

A CITY STEEPED IN HISTORY



A PERFECT BALANCE

Columbus was the last planned city of the original thirteen colonies. When the industrial revolution was just getting started in the New World, Columbus was already a manufacturing and textile hub, a river port city, a frontier town for trade and commerce.

A walk down Broadway and other thoroughfares provide further examples of a city celebrating its past and energized about its future. World-class galleries, fine shops, restaurants, pubs... Columbus is today, a vibrant, visitor-friendly destination that is attracting tourists from across the country and around the world.

Our history is long and treasured and we're careful to protect and preserve it, but the city also has a progressive eye on the future – consistently growing, building and moving forward.

Before or after your walking tour, stop by our Visitors Center at 900 Front Avenue and we'll give you suggestions to make your visit to Columbus more interesting and enjoyable.

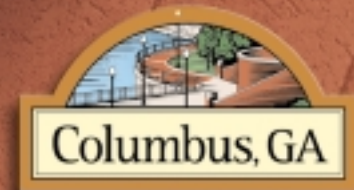


What progress has preserved.

Columbus Convention and Visitors Bureau
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Walking Tours



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Original City (Sites 1-55) 3 Miles

1. 700 Broadway, This two-story Italianate house was built in 1870 by Albert Lamar and was restored in 1977. It is owned by the Historic Columbus Foundation, Inc. and is the home of the Junior League of Columbus. The most notable resident of this house was Sterling Price Gilbert, a Georgia Supreme Court Justice from 1916 to 1936.

2. Heritage Corner, Northeast corner of Broadway and Seventh Street. Tours are given daily at 2:00 p.m. of five historic house museums located on Heritage Corner: Trader's Cabin c.1800, Walker-Peters-Langdon House c.1828, Woodruff Farm House c.1840, Pemberton Town House c.1855, and 700 Broadway c.1870. Tours begin at 708 Broadway. (closed major holidays)

3. Dr. John Stith Pemberton, 11 Seventh Street. The originator of the formula for Coca-Cola, Dr. Pemberton lived in Columbus from 1853 to 1869. A Victorian apothecary is re-created in the kitchen of his town home.

4. Street Cars, The Columbus Railroad Company, chartered in 1866, first had a horse-drawn car. In 1887, a coke burning "dummy" engine began pulling cars. Then in 1894, elegant electric trolley cars were used. Remnants of the trolley line are still visible along Broadway.

5. Woodruff Farm House, Moved to 708 Broadway in 1988, the Farm House was last used as a summer residence of the Woodruff family in the 1920s.

6. Dr. Pemberton's Country Home, 712 Broadway. Moved to the Historic District in 1977, this Greek Revival structure served as the pharmacist's residence from 1860-69.

7. Col. W. E. Salisbury, Marker in Broadway Median. A highly respected citizen, soldier, banker and editor, William E. Salisbury was shot in the back at the Seale, Alabama depot after a court returned a verdict of one cent in favor of the man suing Salisbury for libel over an editorial about lawlessness in Russell County, Alabama.

8. Walker-Peters-Langdon House, 716 Broadway. A simple Federal cottage built in 1828, it is the oldest house in the city. The grounds include a slave cabin and other outbuildings.

9. Confederate Monument, Broadway Median. Erected in 1879, the monument is dedicated to the local soldiers, more proportionately per population than any other Southern community, who went to war in 1861. A fence with turnstiles was installed around the monument to keep out the neighborhood cows that customarily grazed in the area.

10. The Joseph House, 828 Broadway. Originally built in 1842 for Isaac Joseph, this house is a fine example of a Southern Greek Revival Style Cottage. The house is now home to the Joseph House Gallery and Artists Co-Operative. At this location, one of the earliest theaters in Columbus provided entertainment for the early citizens of the town.

11. Early Residences, 800 block of Broadway across from Joseph House. Many historic structures in the Historic District were demolished in the 1950s and 60s, but it is still the city's largest historic district covering 26 city blocks.

12. RiverCenter for the Performing Arts, Broadway at Ninth Street. A crown jewel of the community, the RiverCenter is a \$67 million project featuring a 245,000 sq. ft. facility housing three performance halls and the Columbus State University Schwob Department of Music.

13. Columbus Guards, Ninth Street at RiverCenter. Organized in 1835, the Columbus Guards were first charged with keeping the streets safe at night from Indian attacks. Later the Guards, one of 21 companies from Muscogee County, furnished the largest number of volunteers to the Civil War effort.

14. Veterans Memorial, South entrance of Government Center at Ninth Street. This monument is dedicated to all local veterans and is the site of annual Veterans Day activities.

15. Columbus Consolidated Government Tower, On January 1, 1971, Columbus became Georgia's first consolidated government, at that time, one of only 16 in the nation.

16. Primus E. King, Portrait and marker Government Center West Wing, First Floor, Voters Registration Office. Primus King, an African-American preacher who was known as "The Ballot Challenger," tried to vote in the 1944 Muscogee County Democratic Primary. When denied, he filed suit and won, granting him the right to vote. It was the first case sought in the nation to enforce the civil rights of an African-American.

17. Ladies Defender, Red Jacket, and Confederate Hospitals, Markers North of Government Center at Tenth Street. The Ladies Defender and Red Jacket were two cannons used by the Columbus Guards and both have unique stories to tell. Columbus began to house many Confederate wounded after the fall of Atlanta and through the end of the Civil War.

18. Springer Opera House, 103 Tenth Street. The State Theatre of Georgia and a National Historic Landmark, it was built in 1871 by Francis Joseph Springer. First restored in 1964, it recently underwent an \$11 million renovation. Throughout its history, the Springer has hosted many well-known actors, musicians, and politicians. The building originally housed Mr. Springer's grocery store on the west corner and a fire house on the east corner in what is now backstage.

19. Rankin Hotel and Rankin Square, The block between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, Broadway and First Avenue. The entire block was put on the National Register in 1977. The Rankin Hotel was built in 1880 and recently renovated as Columbus State University's Center for Cultural Arts. Rankin Square features two interior courtyards and the historic Rankin Livery.

20. Uptown Columbus Entertainment District, The 1000 and 1100 blocks of Broadway have evolved into the main location for live entertainment, shopping and dining in the Uptown area.

21. Victorian Fountain, Intersection of Eleventh Street and Broadway. This is a three-tiered watering trough for horses, people and dogs.

22. The White Bank Building, Southeast corner of Broadway and Eleventh Street. Known locally as the "White Bank," this building was built in the late 1850s but not completed until after the Civil War. It is considered one of the largest iron-fronted buildings in the South and one of the most handsome. On the National Register of Historic Places, it houses architects, business offices and a bank branch.

23. Muscogee No. 3, 1045 First Avenue. The oldest existing fire station in Columbus, Muscogee No. 3 was built in 1854. No. 3 disbanded shortly before 1860 when several fire companies combined.

24. Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, Marker at 1025 First Avenue. Dr. Brewer was dedicated to securing the civil rights of African-Americans and spearheaded the Primus King case. He was shot on this site in 1956.

25. Kamensky Memorial Sculpture, Median of 1000 block of First Avenue. This memorial piece was created by local sculptor George Goddard. It symbolizes the spirit of Harry Kamensky, a historic preservationist and pioneer redeveloper of downtown Columbus.

26. First Presbyterian Church, 1100 First Avenue. The Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1830 and moved to the present site in 1862. The present church c.1862 is an early example of Romanesque architecture, and the steeple houses a 19th century city clock.

27. Trinity Episcopal Church, 1130 First Avenue. The only Gothic Revival church in the city, Trinity was built in 1890. The congregation, founded in 1834, had its first church building located across the street at 1148 First Avenue.

28. City of Columbus, Median 1100 block of Broadway. Sale of city lots began on July 10, 1828. Within 13 days, 488 of the 632 lots had been sold. Six months later, all of the lots in the new trading town had been purchased.

29. Mirabeau B. Lamar, Median 1100 block of Broadway. Mr. Lamar was the founder and editor of the Enquirer, the first newspaper in Columbus. In 1835, after the death of his wife and a congressional defeat, Lamar traveled to Texas where he became the second president of the Republic of Texas.

30. Fountain City, It was in the 1960s that Columbus adopted the term "Fountain City" as a way of describing itself. In 1890, one of the terms of the contract between the Water Works Company and the city was that the city would be provided with an ornamental fountain, which was placed in front of the courthouse. This fountain is now located at Fourth Street and Broadway. The other three fountains along Broadway are similar to this Victorian era fountain.

31. Old Fire House, East side of Broadway before Fourteenth Street. Columbus Fire Company No. 1, established in 1831, occupied this fire house from 1920 until 1949.

32. Battle of Columbus Monument, North end of Broadway and Fourteenth Street. Dedicated to the troops on both sides, the last land battle of the Civil War was fought at Columbus near this site. This date, April 16, 1865, was a week after General Lee's surrender at Appomattox. The Union force of 4,000 led by Wilson's Raiders easily defeated the local home guard. Much of the industrial riverfront was burned as well as over 100,000 bales of cotton.

33. High Uptown Historic District, Second and Third Avenues between Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets. Included in this district are most of the last remaining great town houses of Columbus featuring architectural styles from the antebellum period through the early 1900s. The Lion House, 1316 Third Avenue. Blackmar-Ellis Mansion, 1336 Third Avenue. Bullard-Hart-Sampson House, 1408 Third Avenue. The Rankin House, 1440 Second Avenue. Schley-Peabody-Warner House, 1445 Second Avenue. Alexander-McGehee-Woodall-Nilan House, 1443 Second Avenue. Illeges House, 1428 Second Avenue. Henry Woodruff Home, 1420 Second Avenue. Ernest Woodruff Home, 1414 Second Avenue. Garrett-Bullock-Delay House, 1400 Second Avenue.

34. Haiman Sword Factory Marker, Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets on First Avenue. This was the site of the largest sword maker in the Confederacy. By 1863 the factory was producing 250 swords and cutlasses a day.

35. General Henry Lewis Benning Marker, Across street from Haiman marker on TSYS Campus. Affectionately called "Old Rock" by his troops, Brigadier General Benning had a distinguished military and legal career. Ft. Benning is named for General Benning.

36. George Parker Swift Marker, Return to Fourteenth Street and turn right. Swift was the founder of Muscogee Mills and a leading industrialist of Columbus.

37. Muscogee Mills Plaza, West end of Fourteenth Street north of pedestrian bridge. Educational markers on Muscogee Mills complex organized in 1867 are part of this plaza overlooking the Coweta Falls of the Chattahoochee River. The mill buildings were demolished in 1998 as part of the new TSYS campus. On the plaza is an arch from the Carnegie Public Library. Also at this site is the Calhoun-Griffin-Mott House c.1844, one of the original Golden Row mansions built along the river. (Exterior viewing only)

38. Country's Barbecue, Bus Station façade. Return to Broadway and turn right. Characteristic of the Art Moderne style, this former Trailways Bus Station is in marked contrast to the older red brick facades of the area. This building adds an air of fun with an antique bus attached for dining.

39. The Columbus Ledger-Enquirer Newspaper Building and Marker, 17 West Twelfth Street. May 29, 1828, was the date of the first issue of the Enquirer, and the Columbus Ledger was established in 1886. This Mediterranean Revival building was erected in the early 1930s to house both dailies in a new corporate headquarters. The combined Columbus Ledger-Enquirer is presently published daily.

40. Eagle and Phenix Mills Complex and Marker, 1200 block of Front Avenue. William H. Young, a New Yorker who recognized the river's energy as early as 1827, returned to Columbus in 1850 to begin Eagle Mill. In 1860 Columbus was considered the largest manufacturing center south of Richmond largely because of this impressive mill complex.

41. Chattahoochee Riverwalk Entrance, West end of Twelfth Street. The Riverwalk is a 12 mile linear park on the east bank of the river from the falls at the Eagle and Phenix Mills to the National Infantry Museum at Ft. Benning. On the west side of the Chattahoochee, the Phenix City Riverwalk extends from Thirteenth Street bridge to the amphitheater at the Dillingham Street bridge. Below Dillingham Bridge is a marker to Horace King, freed slave, Alabama statesman and master bridge builder.

42. W.C. Bradley Company, 1017 Front Avenue. William Clark Bradley established this company in 1895. Many of the Bradley Company's early ventures were related to agriculture in the Chattahoochee Valley. One of the most important later ventures of Bradley was acquiring Coca-Cola with Ernest Woodruff from Asa Candler in 1919. In the 1920s, Bradley purchased the Columbus Iron Works and Bradley Manufacturing Company. He also used four million dollars of his own money to keep the Coca-Cola Company operating when sugar prices soared.

43. Kinfolk Corner, Southeast corner of Front Avenue at Tenth Street. This location was the meeting place for African-Americans and day laborers catching rides to and from Alabama and Georgia industries. On Saturdays, the corner would become a social scene where all would catch up on the latest news. The corner was made famous in the 1946 book, "A Member of the Wedding," by Columbus author Carson McCullers.

44. Seaboard Railroad Freight Depot, 933 Front Avenue. This freight depot was built in 1902 by the Seaboard Railway Company and used principally for shipping agricultural products. It is an example of a typical timber and masonry railway depot of the early 1900s. This restoration project was awarded a Citation of Excellence by the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation.

45. One Arsenal Place, 901 Front Avenue. The manufacturing skills displayed by Columbus industries led the Confederate Ordinance Department to establish the Columbus Arsenal in June 1862 with equipment evacuated from Baton Rouge. This arsenal fabricated harnesses and knapsacks and replaced the Columbus Iron Works as the major producer of cannons and ammunition within the city.

46. Dillingham Place, Front Avenue at Ninth Street. A recent restoration project, these buildings c.1902 and c.1883 contain antiques, gift shops, one-of-a-kind retail shops, the Columbus Convention and Visitors Bureau and other interesting spaces.

47. Mobile-Girard Railroad Trestle, Ninth Street at Front Avenue. From the 1880s, the railway lines in and out of Columbus brought increased trade, provided more competition and reduced freight rates. This trestle is still used daily by Norfolk-Southern Railroad.

48. Lummus Cotton Gins Marker, 800 block Front Avenue. Lummus Cotton Gin Company was established in Columbus in the late 1860s. It was moved to Juniper, Georgia, and returned in 1898 when the company outgrew the rail and water lines in Juniper.

49. Empire Mills (Columbus Wyndham), 800 Front Avenue. Saved from the burning of Columbus' riverfront in 1865, the Empire Mills was the largest producing grist mill in the southeast during the Civil War and in the 1880s.

50. Columbus Iron Works, 801 Front Avenue. W. Riley Brown, with the aid of capital provided by some local merchants, reorganized his shop into the larger Columbus Iron Works by 1853. The Columbus Iron Works operated as a foundry until 1970 when it was converted into the Columbus Convention and Trade Center. A museum is located on the second floor.

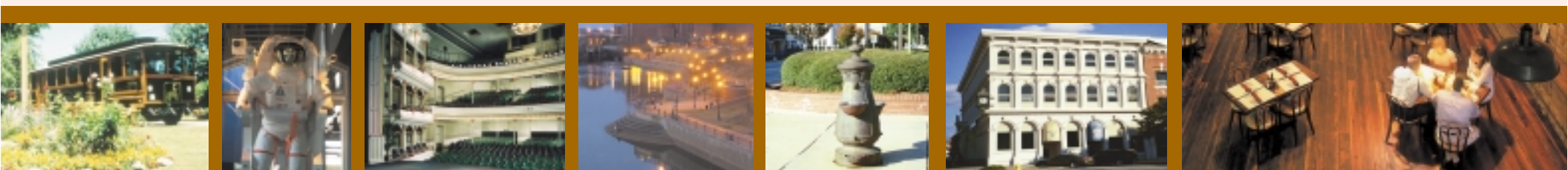
51. Center of the Sunbelt South Monument, Eighth Street and Front Avenue.

52. Coca-Cola Space Science Center, 701 Front Avenue. Established in memory of the crew of the space shuttle Challenger, the Center has a space shuttle mission simulator, a 150-seat planetarium and the Mead Observatory connected by remote link to observatories around the world.

53. Court of Flags and Chattahoochee Promenade, 600 and 700 block Front Avenue. Celebrating the Bicentennial of the United States, the flags, gazebos, replica of Liberty Bell, markers and artifacts are included in this beautifully landscaped walk. A Founders' Garden is located at the end of Front Avenue at Fifth Street.

54. Heritage Park, Seventh Street between Front Avenue and Broadway. A celebration of the industrial history of Columbus from 1850 to 1910, Heritage Park includes plaques, bronze sculptures, a brick kiln and other elements that honor the pioneers who built the city's early industries and whose vision brought economic wealth to the Chattahoochee Valley.

Return to Heritage Corner, 700 Broadway, East of Heritage Park.





What progress has preserved.

Walking Trails

Trails noted by color

Original City Trail

Optional Trails:

CHURCH SQUARE/HIGH UPTOWN TRAIL .9 MILES

1. **YMCA**, 118 E. Eleventh Street, 1st marble YMCA building in the country
2. **Church Square**, Designated in original city plan c.1828:
ST. LUKE CHURCH, 1104 Second Avenue, Oldest congregation established 1828
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 212 Twelfth Street, Oldest antebellum sanctuary c.1859.
HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC CHURCH, 320 Twelfth Street
3. **SWIFT-KYLE HOUSE** – c.1857, Third Avenue at Twelfth Street
4. **MARTIN J. CRAWFORD** House site, Third Ave. at Thirteenth St.

RIVERWALK 2.5 MILES

- All sites located along the Riverwalk:
1. **HYDROPOWER/DAM/FALL LINE/SOALS**
 2. **CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS SCULPTURE**
 3. **HORACE KING BRIDGE**
 4. **COLUMBUS IRON WORKS CONVENTION AND TRADE CENTER**, Iron Works Museum on second floor
 5. **COLUMBUS STEAMBOAT WHARF**
 6. **SITE OF CONFEDERATE NAVAL YARD**, At Chatahoocnee Promenade Amphitheater. When river is low, look at wood pilings near riverbank; used to build the Confederate Ironclad CSS Jackson
 7. **SOUTH COMMONS**
Designated for city recreation in original city plan
 8. **PORT COLUMBUS NATIONAL CIVIL WAR NAVAL MUSEUM**, 1002 Victory Drive, Museum houses the salvaged remains of the CSS JACKSON; Civil War artifacts and interactive displays. (Admission charged)
 9. **RIVERDALE CEMETERY**, Northeast of Port Columbus on Victory Drive The second oldest city cemetery; has fine monuments and old grave sites.
 10. **PORTERDALE CEMETERY**, West of Riverdale, cross over from cemetery at Tenth Avenue. Planned city cemetery for African-Americans; Burial plot of Gertrude Pridget, "Ma" Rainey, the mother of blues.
 11. **OLD SLAVE CEMETERY**, Sixth Avenue and Sixth Street (Northeast corner). Believed to be site of unmarked slave graves dating from early 1800's. Return to main trail at Seventh Street and Broadway #54

LIBERTY HERITAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT 2.0 MILES

- Black Heritage Trail:
1. **METRO COLUMBUS URBAN LEAGUE**, 802 First Avenue
 2. **WILLIAM HENRY SPENCER HOUSE**, c.1912 – Southwest corner of Eighth Street and Veterans Parkway
 3. **"MA" RAINEY HOUSE**, 805 Fifth Avenue, future site of Blues Museum.
 4. **FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH**, 901 Fifth Avenue, Oldest black congregation in Columbus.
 5. **SCONIERS FUNERAL COMPLEX**, 504 Ninth Street
 6. **NINTH STREET BRANCH YMCA MARKER**, South side of Public Safety parking garage
 7. **TOP HAT CAFÉ**, 509 Ninth Street
 8. **FRIENDSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH**, 831 Sixth Avenue
 9. **LIBERTY THEATRE**, 823 Eighth Avenue, Tours by appointment.
 10. **MUSCOGEE COUNTY JAIL & STOCKADE**, Southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Tenth Street
 11. **ST. JAMES A.M.E. CHURCH**, 1002 Sixth Avenue
 12. **COLUMBUS DEPOT**, 1200 Sixth Ave., Columbus Chamber of Commerce

Return to main trail at Twelfth Street and Broadway #39