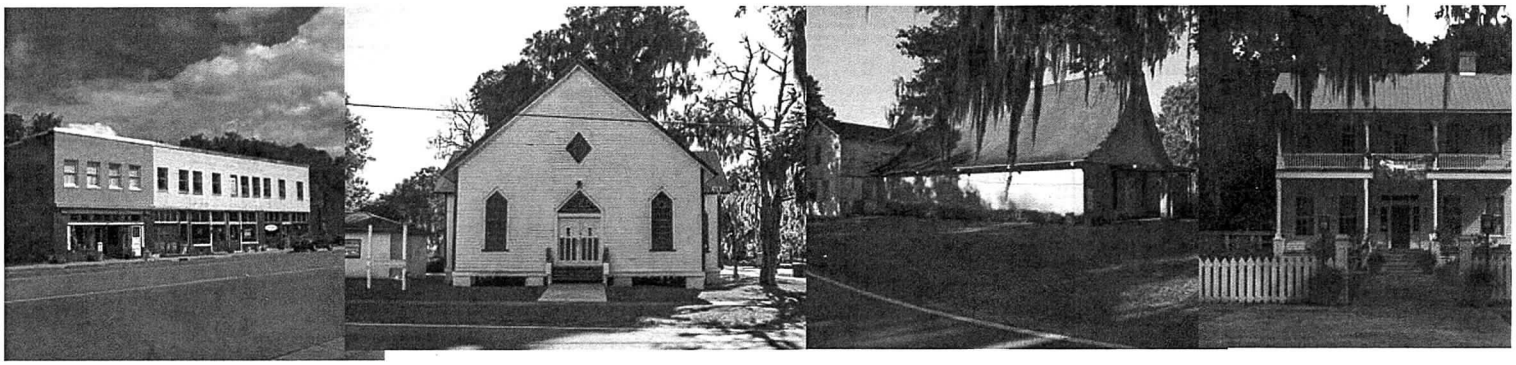
McIntosh County Historic Resources Survey Report



Prepared for the McIntosh County Board of Commissioners and the McIntosh County Historic Preservation Commission

by

Rebecca Fenwick, MHP

Lominack Kolman Smith Architects

301 W. Broughton Street, Suite 301

Savannah, GA 31401

(912) 232-5561

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Statement of Acknowledgement

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Thank you to Preservation Commissioner Michael Woodward, who provided moral support and insight throughout the project, and City/County Manager Brett Cook, who helped guide the survey and worked with us to manage survey boundaries and goals throughout the project. Lastly, we are very grateful for the assistance of Laura Beth Ingle of the Historic Preservation Division who helped guide data entry and survey goals. Her expertise in guiding the administration of the project and GNAHRGIS greatly aided survey efforts.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Phase One of the McIntosh County Historic Resources Survey Report was conducted in an effort to comprehensively identify and survey an estimated 270 parcels to include buildings, structures, sites, landscape features, and objects, constructed before 1975 and located in McIntosh County. The area tasked for survey included the city of Darien and resources east of Interstate 95 and south of the Sapelo River (Figures 1 and 2).

Upon initial investigation, it was determined that there were many more resources over 40-years of age within the survey boundaries than originally anticipated. After consulting with the Historic Preservation Division of the Department of Natural Resources, the boundary was redrawn, with the intent that the areas of the county that were previously part of Phase One that would not be surveyed would become a part of a future survey phase. Additionally, to allow for a greater area to be surveyed, it was discussed and determined that mobile homes would not be surveyed.

A total number of 423 resources were surveyed as part of Phase One. The breakdown of resources by type includes 395 buildings, 1 structure, 1 landscape feature, 8 sites, and 18 objects. Due to the fact that the survey area was redrawn after work had begun, there are 8 outlier resources that were surveyed in anticipation of covering a larger area. Additionally, 2 property owners of eligible survey properties elected not to participate. The survey area includes three defined neighborhoods, West Darien, Mentionville, and Vernon Square – Columbus Square; as well as nearby resources in areas that are less defined.

A total of 170 resources were assigned a new and unique Georgia Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS) number. Additionally, a total of 252 resources that were previously surveyed as part of the 1989 historic resources survey were updated in GNAHRGIS. Only the GNAHRGIS fields that represented features of these resources that were altered since 1989 were updated. Resources less than 40-years old were not entered into GNAHRGIS, with the exception of 3 historical markers that were installed in recent years as a way of comprehensively surveying all historical markers.

Included in the above totals are resources that were surveyed as part of the 1989 McIntosh County Historic Resources Survey that have since been demolished. The total number of resources that no longer remain on the landscape but were present in 1989 is 75.

Two National Register listed historic districts are located within the survey area, the West Darien Historic District and the Columbus Square – Vernon Square Historic District. Both appear to retain their architectural integrity and thus their credibility as districts. Several resources within these districts appear to be potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places including St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church, and the tabby ruins of commercial buildings along Darien's waterfront; however, since no additional protection is afforded individual listing over contribution to a National Register Historic District, this action is not recommended at this time.

Throughout the report, as surveyed resources are highlighted, they are denoted with bold text.

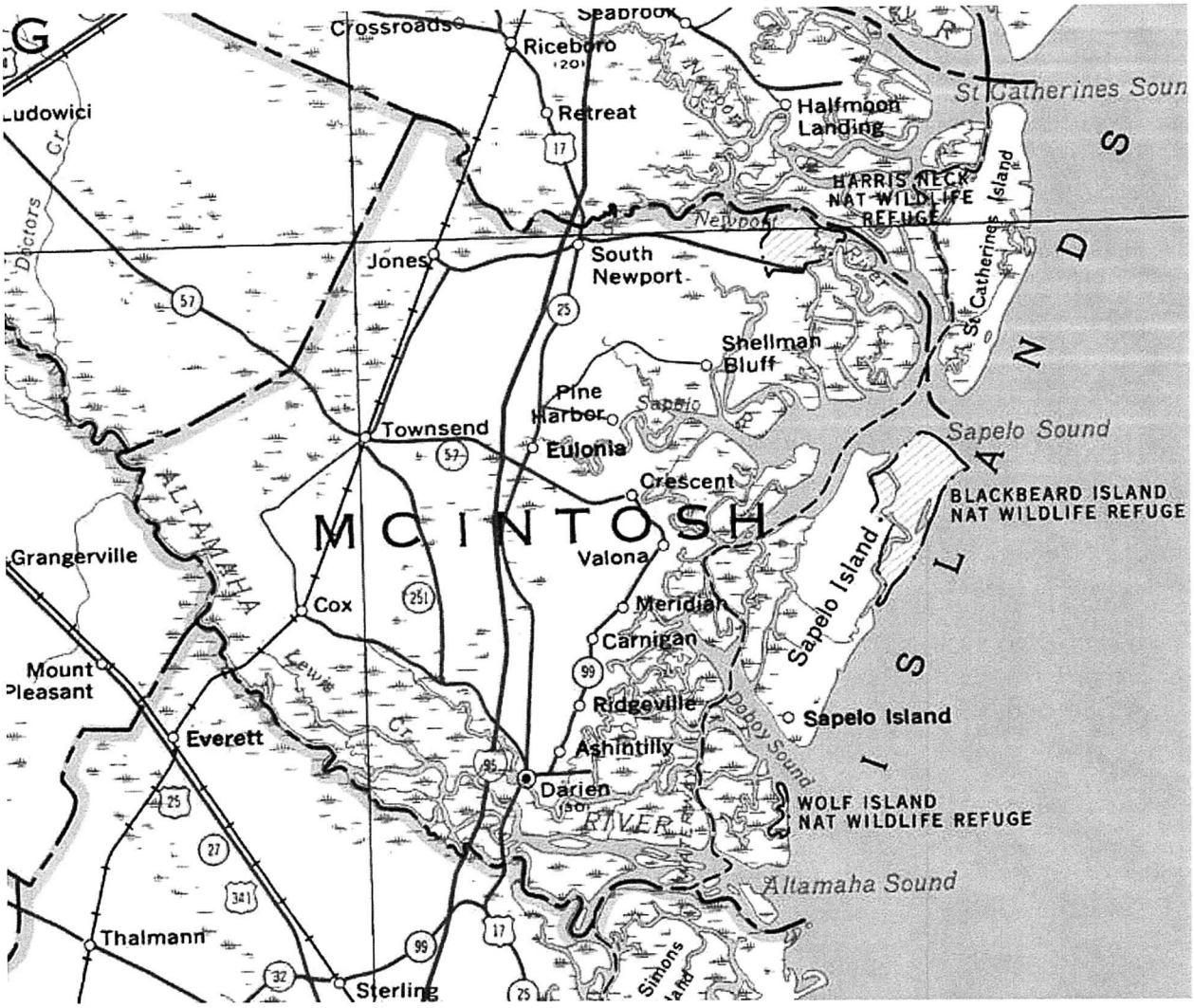


Figure 1: 2001 Historical Atlas Excerpt Showing McIntosh County[1]

[1]"Historical Atlas of Georgia Counties," Georgia Info Online Georgia Almanac.

SECTION 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The McIntosh County Historic Resources Survey was performed as part of a countywide effort initiated by the McIntosh County Board of Commissioners and led by the McIntosh County Historic Preservation Commission to identify and survey an estimated 270 buildings, structures, sites, and objects constructed before 1975 within the first two out of four survey zones designated within McIntosh County (Figure 2). The survey was funded through a Certified Local Government (CLG) Survey and Planning Grant from the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and matched in part by the McIntosh County Board of Commissioners. All fieldwork and data entry was led by Rebecca Fenwick, Historic Preservation Specialist of Lominack Kolman Smith Architects who served as Principal Investigator. Ms. Fenwick was assisted by Sabrinna Cox, freelance preservationist and graduate of the Savannah College of Art and Design's historic preservation graduate program.

The recent adaptation of the standard age used to determine whether a resource qualifies for survey from 50 to 40-years of age meant that many more parcels could be surveyed as part of Phase One of the McIntosh County Historic Resources Survey. At the time of survey, it was determined that the 40-year mark meant that any resource constructed before 1975 would be included. Further, every effort was made to perform a comprehensive survey as requested in project parameters.

Early survey reconnaissance showed that there was a much greater number of resources constructed before 1975 within survey zones one and two. Subsequently, the survey boundary was redrawn to reflect the great density of historic resources in and around Darien, the county seat and the epicenter of Phase One. The redrawn survey boundary can be seen in red below (Figure 2).

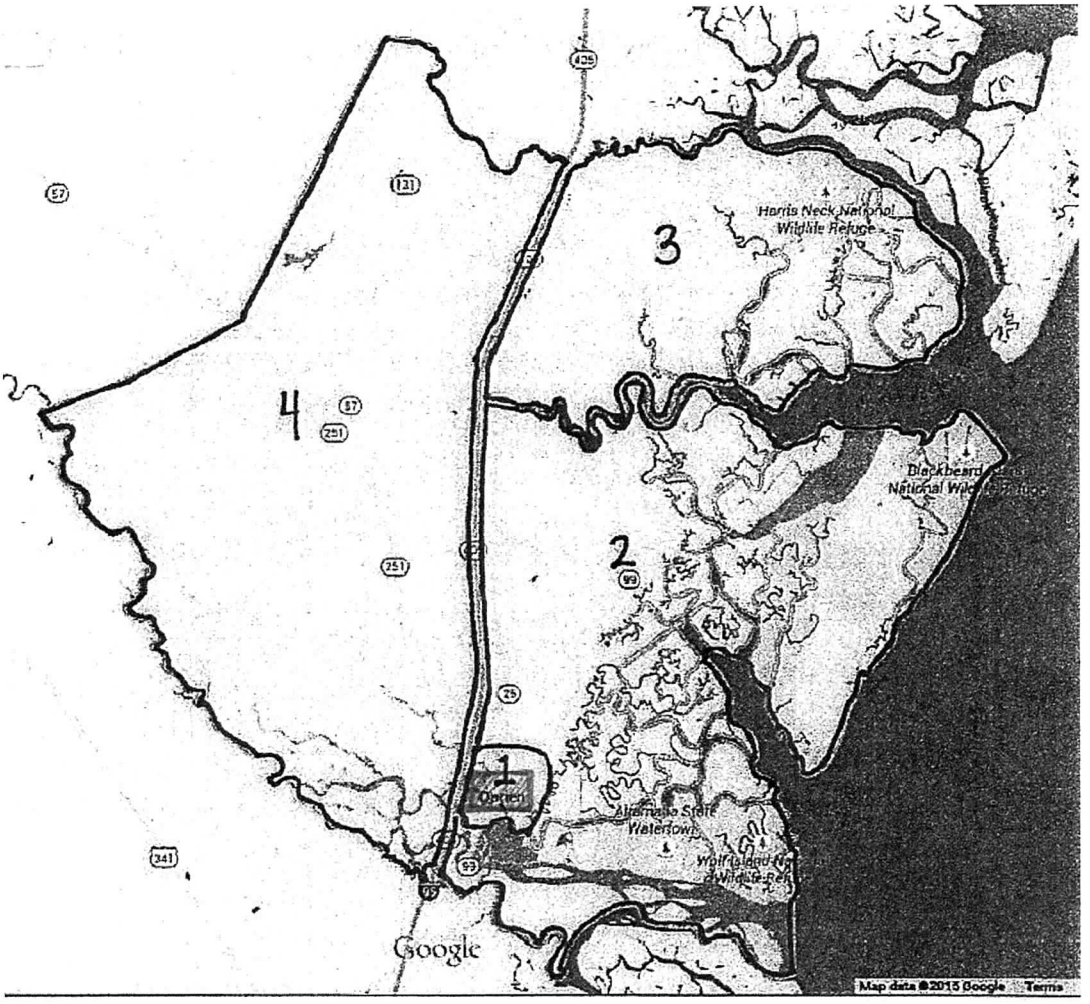


Figure 2: McIntosh County Phased Survey Zones, Phase One Survey Area in Red[2]

The new survey boundary was largely determined based on the historical development of Darien and includes all parcels facing New River Road and the surrounding Mentionville neighborhood, all of West Darien and the Vernon Square – Columbus Square Historic Districts, and all of the school buildings in Darien over 40-years of age. The survey area is roughly bound by Highway 251, New River Road, and Pine Street to the north and Ridge Road and the Darien River to the east, west, and south (Figure 3). For a detailed map of the current survey area with boundaries of National Register and local historic districts delineated, please see Appendix 2.

[2] "Exhibit B: Four Geographic Areas Identified by HPD for County-Wide Survey," McIntosh County Historic Resources Survey Request for Qualifications, 2015.



Figure 3: Google Map of Survey Boundaries[3]

A total of 423 resources within the survey area outlined above were documented and entered into GNAHRGIS. This is believed to be a comprehensive list of all buildings, sites, objects, landscape features, and structures over 40-years of age within this boundary.

The intensive-level field survey was conducted by Lominack Kolman Smith from October of 2015 to February of 2016. Secretary of the Interior qualified Architectural Historians Rebecca Fenwick and Sabrinna Cox conducted all phases of this project to include high-quality digital photography and field recorded data on Georgia Historic Resources Survey forms for use with GNAHRGIS. Each GNAHRGIS data entry includes a minimum of two photographs. A large-scale map of the survey area (1' = 200') has been included with parcels and addresses of surveyed resources identified and is on file with the Georgia Historic Preservation Division (HPD). Appendix 1 lists each resource's GNAHRGIS number, address, parcel number, National Register status, current use, date of construction, building type, and architectural style.

[3] Darien, GA. Map. Google Maps. Google. Web.

The results of this project are the completion of data entry of the 423 resources surveyed in GNAHRGIS, a survey map at 1' = 200' scale, and this survey report. A hard copy of the map and report, as well as a digital copy on CD, are on file with the HPD.

SECTION 2: SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS PRESERVATION PROJECTS

This survey report builds on previous historic resources survey efforts completed in 1975 and 1989. The 1975 historic resources survey was completed by Van Jones Martin. The 1989 historic resources survey was completed by Chapman & Associates of Athens, GA and encompassed the entirety of McIntosh County. Initially setting out to record some 300 resources, this husband and wife team ended up recording over 800 resources utilizing the 50-year mark as a qualifier for survey. Their work culminated in a survey report as well as individual survey forms that included small-scale film photography and hand-drawn site layouts. These individual forms were logged into GNAHRGIS after the database's development.

McIntosh County has maintained an interest in historic preservation since before heritage tourism was popularized. The rich history of the county has intrigued many in the county over the years with steady emphasis on Fort King George, Sapelo Island, and Darien's waterfront. Important early preservation milestones include the establishment of the Lower Altamaha Historical Society in 1979 and the restoration of Fort King George in 1988.

In 1985 the Vernon Square – Columbus Square Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and in 2001, the West Darien Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Later, portions of these districts were adopted as local districts, including all of the Vernon Square – Columbus Square Historic District and the commercial portion of the West Darien Historic District (known as the Old Towne Historic District). The ordinance states that these districts be overseen by the Darien Historic Preservation Commission. Currently, however, no protection is afforded to these districts as the Darien Historic Preservation Commission is defunct.

In 1987, Darien adopted a historic preservation ordinance. In 1992, the City of Darien became a Certified Local Government (CLG) and adopted the locally designated Historic Darien District (HDD), an overlay district overseen by the Darien Historic Preservation Commission, which encompasses the Vernon Square – Columbus Square National Register Historic District with slightly different boundaries to incorporate additional properties (Figure 4). Lastly, in 2005 Design Guidelines were adopted for use in this district.

In 1993, the McIntosh County Historic Preservation Commission was formed to oversee historic resources throughout the county. Currently, this group only reviews Certificates of Appropriateness (COA) for a local overlay district on Sapelo Island. There is some confusion as to whether a second local historic district at The Ridge, which is outside of Darien but within County lines, is officially designated and regulated by a COA review process. McIntosh County became a CLG in 2010.

Twenty-first century milestones in preservation include the opening of the **Burning of Darien Museum** in the Bluestein-Chapman House (GNAHRGIS #47098) in 2013 on the 150th anniversary of the burning, the listing of **Ashantilly** (GNAHRGIS #46488) in the National Register of Historic Places in 2015, and the listing of the **Adam Strain Building** (GNAHRIGS #47083) on the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation's 2008 Places in Peril list.

For a detailed map of the current survey area with boundaries of National Register and local historic districts delineated, please see Appendix 2.



Figure 4: Zoning District Map Excerpt Showing Darien's Historic Overlay Districts, outlined with a dashed blue line. The Vernon Square – Columbus Square Historic District is also known as the Historic Darien District (HDD).[4]

[4] "Official Zoning Map" Map. City of Darien. Web.

SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

In June of 1735, General James Edward Oglethorpe requested that the Georgia Trustees establish "two fortified towns [be constructed] in the Altamaha River region of old Guale."[5] Scottish Highlanders were to establish a town and garrison near Fort King George and the English and Salzburgers were to establish a town and garrison on St. Simon's Island. This land was to serve as a buffer between Carolina and Spanish Florida. Settling on the remains of Fort King George, Darien "initially consisted of some huts, a small battery of cannon, a guard house, a store house, and a makeshift kirk [church]."[6] Darien was named in memory of the Scots kinsmen who fell in an attempt to establish Darien in Panama in 1707. For a time, the town was called New Inverness, although this name was not used for long.[7]

Located in southeast Georgia, McIntosh County is bounded by Liberty County to the north, Long County to the west, Wayne and Glynn County and the Altamaha River to the south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east (Figure 5)[8]. McIntosh County is made up of 574 square miles and is located in the lower coastal plain region of Georgia. The county spans the Darien, Ridgeville, Doboy Sound, and Altamaha Sound USGS quadrangle maps. The majority of the county is located in the Ogeechee Coastal sub-basin with the exception of the southwest border which is part of the Altamaha River sub-basin. The county is halfway between Savannah, to the north, and Jacksonville, Florida to the south. Three nationally protected areas are located within McIntosh, to include the Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve and the Blackbeard Island, Harris Neck, and Wolf Island National Wildlife Refuges. Darien, the county seat, is positioned at the mouth of the Altamaha River and is the most densely populated part of this largely rural county.[9]

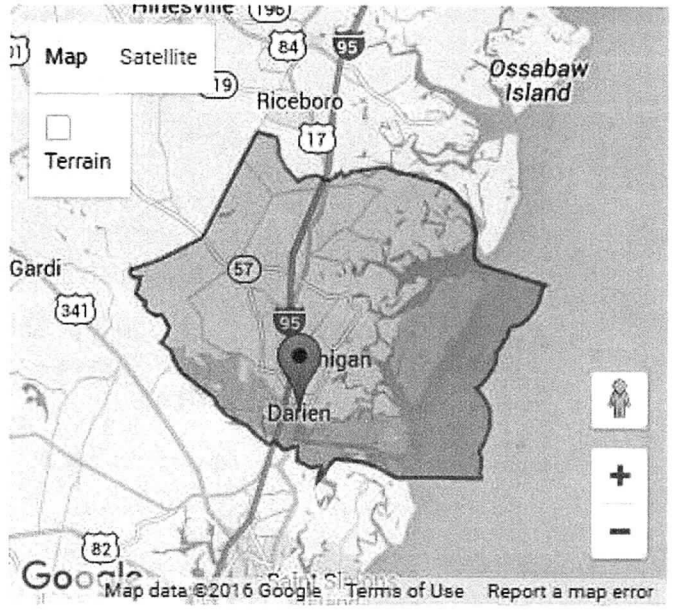


Figure 5: Google Map of McIntosh County, showing Darien, the county seat.

The earliest inhabitants of the area known as McIntosh County were Guale Indians followed by Spanish missionaries on the mainland and Sapelo Island between 1595 and 1686. The earliest English occupants were the South Carolina Rangers who built Fort King George in 1721.

In the summer of 1736, Oglethorpe laid out Darien on a high bluff, one mile west of Darien's initial settlement of Barnwell's Bluff, as well as Fort Darien, overlooking the Altamaha River. Darien is the second oldest planned city in Georgia, Savannah being the first. In 1739, the District of Darien was established (later McIntosh County) and in 1758 was named St. Andrew's Parish in honor of the Patron Saint of Scotland. McIntosh County was formally designated in 1793 and named in honor of the

[5] James Oglethorpe as quoted by Buddy Sullivan, Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater, 16.
[6] Sullivan, Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater, 16-17.
[7] Ibid.
[8] McIntosh County, GA. Map. Google Maps. Google. Web.
[9] Sullivan, "Darien" New Georgia Encyclopedia.

McIntosh family. John McIntosh Mohr (1708-1761) was the Scottish Highlander who led 177 Scotsmen and women to Darien and was Oglethorpe's commander of the Highland Independent Company of Foot. Lachlan McIntosh, son of John McIntosh Mohr, was a commander of Georgia forces during the Revolutionary War and was a key player in the fight for American independence.[10]

Like Savannah, Darien set out to be a community of equality, initially banning slavery, as evidenced in a 1739 decree initiated by community leader John McIntosh Mohr and signed by eighteen Scottish settlers. Local tradition holds that this is the first ever recorded legal anti-slavery document. This, however, would not prove to last.

In the late 1740s and early 1750s, crown land grants were designated to form the first farms and plantations along Sapelo and the South Newport Rivers that McIntosh County became known for. This early economy included indigo, rice, sugar, naval stores, and hogs; much of which was managed by indentured servants. Additionally, some early timbering existed for the creation of wooden warships from live oak hardwood on area bluffs. Rooted in the need to drive these industries, McIntosh County succumbed to economic and societal pressures and integrated slavery into daily life by 1749.

Throughout its history, Darien's growth has been inextricably tied to transportation developments. Early records show that in 1764 it was established that a road running to Darien from the north be maintained and a new road be built along the Altamaha, connecting Darien with Fort Barrington (later to become River Road). This became Darien's nineteenth century commercial connection to Macon, primary mail route, and link between Darien and the ferry crossing the Altamaha.

Darien's earliest plat dates to 1767. Drawn by Lachlan McIntosh, the map shows a series of lots and two town commons. This expanded upon Oglethorpe's 1736 plan which revolved around a central square. It was not until 1800, however, that development in Darien began in earnest, evidenced in Thomas McCall's 1806 map of the Town of Darien (Figure 6).[11]

The 1800s saw much of Darien's growth, notably the birth of area cotton and timber industries, the prosperity of which is evidenced in the remains of tabby warehouses used to store these goods along the Darien River today. This growth led Darien to be incorporated in 1816. At the time, the city boasted "60 residences, 30 stores and businesses and about 300 permanent white inhabitants with 100 slaves."[12]

[10] Sullivan, "McIntosh County" New Georgia Encyclopedia.
[11] Sullivan, Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater, 47-48.
[12] Sullivan, Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater.

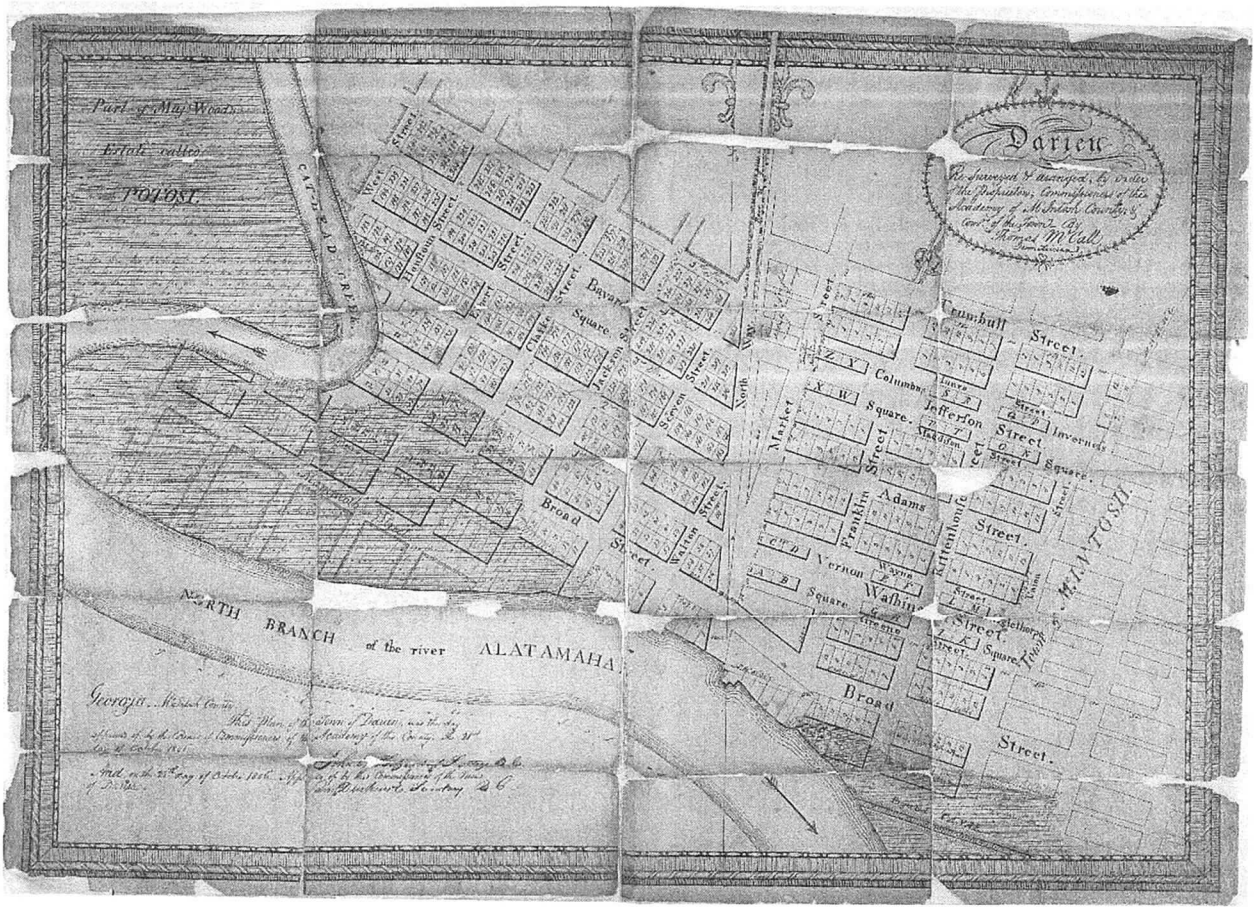


Figure 6: 1806 Map by Thomas McCall of the Town of Darien[13]

The first industry to expand was cotton, which was grown inland and rafted down river. By the second half of the century, the port of Darien was the region's leading timber exporter, a title held until the 1910s. Outside of Darien, several successful plantations developed including **"The Thicket,"** owned by Jamaican-born William Carnochan, who operated this ca 1816 sugar mill and rum distillery, the remains of which are some of the oldest tabby ruins in the southeast. With industry in full swing, there was regular steamboat service between Darien and Georgia's state capital, Milledgeville, by 1819. [14]

Georgia subsequently became a global leader in cotton growth, distributing an astounding one-third of the world's cotton.[15] Darien's prominence can be seen in its representation on the historical atlas of 1822 (Figure 7).[16] The Bank of Darien, at one point one of the most powerful institutions of its kind in the southern states, was built on the trade of rice and cotton. The 1840s likewise saw a great deal of rice

[13] "Plan for the Town of Darien" Map. Georgia Archives. University System of Georgia. Web.
[14] Sullivan, Memories of McIntosh, 7-10.
[15] Ibid, 10-12
[16] "Historical Atlas of Georgia Counties," Georgia Info Online Georgia Almanac. Web.

production in both McIntosh and Glynn counties. Both of these industries were largely fueled by the labor of African-Americans, unjustly as slaves and later as freedmen. Rice would remain a large part of the county's economy until 1900.[17]



Figure 7: 1822 Historical Atlas Showing McIntosh County

Before the Civil War, McIntosh County was one of Georgia's most productive agricultural regions with over 117 plantation farms listed in the 1850 census. While McIntosh County's growth was strong, Darien experienced a decline during the 1830s, due to the Panic of 1837. Further, Darien was bypassed by Georgia railroad development, making it extremely hard for area planters to compete. By 1841, the Bank of Darien's charter renewal was refused by the state legislature, and the bank was forced to close the following year.[18] Lastly, Darien, like other Georgia towns, was hit by the yellow fever epidemic of 1854 with the loss of roughly 100 lives.

Suffering persisted during the Civil War as planter fortunes were lost, plantations destroyed, and the lumber industry struggled. On June 11th of 1863, Darien was destroyed by fires set by Union forces. Subsequently, Darien was abandoned as many fled to the Ridge and Baisden's Bluff. The Burning of Darien, as it has come to be known, destroyed houses, shops, and lumber and cotton stores. While this was by far the most destructive fire in Darien's history, this was one of many fires set in Darien over the course of the nineteenth century.

During Reconstruction, the timber industry was restored, with 75 million feet of lumber shipped out of Darien on average annually. Darien quickly became the leading pine timber market of the south Atlantic coast, with lumber rafting up and down the Altamaha until the 1920s when overcutting led to the industry's decline. Steam-powered ships and boats from South America, Europe, and the Far East all received wood from the mills in and around Darien.[19]

Before its demise, Darien enjoyed an era of timber success, largely beginning with the rebuilding of the city after the Civil War. Subsequently, numerous buildings in and around Darien are built with the large quantities of yellow pine that were cut and sawn locally. This coincided with the mass flow of immigrants into Darien after the Civil War that brought Russian, German, Scandinavian, and others in smaller numbers as part of a greater wave of American immigration at this time. By 1885, Darien's size had reached a population of 1,700.

The late 1800s saw the construction of much of what we know today as Darien. Numerous buildings were built, including several government buildings, dwellings, and churches. While many of the government

[17] Ibid, 13.
[18] Ibid, 15-17.
[19] Sullivan, "McIntosh County" New Georgia Encyclopedia. Web.

and religious buildings from this period have survived, proportionately fewer dwellings from this era remain.

By the 1890s, the rice industry of McIntosh County was in decline after several hurricanes hit the coast. It was not until January of 1895 that the first rail line was constructed out of Darien, the Darien and Western Railroad. Like the timber industry, the railroad was fueled by northern capital. The timber industry, however, had depleted its supply and hoped the railroad could be its savior. Overcutting, combined with the late development of the railroad, ultimately led to the timber industry's decline. Other transportation developments occurred at this time, including the building of the great "Shell Road" in 1897. Known today as Highway 99, the road was first paved with oyster shells from local canneries, thus gaining its name. In subsequent years, the road was continued in shell to Ridgeville and Meridian. The road finally received asphalt in 1936-38, at which time it became Highway 99.

In 1906, the Darien and Western Railroad became the Georgia Coast and Piedmont Railroad with the line's extension to Brunswick. Road construction likewise continued and in 1914, the first bridge over the Altamaha connected Darien to Brunswick and in the 1920s, Highway 17 was macadamized. These routes were a boon to McIntosh County's growing agriculture industry as "truck crops" planted on former rice fields on the Altamaha delta were more easily transported, replacing timber as the area's leading industry. Likewise, livestock were brought to graze on the pine flatwoods in the western part of the county. An offshoot of the timber industry, the distillation of turpentine from pine sap also developed as a successful industry.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries saw the development of Darien's seafood industry, through the harvesting of shellfish and oyster canneries, employing much of Darien's African-American population. By 1908, the Georgia oyster harvest was a record 8 million pounds, with 14 canneries along the coast to process this huge catch. Once rivaling the Chesapeake, overtaxing and improper conservation methods eventually meant its gradual decline. By the 1930s, however, commercial shrimping replaced the oyster industry, becoming ingrained in the lives of many residents in and around Darien. First pursued to supplement depressed incomes from the seasonal profits of agriculture, naval stores, or timber, shrimping was fueled by the labor of local African-American families, with white families joining the economy firmly in the 1920s.

Like much of the country, the 1930s was a period of decline in McIntosh County and the timber and railroad industries suffered. Relief did not come until the advent of World War II with jobs in Brunswick's shipyards and the harvesting and packing of seafood. The Ploeger-Abbott Packing Company, associated with the **Golden Island International** (GNAHRGIS #47046) building and the **Aiken-Ploeger-Hodges House** (GNAHRGIS #47031, Open Gates Bed & Breakfast today), was formed in 1941 and helped make Darien's port one of the biggest shrimping hubs on the east coast. The shrimp boat building industry was an offshoot of this, powered by the work of many African-American veterans. At its height in the 1950s and 60s, the McIntosh County fleet was the largest on the Georgia coast. McIntosh County remained a leader in the Georgia coast shrimping economy until the mid-1970s.[20]

With this success came several new structures and buildings in Darien. In 1944, the current **Bridge** (GNAHRGIS #46596) over the Darien River replaced a steel bridge in this same location. The 1950s saw the construction of several brick school and government buildings in Darien that were architect designed, including **Darien High School** (GNAHRGIS #251834, Oak Grove Intermediate School today) and **Todd-Grant High School** (GNAHRGIS #251875, Todd-Grant Elementary School today) in 1957-58, both

[20] Sullivan, Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater, 713.

designed by Kuhlke & Wade Architects. This firm also designed Paine College in Augusta, GA, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2012. The **McIntosh County Health Center** (GNAHRGIS #251329, Department of Leisure Services today) built in 1952 and the **R.J. Reynolds Gymnasium** (GNAHRGIS #251840) at Todd Grant High School built in 1960, were both designed by Abreu & Robeson Architects. Francis Luis Abreu, a New York transplant that lived in Brunswick, is best known for buildings in Fort Lauderdale and high end residential architecture on Sea Island.[21]

By 1960, Darien had become a quiet shrimping town with a population of 1,400.[22] At this time, many residents began to realize that tourism was potentially a valuable industry for the county and that Fort King George could be its centerpiece. Local historian and columnist Bessie Lewis and others had established the Fort King George Association and the state acquired the site from the Sea Island Company in 1949. It would, however, not be until 1967 that the site's museum would open and 1988 when the replica blockhouse would be built. The 1960s also saw the creation of the Blessing of the Fleet ceremonies in honor of Darien's shrimping and shipping. These ceremonies bless the shrimp boat captains with a safe and prosperous season and coincide with a falling tide to allow the boats to float under the bridge. Annual activities include an evening prayer service, fishermen's fish fry, and a street parade.[23] Further, the county began to see a population shift at this time as many interior Georgians began to call McIntosh their "second home," maintaining part-time residences in other neighboring areas such as Shellman Bluff, White Chimney, Pine Harbor, and Belleville.

The seafood industry began to decline in the 1970s brought about by rising operating costs and the importation of cheaper foreign shrimp.[24] The 1980s saw a demographic shift in Darien as the white population surpassed the African-American population for the first time in 200 years, reflective of the area's growth as a "bedroom community" for people working in neighboring counties. Interestingly, when comparing the recorded population between 1900 and 1980, there was a difference of only five people with 1980's tally coming in at 1,744 residents. So, while population fluctuated throughout these eight decades, overall growth was minimal.

The 1990s saw an emphasis on suburban life, while many small businesses in Darien's commercial core ceased operations. The northern tier of the county along the South Newport River, for example, once the site of antebellum plantations, began to be developed as real estate in the 1990s.[25]

McIntosh County experienced its greatest population increase by decade between 2000 and 2010 when the population jumped from 10,847 to 14,333.[26] Darien, however, has remained a small town despite its location along Georgia's coast between several resort-driven communities. Many areas of the county have experienced suburban style growth along the waterfront, including the addition of condominiums along the Darien River, Cathead Landing on New River Road near Mentionville and **Upper Mill Cemetery**, and the area in and around Tolomato near the **"The Thicket"** (GNAHRGIS #46528). Resistance has been met with regards to time-shares and resort development along areas further east on Sapelo Island and elsewhere. Industry in Darien has shifted as the shrimping economy is not what it once was. As a result, crab trapping and clam farming have been adopted as alternatives. The neighborhood just north of Ridge

[21] "Francis Luis Abreu: The Architect of Sea Island," The Georgian Revival. Web.
[22] Sullivan, Darien and McIntosh County.
[23] Schmidt, "Blessing of the Fleet" New Georgia Encyclopedia. Web.
[24] Sullivan, "McIntosh County" New Georgia Encyclopedia. Web.
[25] Sullivan, Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater.
[26] "QuickFacts: McIntosh County, Georgia," U.S. Census Bureau. Web.

Road and the former **Darien High School** (GNAHRGIS #251834, Oak Grove Intermediate School today) is home to many families engaging in these industries.

SECTION 4: SURVEY METHODOLOGY & RESULTS

Methodology

The survey methodology employed as part of the McIntosh County Historic Resources Survey can be broken down into three cross-pollinating parts: archival research, field survey, and the recording of information. All three are necessary and informed this final survey report. Survey work performed adhered to the *Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual* provided by the Historic Preservation Division as well as the *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Survey: A Basis for Preservation Planning*.

An initial public meeting was held by the McIntosh Historic Preservation Commission on Thursday, November 19, 2015 at the Fort King George Auditorium to notify the public of the project goals and to answer questions with Rebecca Fenwick, Principal Investigator, presenting.

At the start of the survey, the Principal Investigator conducted a preliminary analysis of the survey area during which the different types of historic resources, locations of major concentration areas, and the general periods and patterns of development were identified. Following, an intensive field survey was performed in which all resources constructed before 1975 were photographed and a Georgia Historic Resources Survey Form completed over the course of several months. After this data was collected, it was input into the Georgia Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System's (GNAHRGIS) online database. All survey data can be viewed online at www.gnahrgis.org.

The comprehensive nature of the survey, the 40-year mark for resources eligible for survey, and the age of Darien's building stock, meant that the majority of parcels within Darien city limits would be included within the survey. To allow for a greater area to be surveyed, it was discussed and determined that mobile homes would not be surveyed. A handful of outlier sites outside of Darien were surveyed as they are located within the original survey boundary and were visited early on in the survey on scheduled visits. Further, all historical markers were surveyed regardless of age in an attempt to document all markers within the survey area; a total of 16 markers were surveyed as part of Phase One.

Background research was limited to the redrawn survey area boundary and placed within the larger context of local, state, and national trends. Information gathered allowed for a greater understanding of the developmental history of Darien and McIntosh County as well as the background information of individual properties. Repositories consulted included the Georgia Historical Society, Ida Hilton Public Library, the Lower Altamaha Historical Society archives, and the Georgia Room at the Live Oak Branch of the Savannah-Chatham County Public Library. The 1989 Historic Resources Survey performed by Chapman & Associates was cross-referenced when applicable, with each previously entered GNAHRGIS entry pinned within the survey boundary updated as necessary.

Largely, information related to the social history of Darien, McIntosh County, and individual resources was gathered from formal interviews and several impromptu ones. Information was verified with primary and secondary sources whenever possible. The owners of two resources elected not to participate in the survey and thus their parcels have been excluded from all survey tallies.

Lominack Kolman Smith performed an intensive field survey over several staggered days from October 2015 to February 2016, accompanied by days spent entering and editing data and photographs gathered in the field into GNAHRGIS. Data recorded in the McIntosh County Board of Tax Assessors database was consulted for determination of property lines, building sketches, year built data, and addresses. Likewise, all data recorded in the 1989 survey was cross referenced whenever possible to identify changes to the

resource, character defining features that may have been altered, and historical information previously recorded. Unless visibility was limited, a minimum of two high-quality digital photographs were made of each resource surveyed. In addition to primary resources, all outbuildings were surveyed, whenever visible, when associated with a resource over 40-years of age.

While not intended, it is possible that a historic resource may have been inadvertently omitted from this survey, as a result of changes to its architectural or physical character, or related to its borderline age. It is believed by the Principal Investigator that the vast majority of historic resources located within the survey area, however, have been documented by this project.

Survey Results

A total number of 423 resources were surveyed as part of Phase One. The breakdown of resources by type includes 395 buildings, 1 structure, 1 landscape feature, 8 sites, and 18 objects (Table 1). All resources over 40-years of age, regardless of integrity or condition, were surveyed as part of this phase, excluding mobile homes. Due to the fact that the survey area was redrawn after work had begun, there are 8 outlier resources that were surveyed in anticipation of covering a larger area. Additionally, two property owners of eligible survey properties elected not to participate after introducing themselves in the field. The survey area includes three defined neighborhoods, West Darien, Mentionville, and Vernon Square – Columbus Square; as well as nearby resources in areas that are less defined.

A total of 170 resources were assigned a new and unique Georgia Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS) number. Additionally, a total of 252 resources that were previously surveyed as part of the 1989 historic resources survey were updated in GNAHRGIS. Only the GNAHRGIS fields that represented features of these resources that were altered or changed since 1989 were updated. Resources less than 40-years old were not entered into GNAHRGIS, with the exception of 3 historical markers that were installed in recent years in an effort to comprehensively survey all historical markers within the survey area. Resources that had been demolished since the 1989 survey received updates to their basic resource information in GNAHRGIS only.

A survey index listing each resource's GNAHRGIS number, address, parcel number, National Register status, current use, date of construction, building type, and architectural style, as applicable, can be found in the appendices. These resources can be broken down by the historic resource categories identified by the National Park Service (Table 1).

Table 1: Number of Resources Surveyed by Type

Resource Type	Number of Resources
Building	395
Structure	1
Landscape Feature	1
Object	18
Site	8

Outlier resources that were included in the tallies above and are located outside the redrawn survey boundary are listed below and are mapped in Figure 8.

- **Ceylon Cemetery (GNAHRGIS #251831)**
- **Ashantilly (GNAHRGIS #46488)**
- **St. Andrew's Cemetery (GNAHRGIS #46545)**

- **St. Andrew's Cemetery Historical Marker (GNAHRGIS #252247)**
- **Hudson Home Society (GNAHRGIS #46537)**
- **The Thicket (GNAHRGIS #46528)**
- **"The Thicket" Historical Marker (GNAHRGIS #252246)**



Figure 8: Google Map Showing Outlier Resources Surveyed in Phase One [27]

Construction Dates

By tallying resource construction dates by decade, it is possible to see periods of heightened development as well as which historical periods are best represented on the landscape today. There are few antebellum resources that remain since the town was burned in 1863 by Union troops. The period of greatest prosperity and growth within the survey area occurred between 1930 and 1969, spanning the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War. While population growth fluctuated between these years in McIntosh County, the representation of these buildings on the landscape represents the solidity of the building stock from this period and the rise and popularity of manufactured housing, which was introduced after World War II. A total of 213 resources, or 51% of resources surveyed, date from this period.

The 75 resources surveyed in the 1989 survey that have since been demolished and the 3 cemeteries that were surveyed were not included in the counts in Table 2.

[27] Darien, GA. Map. Google Maps. Google. Web.

Table 2: Number of Resources by Construction Date by Decade

Decade	Number of Resources
1730-1740	1
1800-1809	4
1810-1819	2
1820-1829	3
1830-1839	1
1840-1849	1
1850-1859	1
1860-1869	4
1870-1879	30
1880-1889	19
1890-1899	17
1900-1909	11
1910-1919	6
1920-1929	20
1930-1939	56
1940-1949	43
1950-1959	62
1960-1969	48
1970-1979	13
1980-	3

Original and Current Use

The overwhelming majority of resources surveyed qualify as single-family residences. A total of 227 resources, or 54% of the resources surveyed, could be attributed to this category. The remaining resources are churches, commercial buildings, office spaces, monuments, cemeteries, or are vacant/not in use.

The survey area included all of Darien's commercial core, which has changed over the years, as largely all of Darien's historic buildings along its waterfront were burned or demolished, Walton Street/North Way was widened to become Highway 17, and a handful of new mixed-use buildings have been constructed in recent years within the West Darien Historic District, which house businesses on the first floor and residences above. There are no multi-family properties over 40-years of age within the survey area, however, there are a handful of vacation rental houses and an inn.

Resources surveyed in the 1989 survey that have since been demolished were not included in the counts in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3: Breakdown of Resources by Original Use

Original Use	Number of Resources
Agriculture/subsistence	1
Armory/arms storage	1
Business/Office	1
Commerce & Trade	8
Department store/general store	1
Food Services	1
Specialty Store	10

Single Dwelling	259
Education – School	5
Funerary – Burial	5
Funerary - Mortuarial	1
Government	4
Health Care	4
Industrial	2
Landscape	3
Religious Facility	10
Religious Related Housing	1
Social and Civic – Meeting Hall	1
Storage	2
Warehouse	1

Table 4: Breakdown of Resources by Current Use

Original Use	Number of Resources
Business/Office	7
Professional/Office	4
Food Services	4
Specialty Store	9
Single Dwelling	228
Transient Housing (Hotel/Motel/Boardinghouse)	3
Education – Office	2
Education – School	4
Funerary – Burial	6
Funerary - Mortuarial	1
Government	6
Health Care	2
Landscape	3
Museum/Exhibition	3
Religious Facility	11
Religious Related Housing	4
Social and Civic – Meeting Hall	1
Vacant/not in use	28

The majority of single dwellings that have a different primary use today are used as professional offices or as transient housing (hotel/motel/boardinghouse). Exceptions include the **Burning of Darien Museum** (GNAHRGIS #47098) and the **Que Pasa Grill & Cantina** (GNAHRGIS #250902). A handful of the area's resources could originally be classified into some of the rarer resource categories, such as armory/arms storage and agriculture/subsistence. Today, Darien's **Armory-Fire Engine House** (GNAHRGIS #47049) is used as City Hall and the **Honey House Retreat** (GNAHRGIS #250924) is a former beekeeper's barn.

SECTION 5: ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Architectural Styles

The architecture of the area surveyed spans a variety of construction periods and styles, representative of national and local trends, available materials, demographics, location, and use. Much of Darien's buildings exhibit vernacular expressions of academic styles representative of the area's rural surroundings and local demographics. A handful of high style buildings can, however, be found within the survey area and are highlighted in this report. Many resources were found to exhibit elements of two or more styles. When this was the case, the resource's dominant style was selected for Table 5.

Resources surveyed in the 1989 survey that have since been demolished were not included in the counts in Table 5.

Table 5: Breakdown of Resources by Architectural Style

Architectural Style	Number of Resources
Greek Revival	2
Gothic Revival	5
Italianate	5
Folk Victorian	4
Queen Anne	1
Romanesque Revival	2
Neoclassical Revival	1
Colonial Revival	5
Dutch Colonial Revival	3
Spanish Colonial Revival	1
Craftsman	37
Plain-style (Residential)	34
Modern Movement	6
No academic style	207

As indicated above, Craftsman and Plain-style are by far the most common architectural styles found in the survey area, both of which were vastly popular residential styles during the heights of construction in Darien, representative of national trends in residential design and construction.

General Outline of Styles

This outline to follow provides a general overview of the various academic architectural styles that can be found within the survey area. An architectural and historical context is provided that describes the development of these styles based on trends evidenced at the local, regional, and national level.

GREEK REVIVAL (1825-1860)

The Greek Revival style was incorporated into American architecture to convey democracy and freedom, rejecting ties to England in the decades following the War of 1812. Pattern books popularized domestic examples and the style became the dominant style of American residential architecture between 1830 and 1850.

The Greek Revival style is characterized by gabled or hipped roofs at a low pitch, and a cornice emphasized with a wide band of trim similar to a classical entablature. Most have porches supported by prominent square or round columns and a front door with narrow sidelights and transom. Other fenestration typically includes six-over-six windows with simple, but substantial surrounds.[28]

Two (2) buildings surveyed as part of Phase One of the McIntosh County Historic Resources Survey exhibit elements of the Greek Revival style (Photos 1 and 2).



Photo 1: Manson-Bluestein House, 300 Fort King George Drive, built ca 1876 (GNAHRGIS #47038)

[28] McAlester & McAlester, 178-195.



Photo 2: Todd-Young-Bluestein House, West of 103 Franklin Street on Fort King George Drive, built ca 1870 (GNAHRGIS #47045)

The **Manson-Bluestein** and **Todd-Young-Bluestein** houses are good examples of the vernacular use of the Greek Revival style in residential construction. The Todd-Young-Bluestein House is a rare example of a front gable Greek Revival dwelling; this form is less common in the south where side gable and flat roofed variations of the style are more prominent. While both located on Fort King George Drive today, the Todd-Young-Bluestein House originally fronted Highway 17 and was moved when the road was expanded to accommodate the highway. Today it is vacant and a "shell" as all of the interior has been dismantled; its future is unknown.

GOTHIC REVIVAL (1840-1890)

By the 1840s, a new building trend was on the horizon. With roots in Britain, liturgical Christianity, and the aristocracy, the Gothic Revival style was popularized domestically through Andrew Jackson Downing's publication *Cottage Residences.* American architects influenced by Augustus W.N. Pugin and English ecclesiologists promoted the accurate use of the style as the only suitable structure for Christian worship. This style is evidenced in Darien solely in religious architecture.

The Gothic Revival style is characterized by a steeply pitched roof, often with multiple gables, decorated vergeboards, the absence of eaves or trim beneath the gable edge, windows within gable ends, pointed arch windows, and one-story porches.[29]

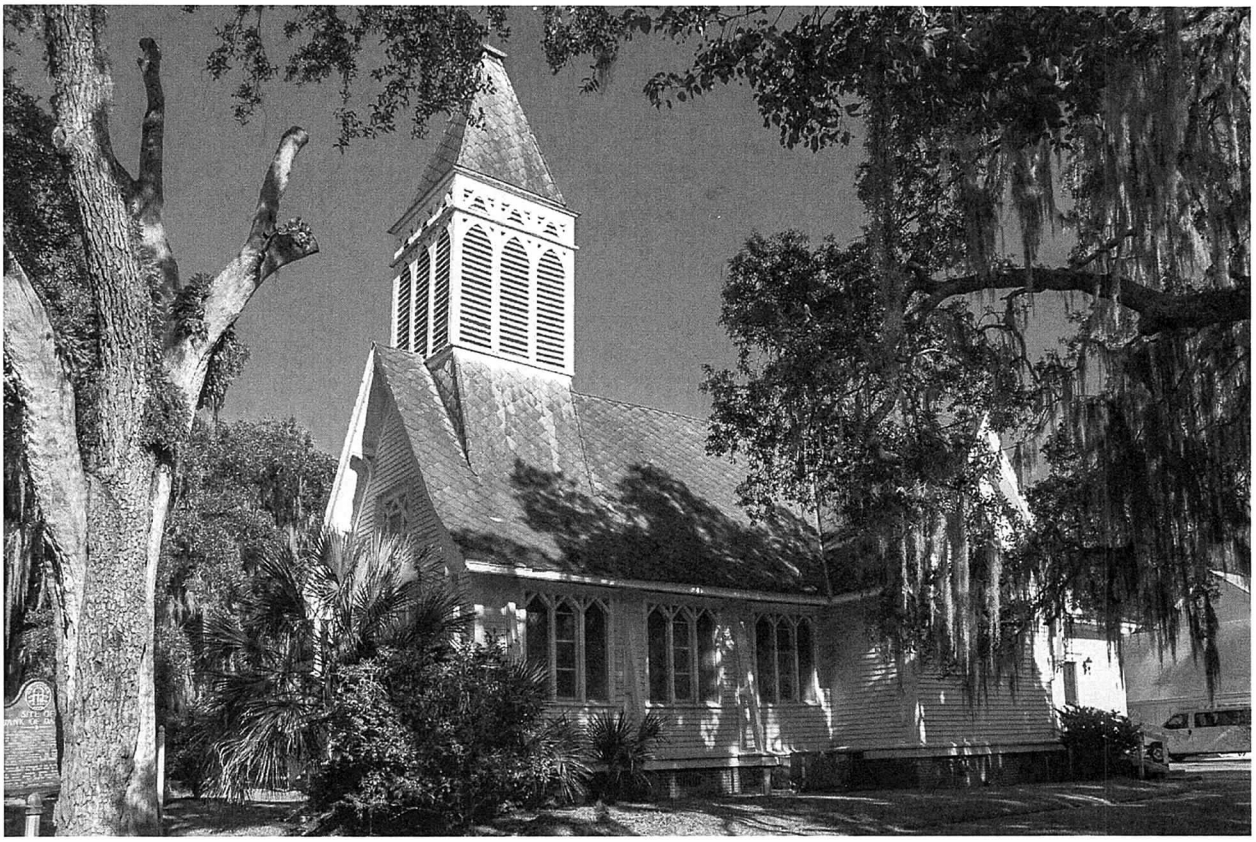


Photo 3: St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 110 Franklin Street, built 1875 (GNAHRGIS #47034)

[29] McAlester & McAlester, 196-209.



Photo 4: St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church, 401 Fort King George Drive, built ca 1876 (GNAHRGIS #47041)

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church is an excellent example of a central tower Gothic Revival frame church, evidenced in its steeply pitched front gable roof, slate shingles, and pointed arch windows. **St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church** is a unique vernacular interpretation of the Gothic Revival style and is a rare religious building constructed of tabby by freedmen largely from Butler Island plantation, whom subsequently worshipped in this historically African-American church.

ITALIANATE (1850-1890)

Italian architecture influenced the building styles that enjoyed popularity in the ten years before the Civil War. Like the Gothic Revival, Italian Renaissance traditions were introduced in American domestic architecture in Andrew Jackson Downing's *Cottage Residences*. Decorated or restrained, this style was versatile and attractive to many, allowing it to become a national style in the 1850s.

The Italianate style is characterized by two- or three-story construction, low-pitched roofs with wide overhanging eaves, decorative brackets, and tall and narrow windows that are commonly arched or curved.[30]

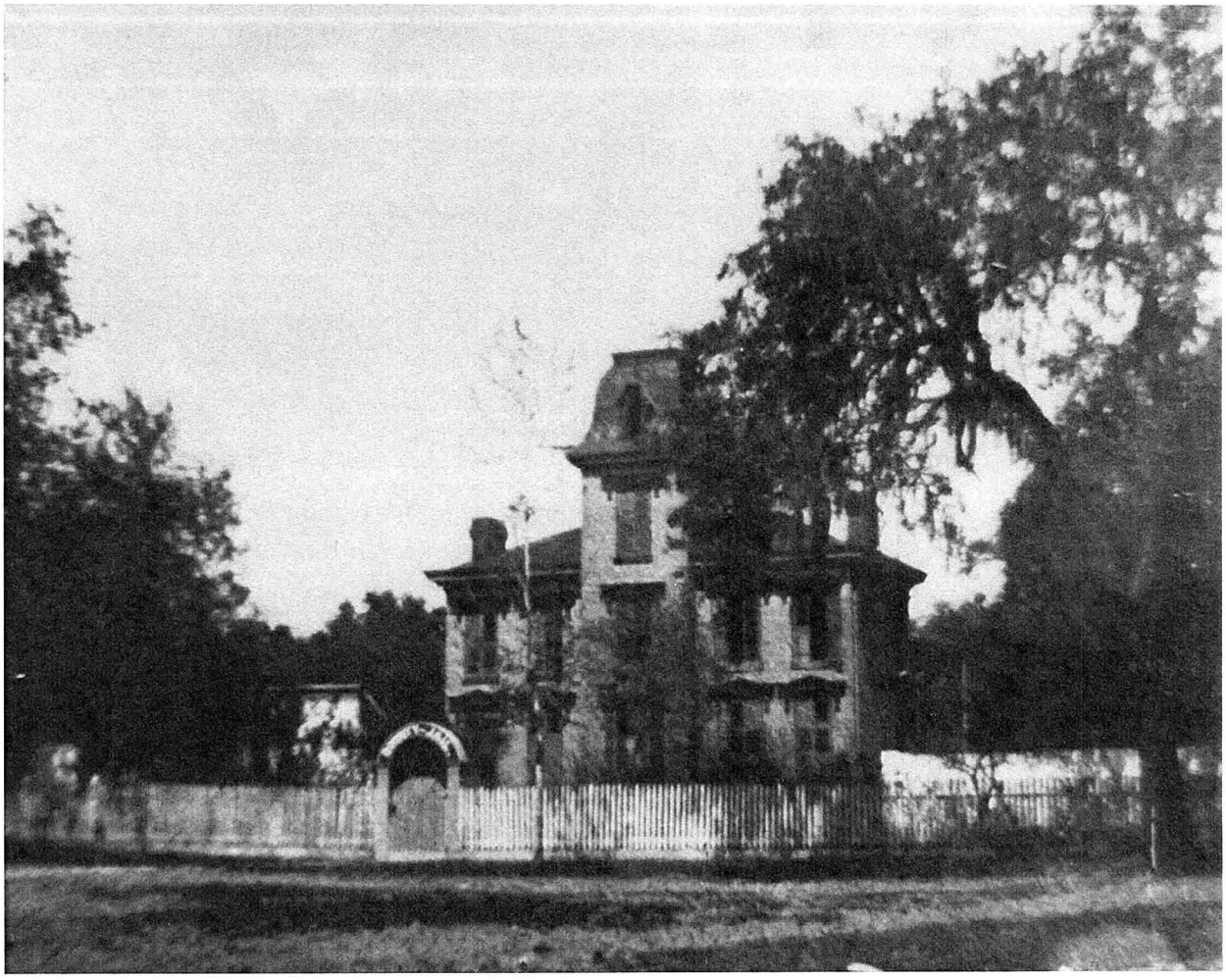


Figure 9: Historic Image of McIntosh County Jail showing original tower and landscape, date unknown (image courtesy of McIntosh Art Association)

[30] McAlester & McAlester, 210-229.



Photo 5: McIntosh County Art Association in the former McIntosh County Jail, 404 North Way, built ca 1891 (GNAHRGIS #47078)



Photo 6: Open Gates Bed & Breakfast in the Aiken-Ploeger-Hodges House, 301 Franklin Street, built ca 1876 (GNAHRGIS #47031)

The former **McIntosh County Jail** building is an altered example of a public building built in the Italianate style. Previously adorned with a central tower, the remnants of which extend above the roofline on the front façade, this was its most indicative Italianate element. The heightened windows on the building's first floor, in addition to the second floor window's decorative lintels, are also elements of the style. The **Aiken-Ploeger-Hodges House** is a good example of the style's vernacular residential use. The building's arched window surrounds and heightened first floor windows are both good indicators of the Italianate style.

FOLK VICTORIAN (1870-1910)

The Folk Victorian style is an adaptation of Victorian styles as seen in simpler houses that were of greater prevalence and often located in rural areas. The porch and the cornice are the most common areas where Victorian detailing can be found. These details often include Queen Anne inspired spindlework, turned posts, and lace-like brackets. Likewise, Italianate style brackets are commonly found at the cornice line. In keeping with their simplicity, these houses typically have symmetrical facades and lack textured or varied wall surfaces as seen in the Queen Anne style.[31]

The growth of Darien's lumber industry, in addition to the introduction of rail transportation in the late nineteenth century, played a key role in the development of the Folk Victorian style in Darien. The inexpensive, pre-cut elements common to the style, could readily be delivered and applied to new and existing houses.



Photo 7: Walker-Fishburn-Bramlett House, 303 2nd Street, built ca 1890 (GNAHRGIS #47102)

[31] McAlester & McAlester, 308-317.



Photo 8: Emanuel Brown House, 306 Fort King George Drive, built ca 1875 with ca 1910 and ca 1995 additions (GNAHRGIS #47039)

The **Walker-Fishburn-Bramlett** and **Emanuel Brown Houses** are both good examples of the Folk Victorian style. The Walker-Fishburn-Bramlett House features lace-like brackets and the Emanuel Brown House has simple decorative balustrades on its double portico. Largely, however, other buildings built in this style in Darien have been altered and no longer retain their Folk Victorian elements.

QUEEN ANNE (1880-1910)

The Queen Anne style was popularized by English architects led by Richard Bernard Shaw, spreading in America through pattern books and publications such as *The American Architect and Building News*. Like other styles of the same period, the development of the railroad made this style accessible to the masses as pre-cut architectural details could be transported and shared nationwide.

The Queen Anne style is characterized by steeply pitched roofs or irregular shapes, typically with a dominant front facing gable; patterned shingles; chamfered window bays; and an asymmetrical façade with a one-story partial or full-width porch.[32]



Photo 9: St. Andrew's Church Rectory, 110 Franklin Street, built ca 1886 (GNAHRGIS #47035)

The **St. Andrew's Church Rectory** has several Queen Anne elements including a cross gable form with dominant front facing gable, bay window, asymmetrical façade, and inset porch with bracket details. There are very few houses designed in the Queen Anne style in Darien.

[32] McAlester & McAlester, 262-287.

ROMANESQUE REVIVAL (1840-1900)

Two phases of the Romanesque Revival style have been identified in America. The first reached favor in the 1840s and 50s and resembled Gothic predecessors with Roman forms, primarily in civic architecture. The most well-known example is the Smithsonian Institution on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. The second phase was rooted in the work of architect Henry Hobson Richardson who incorporated polychrome walls, Syrian arches, sculpted shapes, and Romanesque arches, in a style that became distinctly American, often referred to as "Richardsonian."

Overall, the style is characterized by arches over windows and/or entrances; thick, cavernous entryways and window openings; thick masonry walls; heavy porch supports; and towers which are not always present.[33]

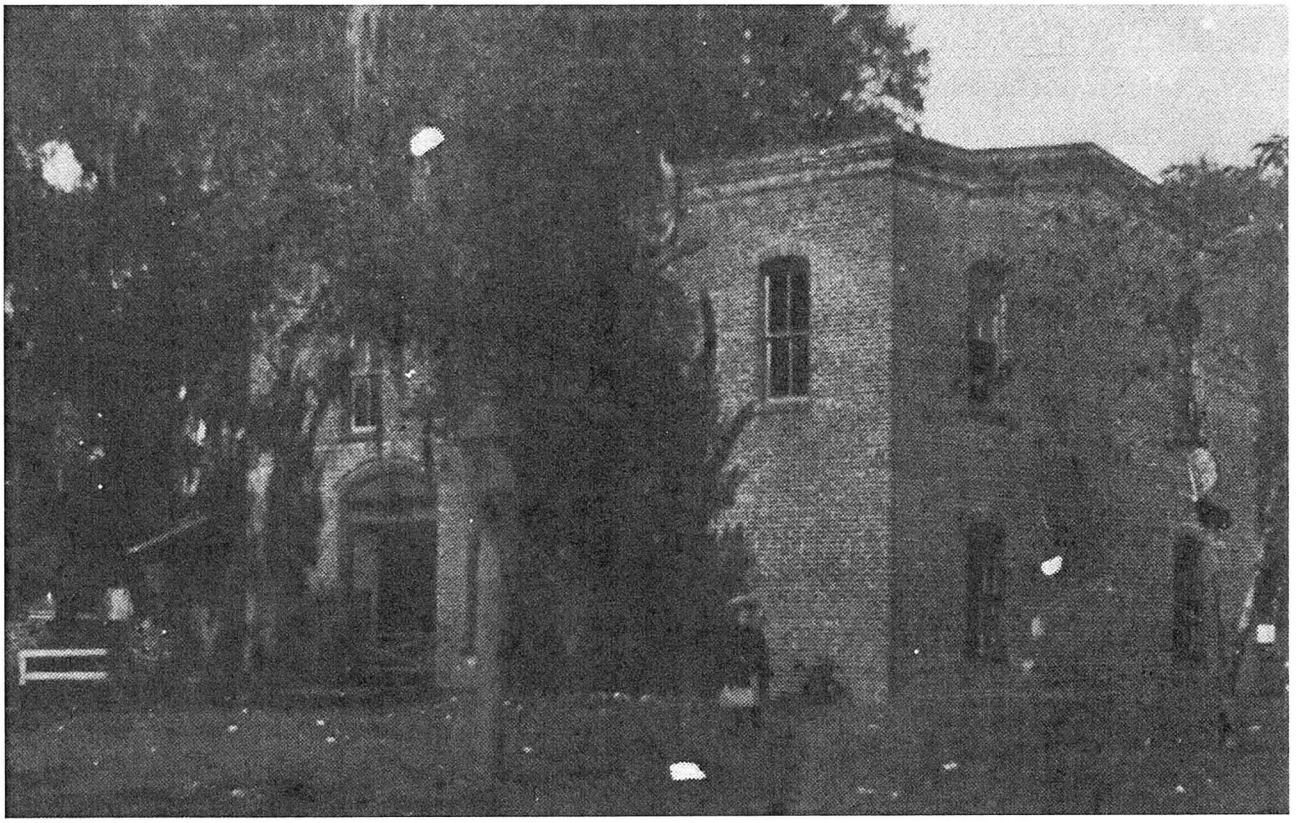


Figure 10: Historic image of the Armory-Fire Engine House.[34]

[33] McAlester & McAlester, 300-307.
[34] Sullivan, Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater, 525



Photo 10: Armory-Fire Engine House (City Hall today), 106 Washington Street, built ca 1884 (GNAHRGIS #47049)

The **Armory-Fire Engine House** is a vernacular version of the Romanesque Revival and the only example of the style in Darien. Originally an unpainted brick building, the arches over the doors and windows would have been more prominent.

NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL (1895-1950)

Largely used for public buildings and grand houses, the buildings built in the Neoclassical Revival style were generally based on academic designs with classical or Renaissance precedent. The style reflects the United States' desire to assert itself militarily and economically on the world stage, as seen in the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 where the nation's top architects displayed classically inspired models. This attempted to draw a parallel between America's growth and the power and influence of the Roman Empire. The buildings and their layout inspired public and commercial architecture in the decades following and gave rise to the City Beautiful Movement.

The Neoclassical Revival style typically features classical columns, a symmetrical façade with balanced windows, and a center door.[35]



Photo 11: McIntosh County Courthouse, 310 North Way, built ca 1872 with alterations ca 1931 and an addition from 1980 (GNAHRGIS #47077)

The **McIntosh County Courthouse** has been altered over the years, however, remains a Neoclassical Revival style building. The building has a symmetrical design, classical columns, balanced windows, and a center door.

[35] McAlester & McAlester, 342-353.

COLONIAL REVIVAL (1880-1955)

The Colonial Revival style was the dominant style of choice for residential buildings throughout the first half of the twentieth century. This constituted a rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic coastline, while elements of the earlier Georgian and Adam styles form the backbone of this Revival.

The Colonial Revival is characterized by an accentuated front door, typically with a decorative crown or pediment, supported by pilasters, or extended forward and supported by slender columns to form an entry porch. Doors commonly have overhead fanlights or sidelights, the façade is normally symmetrically balanced, and the windows are double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing in one or both sashes.[36]



Photo 12: J.L. Whiteside House, 105 Franklin Street, built ca 1932 (GNAHRGIS #47051)

[36] McAlester & McAlester, 320-341.

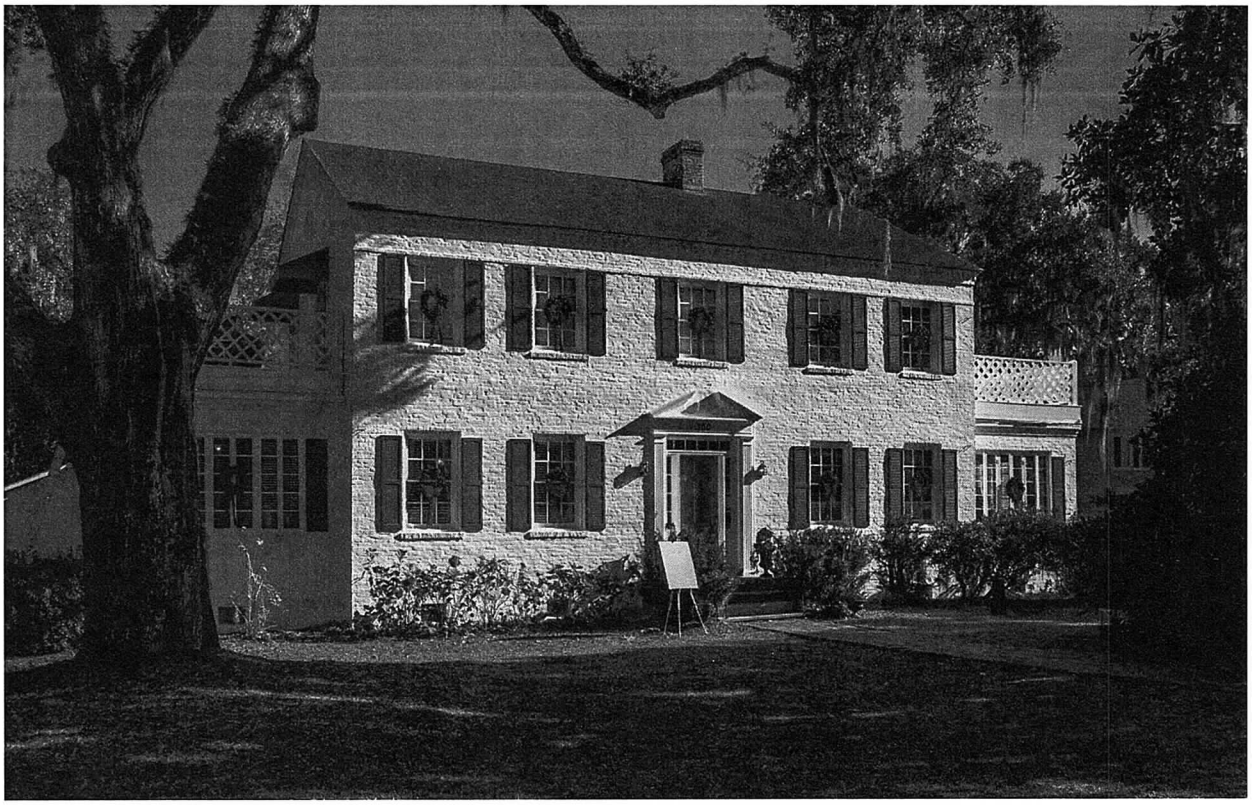


Photo 13: Charlie Stebbens House, 300 Franklin Street, built ca 1935 (GNAHRGIS #47032)

The **J.L. Whiteside House** is a great example of a pattern book Colonial Revival dwelling with jerkinhead roof, symmetrical façade, sidelights, and central portico with curved underside. The **Charlie Stebbens House** is a more stately example of the style with a symmetrical side gable central block with classical door surround with broken pediment and symmetrical one-story side wings that, in this case, have replacement balusters.

DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL (1895-1940)

The Dutch Colonial Revival style is a sub group of the Colonial Revival movement. A secondary influence, the Dutch Colonial prototype, experienced a resurgence as Georgian and Adam styles received the greatest revival. Largely on the Atlantic seaboard, details from two or more of these precedent styles are commonly combined, whereas pure copies of colonial houses are rarely found from this era.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style features an accentuated front door, typically with a decorative crown or pediment, doors that commonly have fanlights or sidelights, a symmetrical façade with central door and balanced windows, double-hung sash windows with multi-pane glazing, and a gambrel roof.[37]



Photo 14: John Fischer House, 308 Market Street, built ca 1866 with alterations ca 1920 (McIntosh County Board of Tax Assessors) (GNAHRGIS #47076)

The **John Fischer House** is a good example of changing styles and trends evidenced in the built environment. Built as a one-story Greek Revival house, visible in the arched entrance with sidelights and large symmetrically placed windows, it is believed that this house received its second-story Dutch Colonial Revival addition ca 1920, as evidenced in the varied window sizes from floor to floor. The second story has a Dutch gambrel roof indicative of the style. The photo above shows the house in its current configuration, however, is an older image as the house is largely hidden by surrounding vegetation when viewed from the street today. Darien has other examples of the style, however, they have largely been altered and lack original historic elements.

[37] McAlester & McAlester, 322-337.

SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL (1915-1940)

The Spanish Colonial Revival style did not get wide attention until the Panama-California Exposition designed by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue was held in San Diego in 1915. Prior, Mission interpretations were popular, however, Goodhue wanted to emphasize the richness of Spanish precedents found throughout Latin America. The style reached its apex during the 1920s and early 1930s but, largely passed from favor during the 1940s.

The style is characterized by a low-pitched roof, usually with little or no overhang, red tile roof covering, one or more prominent arches placed above doors and principal windows, a wall surface of stucco, and a symmetrical façade.[38]

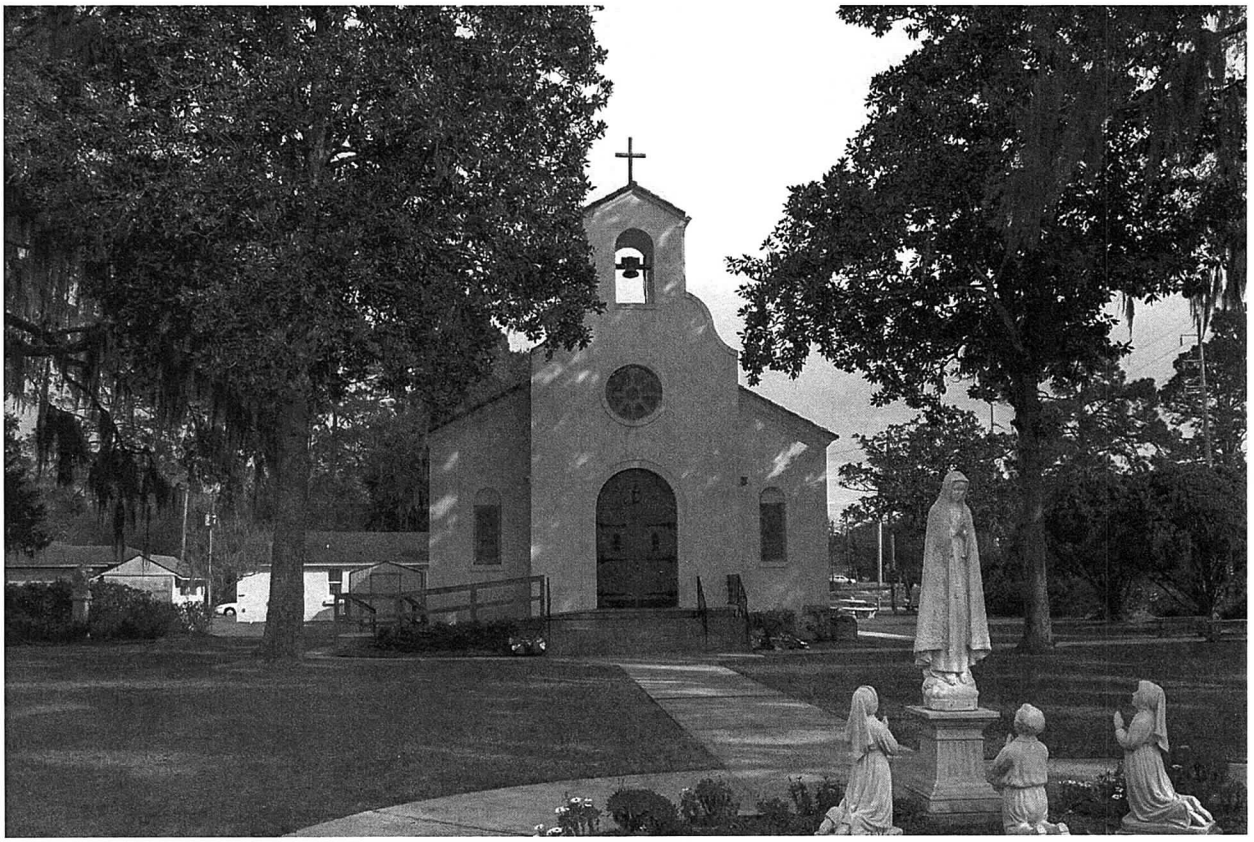


Photo 15: Nativity of Our Lady Catholic Parish, 1000 North Way, built 1945 (GNAHRGIS #251824)

The **Nativity of Our Lady Catholic Parish** is a late example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style and is the only example in the survey area. The church has several Spanish Colonial Revival elements, including an arched central entrance and side windows, minimal overhangs, and a clay tile roof.

[38] McAlester & McAlester, 416-429.

CRAFTSMAN (1905-1930)

The Craftsman style was inspired by the work of two brothers, Charles and Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene. Together, they held a practice in Pasadena, California from 1893 to 1914. Popularized in architecture magazines such as *Good Housekeeping* and *Ladies' Home Journal*, it was familiarized and as a result, numerous pattern books picked up the style, offering plans for Craftsman bungalows. Many of these used pre-cut lumber for assembly with local labor. Craftsman houses quickly became the most popular and fashionable small house in the country. One-story examples are often called bungalows, and are the most common.

The Craftsman style is characterized by low-pitched, gabled roofs with wide, unenclosed eave overhangs, roof rafters that are exposed, decorative false beams or braces, and porches supported by tapered square columns that commonly extend to ground level.[39]



Photo 16: Bungalows at 200-204 3rd Street W, built ca 1940 (GNAHRGIS #47265, 47266, 47267)

[39] McAlester & McAlester, 452-463.

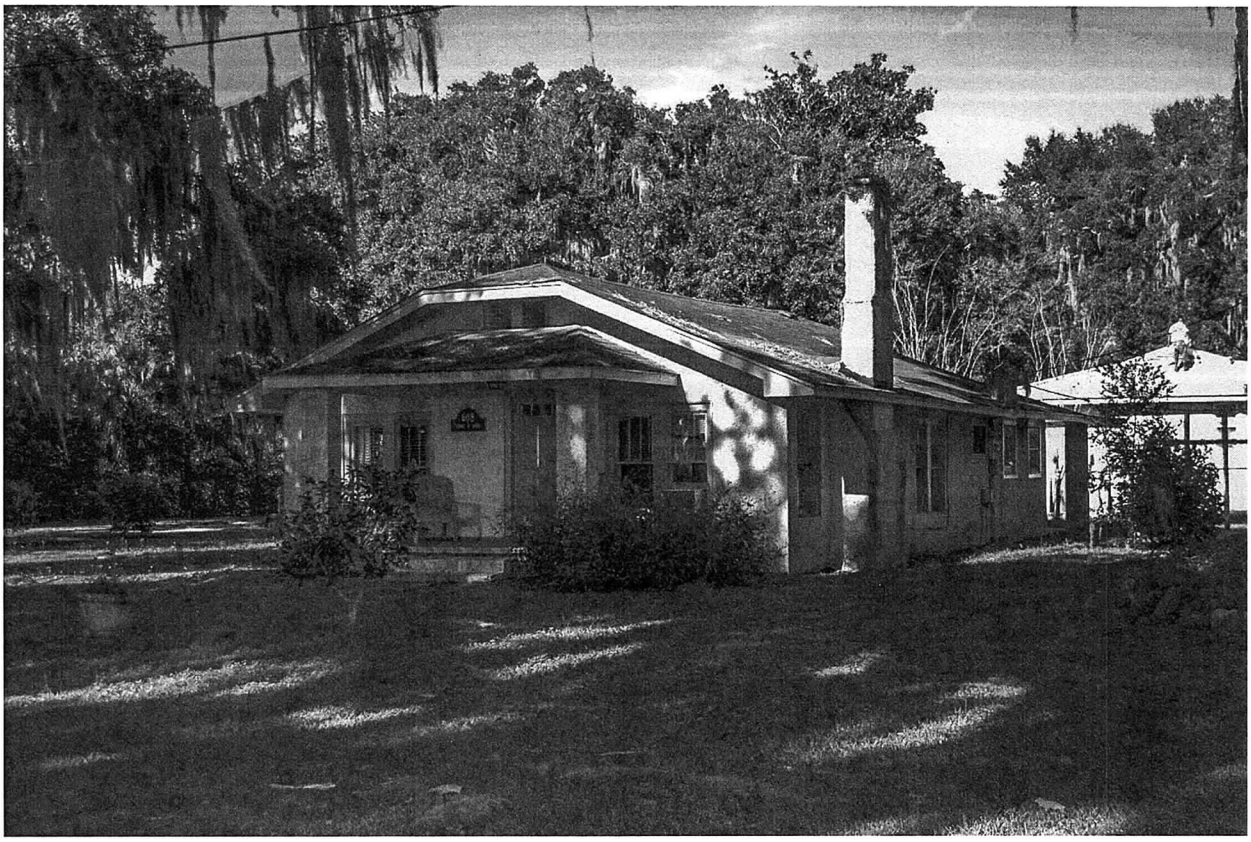


Photo 17: Single Dwelling, 608 3rd Street W, built ca 1925 (GNAHRGIS #47295)

The Single Dwellings at **200 3rd Street W**, **202 3rd Street W**, and **204 3rd Street W** are great examples of the mass production of the Crafsman style as the same design was utilized three times in this row of bungalows used as rental properties. The Single Dwelling at **608 3rd Street W** is a good example of the Craftsman style as indicated by the house's clipped front gable roof, asymetrically placed entrance on the front façade, front porch, and three-over-one double-hung sash wood windows. The majority of Craftsman dwellings can be found in the West Darien neighborhood, as this area was largely developed in the early twentieth century.

PLAIN-STYLE (1935-1975)

Originating in California in the mid-1930s, the Plain-style gained wider popularity in the 1940s. By the 1950s and 60s, the style had become the dominant choice for residential architecture in the form of rambling ranch houses on large lots made possible by the popularity of the automobile, as it replaced streetcars and buses as the dominant form of transportation following World War II.

The Plain-style is characterized by asymmetrical designs with low-pitched roofs, a moderate or wide eave overhang, a wood or brick cladded exterior, picture windows, and occasional decorative iron or wooden porch supports. Large private outdoor living areas at the rear of houses were added in direct contrast to the large front and side porches of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century styles.[40]



Photo 18: Single Dwelling at 103 Franklin Street, built ca 1960 (GNAHRGIS #251637)

[40] McAlester& McAlester, 479.



Photo 19: Single Dwelling at 206 Clarke Street, built ca 1952 (GNAHRGIS #251249)

The houses at **103 Franklin Street** and **206 Clarke Street** are both characteristic of the Plain-style. The house at 103 Franklin Street is a sprawling ranch with several elements indicative of the style including its elongated form with low roof emphasizing the horizontal, wide eave overhang, large and low brick chimney, aluminum jalousie windows, and side carport with screen wall. This later example is even more sprawling than earlier examples and accommodates a larger automobile, as vehicles, like houses began to grow in size. The example at 206 Clarke Street shows an earlier more compact ranch house with a hip roof, L-form with an asymmetrically placed entrance with half-hip covered stoop and angled wood support, a screened porch, and an added carport off the rear corner. The Plain-style is the second most populous style in the survey area and can be found on previously undeveloped lots within Darien's historic core and on lots where older dwellings have been demolished. Many more plain-style dwellings exist outside of the Phase One survey area.

MODERN MOVEMENT (1930-)

The Modern Movement in architecture emphasizes form rather than ornament, structure and materials over picturesque constructions, and the rational and efficient use of space. The movement began to evolve in the 1930s and encompassed multiple modern expressions, including the International, Expressionist, Brutalist, New Formalist, and Googie movements. Technical innovation, experimentation, and a reexamination of the way humans lived in and used the designed environment were hallmarks of the Modern Movement.

The Modern Movement, eschews traditional decorative detailing and often features wide overhangs, exposed supporting beams and other structural members, contrasting wall materials and textures, and unusual window shapes and placements.

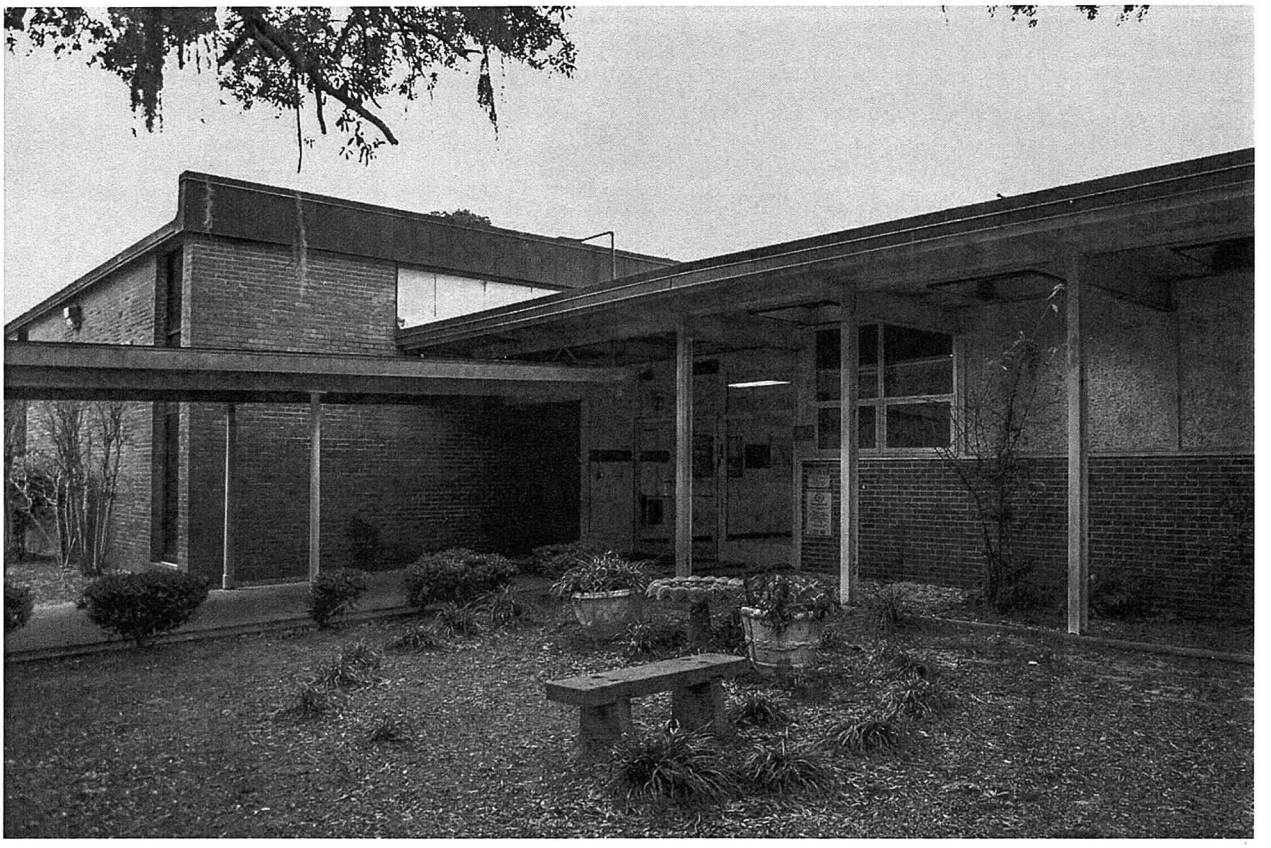


Photo 20: Darien High School (Oak Grove Intermediate School today), 509 Adams Street, built 1958 (GNAHRGIS #251834)

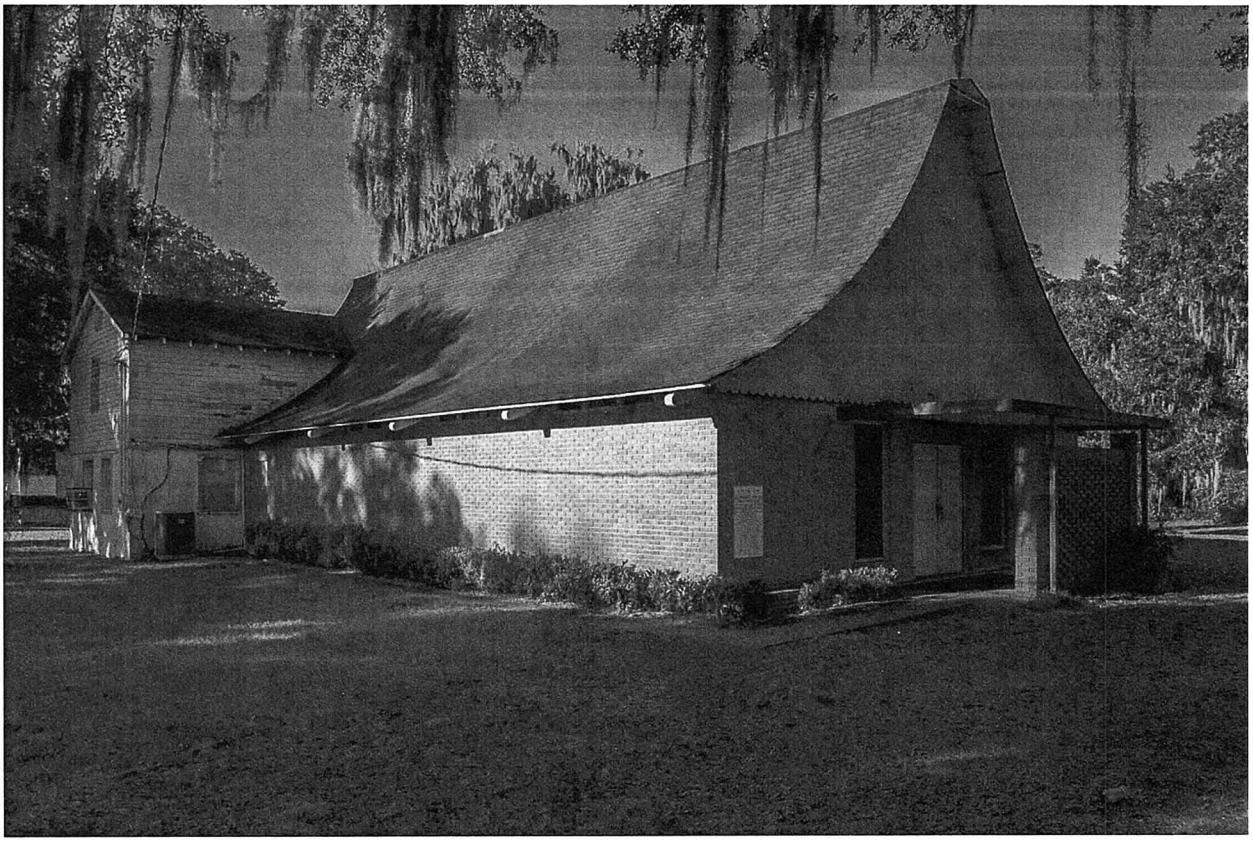


Photo 21: Silver Trowel Lodge, 301 7th Street W, built ca 1960 with a ca 1980 addition (GNAHRGIS #251374)

The original **Darien High School** and the **Silver Trowel Lodge** are both good examples of the Modern Movement. The Darien High School is a long and low complex with flat roofs, wide concrete overhangs with punched square openings, and exposed steel supports. The Silver Trowel Lodge features a sweeping front gable roof with decorative rafter tails in the eaves, inset ribbon windows beneath the eaves, and a screen wall, concealing the front entrance when viewing the building's front façade.

Building Types

A total of 238 resources surveyed were identified as conforming to one of the building types recognized by the Historic Preservation Division as identified in the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual.

Resources surveyed in the 1989 survey that have since been demolished were not included in the counts in Table 6.

Table 6: Breakdown of Resources by Building Type

Building Type	Number of Examples
Single-Family House Types	
Hall-Parlor	14
Central Hallway Cottage	10
Georgian Cottage	24
Georgian House	7
Shotgun	3
Side Hallway	4
Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)	14
Bungalow	48
Ranch House	36
Manufactured Home (installed)	9
Pyramid Cottage	3
English Cottage	1
I-House	1
American Foursquare	1
American Small House	2
Side gabled Cottage	2
Agricultural Buildings	
Barn – Single Crib	1
Churches/Places of Worship	
Central Tower	4
Corner Tower	4
Front Gable	1
Commercial Buildings (Retail & office)	5
Commercial Block	2
Community Store	3
Multiple Retail	1
Shopping Center/Arcade/Strip Mall	1
Warehouse	1
Educational - School	
Modern	1
Places of Accommodation	
Hotel	1
Industrial	
Warehouse	1
Public/Government	
County Courthouse	1
Post Office	1
Other	

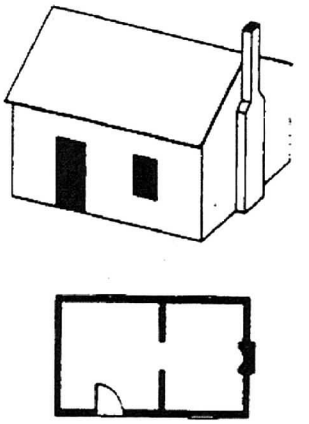
Fire Engine House	1
Gas/service station	2
Health Care	
Clinic	1

Property Types Defined

Building types prominent within the survey area are defined below with images of specific resources indicative of that type provided for further illustration.

When possible, illustrations of building types and associated floor plans from Georgia Department of Natural Resource's text *Georgia's Living Places* are included to provide greater understanding.

HALL-PARLOR



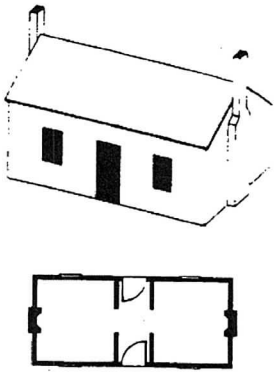
Hall-parlor houses are named after the two uses for the two unequal rooms that make up these dwellings. The entrance opens into the larger of the two rooms, the hall, which served multiple functions. Typically gabled, hall-parlor houses are heated with one or two flues or exterior-end chimneys. It is one of the earliest house types found in America, however, in Georgia most of the remaining examples were built in the last half of the nineteenth century and the first three decades of the twentieth. The type was adaptable and expandable and were common dwellings for tenant farmers and mill workers.



Photo 22: Single Dwelling, 912 Old River Road, built ca 1895 (GNAHRGIS #47154)

Not confined to a specific area, there are fourteen (14) identified hall-parlor houses scattered throughout the survey area. Many of them are vacant and overgrown with vegetation. Those that do remain intact no longer have their exterior end chimneys or flues and have replacement exterior cladding.

CENTRAL HALLWAY COTTAGE



A favorite in Georgia throughout the nineteenth century, the central hallway cottage consists of a center hall or passageway between two rooms. It is differentiated by other types by being only one room deep. Typically, central hallway cottages have gabled roofs and exterior end chimneys on both ends. These houses are found throughout Georgia on farmsteads and on principal residential streets in Georgia's towns and cities. Most examples were built between 1830 and 1930, with clusters occurring between 1840 to 1860 and 1870 to 1890.



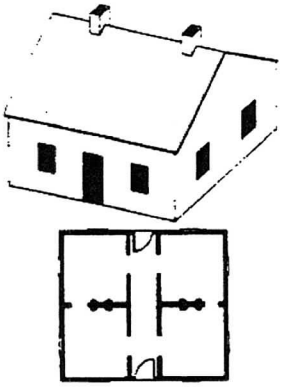
Photo 23: Single Dwelling, 406 2nd Street W, built ca 1885 with ca 1930 addition (GNAHRGIS #47245)



Photo 24: Todd-Grubbs-Sunderhaus House, 307 Jackson Street, built ca 1875 (GNAHRGIS #47119)

There are ten (10) central hallway cottages located within the survey area. Many retain their original form, with the most common alterations being rear additions and interior floor plan modifications.

GEORGIAN COTTAGE and GEORGIAN HOUSE



Despite its popularity as the single most common and long-lived house type in Georgia, the Georgian cottage is named for its floor plan rather than its location. Rooted in its associations in eighteenth century English Georgian architecture, the Georgian plan consists of a central hallway with two rooms on either side. The plan shape is square or nearly square, the roof is typically hipped but sometimes gabled, and chimneys are placed in the interior and sometimes on exterior walls. Houses of this type were built in all periods of Georgia's history and well into the twentieth century with the greatest concentration seen between 1850 and 1890. Georgian houses have all of the characteristics of a Georgian cottage but are two stories tall, the largest numbers built between 1850 to 1860 and 1900 to 1930.



Photo 25: Samuel Randolph Dean House, 106 North Way, Georgian cottage built ca 1870, (GNAHRGIS #47048)



Photo 26: Bluestein-Chapman House, 104 1st Street W, Georgian house built ca 1877 (GNAHRGIS #47098)

There are twenty-four (24) houses that are classified as Georgian cottages and seven (7) that are classified as Georgian houses within the survey area. The most common alterations include the removal of original chimneys and rear additions.

SHOTGUN

Largely built for low-income workers between the 1870s and 1920s, shotgun houses are predominantly an urban phenomenon. They are typically one room wide and two or more rooms deep, usually three. There is no hallway and all doors, interior and exterior, line up from front to back. The roof is typically gabled although some hip roof shotgun houses can also be found. These houses were particularly popular in the larger cities of Georgia, however, they can also be found in small and medium sized communities as well.

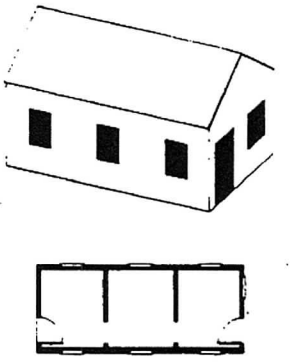




Photo 27: Single Dwelling, 505 Houston Street, built ca 1900 (GNAHRGIS #47187)

There are only three (3) shotgun houses that remain within the survey area although there were originally many more. The shotgun houses that remain have good architectural integrity and are now rarities of this once more common form.

SIDE HALLWAY





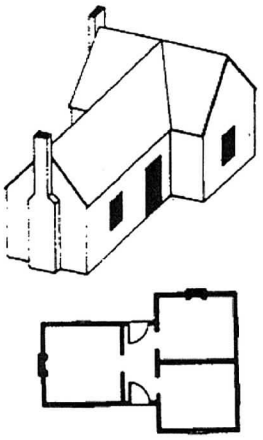
Relatively uncommon in Georgia, the side hallway house is characterized by an entrance in the first or last bay that opens into a hall that runs the length of the house. The hallway normally contains a staircase and the house is typically two rooms deep. This allows for a narrow façade which led to the popularity of this house type in urban areas. Most examples of this type were built between 1820 and 1850.



Photo 28: Bealers-Gale House, 200 Franklin Street, built ca 1875 (GNAHRGIS #47037)

There are four (4) side hallway houses that remain within the survey area. While the form of these houses remains visible when viewed from the street, many have been enlarged significantly over the years. Many of these are larger, grander houses are located along prominent streets in Darien on Vernon Square and Screven Street, for example.

GABLED WING (GABLED ELL) COTTAGE



Of all of the common late nineteenth century house types in Georgia, the gabled wing cottage was the most prevalent. T- or L-shaped in plan, these houses always have a gabled roof and are sometimes called the gable-front-and-wing or gabled ell houses. The gable front is located at one end of a recessed wing, which is parallel to the façade. The front door is typically located in the recessed wing and often leads into a hallway or directly into the room in the wing. This house type was popular in both rural and urban areas and in both modest and well-to-do neighborhoods with the peak of construction occurring between 1875 and 1915.

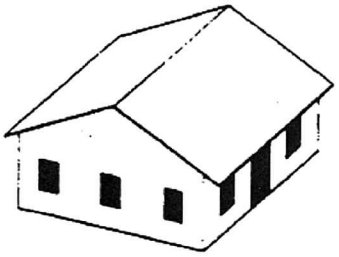


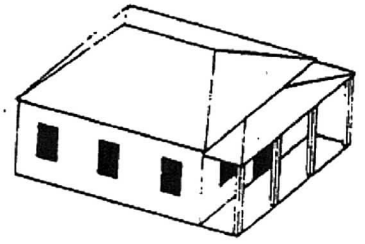
Photo 29: Rose Cottage, 306 Screven Street, built ca 1925 (GNAHRGIS #47226)

The third most common house type within the survey area, totaling fourteen (14) remaining dwellings, this house type has been adapted for a variety of house sizes and styles. The most common alterations are replacement exterior cladding, altered porches, and rear additions.

BUNGALOW

The bungalow house form is long and low with an irregular floor plan and an overall rectangular shape. Integral porches are common, as are low-pitched roofs with wide overhangs. The type was popular in Georgia between 1900 and 1930, with large numbers in rural and urban areas. There are four sub-types based on form and roof orientation: front gable, side gable, hip, and cross gable. The front- and side-gabled versions outnumber the hipped versions, while cross-gable bungalows are rare.





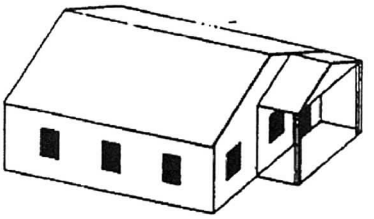




Photo 30: Single Dwelling, 306 Jackson Street, built ca 1932 (GNAHRGIS #47278)



Photo 31: Single Dwelling, 707 North Way, built ca 1935. House has irregular roof shape and a wrap-around porch that has been partially enclosed. (GNAHRGIS #47134)

This is the single most common house form in the survey area, with forty-eight (48) dwellings surveyed of this type. The most common alterations are porch enclosure, replacement exterior cladding, and rear additions.

RANCH

The ranch house has a long, narrow, rectangular shape, with or without projections. Bedrooms are clustered at one end, the principal entry and living spaces near the center, and the garage or carport at the other end. The roof is also typically very low-pitched.

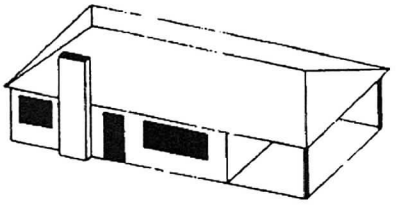




Photo 32: Single Dwelling, 600 Houston Street, built 1964 (GNAHRGIS #250971)

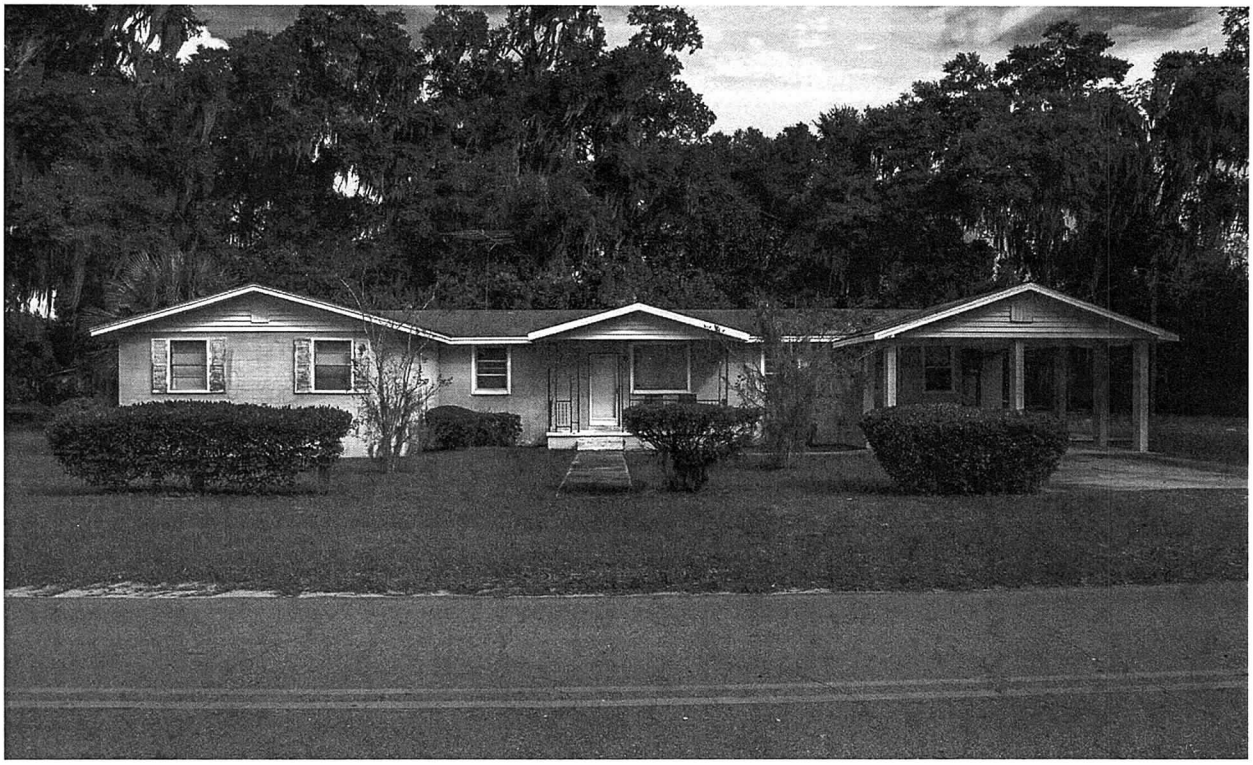


Photo 33: Single Dwelling, 506 7th Street W, half courtyard ranch built ca 1960 with ca 1980 addition and carport (GNAHRGIS #250972)

The ranch is the second most common house type in the survey area with thirty-six (36) instances recorded. The most common form is the linear sub-type with half-courtyard ranches being the second most prevalent. The linear sub-type has a length-to-width ratio of 2 to 1 with an overall long, narrow, linear form. The half courtyard subtype features a half-courtyard formed by the intersection of two wings of the house.[41] Typical alterations include added carports, rear and side additions, and replacement fenestration.

[41] Guidelines for Evaluation, New South Associates 45-48.

MANUFACTURED HOME (INSTALLED)

The story of manufactured housing has its roots in the demand for economical housing that is quick and easy to construct. While the greatest association with manufactured housing is the use of mobile homes, the installation of houses manufactured off-site, to be assembled on-site by the homeowner or with local labor, similar to a "kit house," received much popularity in the decades following World War II. After the war, veterans came home to find affordable housing in short supply. Jim Walters, whose name became synonymous with this form of shell home construction, was one of the leaders in the installed manufactured house movement and is linked to the construction of numerous houses from the 1940s, 50s, and 60s in Darien. These manufactured homes were often purchased and then installed and/or finished by the purchaser. Simple frame houses, these dwellings are often 2,000 square feet or less, with double-hung or jalousie aluminum windows accompanying a picture window, a recessed porch, and low roofs covered in asphalt shingles with moderate overhangs.

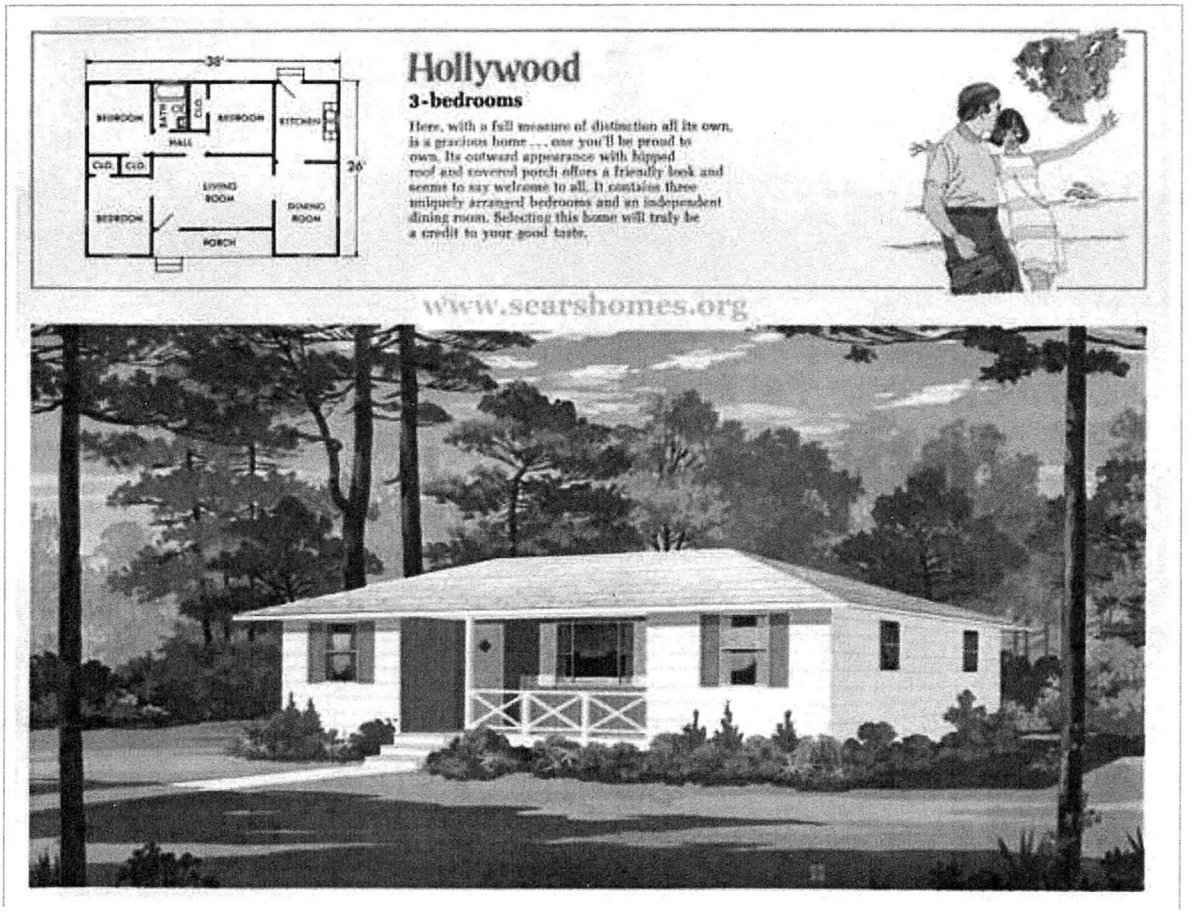


Figure 11: Jim Walters Hollywood Plan three bedroom house. This house was constructed multiple times in Darien.[42]

[42] Moscow, Building a Business.

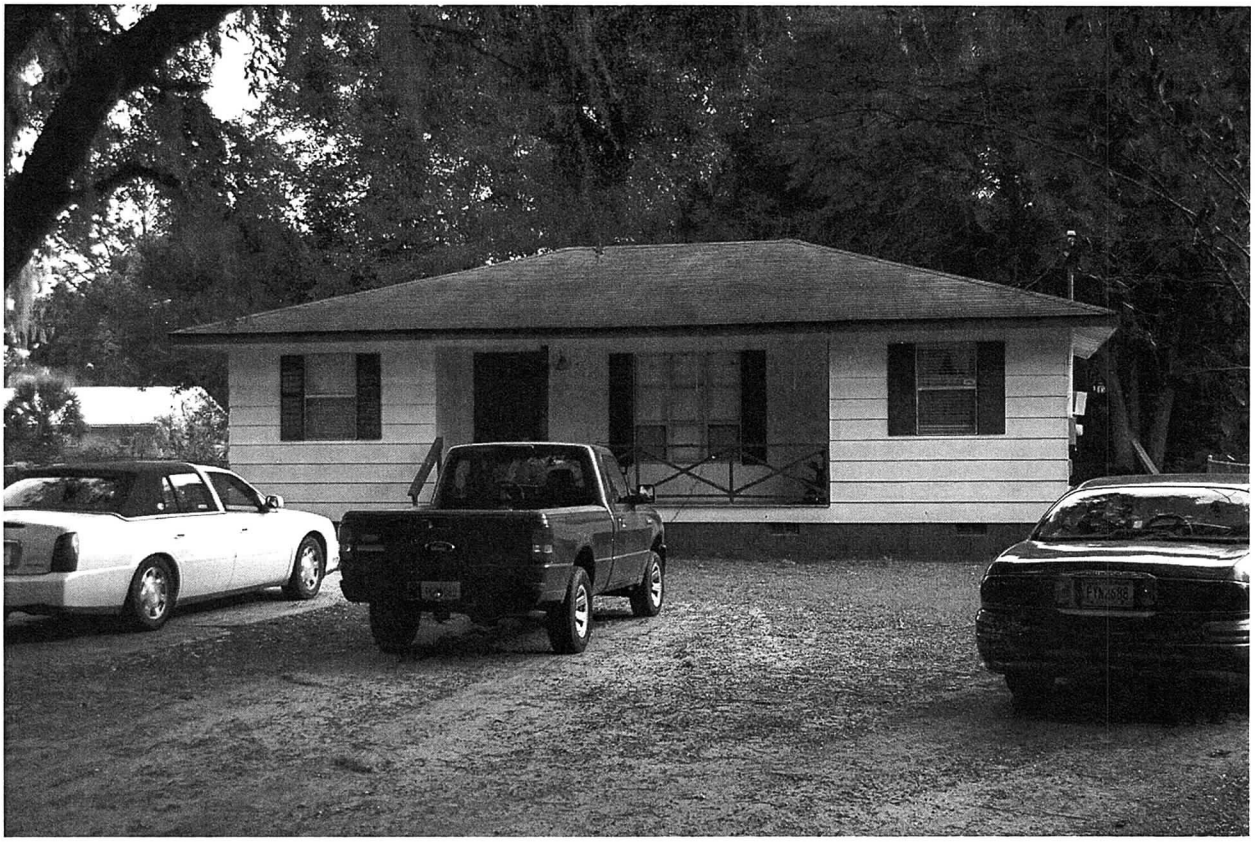


Photo 34: Single Dwelling, 1002 Old River Road, built ca 1967. A "Hollywood" Plan Jim Walters house. (GNAHRGIS #251711)

While nine (9) houses are cataloged as manufactured housing (installed) within the survey area, there are undoubtedly more that are not confirmed. Much of the area's recorded manufactured housing can be found in the neighborhood east of Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and on Old and New River Roads in Mentionville.

AMERICAN SMALL HOUSE (1930-1950)

The American small house is characterized by attention to the design, construction, and marketing of "small houses." With origins in the Great Depression through World War II, the American small house movement reached its height post-WWII when housing was scarce and there was a need for low-cost, economical housing options. As part of this, the federal government, building industry, architects and engineers, building trades, and home-loan finance institutions all concentrated their efforts to answer the call for well-designed, well-built, affordable, small single-family houses.

The American small house is a compact, nearly square house that is rectangular in plan, one-story high, and usually gable roofed, which is simply and tightly massed and plainly detailed. It contains a minimum of three major rooms, with generally a maximum of five.

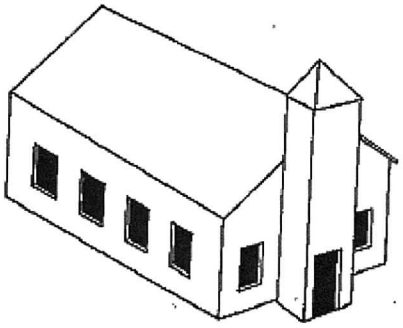


Photo 35: Single Dwelling, 210 Wayne Street, built ca. 1937 (GNAHRGIS #251045)

Relatively few American small houses exist within the survey area, as manufactured housing proved to be a more successful venture in Darien around the time of WWII.

CHURCHES

The two most common church types within the survey area are corner and central tower churches. Central tower churches have a projecting entrance tower in the center of the front façade, usually flanked by windows. Built largely between the 1850s and 1930s in rural areas and small to medium sized towns, the central tower could be plain or highly ornamental but was typically pyramid-roofed. Corner tower churches are not as common but are often found in crossroad communities and small county seats from the 1890s through the 1930s. The corner tower is usually pyramid roofed and varies in height and function.



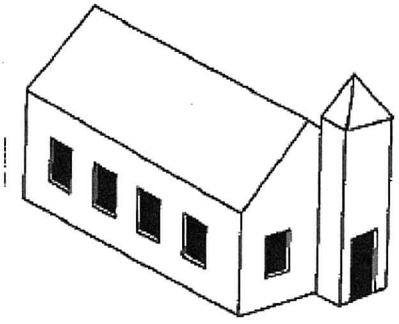




Photo 36: First African Baptist Church, 500 Market Street, corner tower church built 1868 with ca 1970 rear addition (GNAHRGIS #47074)

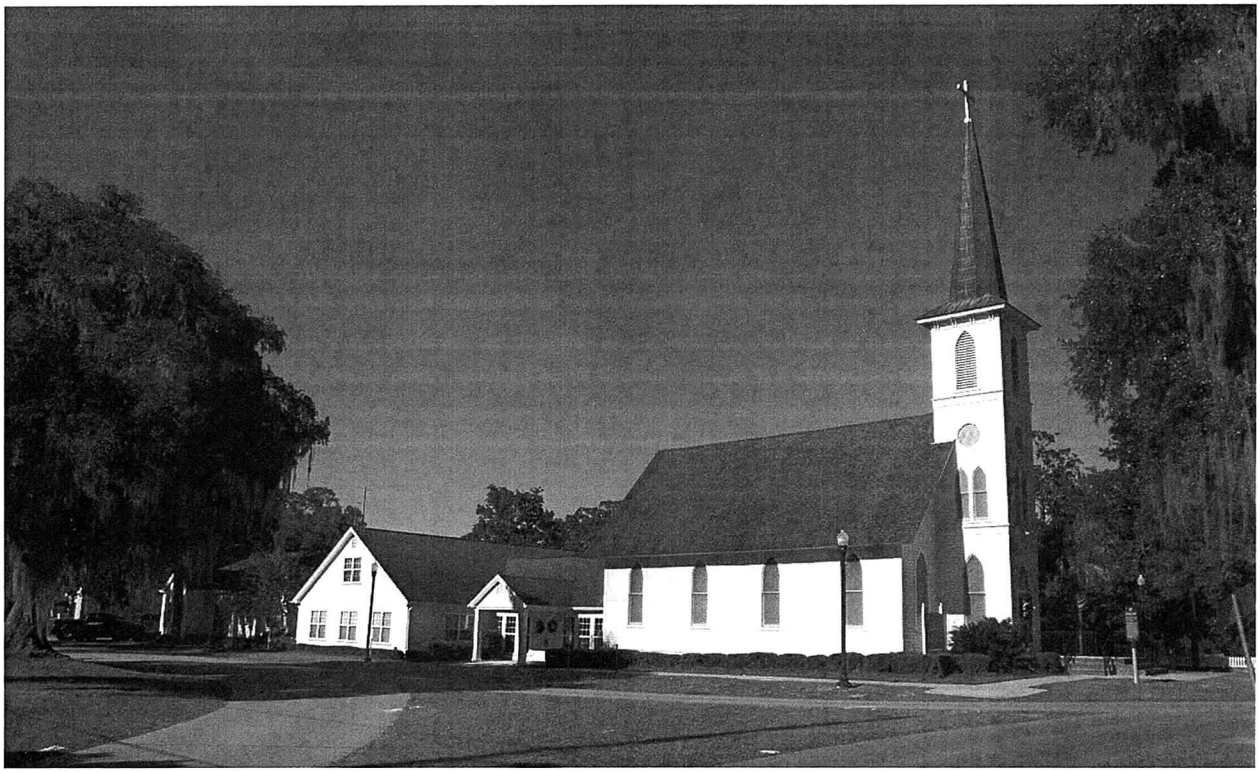


Photo 37: Darien United Methodist Church, 201 Franklin Street, central tower church built ca 1845 with ca 1975 rear hyphen to Fellowship Hall addition (GNAHRGIS #47050)

In Darien, central and corner tower churches were largely built as one-room places of worship. Those surveyed often have added foyers and additions to accommodate fellowship halls and offices, some of which are attached and others of which are separate structures. There are nine (9) churches over 40-years of age located within the survey boundaries.

Notable Outbuildings

Numerous outbuildings were recorded as part of Phase One of the McIntosh County Historic Resources Survey. Every outbuilding associated with a resource over 40-years of age was surveyed and recorded within that resource's GNAHRGIS survey entry. Relatively few historic outbuildings are present on the landscape, however, there are a handful of notable outbuildings that should be highlighted. Historic outbuildings that remain are typically greenhouses, garages, coops, or storage sheds. Two examples of notable outbuildings are the single crib barns at 106 Franklin Street and 401 4th Street W (below). A single crib barn is a crudely constructed one room barn that was used to house animals or for agricultural storage that is usually timber framed.



Photo 38: ca 1900 Single crib barn, an outbuilding to the Hilton-Wilkins House at 106 Franklin Street (GNAHRGIS #47037).

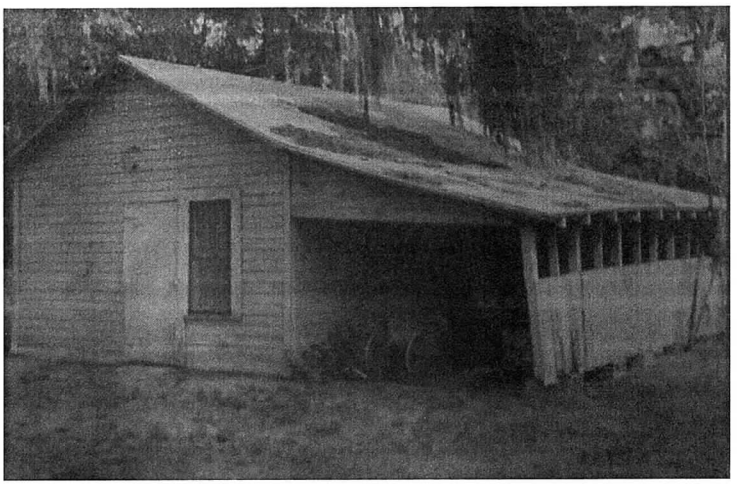


Figure 12: Historic image of the beekeeper's barn at 401 4th Street W (GNAHRGIS #250924) (Image courtesy of Elaine Oliver)



Photo 39: Beekeeper's barn at 401 4th Street W, built ca 1929 (GNAHRGIS #250924)

Due to the densely developed nature of the survey area, historic outbuildings are not as common here when compared to the more rural areas of McIntosh County. Further, many of the uses of these buildings have become obsolete with changing economies as these buildings were often originally associated with various agricultural purposes, many of which have been lost from the landscape.

Structural Characteristics and Building Materials

An analysis of building material use as part of the survey shows material availability and building and construction trends in Darien and the region over time.

The vast majority of buildings within the survey area are frame structures clad in clapboard, weatherboard, or wood drop siding. While this is not always the original exterior fabric of the buildings within the survey area, it appears that an effort has been made to match historic siding in material and dimension with replacement wood or Hardie-plank siding. The second most common material is brick. Buildings that are clad in aluminum, asbestos, fiber cement shingles, faux tabby, tarpaper, or vinyl siding have largely been re-skinned, either over top of or in replacement of their original exterior material (19% of the buildings surveyed are clad in replacement materials).

Interestingly, a large number of buildings have received new standing seam metal roofs, the vast majority of which were sheathed with other roofing material originally. This is a recent trend that developed in the 1990s and has taken off considerably.

Of particular significance to McIntosh County and the survey area is the use of oyster shell tabby as a construction material, an early trend that can be found throughout the lowcountry but has origins in McIntosh County. More about the significance of tabby can be found in Appendix 3.

Resources surveyed in the 1989 survey that have since been demolished were not included in the counts in Table 7.

Table 7: Breakdown of Resources by Exterior Materials

Exterior Materials	Number of Examples
Aluminum siding	12
Asbestos siding	24
Brick	49
Concrete Block	79
Faux Tabby	3
Fiber Cement Shingles	1
Novelty/Drop Siding	33
Plywood	2
Stucco	22
Tabby	8
Tarpaper/Asphalt Sheeting/Patterned Asphalt	2
Vinyl Siding	32
Board and Batten	1
Wood Shingles	1
Vertical Board	17
Weatherboard/Clapboard/Beveled Siding	83

Condition

The majority of the resources surveyed are in good condition. Good condition can be defined as an appearance of good structural stability and no visible signs of rot or significant deterioration. Resources that have suffered significant deterioration typically date to earlier periods of development represented on the landscape. Numerous hall parlor houses and Georgian cottages are in poor condition. This constitutes

a visible lack of structurally stability, collapsed framing, significant vegetative growth, and visible rot. Further, roughly ten resources could soon be classified as ruins, including the **Single Dwellings** at 404 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard (GNAHRGIS #47062) and the southeast corner of Market and Wilson Streets (GNAHRGIS #47244). Of the area surveyed, the area with the greatest concentration of deterioration is the Mentionville neighborhood west of Elbert Street and North Way and south of Highway 251. The resources in the Vernon Square Columbus Square neighborhood are largely in good condition. This area is also home to some of Darien's grandest historic houses.

SECTION 6: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRESERVATION

Darien and McIntosh County are both poised to become increasingly popular tourist destinations and the home of retirees and others from around Georgia and beyond in the coming decades. The number of visitors and new residents to the area are both on the rise. That being said, the area faces a great deal of development pressures as McIntosh County has some of the last undeveloped coastline in Georgia and remains an alternative to nearby destinations such as St. Simon's and Jekyll Islands, which are popular vacation and resort locales. Sapelo Island, outside of the Phase One survey area, has suffered particularly strong development pressures for many years. Whereas the local historic district on Sapelo Island is overseen by the McIntosh County Historic Preservation Commission, the local districts in Darien are not currently governed in any fashion as the Darien Historic Preservation Commission has become defunct. Thus, the resources in Darien's local historic districts are in danger of inappropriate alteration and an ultimate loss of architectural integrity if changes are made without preservation commission approval. It is recommended that the Darien Historic Preservation Commission be reinstated or the McIntosh County and Darien Historic Preservation Commissions be consolidated for greater efficiency. Further, preservation recommendations cannot be adopted until the existing preservation ordinance is upheld.

McIntosh County boasts seven (7) individual and four (4) district listings in the National Register of Historic Places, including **Ashantilly** (GNAHRGIS #46488), the mainland home of early Georgia planter Thomas Spalding, which was listed in 2015. Darien's local historic districts include the Old Towne Historic District, which encompasses the commercial core of the National Register listed West Darien Historic District, and the Vernon Square – Columbus Square Historic District, which roughly follows the same outline as the National Register district with the same name (Appendix 2). This Vernon Square – Columbus Square Historic District is also a part of the Historic Darien District (HDD) overlay zoning that provides additional protection and steers future planning and development of the area. Further, there are Design Guidelines that were developed for this district. These protections should be afforded to all of the local districts in Darien and be reflected in the ordinance. In order for these preservation tools to be beneficial, however, they must be recognized, utilized, and promoted, which would require the reinstatement of a local preservation commission.

The only resources surveyed that are not currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places but may be potentially eligible for listing include the distillery ruins and structures associated with **The Thicket (GNAHRGIS #46528)**. More on this is explained in Appendix 3. It is recommended that a Multiple Property Listing be considered related to historic tabby ruins within McIntosh County.

The Mentionville neighborhood may qualify for historic district listing based on its social and cultural significance, however, many of the resources within the neighborhood have lost their architectural integrity and there have been a large number of intrusions in the form of recently built houses, mobile homes, etc. These alterations mean that the area's ultimate listing would be less likely.

It should be noted that this historic resources survey report does not in any way change McIntosh County's existing individual property or historic district listings in the National Register of Historic Places. Any amendments to existing listings and/or the nomination of additional properties or districts, including those recommended herein, must be made through the National Register of Historic Places process according to 36 CFR 60, as amended.

Several of Darien's historic commercial and residential areas are protected by an additional designation titled the Cultural and Heritage Tourism (CHT) District code (Figure 13). This is a part of the City of Darien Code of Ordinances and includes nine overall goals related to heritage tourism and historic character. The ordinance regulates the treatment of areas related to use, open space, parking, sidewalks,

lot coverage, setback, etc. The districts governed include the "historic downtown, historic transitional, and community commercial" designated communities in addition to twelve historic sites which fall within the Historic Building Resource Area. These individually listed sites include:

- **Adam Strain Building (GNAHRGIS #47083)**
- **McIntosh County Courthouse (GNAHRGIS #47077)**
- **McIntosh County Jail (GNAHRGIS #47078)**
- Trail Head Center (GNAHRGIS #47098, Burning of Darien Museum)
- **City Hall (GNAHRGIS #47049, Armory-Fire Engine House)**
- 200 Walton Street
- **Palmer-Woodard House (GNAHRGIS #47100)**
- **Oglethorpe Inn (GNAHRGIS #47110)**
- **St. John Baptist Church (GNAHRGIS #47127)**
- **Nativity of Our Lady Catholic Parish (GNAHRGIS #251824)**
- 105 Broad Street
- **Old Darien Hotel (GNAHRGIS #47079)**

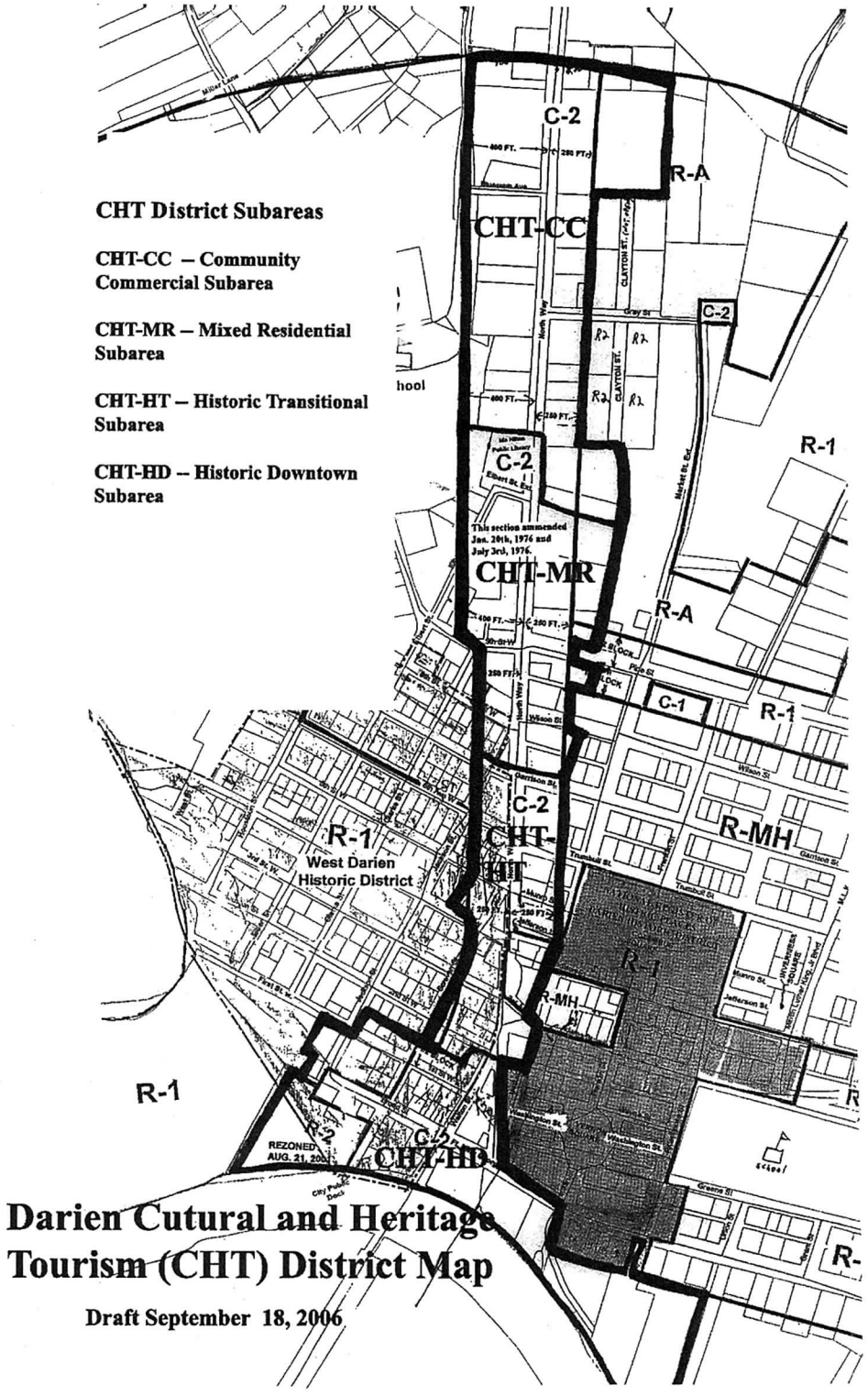


Figure 13: Cultural and Heritage Tourism (CHT) District Map as printed in the Darien Code of Ordinances[43]

[43] "Darien Cultural and Heritage Tourism (CHT) District Map" Map. Appendix C: Cultural and Heritage Tourism CHT). Darien Code of Ordinances. City of Darien. Web.

According to the CHT District ordinance, "All buildings within the CHT District shall be subject to a code compliance certificate (CCC) review prior to any exterior site demolition or construction or building façade additions, improvements, or renovations and prior to application for any building permit for such activities." It is recommended that additional sites be added to this list as a way to afford additional protections for specific historic sites within Darien's bounds.

One of the biggest hurdles to preservation is education. It is recommended that informational literature be developed and placed online informing property owners of what it means to live in a local historic district and how to go about applying for a certificate of appropriateness (COA). Further, the Design Guidelines that have been created should be posted in their entirety online and made accessible for public use. This will be an important step when working to reinforce Darien's existing historic preservation ordinance.

It is recommended that the local Old Towne Historic District be expanded to encompass all of the West Darien National Register Historic District. Many of Darien's most significant historic buildings are located in this area, including **Darien First Presbyterian Church** (GNAHRGIS #47115), the **Burning of Darien Museum** (GNAHRIS #47098, Bluestein-Chapman House), **St. John Baptist Church** (GNAHRGIS #47127), and numerous modest dwellings from the 1870s to the 1960s that cover a variety of styles and types. Like the Vernon Square – Columbus Square Historic District, Design Guidelines should be developed for this district to protect the architectural integrity and setting of the area and guide historically sensitive development.

Individual resources of concern include the ca 1855 **Adam Strain Building** (GNAHRGIS #47083), which is possibly the oldest commercial building and one of the last remaining commercial tabby structures in Georgia. The building is in an extremely sensitive state after suffering a fire and being neglected for several decades. Subsequently, it has become a danger to passersby, as the building's tabby exterior is rapidly deteriorating. It is recommended that the City enforce its existing building code measures related to public safety and require the property owner to perform renovations related to its structure and appearance. If this does not prove possible, it is recommended that the City respond to the failure to comply by acquiring the building using eminent domain. Following, a preservation easement should be placed on the building, requiring all future alterations to the building meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and be approved by the reinstated Darien Historic Preservation Commission. Due to the great historical and architectural significance of the building and its contributing status in a National Register historic district, a combination of historic tax credits and grants could be marketed to a buyer to incentivize the building's renovation.

Future Survey Phases

It is recommended that survey work continue to include all parts of McIntosh County. A larger boundary could be drawn around the initial survey area as the phase two boundary. Following, there are some natural area divisions that can be used to determine survey areas beyond phase two, such as Highway 405, the Sapelo River, and the waterways that divide the mainland from islands located within the county. As the survey expands, it will be less likely that every resource over 40-years of age, regardless of significance or condition (with the exception of mobile homes), be surveyed due to the sheer number of resources that fall into this category. There are several suburban developments that have reached this age mark as well as office, commercial, strip-malls that could be classified as similar resources within these categories. It is recommended that property types and styles be examined and resources representative of these types and styles be surveyed in addition to all individually significant resources in future phases. Other considerations for future work include access and time needed to survey islands, some of which are

available only by boat and/or with permission from the owner, including Sapelo Island and the National Register-listed Hog Hammock Historic District.

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GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	BUILDING TYPE
46488	Building	Ashantilly	15591 GA Hwy 99	0053 0034	Museum/exhibition	1820	Colonial Revival	Georgian House
46490	Building	Single Dwelling	W side of New River Road approx. 1000 ft. NE of Darien city limits	0053 0009	Single Dwelling	1870	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46528	Site	The Thicket	W bank of Carnigan River, approx 1 mi N of Ridgeville	0064K 0030		1816		Ruin
46537	Building	Hudson Home Society	East side of Rt. 99, approximately 2 miles South of Valona. Near Elm Grove Church	0063E 0051001	Vacant/not in use	1900	No academic style	
46545	Site	St. Andrew Cemetery	1442 Bond Road	0053E 0060	Burial			
46596	Structure	Bridge	Rt. 17 just S of Darien and N of Butler Island			1944		
46600	Building	Single Dwelling	E side New River Rd 150 ft. N of Darien City Limits	D003 0022	Vacant/not in use	1880	No academic style	Hall-parlor
46606	Building	Single Dwelling	N side Mentionville Road between New River Road and GA Highway 251	D003 0003	Vacant/not in use	1885	No academic style	Hall-parlor
46668	Building	Single Dwelling	1176 New River Road	D003 0055	Vacant/not in use	1935	No academic style	Bungalow/Front Gable
47031	Building	Open Gates Bed & Breakfast	301 Franklin Street	D014 0003	Transient housing	1876	Italianate	Side hallway
47032	Building	Charlie Stebbens House	300 Franklin Street	D014 0004	Specialty Store	1935	Colonial Revival	Georgian House
47033	Building	Bealers-Gale House	200 Franklin Street	D014 0071	Single Dwelling	1880	Italianate	Side hallway
47034	Building	St. Andrews Episcopal Church	110 Franklin Street	D014 0072	Religious Facility	1875	Gothic Revival - Stick	Church/Central tower
47035	Building	St. Andrews Church Rectory	110 Franklin Street	D014 0072	Religious-related Housing	1886	Italianate	Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)
47036	Building	Abbot House	107 Rittenhouse Street	D014 0036	Single Dwelling	1937	Dutch Colonial Revival	Georgian Cottage
47037	Building	Hilton-Wilkins House	106 Franklin Street	D014 0037	Single Dwelling	1875	Italianate	Side hallway
47038	Building	Manson-Bluestein House	300 Fort King George Drive	D014 0038	Single Dwelling	1876	Greek Revival	Georgian Cottage
47039	Building	Emanuel Brown House	306 Fort King George Drive	D014 0039	Restaurant/bar/café	1875	Folk Victorian	Georgian House
47040	Building	McQuaig House	101 Rittenhouse Street	D014 0040	Single Dwelling	1885	No academic style	
47041	Building	St. Cyprians Episcopal Church	401 Fort King George Drive	D014 0062	Religious Facility	1876	Romanesque Revival	Church/Corner tower
47044	Building	St. Andrews Thrift Shop	301 Fort King George Drive	D014 0065002	Demolished	1910	No academic style	
47045	Building	Todd-Young-Bluestein House	West of 103 Franklin Street on Fort King George Drive	D014 0067	Vacant/not in use	1870	Greek Revival	Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)
47046	Building	Golden Island International	205 Fort King George Drive	D007 0021	Business/Office	1940	No academic style	Commercial (retail & office)
47047	Site	Tabby Commercial Building Ruins	On Darien River, just east of Highway 17 bridge	D007 0022	Vacant/not in use	1822	No academic style	Ruin
47048	Building	Samuel Randolph Dean House	106 North Way	D007 0018	Single Dwelling	1870	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47049	Building	Armory-Fire Engine House	106 Washington Street	D007 0015	City/Town Hall	1884	Romanesque Revival	Fire Engine House
47050	Building	Darien United Methodist Church	201 Franklin Street	D014 0069	Religious Facility	1845	Gothic Revival	Church/Central tower
47051	Building	J.L. Whiteside House	105 Franklin Street	D014 0068	Single Dwelling	1932	Dutch Colonial Revival	Georgian Cottage
47052	Site	Vernon Square	Vernon Square	D014 0070	Plaza/square	1806		
47053	Building	Young-Miller-Davis House	206 Fort King George Drive	D007 0020	Medical business	1900	No academic style	
47054	Building	Immanuel Ecumenical Council of Churches	301 Adams Street	D014 0005	Religious Facility	1915	Gothic Revival	Church/Front gable
47055	Building	Wilson-Grant House	311 Adams Street	D014 0007	Single Dwelling	1855	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47056	Building	George Taylor House	408 Adams Street	D014 0011	Demolished	1900	Craftsman	Georgian Cottage
47057	Building	Taylor House	404 Adams Street	D014 0009	Demolished	1915	No academic style	
47058	Building	E.G. Wilkins House	400 Adams Street	D014 0008	Vacant/not in use	1890	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47059	Building	Single Dwelling	400 Franklin Street	D013 0143	Single Dwelling	1875	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47060	Building	Wheeler House	406 Franklin Street	D013 0132	Single Dwelling	1875	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47061	Building	Old Methodist Church	NE corner of Adams Street and MLK Jr. Boulevard	D014 0012	Demolished	1910	No academic style	
47062	Building	Thad-Cannon House	404 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard	D013 0126	Vacant/not in use	1905	Craftsman	Georgian Cottage
47063	Building	Dwelling - Vacant/not in use	NW corner of MLK Jr. Boulevard Street and Munro Street	D013 0106	Demolished	1910	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47064	Building	Single Dwelling	Trumbull Street between Market and Franklin Street	D013 0068	Demolished	1910	No academic style	
47065	Building	Single Dwelling	NW corner of MLK Jr. Boulevard and Trumbull Streets	D013 0051	Demolished	1920	No academic style	Central Hallway Cottage
47066	Building	Single Dwelling	203 Trumbull Street	D013 0093	Single Dwelling	1880	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47067	Building	Single Dwelling	607 Market Street	D013 0096	Demolished	1915	No academic style	
47068	Building	Single Dwelling	202 Jefferson Street	D013 0117	Single Dwelling	1900	Craftsman	Georgian Cottage
47069	Building	Standard Oil Distribution Lot	503 Munro Street	D013 0116	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Commercial/Warehouse
47070	Site	Columbus Square	Columbus Square	D013 0115	Plaza/square	1806		
47071	Building	Young- Wylly House	909 Franklin Street	D013 0090	Demolished	1870	Greek Revival	Georgian Cottage
47072	Building	Stebbens Family House	502 Franklin Street	D013 0114	Single Dwelling	1885	No academic style	Georgian House
47073	Building	Boy Scout Log Cabin	On Columbus Square	D013 0115	Demolished	1955	No academic style	
47074	Building	First African Baptist Church	500 Market Street	D013 0119	Religious Facility	1868	No academic style	Church/Corner Tower
47075	Building	Darien Cleaners	Adams Street	D013 0138	Demolished	1925	No academic style	

GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	BUILDING TYPE
47076	Building	John Fischer House	308 Market Street	D013 0146	Single Dwelling	1866	Dutch Colonial Revival, Greek Revival	Georgian House
47077	Building	McIntosh County Courthouse	310 North Way	D006 0114	Courthouse	1872	Neoclassical Revival	Public/County Courthouse
47078	Building	McIntosh County Jail	404 North Way	D006 0053001	Museum/exhibition	1891	Italianate	
47079	Building	Old Darien Hotel	105 W 1st Street	D007 0012001	Specialty Store	1885	No academic style	Places of Accomodation/Hotel
47080	Building	Broad Street Antiques	102 Broad Street	D007 0010	Specialty Store	1885	No academic style	Commercial/Community store
47081	Building	Former Movie Theater/ Clarks Drug	104 Broad Street	D007 0009	Vacant/not in use	1885	No academic style	Commercial (retail & office)
47082	Building	Old Darien Bank	111 Broad Street	D007 0026	Business/Office	1885	No academic style	Commercial/Community store
47083	Building	Strain-White Store	109-111 Broad Street	D007 0026	Vacant/not in use	1815	No academic style	Industrial/Warehouse
47084	Building	Mr. JE Britt General Store	201-207 Broad Street	D007 0005	Transient housing	1875	No academic style	
47085	Site	Tabby Commercial Building Ruins	Along Darien River between Screven and Walton Streets, just west of bridge	D007 0024	Vacant/not in use	1835	No academic style	Ruin
47086	Building	Former IT Stewart Store	200 Broad Street	D006 0149	Professional/office	1930	No academic style	
47087	Building	Healthmaster/ Home Health Care of Ga	202 Broad Street	D006 0148	Specialty Store	1945	No academic style	Commercial (retail & office)
47088	Building	Commercial Building	206 Broad Street	D006 0147	Specialty Store	1875	No academic style	
47089	Building	First GA Hardware and Marine	206 Broad Street	D006 0147	Specialty Store	1875	No academic style	
47090	Building	Single Dwelling	105 Jackson Street	D006 0145	Demolished	1875	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47091	Building	Tidewater Commissioners Office	300 1st Street	D006 0133	Single Dwelling	1875	No academic style	Hall-parlor
47092	Building	Raymond Clancy House	210 1st Street	D006 0134	Single Dwelling	1875	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47093	Building	Single Dwelling	204 1st Street	D006 0135	Single Dwelling	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Side Gable
47094	Building	Isabel Thorpe Mealing House	205 1st Street W	D006 0143	Single Dwelling	1875	No academic style	Hall-parlor
47095	Building	Single Dwelling	113 1st Street W	D006 0140	Single Dwelling	1940	Colonial Revival	Bungalow/Side Gable
47096	Building	Drive James S Snow's Office	109 1st Street	D007 0013	Clinic	1927	No academic style	
47097	Building	Commercial Building	107 1st Street W	D007 0012001	Specialty Store	1927	No academic style	
47098	Building	Burning of Darien Museum	104 1st Street W	D006 0138	Museum/exhibition	1877	Folk Victorian	Georgian House
47099	Building	Williamson House	110 1st Street W	D006 0137	Business/Office	1885	No academic style	
47100	Building	Palmer-Woodard House	201 Screven Street	D006 0136	Vacant/not in use	1871	No academic style	Side hallway
47101	Building	Clarke-Kennon House	Facing Screven Street on SW corner of Screven and 2nd Street	D006 0118	Demolished	1875	Italianate	
47102	Building	Walker-Fishburn-Bramlett House	303 2nd Street	D006 0122	Single Dwelling	1890	Folk Victorian	Georgian House
47103	Building	Mrs. Evelyn DE Lane House	307 2nd Street	D006 0123	Single Dwelling	1940	English Vernacular Revival	English Cottage
47104	Building	Single Dwelling	Clarke Street	D006 0125	Demolished	1875	Gothic Revival	Georgian Cottage
47105	Building	Single Dwelling	500 1st Street W	D006 0128	Single Dwelling	1900	No academic style	Hall parlor
47106	Building	Tyson House	W end of First Street, N side		Demolished	1905	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47107	Building	Gale House	402 2nd Street	D006 0101	Single Dwelling	1875	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47108	Building	Manson House	208 2nd Street W	D006 0106	Single Dwelling	1870	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47109	Building	Single Dwelling	110 2nd Street W	D006 0109	Single Dwelling	1915	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47110	Building	Oglethorpe Inn	102 2nd Street W	D006 0111	Transient housing	1875	No academic style	I House
47111	Building	Hackel-Brennan-Stebbins House	219 Walton Street	D006 0115	Business/Office	1900	Queen Anne	Georgian Cottage
47112	Building	Brennan House	105 2nd Street W	D006 0116	Single Dwelling	1875	No academic style	
47113	Building	Winn-Lunceford-Balley House	207 Screven Street	D006 0117	Single Dwelling	1885	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47114	Building	Fish Market	3rd Street	D006 0081	Demolished	1835	No academic style	
47115	Building	Darien First Presbyterian Church	309 4th Street W	D006 0060	Religious Facility	1900	Gothic Revival	Church/Corner Tower
47116	Building	Edenfield House	609 3rd Street W	D006 0095	Single Dwelling	1941	Colonial Revival	American Foursquare
47117	Building	Single Dwelling	307 Clarke Street	D006 0091	Single Dwelling	1895	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47118	Building	Kenan - Fox House	311 3rd Street	D006 0090	Single Dwelling	1865	No academic style	Central Hallway Cottage
47119	Building	Todd-Grubbs-Sunderhaus House	307 Jackson Street	D006 0087	Single Dwelling	1875	No academic style	Central Hallway Cottage
47120	Building	Clark-Williams House	304 Screven Street	D006 0083	Single Dwelling	1875	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47121	Building	Single Dwelling	407 Screven Street	D006 0056	Single Dwelling	1875	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47122	Building	Avril Cottage	300 4th Street	D006 0048	Single Dwelling	1915	No academic style	Hall-parlor
47123	Building	Single Dwelling	501 Screven Street	D006 0049	Single Dwelling	1875	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47124	Building	Single Dwelling	505 5th Street	D006 0008	Demolished	1885	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47125	Building	Auntie Jane Lewis House	609 Houston Street	D005 0089	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
47126	Building	Thompson's Café	NW corner of North Way and 6th Street	D006 0020	Demolished	1935	No academic style	
47127	Building	St. John Baptist Church	700 Jackson Street	D006 0019	Religious Facility	1920	Gothic Revival	Church/Corner Tower
47128	Building	Single Dwelling	509 6th Street W	D005 0080001	Single Dwelling	1885	Folk Victorian	Georgian Cottage

GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	BUILDING TYPE
47129	Building	Single Dwelling	Houston St	D005 0083	Demolished	1885	No academic style	Double pen
47130	Building	Single Dwelling	502 7th Street	D005 0049	Demolished	1885	Folk Victorian	Georgian Cottage
47131	Building	Mitchell's Grocery	407 7th Street	D005 0062	Vacant/not in use	1941	No academic style	Commercial/Multiple retail
47132	Building	Dwelling	402 7th Street	D005 0051	Demolished	1865	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47133	Building	Former Gulf Station	803 North Way	D005 0057	Vacant/not in use	1945	No academic style	
47134	Building	Single Dwelling	707 North Way	D006 0020	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Bungalow/Front Gable
47135	Building	Dwelling	SW corner of Clark and 8th Streets	D005 0042	Demolished	1905	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47136	Building	Sweetwater Realty, Inc.	907 North Way	D005 0028	Professional/office	1945	No academic style	
47137	Building	Commercial Office or Shop	NE corner of 9th and Elbert Streets	D005 0022	Demolished	1910	No academic style	
47138	Building	Single Dwelling	Faces Old River Road adj. #247 across from school	D004 0012	Demolished	1900	No academic style	Single pen
47139	Building	Upper Mill Cemetery	N of Todd Grant school, NE corner of intersection Old River Road & 9th Street	D004 009	Funerary: Burial	1803		
47140	Building	Single Dwelling	303 Pine Street	D012 0027	Demolished	1875	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47141	Building	Single Dwelling	Pine Street	D012 0020001	Demolished	1895	No academic style	
47142	Building	Single Dwelling	702 E 1st Street	D013 0040	Single Dwelling	1865	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47151	Building	Butler Cemetery	910 Ridge Road	D015 0049	Funerary: Burial			
47152	Building	Old City Cemetery	Corner of Market & Jefferson Streets		Funerary: Burial			
47153	Building	Young House	Munroe Street N side, between Market and Franklin Streets	D013 0100	Demolished	1870	No academic style	Hall parlor
47154	Building	Single Dwelling	912 Old River Road	D005 0107	Single Dwelling	1895	No academic style	Hall parlor
47157	Building	Single Dwelling	1015 Old River Road	D005 0101	Demolished	1895	No academic style	Hall parlor
47158	Building	Single Dwelling	Old River Road	D004 0022	Demolished	1910	No academic style	Hall parlor
47159	Building	Single Dwelling	9th Street, NE corner of 9th and DeVillars	D005 0005	Demolished	1880		Hall parlor
47163	Building	Single Dwelling	306 Adams Street	D013 0144	Vacant/not in use	1930	No academic style	Hall parlor
47164	Building	Single Dwelling	404 2nd Street	D006 0101	Single Dwelling	1895	No academic style	Hall parlor
47165	Building	Single Dwelling	404 3rd Street W	D006 0077	Single Dwelling	1895	No academic style	Hall parlor
47166	Building	Single Dwelling	N side 4th Street between Elbert and Houston	D006 0004	Demolished	1895	No academic style	Hall parlor
47167	Building	Single Dwelling	507 6th Street	D005 0080001	Single Dwelling	1925	No academic style	Hall parlor
47168	Building	Single Dwelling	507 7th Street W	D005 0065	Single Dwelling	1895	No academic style	Hall parlor
47169	Building	Single Dwelling	505 Elbert Rd	D005 0046	Demolished	1880		Hall parlor
47170	Building	Single Dwelling	near NW corner 7th & Jackson	D005 0040	Demolished	1900		Hall parlor
47171	Building	Single Dwelling	NE corner Clark and 8th	D005 0035	Demolished	1870		Hall parlor
47172	Building	Single Dwelling	903 Elbert Street	D005 0115	Demolished	1890		Hall parlor
47173	Building	Single Dwelling	1019 Elbert Street	D005 0016	Demolished	1900		Hall parlor
47174	Building	Single Dwelling	E side Old River Road	D005 0108	Demolished	1895		Hall parlor
47176	Building	Single Dwelling	502 Houston Street	D006 0003	Single Dwelling	1895	No academic style	Hall-parlor
47177	Building	Single Dwelling	301 Garrison Street	D013 0055	Demolished	1895		Hall parlor
47178	Building	Single Dwelling	406 MLK Jr. Boulevard Street, SE Corner of Madison & MLK Jr. Boulevard	D013 0126	Demolished	1910		Shotgun
47179	Building	Single Dwelling	606 4th Street	D005 0085	Single Dwelling	1885	No academic style	Shotgun
47180	Building	Edgar Faircloth House	310 5th Street	D006 0027	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Shotgun
47181	Building	Single Dwelling	Northside Adams St	D014 0010	Demolished	1910		Shotgun
47182	Building	Single Dwelling	304 6th Street	D005 0073	Demolished	1930		Shotgun
47183	Building	Single Dwelling	311 Madison Street	D013 0129	Demolished	1900		Shotgun
47184	Building	Single Dwelling	217-219 Broad Street	D007 0002001	Demolished	1940		Shotgun
47186	Building	Single Dwelling	SW corner of Madison & MLK Jr. Boulevard	D013 0127	Demolished	1925		Shotgun
47187	Building	Single Dwelling	505 Houston Street	D005 0085	Single Dwelling	1900	No academic style	Shotgun
47188	Building	Single Dwelling	307 Trumbull Street	D013 0088	Single Dwelling	1895	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
47190	Building	Single Dwelling	807 Market Street	D012 0040	Vacant/not in use	1935	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
47191	Building	Single Dwelling	SW corner Houston and 7th Street W	D005 0066	Demolished	1910		Pyramid Cottage
47192	Building	Single Dwelling	310 2nd Street W	D006 0102	Single Dwelling	1900	No academic style	
47193	Building	Single Dwelling	208 3rd Street W	D006 0078	Single Dwelling	1925	No academic style	
47194	Building	Single Dwelling	207 4th Street	D006 0058	Demolished	1910		
47195	Building	Single Dwelling	N side 8th St	D005 0036	Demolished	1900		
47196	Building	Single Dwelling	305 6th Street	D005 0077	Demolished	1935		
47197	Building	Single Dwelling	W side North Way between 5th and 6th	D006 0033	Demolished	1935	No academic style	
47198	Building	Single Dwelling	SW corner of 6th & Jackson	D006 0023	Demolished	1920	No academic style	
47199	Building	Single Dwelling	NW corner 5th & Jackson	D006 0029	Demolished	1930		
47200	Building	Square Cottage	506 Clarke Street	D006 0039	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	
47201	Building	High Tide Cottage	107 Screven Street	D006 0141	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	

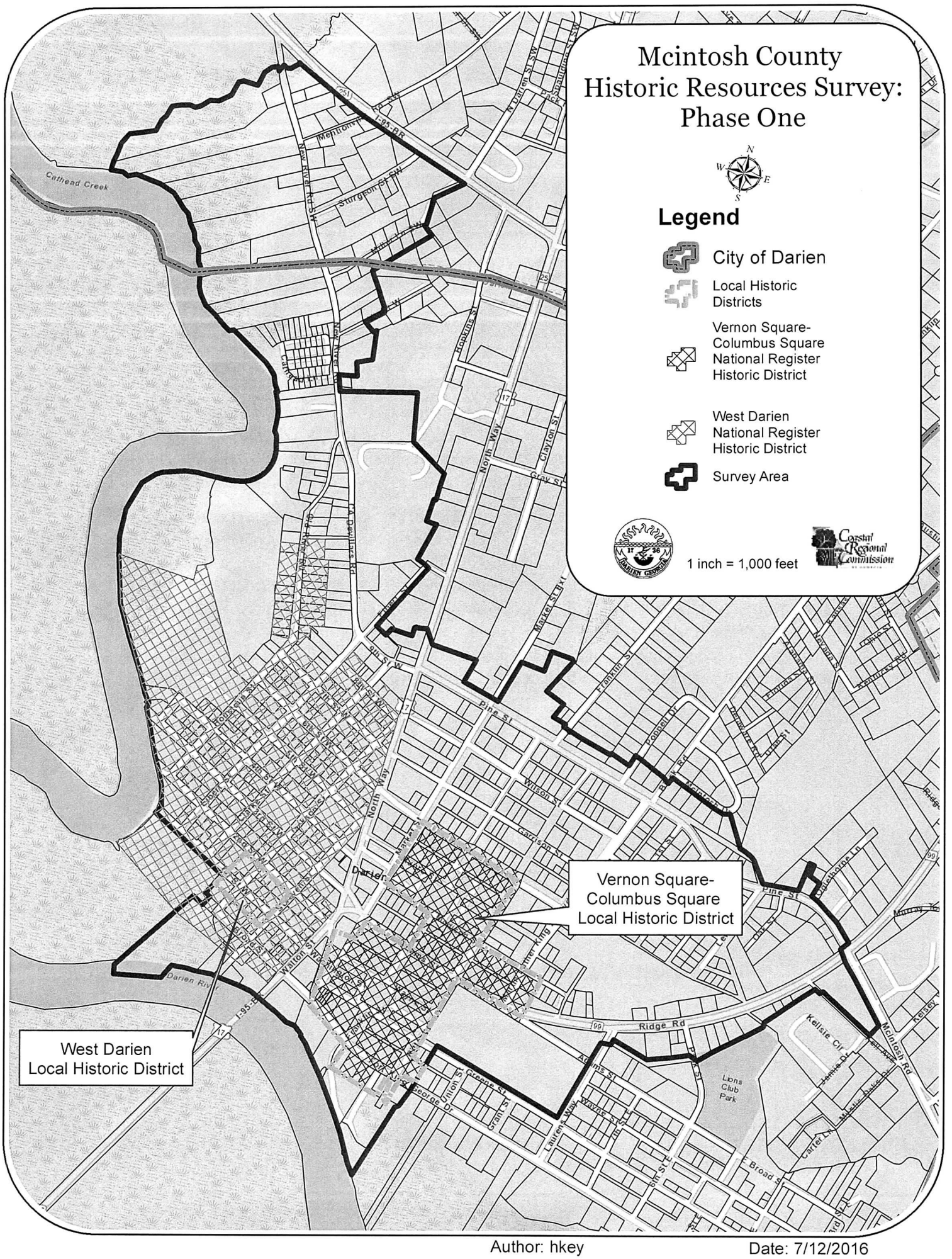
GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	BUILDING TYPE
47202	Building	Single Dwelling	N side Adams Street between Market & Franklin	D013 0140	Demolished	1900	No academic style	
47203	Building	Single Dwelling	E side Market Street between Jefferson & Adams Streets	D013 0137	Demolished	1935	No academic style	
47204	Building	Square Cottage	407 Franklin Street	D013 0134	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	
47205	Building	Square Cottage	300 Madison Street	D013 0120	Single Dwelling	1925	No academic style	
47209	Building	Square Cottage	602 Ridge Road	D014 0016	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	
47210	Building	Square Cottage	406 9th Street W	D005 0023	Single Dwelling	1925	No academic style	
47211	Building	Square Cottage	607 Elbert Street	D005 0079	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	
47212	Building	Square Cottage	606 Elbert Street	D005 0078	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	
47213	Building	Square Cottage	501 Elbert Street	D006 0005	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Central Hallway Cottage
47214	Building	Square Cottage	600 4th Street W	D006 0002	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Bungalow/Side Gable
47215	Building	Single Dwelling	603 4th Street W	D006 0067	Single Dwelling	1922	No academic style	
47216	Building	Mrs. Archie Davis Sr. House	206 3rd Street W	D006 0079	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Side-gabled Cottage
47217	Building	Single Dwelling	108 2nd Street W	D006 0100	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	
47218	Building	Single Dwelling	500 2nd Street W	D006 0099	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	
47219	Building	Single Dwelling	205 2nd Street W	D006 0119	Single Dwelling	1925	Craftsman	
47220	Building	Single Dwelling	502 Market Street	D013 0117	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	
47223	Building	Single Dwelling	507 Clarke Street	D006 0040	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	
47224	Building	Blanton House	404 Franklin Street	D013 0133	Single Dwelling	1895	No academic style	Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)
47225	Building	Single Dwelling	401 2nd Street W	D006 0127	Single Dwelling	1895	No academic style	Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)
47226	Building	Rose Cottage	306 Screven Street	D006 0083	Single Dwelling	1925	No academic style	Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)
47227	Building	Single Dwelling	303 3rd Street	D006 0088	Single Dwelling	1895	No academic style	Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)
47228	Building	Single Dwelling	202 2nd Street W	D006 0108	Single Dwelling	1925	No academic style	Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)
47229	Building	The Naturalist Collection	303 Walton Street	D006 0112	Specialty Store	1895	No academic style	Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)
47231	Building	Single Dwelling	508 2nd Street W	D006 0097	Single Dwelling	1895	No academic style	Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)
47232	Building	Single Dwelling	202 Munro Street	D013 0099	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)
47234	Building	Single Dwelling	403 4th Street W	D006 0061	Single Dwelling	1915	No academic style	Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)
47238	Building	Single Dwelling	SW corner 5th and West Streets	D006 0010	Demolished	1935	No academic style	Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)
47239	Building	Single Dwelling	507 5th Street	D006 0009	Demolished	1915	No academic style	Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)
47240	Building	Single Dwelling	SE Corner Pine Street & North Way	D012 0031	Demolished	1900	No academic style	Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)
47241	Building	Young House	306 6th Street W	D005 0076	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)
47242	Building	Single Dwelling	601 4th Street	D006 0066	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Hall parlor
47243	Building	Single Dwelling	706 Clark Street	D005 0060	Demolished	1895	No academic style	Central Hallway Cottage
47244	Building	Single Dwelling	SE Corner Wilson and Market Streets	D012 0039	Vacant/not in use	1885	No academic style	Central Hallway Cottage
47245	Building	Single Dwelling	406 2nd Street	D006 0100	Single Dwelling	1885	No academic style	Central Hallway Cottage
47246	Building	Single Dwelling	406 4th Street W	D006 0044	Single Dwelling	1895	No academic style	Central Hallway Cottage
47248	Building	Single Dwelling	310 7th Street W	D005 0053	Single Dwelling	1875	No academic style	Central Hallway Cottage
47251	Building	Single Dwelling	504 2nd Street W	D006 0098	Single Dwelling	1915	No academic style	Central Hallway Cottage
47252	Building	Single Dwelling	106 Munro Street	D013 0098	Single Dwelling	1875	No academic style	Central Hallway Cottage
47253	Building	Single Dwelling	212 Trumbull Street	D013 0070	Demolished	1875	No academic style	Central Hallway Cottage
47255	Building	Single Dwelling	206 2nd Street W	D006 0107	Single Dwelling	1925	No academic style	Central Hallway Cottage
47256	Building	Single Dwelling	405 7th Street	D005 0062002	Demolished	1938	No academic style	Double shotgun
47257	Building	Single Dwelling	S side 6th Street between Jackson and Northway	D006 0022	Demolished	1925	No academic style	Double shotgun
47258	Building	Single Dwelling	507 Jackson Street	D006 0036	Single Dwelling	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47259	Building	Single Dwelling	E side Elbert Street, Intersect with US17	D005 0019	Demolished	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47260	Building	Single Dwelling	300 6th Street W	D006 0018	Single Dwelling	1940	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47261	Building	Single Dwelling	S side 6th Street facing Northway	D006 0021	Demolished	1940	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47262	Building	Single Dwelling	304 5th Street W	D006 0025001	Single Dwelling	1930	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47263	Building	Single Dwelling	302 4th Street W	D006 0047	Single Dwelling	1932	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47264	Building	W.M. Bolin House	306 Elbert Street	D006 0092	Single Dwelling	1930	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47265	Building	Patalidas House	204 3rd Street W	D006 0080	Single Dwelling	1940	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47266	Building	Patalidas House	202 3rd Street W	D006 0080	Single Dwelling	1950	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47267	Building	Single Dwelling	200 3rd Street W	D006 0080002	Single Dwelling	1940	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47268	Building	Single Dwelling	61 West Street	D005 0085	Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow/Front Gable
47269	Building	Single Dwelling	205 4th Street W	D006 0057	Single Dwelling	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47270	Building	Single Dwelling	307 3rd Street W	D006 0089	Single Dwelling	1902	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47272	Building	Single Dwelling	1119 Old River Road	D004 0021	Demolished	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47273	Building	Single Dwelling	807 Old River Road	D005 0094	Demolished	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable

GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	BUILDING TYPE
47274	Building	Single Dwelling	405 8th Street W	D005 0044	Single Dwelling	1920	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47275	Building	Single Dwelling	505 6th Street	D005 0080	Demolished	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47276	Building	Single Dwelling	701 Elbert Street	D005 0071	Single Dwelling	1930	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47277	Building	Single Dwelling	406 Jackson Street	D006 0059	Single Dwelling	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47278	Building	Single Dwelling	306 Jackson Street	D006 0086	Single Dwelling	1932	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47279	Building	Single Dwelling	302 2nd Street	D006 0104	Single Dwelling	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47280	Building	Single Dwelling	405 2nd Street	D006 0126	Single Dwelling	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47281	Building	Padgett House	203 1st Street W	D006 0142	Single Dwelling	1930	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47282	Building	Single Dwelling	Intersection of Old River Road and New River Road	D004 0011	Demolished	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47283	Building	Single Dwelling	1105 New River Road	D006 0016	Single Dwelling	1945	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47285	Building	Single Dwelling	1309 New River Road	0053 0022	Vacant/not in use	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47286	Building	Single Dwelling	1309 New River Road	0053 0022	Demolished	1940	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47287	Building	Single Dwelling	1222 New River Road	D004 0005	Single Dwelling	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47288	Building	Single Dwelling	1100 Old River Road	D005 0003	Single Dwelling	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47289	Building	Single Dwelling	1006 Old River Road	D005 0103	Demolished	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47290	Building	Single Dwelling	914 Old River Road	D005 0106	Single Dwelling	1941	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47291	Building	Single Dwelling	909 Old River Road	D005 0099	Demolished	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47292	Building	Single Dwelling	900 Elbert Street	D005 0031	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Bungalow/Front Gable
47293	Building	Single Dwelling	507 Elbert Street	D006 0006	Demolished	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47294	Building	Lyons House	403 5th Street	D006 0041	Single Dwelling	1941	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47295	Building	Single Dwelling	608 3rd Street	D006 0071	Single Dwelling	1925	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47296	Building	Doris Rabb House	402 Market Street	D013 0138	Demolished	1940	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47297	Building	Single Dwelling	210 Munro Street	D013 0102	Single Dwelling	1930	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47298	Building	Williams House	311 Trumbull Street	D013 0086	Single Dwelling	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47299	Building	Single Dwelling	508 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard	D013 0108	Single Dwelling	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47300	Building	Single Dwelling	402 Madion Street	D013 0122	Single Dwelling	1925	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47301	Building	Single Dwelling	W side 9th Street (New River Road), 2 Houses N of DeVillars	D004 0016	Demolished	1940	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47302	Building	Single Dwelling	SE corner of 6th and Jackson Streets	D006 0022	Demolished	1945	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47303	Building	Single Dwelling	W side Jackson Street between 5th and 6th Street	D006 0029	Demolished	1940	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47304	Building	Single Dwelling	505 Houston Street	D005 0085	Single Dwelling	1940	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47305	Building	Atkinson House	207 Madison Street	D013 0135	Single Dwelling	1947	Craftsman	Bungalow/Front Gable
47308	Building	Poppell House	NW Corner of Franklin and Adams	D013 0142	Single Dwelling	1942	No academic style	
47309	Building	Single Dwelling	1121 Old River Road	D004 0021	Demolished	1946	No academic style	
47310	Building	Single Dwelling	604 MLK Jr. Boulevard	D013 0083	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Commercial/Community store
250902	Building	Que Pasa Grill & Cantina	102 Screven Street	D007 0006	Restaurant/bar/café	1954	No academic style	Bungalow/Front Gable
250904	Building	Single Dwelling	206 3rd Street W	D006 0079	Single Dwelling	1922	No academic style	Side-gabled Cottage
250912	Building	Single Dwelling	408 3rd Street W	D006 0076	Single Dwelling	1937	No academic style	
250913	Building	Single Dwelling	507 3rd Street W	D006 0094	Single Dwelling	1972	Plain-style	Ranch/Linear
250914	Building	Single Dwelling	602 3rd Street W	D006 0072	Single Dwelling	1951	No academic style	
250915	Building	Single Dwelling	600 3rd Street W	D006 0073	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	American Small House
250916	Building	Single Dwelling	607 4th Street W	D006 0069	Single Dwelling	1955	No academic style	
250917	Building	Single Dwelling	401 West Street	D006 0070	Single Dwelling	1945	Craftsman	Bungalow/Cross Gable
250918	Building	Single Dwelling	608 4th Street W	D005 0085	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Bungalow/Cross Gable
250920	Building	Single Dwelling	604 4th Street W	D006 0001	Single Dwelling	1951	No academic style	
250921	Building	Single Dwelling	605 4th Street W	D006 0068	Single Dwelling	1937	No academic style	
250922	Building	Single Dwelling	603 4th Street W	D006 0067	Single Dwelling	1922	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
250923	Building	Single Dwelling	405 4th Street W	D006 0062	Single Dwelling	1897	No academic style	
250924	Building	Honey House Retreat	401 4th Street W	D006 0061	Single Dwelling	1929	No academic style	Agricultural/Barn/Single Crib
250925	Building	First Presbyterian Church Parsonage	309 4th Street W	D006 0060	Religious-related Housing	1950		Ranch/Linear
250926	Building	First Baptist Church Parsonage	206 4th Street W	D006 0035	Religious-related Housing	1975	Plain-style	Ranch/Linear
250934	Building	Single Dwelling	300 Broad Street	D006 0146	Single Dwelling	1947	No academic style	
250940	Building	Single Dwelling	206 Jackson Street	D006 0121	Single Dwelling	1952	No academic style	
250942	Building	Single Dwelling	801 Jackson Street	D005 0056	Single Dwelling	1955	Plain-style	Ranch/Linear
250944	Building	Single Dwelling	607 Clarke Street	D005 0015	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain-style	Ranch/Compact
250945	Building	Junior Church of Christ Pasonage	701 Clarke Street	D005 0074	Religious-related Housing	1970	Plain-style	Ranch/Linear
250947	Building	Single Dwelling	602 Clarke Street	D006 0027003	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	
250948	Building	Single Dwelling	601 Clarke Street	D006 0014	Single Dwelling	1947	No academic style	

GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	BUILDING TYPE
250949	Building	Single Dwelling	305 5th Street	D006 0037	Single Dwelling	1957	No academic style	
250950	Building	Single Dwelling	208 5th Street	D006 0030	Business/Office	1957	Plain-style	
250951	Building	Single Dwelling	200 Elbert Street	D006 0131	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	
250971	Building	Single Dwelling	600 Houston Street	D005 0083	Single Dwelling	1964	Plain-style	Ranch/Linear with clusters
250972	Building	Single Dwelling	506 7th Street W	D005 0049	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain-style	Ranch/Courtyard
250973	Building	Single Dwelling	909 Elbert Street	D005 0013	Single Dwelling	1970	Plain-style	Ranch/Linear
250974	Building	Single Dwelling	900 Elbert Street	D005 0031	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Bungalow/Front Gable
250975	Building	Church of the Redeemed	802 Elbert Street	D005 0050	Religious Facility	1960		Bungalow/Front Gable
250976	Building	Single Dwelling	707 Elbert Street	D005 0063	Single Dwelling	1957	Plain-style	Ranch/Linear with clusters
250977	Building	Single Dwelling	401 Elbert Street	D006 0075	Single Dwelling	1947	No academic style	
250980	Building	Single Dwelling	305 Elbert Street	D006 0093	Single Dwelling	1965	Plain-style	Ranch/Half Courtyard
251038	Building	The Crab Market and Cafe	204 Adams Street	D013 0139	Restaurant/bar/café	1950	No academic style	
251044	Building	Single Dwelling	302 Market Street	D014 0001	Single Dwelling	1932	No academic style	
251045	Building	Single Dwelling	210 Wayne Street	D014 0002	Single Dwelling	1937	No academic style	American Small House
251057	Building	Single Dwelling	300 Houston Street	D006 0096	Single Dwelling	1962	No academic style	
251107	Building	Single Dwelling	305 Clarke Street	D006 0091	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	
251110	Building	Single Dwelling	304 2nd Street W	D006 0103	Single Dwelling	1942	No academic style	
251195	Building	Single Dwelling	209 1st Street	D006 0144	Single Dwelling	1965	Colonial Revival	Ranch/Linear with clusters
251249	Building	Single Dwelling	206 Clarke Street	D006 0124	Single Dwelling	1952	Plain-style	Ranch/Half Courtyard
251309	Building	Single Dwelling	201 Walton Street	D006 0139	Business/Office	1950	No academic style	Commercial Block
251328	Building	Single Dwelling	211 Walton Street	D006 0139	Business/Office	1950	No academic style	Commercial/Shopping Center/Arcade/Strip Mall
251329	Building	McIntosh County Department of Leisure Services	103 Jefferson Street	D006 0051	Government Office	1952	No academic style	Health Care: Clinic
251330	Building	McIntosh County Building & Zoning	103 Jefferson Street	D006 0051	Government Office	1952	No academic style	Public/Government
251331	Building	U.S. Post Office	501 North Way	D006 0050	Post Office	1961	Modern Movement	Post Office: Late 19th/early 20th century
251350	Building	Grant Chapel Presbyterian Church	506 North Way	D013 0118	Religious Facility	1955		Church/Central Tower
251351	Building	Single Dwelling	606 North Way	D013 0097001	Vacant/not in use	1965	No academic style	Commercial (retail & office)
251352	Building	Darien Pawn	600 North Way	D013 0097002	Specialty Store/shop	1965	No academic style	Commercial (retail & office)
251353	Building	Ford Dealership/Fire Station	700 North Way	D013 0063	Fire Station	1947		Commercial Block
251372	Building	Single Dwelling	305 6th Street	D006 0025	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	
251373	Building	Single Dwelling	309 6th Street	D006 0027001	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	
251374	Building	Silver Trowel Lodge	301 7th Street	D005 0058	Meeting Hall	1960	Modern Movement	
251375	Building	Single Dwelling	505 7th Street W	D005 0064	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	
251559	Building	Single Dwelling	601 Jackson Street	D006 0029	Single Dwelling	1959	No academic style	
251560	Object	Methodists at Darien 1836 Historical Marker	201 Franklin Street	D014 0069		1992		Monument
251561	Object	Site of Bank of Darien Historical Marker	110 Franklin Street	D014 0072		1957		Monument
251562	Object	Saint Andrews Episcopal Church Historical Marker	110 Franklin Street	D014 0072		1957		Monument
251565	Object	Monument to Scottish Highlanders	Southeast Corner of Adams Street and North Way			1936		
251567	Object	Civil War Monument	Just North of Courthouse, 310 North Way			1916		
251568	Landscape Feature	Oglethorpe Oak	Just North of Courthouse, 310 North Way			1736		
251569	Object	McIntosh County Historical Marker	Just North of Courthouse, 310 North Way			1956		Monument
251570	Building	Single Dwelling	309 Madion Street	D013 0130	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain-style	Ranch/Linear
251571	Building	Single Dwelling	400 Madison Street	D013 0122	Single Dwelling	1946	No academic style	
251572	Site	Inverness Square	Northwest Corner of Madison Street and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard	D013 0112	Park	1806		
251574	Building	Hammond Cove	804 Old River Road	D005 0048	Single Dwelling	1951	No academic style	
251576	Building	Single Dwelling	204 Trumbull Street	D013 0067	Single Dwelling	1964	No academic style	Ranch/Half Courtyard
251577	Building	Single Dwelling	202 Trumbull Street	D013 0066	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	
251578	Building	Single Dwelling	109 Trumbull Street	D013 0097	Single Dwelling	1954	No academic style	
251592	Building	Single Dwelling	607 Market Street	D013 0096	Single Dwelling	1954	No academic style	
251597	Building	Single Dwelling	206 Munro Street	D013 0101	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)
251599	Building	Single Dwelling	305 Trumbull Street	D013 0089	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	
251616	Building	Single Dwelling	712 MLK Jr. Boulevard	D013 0048	Single Dwelling	1968	No academic style	
251617	Building	Single Dwelling	710 MLK Jr. Boulevard	D013 0049001	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	
251619	Building	Single Dwelling	606 MLK Jr. Boulevard	D013 0082	Single Dwelling	1973	No academic style	

GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	BUILDING TYPE
251620	Building	Single Dwelling	800 MLK Jr. Boulevard	D013 0047	Single Dwelling	1956	No academic style	
251626	Object	Saint Cyprian's Episcopal Church Historical Marker	401 Fort King George Drive	D014 0062		1957		Monument
251637	Building	Single Dwelling	103 Franklin Street	D014 0067	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain-style	Ranch/Half Courtyard
251638	Building	Single Dwelling	302 Garrison Street	D013 0009	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	
251682	Building	King's Laundromat #2	409 Pine Street	D013 0028	Vacant/not in use	1974	No academic style	
251683	Building	Single Dwelling	111 Wilson Street	D012 0042	Single Dwelling	1922	No academic style	
251684	Building	Single Dwelling	707 Franklin Street	D013 0059	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	
251685	Building	Single Dwelling	902 MLK Jr. Boulevard	D013 0032	Single Dwelling	1962	No academic style	
251686	Building	Darien Funeral Home	1000 New River Road	D005 0014	Mortuarial	1967	No academic style	
251687	Building	Darien Funeral Home Annex	1000 New River Road	D005 0014	Burial	1930	No academic style	
251688	Building	Single Dwelling	1011 New River Road	D005 0010	Single Dwelling	1961	Plain-style	Ranch/Half Courtyard
251689	Building	Chester A DeVillars House	1018 CA DeVillars Road	D005 0015	Single Dwelling	1955	Plain-style	Ranch/Linear
251691	Building	Darien Sanctified Church	1019 New River Road	D005 0008	Religious Facility	1960	No academic style	
251692	Building	Single Dwelling	1107 New River Road	D004 0016	Single Dwelling	1974	No academic style	
251695	Building	Single Dwelling	1244 New River Road	D003 0001	Vacant/not in use	1885	No academic style	Hall-parlor
251696	Building	Single Dwelling	1074 New River Road	D003 0040	Vacant/not in use	1940	No academic style	Bungalow/Front Gable
251704	Building	Single Dwelling	W side of New River Road just N of 1305 New River Road	D053 0022	Vacant/not in use	1965	No academic style	
251709	Object	Old River Road Historical Marker	SW Corner of Upper Mill Cemetery where CA DeVillars Road turns into New River Road	D004 0009		1957		Monument
251711	Building	Single Dwelling	1002 Old River Road	D005 0104	Single Dwelling	1967	Plain-style	Ranch/Compact
251739	Building	Single Dwelling	911 Old River Road	D005 0100	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	
251740	Building	Single Dwelling	908 Old River Road	D005 0109	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	
251741	Building	Single Dwelling	906 Old River Road	D005 0110	Single Dwelling	1970	No academic style	
251742	Building	Single Dwelling	904 Old River Road	D005 0111	Single Dwelling	1965	No academic style	
251772	Building	Single Dwelling	905 Old River Road	D005 0097	Single Dwelling	1966	No academic style	
251773	Building	Single Dwelling	902 Old River Road	D005 0112	Single Dwelling	1957	No academic style	
251774	Building	Single Dwelling	901 Old River Road	D005 0095	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain-style	Ranch/Half Courtyard
251775	Building	Single Dwelling	806 Old River Road	D005 0114	Single Dwelling	1955	No academic style	
251780	Object	Fort King George Historical Marker	103 Fort King George Drive	D007 0022		1952		Monument
251781	Object	Darien Historical Marker	103 Fort King George Drive	D007 0022		1957		Monument
251782	Object	Fort Darien Historical Marker	103 Fort King George Drive	D007 0022		1957		Monument
251783	Object	Port of Darien Historical Marker	103 Fort King George Drive	D007 0022		1957		Monument
251785	Building	Single Dwelling	S of Madison Street just E of Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard	D013 0125	Vacant/not in use	1900	No academic style	
251786	Building	Single Dwelling	700 E 2nd Street	D015 0092	Single Dwelling	1970	No academic style	
251787	Building	Single Dwelling	607 Pine Street	D015 0012	Single Dwelling	1950	Plain-style	Ranch/Linear
251788	Building	Single Dwelling	906 E 3rd Street	D015 0027	Single Dwelling	1965	No academic style	
251789	Building	Single Dwelling	901 E 3rd Street	D015 0030	Single Dwelling	1965	Plain-style	Ranch/Half Courtyard
251790	Building	Single Dwelling	801 Butler Street	D015 0078	Single Dwelling	1975	Plain-style	Ranch/Half Courtyard
251791	Building	Single Dwelling	707 Butler Street	D015 0079	Single Dwelling	1973	Plain-style	Ranch/Linear with clusters
251801	Building	Single Dwelling	704 E 3rd Street	D015 0082	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	
251802	Building	Single Dwelling	1013 Pine Street	D015 0046	Single Dwelling	1964	Plain-style	Ranch/Half Courtyard
251803	Building	Single Dwelling	1015 Pine Street	D015 0047	Single Dwelling	1959	No academic style	
251804	Building	Single Dwelling	606 Ridge Road	D014 0017	Single Dwelling	1959	No academic style	
251805	Building	Single Dwelling	600 Ridge Road	D014 0018	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	
251806	Building	Single Dwelling	401 Owens Drive	D014 0014	Single Dwelling	1957	No academic style	
251810	Building	Single Dwelling	501 Owens Drive	D013 0109	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	
251811	Building	Single Dwelling	715 Ridge Road	D016 0004	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Manufactured Home
251812	Building	Single Dwelling	714 Ridge Road	D015 0061	Vacant/not in use	1963	Plain-style	Ranch/Linear
251817	Building	Single Dwelling	708 Ridge Road	D015 0062	Single Dwelling	1921	Craftsman	Bungalow/Cross Gable
251818	Building	Single Dwelling	703 Ridge Road	D016 0001	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Manufactured Home
251819	Building	Single Dwelling	800 Ridge Road	D015 0060	Single Dwelling	1964	Plain-style	Ranch/Linear
251820	Building	Single Dwelling	820 Ridge Road	D015 0049001	Single Dwelling	1952	Plain-style	Ranch/Compact
251822	Building	Single Dwelling	825 Ridge Road	D015 0051	Single Dwelling	1965	No academic style	Manufactured Home
251823	Building	Single Dwelling	310 Adams Street	D013 0145	Single Dwelling	1950	Plain-style	Ranch/Linear
251824	Building	Nativity of Our Lady Catholic Parish	1000 North Way	D012 0005	Religious Facility	1945	Spanish Colonial Revival	Church/Central Tower
251825	Building	Optim Health Care	1001-1005 North Way	D005 0027	Professional/office	1965	No academic style	

GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	BUILDING TYPE
251826	Building	Single Dwelling	904 North Way	D012 0033	Vacant/not in use	1957	Plain-style	Ranch/Compact
251827	Building	B&J's Steak and Seafood	901 North Way	D005 0037	Restaurant/bar/café	1971	No academic style	Gas/service station
251828	Building	Single Dwelling	106 Garrison Street	D013 0003	Single Dwelling	1953	No academic style	
251829	Building	Single Dwelling	800 E 1st Street	D013 0044	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	
251830	Building	Jake's Place	W side of New River Road just S of Miller Lane	0053 0022	Vacant/not in use	1930	No academic style	
251831	Site	Ceylon Cemetery	North of Highway 251, 0.8 miles W of Highway 17	0053 0002	Funerary: Burial	1820		
251834	Building	Oak Grove Intermediate School	509 Adams Street	D014 0020	School	1958	Modern Movement	
251837	Building	McIntosh County School Board Annex	1100 CA DeVillars Road	D004 0010	Education	1940	No academic style	
251839	Building	Todd-Grant Elementary School, E Wing	1100 CA DeVillars Road	D004 0010	School	1955	Modern Movement	
251840	Building	R.J. Reynolds Gymnasium, Todd-Grant Elementary School	1100 CA DeVillars Road	D004 0010	School	1960	Modern Movement	
251844	Building	McIntosh County Board of Education	200 Pine Street	D012 0008	Education	1970	No academic style	
251845	Object	Birthplace of John McIntosh Kell Historical Marker	537 McIntosh Road	D053C 0120		1958		Monument
251846	Building	Single Dwelling	503 Pine Street	D013 0029	Single Dwelling	1958	Plain-style	Ranch/Linear
251847	Building	Single Dwelling	910 E 1st Street	D015 0001	Vacant/not in use	1960	No academic style	Bungalow/Front Gable
251849	Building	Single Dwelling	901 E 1st Street	D015 0007	Single Dwelling	1965	No academic style	Manufactured Home
251850	Building	Single Dwelling	805 E 1st Street	D015 0094	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain-style	Ranch/Half Courtyard
251851	Building	Single Dwelling	801 E 1st Street	D015 0093	Single Dwelling	1959	No academic style	Manufactured Home
251852	Building	Single Dwelling	705 E 1st Street	D013 0037	Single Dwelling	1959	No academic style	Manufactured Home
251853	Building	Single Dwelling	706 E 1st Street	D013 0042	Single Dwelling	1962	No academic style	
251854	Building	Single Dwelling	707 E 1st Street	D013 0038	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Manufactured Home
251855	Building	Single Dwelling	705 Pine Street	D015 0019	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Manufactured Home
251856	Building	Single Dwelling	710 Pine Street	D015 0015	Single Dwelling	1962	Plain-style	Ranch/Half Courtyard
251857	Building	Single Dwelling	806 Pine Street	D015 0017	Single Dwelling	1965	Plain-style	Ranch/Compact
251858	Building	Single Dwelling	1006 Pine Street	0053C 0079	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Bungalow/Front Gable
251859	Building	Single Dwelling	1001 Pine Street	D015 0044	Single Dwelling	1947	No academic style	Manufactured Home
251860	Building	Single Dwelling	903 Pine Street	D015 0037	Single Dwelling	1957	No academic style	
251875	Building	Todd-Grant Elementary School, C Wing	1100 CA DeVillars Road	D004 0010	Primary School	1958	Modern Movement	Educational/Modern
251975	Building	Single Dwelling	211 Trumbull Street	D013 0091	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	
251976	Building	Single Dwelling	702 Houston Street	D005 0068	Single Dwelling	1947	Plain-style	Ranch/Linear
251977	Building	Single Dwelling	704 Houston Street	D005 0067	Single Dwelling	1957	No academic style	Bungalow/Front Gable
251984	Object	Oglethorpe Oak Historical Marker	310 North Way	D006 0114		1930		Monument
251985	Object	The Burning of Darien Historical Marker	106 Washington Street	D007 0015		2001		Monument
251986	Object	Darien's Railroad and Depot Historical Marker	W side of Columbus Square along Franklin Street	D013 0115		1999		Monument
251988	Building	Single Dwelling	702 MLK Jr. Boulevard	D013 0081	Single Dwelling	1959	No academic style	Bungalow/Cross Gable
251990	Building	Single Dwelling	823 Ridge Road	D015 0052	Single Dwelling	1967	No academic style	
252014	Building	Dale Jenkins Attorney at Law	401 North Way	D006 0081	Professional/office	1930	No academic style	Gas/service station
252230	Building	Single Dwelling	14034 GA Hwy 251	D002 0032	Single Dwelling	1963	Plain-style	Ranch/Linear
252246	Object	"The Thicket" Historical Marker	NE corner of GA Hwy 99 and the Tolomato Causeway	0064C 0017		1957		Monument
252247	Object	St. Andrew's Cemetery Historical Marker	NE corner of GA Hwy 99 and St. Andrew's Cemetery Road	0053 0034		1957		Monument



Author: hkey

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Appendix 3: The Significance of Tabby

Historical Overview

With origins in north Florida, 'tapia' was first used by Native Americans. The Spanish adopted the concept, utilizing the construction method at St. Augustine, Florida. Found only in a narrow section of the Carolinas, Georgia, north Florida, and south Texas coasts, its origins in America date to the 1580s. With initial development in St. Augustine by the Spanish, the material was referenced in letters written to the Spanish crown, which has been validated with archaeological evidence. Some of the earliest structures to utilize tabby are highlighted in *Georgia's Disputed Ruins: Certain Tabby Ruins on the Georgia Coast* (Figure 12). The Spanish were linked to the materials' use until 1870, with the majority of tabby structures confined to the development of St. Augustine. The British also utilized tabby construction in Beaufort, South Carolina, beginning in the 1700s. This area served as the hearth of British tabby, influencing its use along the sea islands. A second hearth appears to have been discovered on Saint Simons Island, spreading out from Fort Frederica. Officers to General James Oglethorpe spread the idea for use at nearby fortifications. By 1748, peace was made with Spain in the Treaty Aix-la-Chapelle, and by 1763, after suffering a fire, the town was completely abandoned.[1]

Tabby was not revived until 1805 when it underwent a radical change and was reintroduced to Georgia with expanded use in South Carolina and Florida. This revival was initiated by Thomas Spalding who lived on Sapelo Island. Spalding encouraged the use of tabby through local promotion and published writings. By 1842, tabby buildings built in the "Spalding method" had been built from Darien to Saint Marys. Concurrently, tabby was adopted for use on several plantations in the adjacent areas of South Carolina and Florida. It was not until the Civil War that the plantation era and the use of traditional tabby building began to decline. Only about a dozen tabby buildings were built after the war. The rise of concrete block and inexpensive commercial cements contributed to its decline.[2]

[1] Gritzner, "Distributions of Tabby in the Southern United States," 7-13.
[2] Ibid.

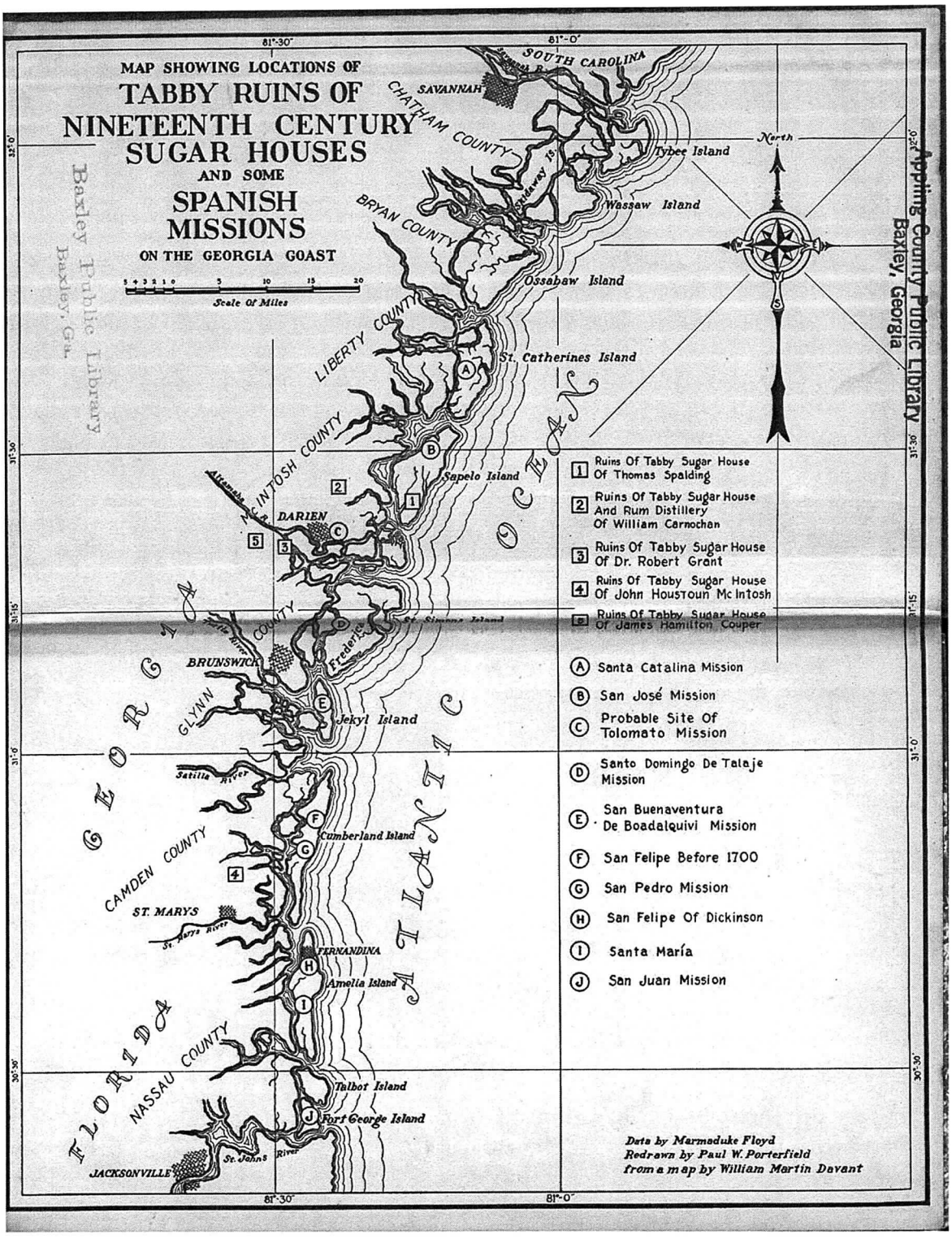


Figure 14: Early tabby ruins along Georgia's coastline (*Georgia's Disputed Ruins: Certain Tabby Ruins on the Georgia Coast)*

Tabby in McIntosh County

There are two types of tabby, one that uses coquina shells and the other which utilizes oyster shells. The tabby buildings within McIntosh County use the oyster shell method. Earlier buildings along Georgia's coast utilize the Spanish technique, as seen at Frederica and Wormsloe historic sites. With General James Edward Oglethorpe's association with Frederica, this technique is sometimes referred to as the "Oglethorpe Method." The largest propeller of the use of tabby in McIntosh County, however, was Thomas Spalding, who reintroduced it to coastal Georgia after its use ceased following the colonial period.

Spalding was an antebellum planter who lived on Sapelo Island and one of the most prolific and influential agriculturalists and political figures in his day. He spent much of his professional life as an innovator, often referenced as a "scientific farmer." One of his experiments was tabby, which he used as the primary building material for his plantation structures. Spalding came up with his own formula of equal parts oyster shell, fresh water, sand, and lime. First, the oyster shell was burned. This ash was then combined with fresh water to make lime, which was then mixed with sand. This mixture was then placed into wood block molds to create an early form of cast stone. Tabby was used for foundations, walls, floors, roofs, columns, and other structural elements. It is grayish-white in color, dries to a hard finish, and is extremely durable. It is best maintained by applying stucco to the outer surfaces as protection from water intrusion.

The often referenced "Spalding Method" was used on several buildings in McIntosh County between 1805 and 1860.[3] The most prominent of these buildings were Spalding's own South End House on Sapelo (ca 1812) and his mainland home at **Ashantilly** (ca 1820) (GNAHRGIS #46488). The construction of the South End house marked the beginning of the nineteenth century revival of tabby.

Ashantilly is somewhat unusual in that this ca 1820 house burned and was rebuilt over several years after 1939 using the ruins of the tabby walls associated with the original building. Thus, the house's foundations constitute the greatest concentration of tabby on this site.

Influence and Termination

Tabby's promotion by Thomas Spalding led it to be widely used along the south Atlantic coast in the first half of the nineteenth century with McIntosh County at the root of this dissemination. The Spalding method can be seen at the Hilton Head and Dafuskie Islands in South Carolina, at the Kingsley Plantation on Fort George Island in Florida, at the John H. McIntosh sugar mill ruins near Saint Marys, and in the numerous sites on Jekyll, Saint Simons, Sapelo, Saint Catherines, Ossabaw, and Skidaway Islands. Spalding freely shared his tabby concepts through writings in agricultural journals and is credited with spurring the revival of interest in its use.[4]

The end of slavery, depletion of materials, particularly the middens where oyster shells were sought; as well as the introduction of Portland cement from England in 1870 led to the ultimate decline of tabby's use in the region.[5]

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[3] Sullivan, "Lime Burn for Tabby Demonstration."
[4] Sullivan, "Tabby: A Historical Perspective of an Antebellum Building Material in McIntosh County, Georgia," 49.
[5] Morris, "Tabby" New Georgia Encyclopedia

Conclusion

As a result, the tabby buildings and ruins in McIntosh County are rare remnants of a regional tradition of construction using local materials and methods. This revival of tabby use, methods, and construction between 1805 and 1860 was rooted in the ideas of Thomas Spalding of Sapelo Island. As popularity of Spalding tabby within McIntosh County grew, the techniques and methods used gained wider adoption in the surrounding region, leading to the construction of numerous buildings along Georgia' coast using the "Spalding method."

Due to the fragile nature of these historic resources, the rarity of those remaining on the landscape, and the significance of Thomas Spalding and McIntosh County in the revival and promotion of this form and type of construction, it is recommended that a Multiple Property Listing be completed for the National Register of Historic Places for tabby sites and buildings in McIntosh County.

With the completion of additional phases of the McIntosh County Historic Resource Survey, additional documentation and subsequent research will either bolster or refute this argument. Table 8 below lists tabby sites that have already been surveyed as part of Phase One. It is known that there are others within the county that have yet to be surveyed, including those at Chocolate Plantation and the rum distillery on Sapelo Island, for example.

Table 8: Tabby Resources Surveyed in Phase One

Name of Resource	Address
St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church	401 Fort King George Drive
Ashantilly	15591 GA Hwy 99
The Thicket	W bank of Carnigan River, approx 1 mi N of Ridgeville
Tabby Commercial Buildings (West)	Along Darien River between Screven and Walton Streets, just west of bridge
Tabby Commercial Buildings (East)	On Darien River, just east of Highway 17 bridge