

APPENDIX TO MASTER PLAN

FOR THE

SIBLEY/KING/HARRISBURG DISTRICT



Augusta Canal National Heritage Area

AUGUSTA CANAL AUTHORITY

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THE AUGUSTA CANAL AUTHORITY
ROBINSON FISHER ASSOCIATES, INC.

November 30, 1999

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1 PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS REPORT

In April 1999 the Augusta Canal Authority approved the basic concept that underlies the Master Plan. We have researched the practical implications of this concept, including utilities, traffic circulation, property issues, city planning, and regulatory permitting. We have explored future plans for infrastructure expansion in the Harrisburg/West End neighborhood, consulted property records, and contacted state and federal regulatory agencies. The following report outlines this information. Key contact people have been identified to facilitate future implementation of the master plan.

A Regulatory Permitting

1. Army Corps of Engineers - Savannah District

The Corps has jurisdiction over all waters in the US. The expansion work for the boat basin may need to be approved by the Corps under Section 404 of The Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act.

- The approval process involves a series of applications, surveys, and site visits and usually takes approximately six months after the first application is made. Schematic designs will be necessary before the application process is begun.
- A qualified firm should be hired to investigate the site for endangered species of plants or animals, and to map any wetlands that occur on the property. If significant amounts of wetland occur (over 1/3 acre), mitigation plans will have to be submitted for Corps approval.

Contact: Mr. Alan Miller, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, 404 763-7947

2. Historic Preservation Division (HPD) of Georgia's Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

The Canal is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and has the higher status of being listed as a National Historic Landmark. This National Historic Landmark listing does apply to the Chafee Park area.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires all federal agencies to consider ways to avoid or mitigate the adverse impact(s) on a historic property whenever a federal agency has jurisdiction over an "undertaking" that could affect this property. The HPD, acting as the State of Georgia's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), must review and comment upon the plans, and will guide the Canal Authority through federally required documentation. The State Historic Preservation Department of DNR is not an approval agency. Its role is to provide comment on the project to the federal agencies under whose jurisdiction the project lies.

Contact: Jeffrey Durbin, Env. Review Coordinator, GA DNR
HPD, 404 656-2840

3. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

As the widening of the canal will affect the adjacent floodplain, the action will require approval by FEMA.

- FEMA requirements are addressed during design development and applications will be made by or through the A-RC Public Works Dept. during the local plan review process.

B PROPERTY

Various pieces of property will be impacted by the actions suggested by the Concept. The following table identifies the properties and gives recommendations for action.

<u>ADDRESS</u> <u>TAX MAP NO.</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>RECOMMENDED</u> <u>ACTION</u>
11 Curry Street 27-4-015	Carl and Rhonda Gaskill 11 Stewart Street (11 Curry St?) Augusta, GA 30904	The road is proposed to dead-end at the new pedestrian bridge. This property will be affected by the widening of the road into a cul-de-sac.	Easements for the road change will need to be procured.
12 Curry St. 27-4-017	James and Janice Woods 12 Curry Street Augusta, GA 30904	The road is proposed to dead-end at the new pedestrian bridge. This property will be affected by the widening of the road into a cul-de-sac.	Easements for the road change will need to be procured.
1902 Pearl Ave. 27-4-085	Augusta Properties 935 E. Broad St. Columbus, OH 43205	Plan proposed to close street in front of this property to create a pedestrian corridor between it and the boat basin.	Establish dialogue with property owner regarding plans for street and adjacent properties.
Grace Street 27-4-016	Graniteville Co. P. O. Box 128 Graniteville, SC 29829	Property is proposed site of boat basin.	Fee simple purchase or donation. Remove building and fencing.
1763 Broad Street (Tidwell Printing Co.) 35-2-024	John and Tracie Barton 1763 Broad Street Augusta, GA 30904	Plan calls for removal of structures to open corner to park.	Fee simple purchase. Remove building, fence, etc.
Broad St (1600s) 35-2-25	Rita Pomerance Damon c/o Elliot Estate 1372 Middlesex Ave. Atlanta, GA 30306	Lots are road frontage of Chafee Park along Broad St.	Fee simple purchase of property
35-2-26	""	""	""
35-2-27	""	""	""
35-2-28	""	""	""
35-2-29	""	""	""
35-2-30	""	""	""

35-2-30.1	""	""	""
1801 Broad Street (What a Burger) (A's Car Wash) (Lawn Mower Repair) 35-2-018	Ted & Gresilda McMillan 3843 Washington Road Augusta, GA 30907	Remove car wash, restaurant and lawnmower shop to improve view from Harris House to mills, and to create entrance to canal side park.	Fee simple purchase
Broad Street (1800s) 35-2-574	Wm. C. Howard, Jr. 1926 Broad Street Augusta, GA 30904	Lots will be purchased to use for parking and access to Harris House.	Fee simple purchase, remove building
35-2-575	""	""	Fee simple purchase
35-2-576	""	""	""
35-2-577	""	""	""

C UTILITIES

1. Sanitary Sewer

The Augusta Utilities Department is in the process of upgrading the sewer lines in the Mid City area, which includes Chafee Park. A plan was submitted on October 28, 1998 to the Augusta-Richmond Utilities Department, which proposed the construction of a lift station and a new sewer line. The lift station is proposed for the same site as the proposed boat basin. The new line would run through Chafee Park paralleling the Canal and follow the existing sewer easement. Presently, there is a 30" sanitary sewer line running parallel to the Canal, which bisects the Graniteville Company property.

- RFA recommends that a new location for the lift station be investigated.
- Expansion of the Canal for the boat basin may necessitate rerouting a portion of the existing sewer line on the Graniteville Company property.

Contact: Mr. Tom Widemeyer, Assistant Director, Augusta
Utilities Department 706 796-5000

2. Storm Drains

Most existing storm drains will have little impact on the proposed development. The exception is where lines border the edge of the proposed boat basin along Grace Street, and the line that serves as both a sewage and a stormwater carrier, which runs parallel to the Canal and bisects the Graniteville Company property.

- Lines along Grace Street may need to be adjusted to accommodate the boat basin edge, depending upon design development and final grades.
- Expansion of the Canal for the boat basin may necessitate rerouting a portion of the joint sanitary/storm sewer line on the Graniteville Company property.
- The 96" line, which runs under the Canal and empties into the outflow of the Graniteville Company factory, should not be affected by the proposed development.

Contact: Merrill Wilkie, Augusta Engineering Department, 706 821-1706

3. Water Lines

Water lines are available for the proposed development, but no existing lines should be affected by the proposed plan.

- No remedial action will be necessary to develop the proposed master plan.

Contact: Jim Rush, Augusta Utility Department, 706 772-5458

4. Gas Service

The present location of the natural gas lines should not be affected by the proposed Master Plan. In addition, a gas main on Eve Street will provide access to natural gas for the proposed Visitor Center complex.

- No remedial action will be necessary to develop the proposed master plan.

Contact: Charles McGowan, District Supervisor, Atlanta Gas Light Company, 706 481-1450

5. Electrical Service (Power, Light Pole Lines)

Overhead electrical lines run along Broad Street, Pearl Avenue, Crescent Lane, and Eve Street to the building sited on the

Graniteville Company property, Curry Street to house number 11, and underground within Chafee Park.

- The desirable objective is to put distribution lines underground.
- At the very least power poles will need to be removed for the boat basin, but this should not affect power service to residents in the area.

6. Electrical Service (Transmission Lines)

Overhead transmission lines follow the southern side of the Canal throughout the Master Plan site. Two poles are located within the expansion area one at the end of Curry Street in the future boat basin area, and one at the end of Eve Street near the bridge intersection.

Recommendation:

- The Curry Street pole be moved towards cemetery off the new cul-de-sac of Curry St.
- The Eve Street pole may be left as is, depending upon the engineering of the basin.

Contact: Don Wyatt, Engineer, Georgia Power Company, 706 667-5655

D STREETS

Three streets will be affected by the Concept. The following table identifies them and provides recommendations for action. There are no plans by the Augusta-Richmond County government for street widening in the West End neighborhood at the present time.

ADDRESS	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDED ACTION
11 Curry Street	Street will terminate into a cul-de-sac, with a pedestrian/bicycle bridge accessing the water power exhibitry on the opposite side of the canal.	Negotiations will be necessary with A-RC Traffic Engineering Department to close road.
1902 Pearl Ave.	Close street off as it runs in front of multi-family housing, to provide corridor for pedestrian/bicycle trail.	Negotiations will be necessary with A-RC Traffic Engineering Department and landowner to close road.

Bridge to Crescent Lane	Plan proposes to make Eve St. one-way from the bridge to Crescent Lane, to funnel traffic into the visitor center parking lot and allow a safer pedestrian/bicycle path across the existing bridge.	Negotiations will be necessary with A-RC Traffic Engineering Department.
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Contact: James Huffstetler, Augusta Traffic Engineering Department,
706 821-1841

2 PROJECTED COST

Development Zone

CANAL & BRIDGES

Street modification	\$55,000
Boat dock	\$50,000
Curry St. footbridge	\$200,000
Pearl Av. footbridge	\$275,000
Broad St. footbridge	\$180,000
Dredging & sitework	\$100,000
Utilities	\$50,000
Design Services	\$55,000
Contingency	\$137,000

\$1,102,000

RIVERWATCH OVERLOOK

Sitework	\$125,000
Road pavement	\$85,000
Walkway	\$18,000
Landscape	\$25,000
Design Services	\$18,000
Contingency	\$38,000

\$309,000

BROAD ST. ENHANCEMENT

Façade Easements & Repairs	\$250,000
Utility Modifications	\$50,000
Sidewalk Improvements	\$350,000
Landscape	\$175,000
Signage/Wayfinding	\$100,000
Design Services	\$80,000
Contingency	\$185,000

\$1,190,000

ENTRANCE & PARKING

Architectural gateway	\$125,000
Street modification	\$75,000
Hardscape	\$200,000
Parking	\$200,000
Landscape	\$125,000
Utilities/sitework	\$75,000
Signage/Wayfinding	\$35,000
Design Services	\$60,000
Contingency	\$90,000

\$985,000

CHAFFEE PARK

Sitework/utilities	\$125,000	
Hardscape	\$325,000	
Themed Playground	\$200,000	
Lighting	\$120,000	
Furnishings	\$75,000	
Landscape	\$225,000	
Signage/Wayfinding	\$35,000	
Design Services	\$85,000	
Contingency	\$110,000	
Subtotal		\$1,300,000

CROSSROADS ZONE

Sitework/utilities	\$50,000	
Hardscape	\$225,000	
Furnishings	\$35,000	
Landscape	\$75,000	
Interpretive components	\$125,000	
Lighting	\$50,000	
Design Services	\$60,000	
Contingency	\$85,000	
Subtotal		\$705,000

INTERPRETIVE CENTER BUILDING

Building(20000sf) w/ interpretive components	\$2,700,000	
Permanent Exhibition	\$1,200,000	
Object theater	\$250,000	
Special exhibit	\$800,000	
Sales area	\$125,000	
Ticketing	\$75,000	
Classroom	\$22,500	
Food Service	\$75,000	
Sitework/utilities	\$35,000	
Hardscape	\$150,000	
Landscape	\$50,000	
Design Services	\$750,000	
Contingency	\$550,000	
Subtotal		\$6,782,500

WATERPOWER DEMO ZONE

Raceway Bridge	\$100,000	
Architectural shell for interactive model	\$150,000	
Interpretive components	\$125,000	
Utilities/sitework	\$75,000	
Parking	\$175,000	
Hardscape	\$100,000	
Landscape	\$45,000	
Design Services	\$125,000	

	Contingency	\$100,000	
	Subtotal		\$995,000
MILL ZONE			
	Road modifications	\$140,000	
	Sitework/utilities	\$80,000	
	Sidewalks	\$28,000	
	Hardscape	\$400,000	
	Landscape	\$65,000	
	Interpretive components	\$300,000	
	Design Services	\$150,000	
	Contingency	\$100,000	
	Subtotal		\$1,263,000
KING TAIL RACE TRAIL			
	Sitework	\$25,000	
	Paved Trail	\$350,000	
	Overlook	\$50,000	
	Underpass	\$35,000	
	Façade Easements & Repairs	\$125,000	
	Interpretive components & wayfinding	\$35,000	
	Landscape	\$25,000	
	Design Services	\$60,000	
	Contingency	\$70,000	
	Subtotal	\$775,000	
RECREATION CORRIDOR			
	Sitework	\$25,000	
	Multi-purpose trail	\$100,000	
	Canoe put-in	\$12,000	
	Fishing pier	\$15,000	
	Landscape	\$50,000	
	Furnishings	\$15,000	
	Signage/Wayfinding	\$7,000	
	Design Services	\$18,000	
	Contingency	\$30,000	
	Subtotal		\$272,000
MILL WORKER HOUSING ZONE			
	Street modification	\$77,000	
	Relocate and renovate 3 houses	\$250,000	
	Façade Easements & Repairs	\$216,000	
	Interpretive Components	\$300,000	
	Landscape	\$20,000	
	Design Services	\$95,000	
	Contingency	\$100,000	
	Subtotal		\$1,058,000

HARRIS HOUSE

Cultural Landscape development	\$250,000	
Parking modifications	\$28,000	
Visitor access to site	\$50,000	
Interpretive Components	\$400,000	
Design Services	\$105,000	
Contingency	\$75,000	
Subtotal		\$908,000

TOTAL PROJECTED COST **\$ 16,869,500**

3 HISTORICAL TIMELINE

	People	Politics	Economics	Technology	Land Use in Harrisburg	Religion and Education	Architecture	Natural Disasters
1200-1500 Prehistory	1200 1st amerinds settle in area by river							
1540 First Contact	Native people have cultivated tree and grain plots, settled by river for fishing and stelling	1540-DeSoto brings disease to area, chiefdoms begin decline						
	Natives have sophisticated govt. and religious organizations							
1670	Augusta settlement called "Kenyon's Bluff" has both French and British traders	Natives now called Westos and river called Westobu, English and the Savannah Indians together oust the Westos and rename the village "Savannah Town" & river "Savannah"						
		"Charles Town" est. in S.C., English are settling thru coast, traders moving thru Augusta area						
1690 Civilization Meets Frontier	Savannah Town is major trading trailhead for Eng. trading with Creeks (wGA), Cherokees (nGA), and Catawba (SC)			Blankets, ironware, guns, knives, rum, trinkets, blue cloth are traded for deerskin	Native Am. trading routes established			
1700-1720	1723 Chickasaws from Miss. River move to Savannah River	1716 Ft. Moore est. (British)			Cowboys keep herds of cattle in area west of river			

1730	Trustee Period	People	Politics	Economics	Technology	Land Use in Harrisburg	Religion and Education	Architecture	Natural Disasters
		1736 Trader/frontiersman Kennedy O'Brien on Rae's Creek	War with Spain brewing	1735 Indian Act, Rum Act, Negro Act = required licenses to trade, banned rum & slave trade in GA		Native American trade route follows Broad Street to east, split in route at 15th St. Northwest-Cherokee Southwest=Creek trail			
		1736 Gov. Oglethorpe sent to settle GA, orders town at Augusta, which is laid out on 40 acre lot grid by Noble Jones	1736 Augusta named for new Princess of Wales, Augusta of Saxe-Gotha						
			1739 Oglethorpe gets allegiance of Cherokee people at Augusta meeting						
1740	Town & Commerce Rise	1749 Oglethorpe returns to England	Traders ignore Acts and settle disputes among selves	1742-Rum Act repealed, 1749-Slave Act repealed = increased farming			1749 Augusta's first church is requested = St. Paul's Church of Eng.		
			1741 Fort Moore closed and people moved into town	Augusta full of wealth, rum & slaves = 30+ traders & shopkeepers, ~80 Negroes					
1750		Joseph McIntosh, John Rae and Lechlan MacGillivray are important traders in area	Elections to 1st Ga. Assembly, 2 delegates from Augusta			1751 Large landholdings now allowed, before only 50 acres			
1760	Friction w/ Native People	James Wright is 3rd and last royal governor	France is banished, Spain is pushed back to west of Miss., Eng. has Florida & Ga, which runs to Miss. R.	Augusta=80 houses, 1 church, 2 wooden forts					

	People	Politics	Economics	Technology	Land Use in Harrisburg	Religion and Education	Architecture	Natural Disasters
	Lachlan McGillivray's wife is Creek, he is peacemaker with native people, son becomes Chief of Creeks	Native people upset with their's as much as white's, they are traders too = conflicts brewing						
1770 New Govt. Est.	1773 Wm. Bartram comes thru Augusta	1776 Colonists declare independence from Britain	Fur trade open to all		Fur trade shifts to supply trade as settlers flood GA, tobacco warehouses authorized	Religious groups swell, Presby, Baptist, Meth.		
	Virginians bring culture to area, "Crackers" come from NC mtns	1773 Treaty = no settlement west of Appalachians, settlers move south to 2 million GA acres now available	Tobacco is first boom crop of post-Revolution		Robert Mackay has 600 acre tract = subsistence farming, tobacco warehouses, and trading with Native Americans			
	1775 Robert Mackay dies, White House tract goes to son-in-law Andrew McLean, who rents house to Tony Col. for storage of gifts for Native Americans						1774 Mackay "White House" trading post barricaded against attack, house was near Sibley Mill site by river	
	1776 Augustan George Walton signs Declaration of Independence w/ Button Gwinnett & Wyman Hall							
1780	1780 White House raid - Am. try to take Tory defense (Elijah Clarke), but fail in first attempt.	1783 Peace Treaty signed with England						

	People	Politics	Economics	Technology	Land Use in Harrisburg	Religion and Education	Architecture	Natural Disasters
	1781- British surrender White House tract to Am.	1782 GA Leg. convenes, Augusta is capital				1785 Academy created		
1790 Society Blooms	1794 Ezekiel Harris purchases 323 1/2 A. builds house on bluff, Harris controversial man	1798 City Commission created, Augusta incorporated as a "city"; GA capitol is now Louisville		1793 Eli Whitney patents cotton gin at Nath. Greene's plantation, coastal GA	1797 Ezekiel Harris (barge operator) sets up tobacco inspection warehouse on river, also ran ferry off Ferry St. (behind King mill)		1797 Ezekiel Harris House built	1798 Yazoo Freshlet
1800	1800 Harris sells house to pay lawsuits, moves to Wilkes Co. in 1807, dies there in 1829 at age 71.	Henry Cummings, father of Thom. Cummings (canal financier) becomes 1st mayor of Augusta	300 houses, 100+ schools forming	Bridge built across river, Augusta has church, courthouse, jail, racetrack	Harrisburg created in newly divided lots outside of city in 1799		Rich move to "Hill" after flood - subdivision is Summerville	
	Few Native Americans left in area		Cotton Warehouses built along river	1806 first steamboats come up river		Religious groups expand, Catholic Church & Episcopalists come to town		
1810		War of 1812	1819 - Depression		1818 City limits extended to Hawk's Gully (15th St)			1811 Earthquake
			Augusta is largest inland cotton market	1828 Bellville Factory 1834 Richmond Factory (Spirit Creek)	1819 US Arsenal est. near Sibley mill site, but fever kills 32 of 34 men.			
1820 New Processes and New Resources =					1829 US Arsenal moved to "Hill", now Augusta State Univ. property	Synagogue built 1820; Medical Society (now Medical College of GA) est.		1829 Great Fire

	People	Politics	Economics	Technology	Land Use in Harrisburg	Religion and Education	Architecture	Natural Disasters
1830			1837 Panic = Depression	1833 GA Railroad begins to Charleston, but no bridge to Augs., rail begins to Athens to west				1839 Yellow Fever
1840	1845 Influx of Irish fleeing potato famine come via railroad work, stay to dig canal		1839 James Silk Buckingham "no city of the same population more wealthy...in US"	1845 Canal authorized, finished in 1847; bankrolled by Col. Wm. King, provides 600 h.p., is 5' deep and 40' at top, 20' at bottom, 50' drop from head to town. Dug by slaves, Irish, prisoners, made of rock encased in wooden frames.			Longstreet Branch has stone culvert going under canal (by Chafee Park)	1840 Flood, Broad Street 10 ft. under water, 1000 cotton bales float away
1850			1850 - Depression	1848 Augusta Mfg. Co. = largest mill on canal, with grist/saw mill. 1853 RR crosses river on bridge 1857 Canal deepened to 7 feet, 2nd & 3rd levels added 1859 Aug. Mfg. Co. becomes Aug. Factory, 20,000 yd of cloth per day for Confederacy				1854 Yellow Fever

	People	Politics	Economics	Technology	Land Use in Harrisburg	Religion and Education	Architecture	Natural Disasters
1860								
War	Col Raines designs Conf. Powderworks, he has 20 patents on steam engines	Civil War - GA secedes 1861	Augusta War role: gun powder, shoe factory, uniforms, food supply center, hospitals				1862-1865 Confed. Powder Works, "buildings went for two miles on both sides of canal"	1865 Flood
	1862 - draft takes rest of young men from town	Augusta votes the moderate, practical businessman's point of view = Stephen Douglas		Church bells melted to make cannons				
		1861 Gov. Brown + 800 Conf. soldiers take US Armory = Augusta Arsenal, 1865 Arsenal surrendered back to US						
		1868 Reconstruction military rule is over. Mayor Allen creates police force to keep peace						
1870	Chas. Olmstead, engineers canal	<i>The Banner of the South</i> - newspaper that romanticized ante-bellum South, written by Catholic priest = provokes unrest	Capital available, cheap labor, power from canal 1870 pop. = 15,380 1877 pop. = 23,768	1872 (1875) Canal deepened & widened 150' top, 108' bottom, 11' deep, horsepower increase from 1,600 to 14,000, Chinese labor used	1874 Augusta Land Co. subdivides land in Harrisburg	Freedman's Bureau starts schools for blacks		1878 Cyclone
			Reconstruction money flows into south	1873 Enterprise Mill established	1872 Russell & Simmons Mill next to Sibley site, later in 1884 becomes Algemon Mill, in 1906 becomes Murray Mill, later Singleton Silk Mill, which burns in 1975	1875 St. Luke United Methodist est. 309 Crawford Ave; 1875 Chapel; Presbyterian (Sibley Chapel) now Free Will Baptist		

	People	Politics	Economics	Technology	Land Use in Harrisburg	Religion and Education	Architecture	Natural Disasters
1880 New South Philosophy	Millionaires come south for winter = golfing, resort hotels on hills		New mills (6 large cotton mills, foundry, flour mill) 7 new banks. GA RR Bank only bank left after war			1881 Crawford Ave. Baptist est. 507 Crawford Ave. 1882 Central Christian Church est. 230 Crawford Ave	June 1, 1880 Sibley Mfg. Co. broke ground, no housing around, so builds mill housing= 50 A of tenement buildings, single and double family house & a large boarding house. 1882 = two story brick apartments now 1900 block of Broad St.	
	1881 John Wm. Chafee becomes treasure of Sibley Mfg. Co. 1886 Chafee succeeds Wm. C. Sibley as Pres. of mill		1882 Sibley mill opened; 1883 King Mill opens	1888 National Expo to advertise growth			1882 King Mfg. Co. "largest cotton mill in the South", 79 dwellings between back of mill and Clausen Bakery bldg. at 1500s Broad St. = Hot Town	
		1882 city limits extended to Lake Olmstead, 5th ward created	June 1886 Algernon & Riverside Mills strike, King Mill closes; July 1886 Augusta Factory strikes, Sibley & Enterprise close to decrease effectiveness of strike					

	People	Politics	Economics	Technology	Land Use in Harrisburg	Religion and Education	Architecture	Natural Disasters
1890	Segregation becomes rigid-black middle class; Prejudices spreads against Catholics & Jews	Democratic Party splits to Populist Party (APA) = more tax relief for farmers, income tax, govt. control of RR. White supremacy begins to rise; 1982 <i>Wool Hat</i> newspaper by Wm. Henning	Jan 1890 Mills begin to eject workers from housing, strike ends, compromise with Knights of Labor=11 hour work day instead of 11-1/2 hours	1891 Cotton receipts = 288,000 bales				1899 Great Fire, main business block destroyed
1900	1907 John Wm Chafee dies suddenly while visiting NY City 1915 King Mfg. opens nursery for workers next to plant		1911 Streetcar workers strike for higher wages Northern industrialists buying So. industries - freight, oil, textiles, steel mills= profits going North	So. mills making rough cloth, which gets finished up north 1892 King Mfg. expands, 1896 added larger generators, still used today, 1897 mill expands to south towards town	Chafee Park created and named for John Wm. Chafee	1900 Christ Episcopal Church 1909 King Mfg. opens night school for worker's children; 1910 King Mfg. opens day school for children		1908 Worst Flood
1910		W.W.I 1815 Klu Klux Klan rebirth	1912 Children's Bureau formed to protect children in work force 1912 Compulsory education for children thru 8th grade = cuts time from work	1910 Canal Lock allows barges on canal		1914 King Mfg. opens night school for working children	1914 Archibald Butts Bridge over 15th St.	
Age of Populism							Rowhouses built along Pearl & Race Sts.	

	People	Politics	Economics	Technology	Land Use in Harrisburg	Religion and Education	Architecture	Natural Disasters
	Tom Watson writing pro-APA newspaper	1917 Tom Loyless <i>Augusta Chronicle</i> attacks APA for loyalty oaths & secrecy						
		5th Ward (Harrisburg) heavily into APA politics = "The Fighting Fifth"						
1920	Bootlegging and racketeering prominent	1928 Richmond Co. votes for Al Smith, anti-Populist, Catholic candidate	Cotton declining; Largest cotton factory (Barret) goes bankrupt, 1924 Augusta Mills close, 3500 people out of work	1927 Airport opened; 1920 Corps builds new lock and dam, dredges river = oil barges use river again			Transition from Victorian to Modern	1929 Flood over levee
1930	Erskin Caldwell Tobacco Road about plight of farmer	1924 height of KKK	Augusta economy depressed before rest of country					
Cracker Years			1933 Textile Strikes - blue eagle in store windows shows solidarity with workers; 1934, short strike; 1937 NRA = hours lower and worker wages up			1934 Martha Lester School built for Harrisburg students		
		APA becomes Caucus later known as Crackers, this time it includes Catholics in party	1933 Aug. National Golf Course Opens			1937 first public high school for African-American students		
1940		1945 W.W.II	1944-1954 Clark Hill Dam built, diminishes flooding problems in Augusta		Boys Club given land by Spartan (Sibley) Mill, moves from Chafee Park corner to Division St.		1947 Richmond Co. Historical Society purchases Harris/Walker house	

	People	Politics	Economics	Technology	Land Use in Harrisburg	Religion and Education	Architecture	Natural Disasters
		1946 Cracker Party loses political control	Military Bases est. money into economy (Camp Gordon & 4 Army Installations, German POW in Augusta)					
1950		Boss Politics in Augusta	Industries move south for cheaper utilities and land	TV Station opened	Chafee Park gets gym, pool and concession stand		1953 Gym built at Chafee Park	
1960 Modern Augusta			1988 King Mfg. sold to Spartan Mills, has 1,500 employees			Integration of Schools, goes smoothly in Richmond Co.	Hwy building, HUD, & govt. expansion= loss of housing in Harrisburg	
1970	Race Riots, singer James Brown asked to act as mediator				1973 Calhoun Expressway built which bisects Harrisburg		1964- Harris house restored and listed on National Register	
1980		1985 Augusta Canal Authority established	Revitalization of Downtown		Riverwatch Parkway built which visually cuts off mills from river		1980- King Manufacturing Co. put on list of National Historical Landmarks	
1990		1996 National Park Service adopts Canal as Heritage Park 1996 Augusta & Richmond Co. merge govts.					1990 Harrisburg neighborhood nominated to National Register	