intend to study several huts located on the Antarctic coast which were built for the South Pole expeditions of Ernest Shackleton (1907) and Robert Scott (1904 and 1910). Given the lasting legacy of these and other explorers, ACHF is pleased to have the opportunity to do its small part toward preserving these buildings by educating the public about their history as well as the present day environment in Antarctica.

Alan and Colin in front of Robert Scott's Hut.

View of Ernest Shackleton's Hut.

Upon their return from Antarctica, Alan and Colin will exhibit their art from the expedition at an event hosted by ACHF. As part of the exhibition, the two will host a slide talk detailing their experiences and highlighting the expedition huts, their history and their future. In addition, Alan and Colin have agreed to provide ACHF with six prints showing these huts. These prints will be sold as a fundraiser to benefit future ACHF projects and programs.

Following is a journal entry from their expedition dated September 28th:

We have been very busy here chasing the light most days in the midst of some unusually favorable weather, if you call temperatures holding steady in the -20's with clear skies favorable. But down here it is. In fact, we have just switched over to being creatures of the night, chasing long sunsets from 6 to 9 followed by office and journal work, midnight dinner in the galley, then 1a.m. to the gym, and finally gearing up to go out for a 5a.m. sunrise. And the days get 20 minutes longer every 24 hours.

Most recently we have made several trips to photograph and work on ideas from the 1910 British Antarctic Expedition's historic hut, best known for Robert Scott's unsuccessful race to the pole against Raold Amundsen. Our vehicle of choice for the 15 mile run across the sea ice is a German made track buggy called a Pisten Bully, which has huge front windows and can pivot 60 degrees in place.

With over a month still to go, we are applying for a 7-10 day extension to reach all of the locations which have been approved for the period when we will be traveling by helicopter. We will be back in New Zealand on or near November 10 and will commence a public lecture tour being sponsored in part by the U.S. Embassy.

View of Robert Scott's Hut

Thanks to ACHF for all you are doing to facilitate the expedition. In the meanwhile, please check out the project web site at www.LightFromTheIce.com.

All best wishes,
Alan Campbell

The Passage of Time

ACHF has been tracking a number of properties over the past several months and following is a summary. In the near future we will be posting information on the website about the ongoing efforts of our Preservation Issues Committee. Stay tuned!

Clarke Milling, E. Broad Street – The building has been demolished and will be replaced by a condominium development known as Georgia Traditions.

College Avenue Grammar School – The school was demolished by the developers, the Fines, in the Spring and the lot stands vacant. It is apparently for sale though there is no sign on the lot.

Cook & Brothers Battery – The Battery has been purchased by A-CC and will eventually be incorporated into the Greenway.

East Athens Public School – This building is owned by ACTION Inc. and we have been following it ever since the financial problems of ACTION surfaced. Executive Director John Scoggins currently has no intention of selling the property.

Emmanuel Church Pope Street Cottages & Howell Cobb House – ACHF continues to follow the fate of the Pope Street Cottages and the Cobb House.

Eugene Odum House – Demolished.

House at Hancock and Church – This house had been in ruins for years and was purchased last year by Chris Peterson who has since renovated it; it is now occupied.

Mitchell Street Mill Housing – These houses are gone.

Winterville Public School – This complex is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Clarke County School Board has made noises about demolishing the historic high school; ACHF has made contact with the Board and is following closely.

Auburn Studios Ltd

(from page 1)

thought were too loud. Dr. Waddel and his family remained in the home until his retirement in 1829. By 1834 Sarah H. Harris had purchased the home, which she eventually left to her granddaughters, Marry Harris Brumby and Anne Wallis Brumby. These two sisters were the last private owners of the residence.

Like many historic residences in downtown Athens, the Church-Waddel-Brumby House (C-W-B) was slated for demolition in January 1967 to allow for the construction of a new Federal Building. "Nothing Stops Progress" became the slogan for this urban renewal initiative. Through the efforts of local citizens, along with financial assistance from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the support of the local government, the original portion of the house was moved in October 1967 to its present site on East Dougherty Street. In conjunction, the Athens Clarke Heritage Foundation was founded during this conflict to unite preservation-minded individuals.

ACHF then undertook a restoration of the house which was in considerable disrepair. Binkley Construction Company was hired as the contractor and John Linley and C. Wilmer Heery provided architectural expertise. The restoration was completed in January 1972. The goal of the 1972 restoration was to return the house to its original 1820 floor plan. The furnishings and decorative elements chosen for the house were from a broader period of time reflecting residential styles up until the late 19th century. The majority of pieces were generously donated by Albert Dobbs Sams and several significant pieces were also donated by the Brumby family.

Jump thirty years later and we are in the midst of a second restoration. In 2002, the C-W-B House was the recipient of SPLOST and Wray-Nicholson (W-N) funds that paid for extensive exterior maintenance as well as the construction of two outbuildings, which now provide public restrooms, a conference room, and an office for the Welcome Center. Following the completion of this first phase of work, remaining W-N funds were allocated to make interior repairs and to begin a second interior restoration. This second restoration has taken advantage of the tremendous progress made in preservation technology since the early 1970s, particularly in the area of historic finishes analysis. The House Restoration Committee, a subcommittee of the Athens Welcome Center Committee, has been overseeing this restoration. One of the first decisions of the Committee was to narrow the restoration period to 1820-1829, the period of residency for the Waddel family and the period to which the floor plan was restored in 1972.

The Committee then enlisted the work of two professionals to guide the remaining restoration decisions. George Fore, an Architectural Conservator from Raleigh, North Carolina, conducted a paint analysis for the entire structure and provided documentation of the original paint colors and wall finishes used in the house during 1820-1829. Jeanne Strong, locally renowned for her expertise on historic interiors, was hired to provide an interior furnishings and decorative arts plan.

To date, most of the interior painted surfaces have been finished with the historic color palette, while wainscoting and other wood trim is being prepped for period appropriate treatments. Such treatments include faux graining and a finish referred to as "encaustic bees wax," which was used on most of the wood surfaces in both the entry hall and the parlor. George Fore also found that wallpaper was original to many of the plaster walls in the house.

Original heart pine wainscoting panel

Uncovering the encaustic wax finish on the Parlor ceiling.

As with all historic house projects, there are discoveries which cannot be anticipated and must be dealt with on a case-by-case basis. During the initial stages of the surface preparation, an inconsistency in materials was unearthed. It was originally thought that all the wainscoting in the Dining Room consisted of original, painted, heart pine panels. In fact, only two of the four walls still had their original panels; the other sections had been reconstructed with a manufactured wood product when the house was moved and stabilized in the late 1960s. This new material has a very slick surface and lacks the appearance of real wood. Because restoration plans called for the wainscoting in the Dining Room to remain painted, the original heart pine panels in the Dining Room were used to replace non-historic panels, dating from the 1960s, in the Entry Hall where they will be refinished and treated with the encaustic wax finish, a finish that brings out the grain of the wood and thus requires "real" wood. The "new" plywood panels installed in the Dining room were painted using a technique to show brush strokes and wood grain, as it would have appeared when it was originally installed.

Another unanticipated discovery was made in the Parlor. For many years, local historians have believed the cornice molding to be too ornate for the Federal style house. Thinking it was a later addition, perhaps during the Victorian era, the elaborate eight-piece cornice was removed. Surprisingly, after removal, the paint lines and plaster ghosts could not provide the definitive evidence required to justify a replacement cornice. Since a newly designed cornice would be purely speculative, the Committee decided to return the eight-piece cornice to the Parlor. Furthermore, one wall of this cornice is southern yellow pine, rather than heart pine like the other three. This particular section is on the wall shared with the Entry Hall, which was apparently added after the house was moved. Instead of constructing a new cornice from heart pine for that wall, the yellow pine will be returned and faux grained to maintain a history in the materials that can be uncovered in the future.

As those that have served on the Church-Waddel-Brumby House Restoration Committee can attest, it is of utmost importance that those involved fully document the project and provide justification for all decisions so that future generations can understand the evolution of the house. Such documentation can also be used for interpretation purposes. It has been an enlightening experience, to say the least, and one that I hope to share with each of you in the future. Being that the process is ongoing, I welcome you to the Church-Waddel-Brumby House to get a behind-the-scenes look of an historic restoration in progress.

The Taylor-Grady House – Athens' Landmark House

By Jeanne Strong

It is easy to recognize that the Taylor-Grady House at 634 Prince Avenue is one of the finest historic houses in Athens. The "Classic City," named for the classical capitol of Greece, proudly displays this grand revival of classical architecture. Since the publication of Gone with the Wind in 1936, the ideal of gracious southern traditional living is embodied in the Greek Revival style, of which the Taylor-Grady House is a marvelous example.

Built in 1843 by General Robert Taylor, the Taylor-Grady House is of such significance that the National Park Services has designated it as a National Historic Landmark, the only property afforded this status in a 12-county region of Northeast Georgia. This designation was made not simply because the house is a fine example of an antebellum style but because it is the only existing residence of Henry W. Grady, famous for his promotion of the "New South" Program, which consisted of northern investment, southern industrial growth, diversified farming and white supremacy. Grady lived in this house while attending the University of Georgia in the 1860s.

The Taylor-Grady House is presently owned by the City of Athens and leased to the Junior League of Athens, which saved the house from demolition in the 1960s. The house is filled with a collection of period furniture and accessories donated by Albert Dobbs Sams. The Junior League uses the property for meetings as well as for rentals including weddings, receptions and other small gatherings.

In the late 1990s, the Junior League, recognizing that the Taylor-Grady House had fallen into disrepair and needed considerable work, lobbied to have the house, along with numerous other local projects, placed on the 2000 SPLOST referendum (Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax). That funding was approved and the undertaking became officially known as "SPLOST Project #37." As is often the case, funds were insufficient to complete all the work needed and a committee was formed to oversee the decisions and the process for the renovation. The goal of the project was to focus on the period during which Henry W. Grady resided in the house; the year 1869 was chosen. While historic research focused on this period, a true museum-type restoration was not possible, primarily due to insufficient funds and the fact that the property was not just a museum but also had to be rehabilitated to accommodate other uses. Therefore, in effect, the end treatment was a combination of restoration and rehabilitation principles.

The distinctive columns required complete restoration.

Lord, Aeck, Sargent, Inc. were the first architects to work on the restoration. They completed bridging documents, which examined and researched the period of significance and the community. The Jaeger Company did the initial research for the landscape work and generated what is called a cultural landscape report. The project contractor was Whitsel Construction Services, Inc., which was awarded a contract for restoration work on July 6, 2004. The on-site team assembled by Whitsel Construction was comprised of Lane Green - chief design architect, Bob Segrest - architect, and Rex Pless - engineer.

The project focused on both the house and the historic grounds. Mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems were updated and a sprinkler system was installed in the house to comply with the fire code. The finishes and surfaces of the structure were repaired where needed, and the house was painted using information provided through the paint analysis. The grounds were returned to a less formal and therefore more appropriate landscape setting. As with most projects, a number of unforeseen situations popped up and required the reallocation of funds. For example, examination of paint adhesion problems on the monumental columns resulted in a determination that the existing paint was a type that could not be painted over. Thus the task of stripping and then repainting these huge columns was undertaken.

Historic paint analysis was also carried out to help guide the selection of surface treatments and colors on both the exterior and interior. The white and dark green exterior scheme is appropriate and common for the building's Greek Revival design. As one enters the front door, the Pompeian red on the walls of the entry and stairwell commands the guest's attention. Other rooms have less exuberant colors, but all are nonetheless appropriate. A tricolor scheme was used in the double ballroom, emphasizing the rich moldings at the ceiling. Brown and tan in the dining room and parlor, respectively, lend a masculine air to the spaces. Black on fireplaces and baseboards shows the taste of the times.

The visitor today will see a Taylor-Grady House markedly different from what would have been experienced just one year ago. Preservation ideas change over time, and this new interpretation is a product of the early 21st century. As furnishings are repaired and recovered and windows are dressed with coverings appropriate to the Greek Revival period, a finished product will hold a treat for future users. This house, which reminds us of the genteel nature of an antebellum Athens, is a must for all to experience.

A-CC celebrates the completion of the project at a rededication ceremony on November 16th.

WUGA 91.7 97.9 FM

Restoring the T. R. R. Cobb House Pretty in Pink

By Jane Cassady

The easiest way to save a historic house is certainly not to move it, and the practice is generally discouraged. Yet, in some rare cases, moving may be the only alternative to demolition. In the case of the T. R. R. Cobb House, moving it twice turned out to be the solution. The house was first moved in the mid-1980s amid considerable public outcry and efforts of ACHF to keep it in Athens. St. Joseph's Catholic Church, which had purchased the house in 1962 to serve as the Rectory, was experiencing rapid growth of its congregation and particularly its school. The success of the school placed tremendous pressure on the Cobb House, and the Church offered the house for sale if it could be moved. Buyers were concerned about the costs to relocate the house until Senator Paul Broun formulated a plan to move the house to Stone Mountain State Park and use state funds for restoration.

Moving the house to Stone Mountain seemed like a solid plan except for one issue. The T. R. R. Cobb House had been listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service in 1975. Such listing not only protected the building from federally funded projects but was also what made it eligible for certain state and federal historic preservation grants. In general, moving National Register buildings results in their being de-listed because the relocation typically takes the building out of its historic context. This is exactly what happened to the Cobb House – its move to Stone Mountain resulted in it being de-listed due to the fact that its new setting at Stone Mountain, a rural (faux plantation) environment, was neither historic nor related to the historic urban setting of Prince Avenue. The resulting delisting of the Cobb House from the National Register eliminated grant possibilities for the building's restoration. Stone Mountain Memorial Association did reconstruct the Cobb House and maintained it to keep it weather tight, but little else was done.

Once it became clear that the Cobb House would not be properly rehabilitated at Stone Mountain, ACHF co-founder and first President, John Waters, endeavored to

have the structure returned to Athens. In his unrelenting search for a means of bringing the house back home, Waters enlisted his graduate students, including this writer, in identifying sites that would be in context with the building's original Prince Avenue location and thus allow the house, if moved back, to be again listed in the National Register. The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources subsequently approved three sites for a potential relocation. In 2003 the Watson-Brown Foundation purchased the 175 Hill Street site from the Athens Regional Hospital Authority which had demolished a Clarke County police substation that had occupied the site.

The chosen preservation treatment for the T. R. R. Cobb House was restoration. This decision was based in part on the building's significance as the only residence of T. R. R. Cobb during his years as a legal scholar and politician. Other factors in the decision to restore the Cobb House to a particular period were its integrity and the ability to discern how the building evolved. The period of significance chosen was c.1852, the year the house was transformed into the Greek Revival style by T. R. R. Cobb.

The T. R. R. Cobb House, originally a much smaller, Federal style building, was constructed by Charles McKinley, one of only a handful of builders working in Athens in the 1830s. Judge Joseph Henry Lumpkin purchased the house, which was located adjacent to his own, as a wedding present for his daughter Marion and son-in-law T. R. R. Cobb. The newly-married couple moved into the plantation plain house and did not alter it until the 1850s. In an October 1852 letter to her sister, Callie King, Marion refers to pending improvements and states that Colonel Young had prepared a draft of the improvements to the Cobb's residence. The letter confirms that the home was changed in 1852 with the addition of a Greek Revival portico and twin octagonal wings.

Architectural investigation further revealed how the building changed – the "feminine" federal style of the c.1830 house became more masculine in the Greek Revival. Instead of narrow molding and baseboards, the profile was made bolder and bigger. The dimensions of openings were altered to accommodate larger windows and doors. Cobb was remarkable in his ability to recycle elements in his style change. Originally, the house had four chimneys – two on the east and two on the west elevations. In 1852 the Greek Revival portico and parapet were added to the original façade, transforming the house into a much larger structure. The original house remained as the core within the Greek Revival transition, and two of the original chimneys were retained while three new chimneys were added to the new rear addition.

Restoring historic houses is more complicated than most people understand, due in part to mandated life safety and building codes. Along with their efforts to retain every historic element of the Cobb House for authenticity, the restoration team also had to address a variety of code issues. The house retains historic beams and structural members but is also re-enforced with steel to satisfy load requirements within the building. Fire code is a major issue and a fire suppressant system has been installed. Museum standards have been employed to protect the collections and accessibility has been addressed through a modern addition on the rear providing handicap access by means of an elevator. Restrooms were also located in the new addition to separate historic from new construction.

Many are puzzled by the pink paint color on the body of the Cobb House, but this color is not simply an architectural whim. Every decision in a restoration must be based on physical evidence, and Paint Conservator Frank Welsh studied paint chips from throughout the house – outside and inside – to determine original finishes and colors. For the exterior color, Welsh analyzed several samples under a microscope using modern techniques to determine the original color.

The Watson-Brown Foundation, owner of the T. R. R. Cobb House, is joined by the Atlanta architectural firm Surber, Barber, Choate and Hertlein and Athens contractor, Whitsell Construction. Together this team is dedicated to authenticity in the building's restoration and interpretation and is working together to restore this unique and well-traveled house.

BarberCreekDesign

ACHF Calendar

December
December 9, 2005
2005 Heritage Holiday Gala
The State Botanical Garden of Georgia

February
Artists for Preservation Exhibit & Sale
Fire Hall No. 2

March
Historic Preservation Course for Realtors (tentative)
Athens Area Association of Realtors

March 31 – April 2, 2006
7th Annual Hands On Athens
Athens Area Council on Aging

April
April 20-23, 2006
Georgia State Historic Preservation Conference &
Georgia Trust Annual Meeting
The Classic Center

May
Monday, May 22, 2006
ACHF Annual Meeting
TBD
[rain date – Tuesday, May 23, 2005]

June
Talking Walls
Heritage Education Workshop for Teachers
Fire Hall No. 2 and Historic Athens-Clarke County

ATHENS WELCOME CENTER NEWS

Holiday Tour of Lights
December 13, 15-17, 20, and 22-23

This Holiday season let Classic City Tours lead you on a guided bus tour of Athens' most spectacular lights displays complete with holiday music and cheer. The tour will begin at the Athens Welcome Center where you will enjoy delectable holiday treats before departure. Highlights include the Athens Holiday Lights at Sandy Creek Park, Historic Downtown Athens, the mansions of Milledge Avenue and other spirited neighborhoods. All tours will begin at the Athens Welcome Center at 7 pm. For more information call 706-208-8687.

Fall 2005 Fun-n-Friends

The Fall 2005 Fun-n-Friends was held on Monday, November 14, 2005, at the Foundry Park Inn showing off Athens' newest music venue, The Melting Point. Many thanks to the Foundry Park Inn for hosting us.

ACHF President Laura Brown and past-president Pam NeSmith prove that NOTHING is more fun than a Fun-n-Friends.

Come and celebrate the holidays with the Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation at our annual fundraiser, the Heritage Holiday Gala. All proceeds will benefit the foundation's mission to protect and preserve Athens' historic resources for generations to come.

Friday, December 9, 2005
The State Botanical Garden of Georgia
7:00 - 11:00 p.m.
Members $50

Call 706.353.1801 or visit our website at www.achfonline.org to make reservations.

This year's Gala will feature both Live and Silent Auctions with ACHF's Artists for Preservation…
Barbara Allen, Rinne Allen, Suzanne Allen, Terry Allen, Matt Alston, Jay Bauer, Doug Brown, Alan Campbell, Colin Campbell, Mitzi Campbell, Nancy Carter, John Cleveland, Sarah Connarro, Jack Crowley, Dee Beard Dean, Carol Downs, Robin Fay, Jim Fiscus, Carol Fox, Shelly Griska, Flo Gross, Sherry Harrison, Don Highfield, Lucy Ingram, Lou Kregel, Michael Lachowski, David Levitt, Stuart Libby, Dave Lindsay, Doug Makemson, Andy Mathis, Lana Mitchell, Andy Nassisse, Jim Norton, Chris Novey, Charlene Olson, Norm Olson, Pat and Patti Quinn, Harold Rittenberry, Ken Riveria, Rene Shoemaker, Genie Snyder, Margie Spalding, Kay Stanton, Paul Stanzi, Jim Stipemaas, Jimmy Straehla, Jim Talley, Jamie Voivedich, Rebecca Wood, and more.
Plus trips, business packages, golf packages, gifts….

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Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation, Inc.

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Your support is vital to us. Only with you as a member can we make a more significant contribution to the Athens community and maintain a sense of place.

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- ☐ $35 Individual
- ☐ $50 Family
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- ☐ $1,000 Preserver

How did you hear about ACHF? _____

_____

Please make checks payable to ACHF and mail to:
Firehall #2, 489 Prince Avenue, Athens, GA 30601
achf@achfonline.org

Welcome New Members

Judy and Robert Benedict
Pete Dandolos
Leila McGee Daniel
Martha deBeaugrine
Janine Duncan
Dee Fabian
John and Katie LaFlamme
Jennifer and Adam Lewis
Dorothy Macaulay
Dick and Jane McElfresh
Kathy Ann Nahstoll
Frank Uhlir
Seth Wilcher

New Business Members

Greenwood Foundation

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE ATHENS-CLARKE HERITAGE FOUNDATION

HERITAGE

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