

WARE-LYNDON HOUSE HISTORIC TIMELINE

DR. EDWARD R. WARE

- 1810 Elizur Newton built an earlier frame house where the Ware-Lyndon house now stands. He had the only turning lathe within miles of Athens.
- 1829 Dr. Edward R. Ware came to Athens to practice medicine with Dr. Henry Hull before Hull retired in 1830. Ware was described as a man of sound judgement, integrity and sincerity.
- 1830 The E. Newton house was still standing.
- 1841-50 E.R. Ware was a medical partner in the drug store "Reese & Ware".
- 1843 Elizabeth Ware acted in a May presentation at Athens High School, the school for girls.
- 1848 Dr. E.R. Ware was appointed Athens' first intendant (mayor), the head of the newly formed "intendant & warden" system of government. He was elected to 4 continuous 1 year terms from 1848 to 1852.
- 1850's The Newton House was moved and the current Ware-Lyndon House was built by E.R. Ware on the same site at the end of Jackson Street. It was flanked by the homes of Dr. Linton and Dr. Hoyt. Mr. and Mrs. Ware's home was described as elegant and one of the centers of Athens' social life. Dr. Ware's holdings extend to the Oconee River.
- 1852 E.R. Ware was one of 10 directors of the Southern Mutual Insurance Company.
- 1860 Dr. Ware retired from medical practice to the "considerable property he had acquired" and "lived a life of quiet ease".
- 1860 E.R. Ware was one of 5 directors of the Bank of Athens.
- 1860's During the war between the states, E.R. Ware was a member of the "Thunderbolts" home guard unit organization to protect Athens against invasion by the Union Army.
- 1864 E.R. Ware and the Thunderbolts held strict guard over 600 Yankee prisoners on North Campus.
- 1872 The Northwest Railroad Depot was built on Ware's former land holdings and still stands on College Avenue.
- 1873 Dr. Edward R. Ware died.

DR. EDWARD S. LYNDON

- 1839 Edward Smith Lyndon was born in March.
- 1860 After Dr. Lyndon earned his medical degree, he went to Germany to further his medicine studies.
- 1861 When the war between the states broke out he immediately returned home and enlisted in the Confederate Army as a surgeon.
- 1864? He was so affected by the horrors he witnessed at the Battle of the Crater at Petersburg, that he vowed never to practice surgery again, although he continued the practice of medicine and pharmacy throughout his life.
- 1880 Dr. Lyndon purchased the house from the Ware heirs. Dr. Lyndon was described as a most worthy citizen, a highly educated physician, an excellent druggist, and a christian gentleman.
- 1880's? Dr. Lyndon purchased the Dr. William King Drug Store.
- 1907 Dr. Lyndon was indirectly responsible for Dr. J.P. Protor coming to Athens who was one of the founders of St. Mary's Hospital.
- 1917 Dr. Edward S. Lyndon died. His will left all property to his daughter, Mrs. Moselle Lyndon Burke.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- 1919 Mary D. Lyndon was appointed to the deanship at the University of Georgia. She was also made Associate Professor of Education.
- 1921 The Lyndon decedents moved to Washington Georgia and the Lyndon House was managed by the Lyndon-Burke Realty Corporation. Moselle Lyndon Burke rented it out to families until the late 30's (?)
- 1924 Mary D. Lyndon died.
- 1939 The Lyndon House was purchased by the City of Athens for recreational purposes using "Playground Bond Money". The property included Lyndon House, a small house to the west side, a round stone gas house and six small houses in a row north of the main house.
- 1944 The Lyndon House was used as a U.S.O. during World War II.
- 1946 The Lyndon House accommodated offices for H.U.D., I.R.S., U.S.D.A, Veterans Administration, State and local C.D., Small Business Administration, State Insurance, Red Cross, Legal Aid, Forestry Department, Labor Department and Welfare.
- 1950's An urban renewal project in the Lyndon House area removed many buildings and homes in the Licksillet area including the out-buildings on Lyndon House property. The facility was used for dances and social gatherings at the time.
- 1960's Model Cities funds were used for major repairs at Lyndon House. The facility was used as a neighborhood recreation center by the Athens Recreation Department.
- 1974 The "Joy of Art" exhibition was held. It was Athens' first local community competitive art exhibition and was co-sponsored by the Athens Recreation & Parks Department and a group of local artists. Public response to this exhibition prompted the use of the facility for the city cultural art program. Ronnie Lukasiewicz, director of the Joy of Art Exhibition, was appointed Cultural Arts Supervisor for Athens Recreation & Parks Department. An art program was founded.
- 1975 The Central Athens Community Center was built next door to Lyndon House grounds. The Recreation Department neighborhood center activities moved to the new building.
- 1976 The Ware-Lyndon House was included in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1974-94 The art program at Lyndon House Art Center was well established. It included monthly art exhibitions in the gallery on the ground floor and quarterly art classes in the studios on the second floor. It housed the local visual art organizations for meetings and workshops. Special art projects of all types were coordinated out of Lyndon House Art Center.
- 1994 Because of the need for an expanded Art Center, SPLOST IV, a Special Purpose Local Sales Tax was passed by the citizens of Athens-Clarke county which included 6 million dollars for the new Art Center and rehabilitation of the historic house.
- 1997 The Art Center Annex construction breaks ground.
- 1999 The Art Center Annex and historical house had its grand opening.

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