McIntosh County Historic Resources Survey Report: Phase Four






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

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Statement of Acknowledgment

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Likewise, a thank you is extended to County Historic Preservation Commission member Clay Hutchinson who volunteered his time and knowledge of the northern part of the county.

As the survey comes to a close, it cannot be expressed what a unique and tremendous experience it has been to collect information related to the historic resources in McIntosh County. What has made it particularly special and successful has been the kindness of strangers and the generosity of key individuals. A magnitude of appreciation is extended to historian and author Buddy Sullivan who routinely made himself available for face-to-face meetings, tours, emails, calls, and texts to plan tours of specific locales and clarity to questions we faced regarding the historical narrative.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Phase Four of the McIntosh County Historic Resources Survey was performed between November 2018 to January 2019 as a continuation of an effort to comprehensively survey the historic resources throughout the county. The Phase Four survey area includes everything north of Highway 99 west of the curve at Crescent, and east of Interstate 95 to include portions of Crescent and all of Belleville, Eulonia, Shellman Bluff, Pine Harbor, Harris Neck, South Newport, Jones, Townsend, and Cox (Figure 1). Due to available access, Blackbeard Island was also included in the Phase Four survey. In all, the survey gathered information on 504 resources to include buildings, structures, objects, sites and landscape features constructed before 1978 in McIntosh County.

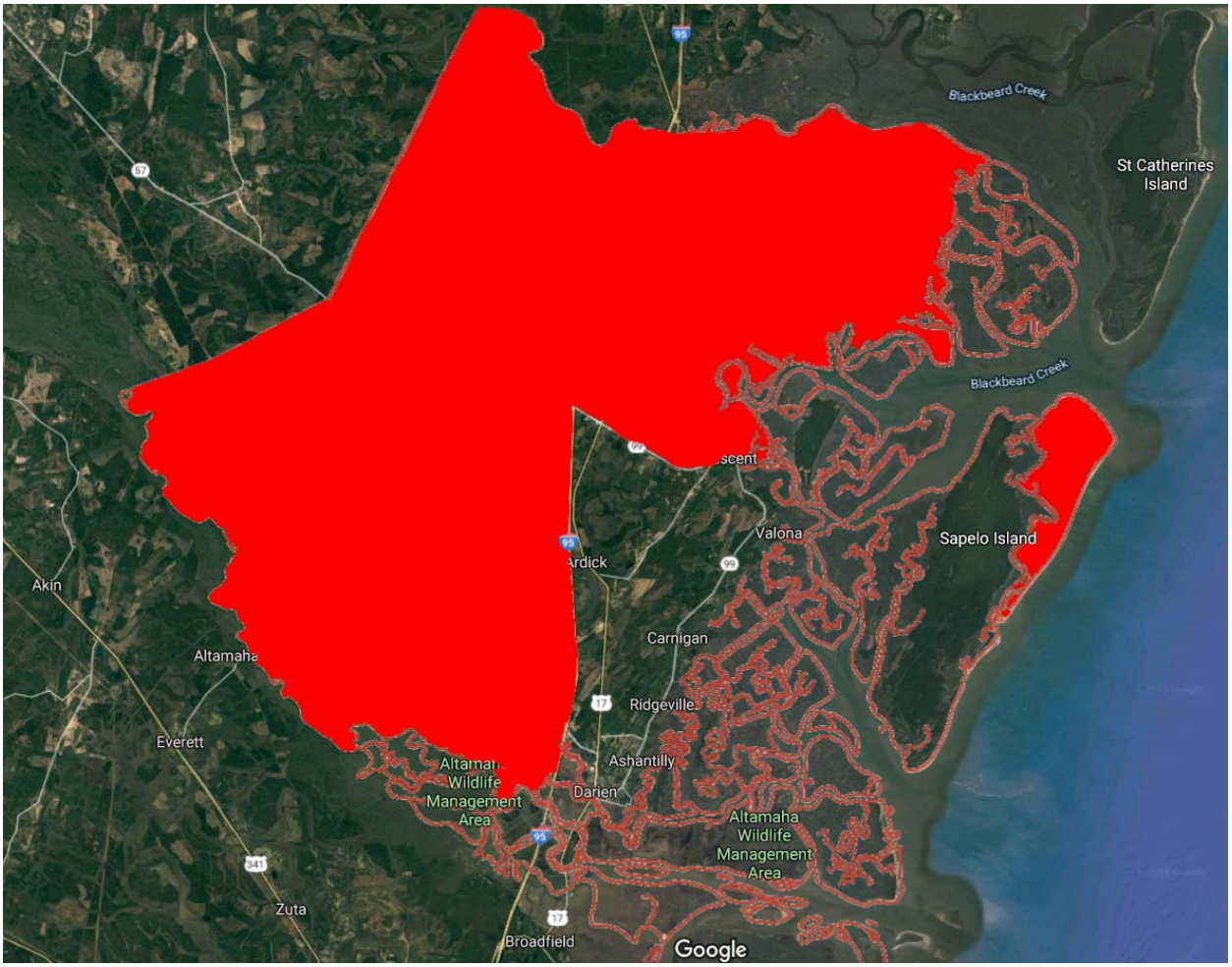


Figure 1: Areas surveyed in Phase Four in McIntosh County in red (Google Maps).[1]

Based on knowledge of previous surveys and recent population trends in the county, it was estimated that 450 resources would be surveyed. Mimicking the parameters of Phases One, Two, and Three, mobile homes were not surveyed as part of Phase Four in an effort to cover a greater survey area within the time allotted.

[1] Google, "McIntosh County."

Preliminary fieldwork showed a prevalence of dispersed communities, suburban development, waterfront and marsh front properties, roadside commercial development, mobile home enclaves, family cemeteries, and rural farmland.

Largely characterized by development along the county's many tributary waterways, the northern part of the county has always been inextricably tied to its coastal landscape. As a result, many of the communities in and around Blackbeard Creek developed as a way to capitalize on waterfront views and commercial and recreational fishing opportunities. Of these, Belleville, Shellman Bluff, and Pine Harbor have a large number of residences associated with "fish camps" and docks.

Historically, McIntosh County was home to a large number of plantations established to cultivate indigo, rice, and later, sea island cotton. Largely, these ventures were concentrated in the eastern half of the county with the western half of the county rooted in the development of the turpentine and timbering industries. Prior, the area was home to several plantations; however, only the cemeteries remain from this era today. In the western part of the county, there is a long tradition of timbering, which continues to be an active agricultural pursuit. As such, much of the land west of Interstate 95 is undeveloped with clusters of resources found stretching out from the towns of Jones, Townsend, and Cox as well as along thoroughfares connecting these areas to the eastern part of the county. The populations of these towns have waned with many buildings demolished or lost due to deterioration over time.

The breakdown of resources recorded in Phase Four by type is as follows: 443 buildings, 5 structures, 40 sites, 1 landscape feature, and 15 objects. Building off of data gathered in the 1989 Historic Resources Survey of McIntosh County, 248 previously surveyed resources were updated in the Georgia Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS). Only the GNAHRGIS fields that represented the features of these resources that were altered since 1989 were updated. Additionally, 256 resources were assigned new GNAHRGIS unique identification numbers. Resources less than 40-years old were not entered into GNAHRGIS.

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 resources that no longer remain on the landscape, but were surveyed in 1989, is 108.

There were a handful of parcels that were unable to be surveyed. Throughout the county, many driveways are gated or explicitly request no trespassing. Those with known historic resources were contacted by mail and telephone and surveyed whenever possible. Unresponsive property owners meant that few parcels, which were surveyed in 1989, could not be surveyed in this phase, such as the **King-Mueller House (GNAHRGIS #46746)**, which is on the site of Julianton Plantation.

There were no properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places within the Phase Four survey bounds.

For a detailed map of the current survey area with boundaries of the Phase Four survey area delineated, see Appendix 2.

SECTION 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Phase Four of 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 450 buildings, structures, sites, and objects constructed before 1978 in the areas outlined below in McIntosh County (Figure 2). The survey was funded by the McIntosh County Board of Commissioners and the Historic Preservation Division (HPD) of the Department of Natural Resources. All fieldwork and data entry was performed by Secretary of the Interior qualified Architectural Historians Rebecca Fenwick, who served as Principal Investigator, and Ellie Isaacs, who served as Investigative Assistant, both of Lominack Kolman Smith Architects of Savannah, Georgia.

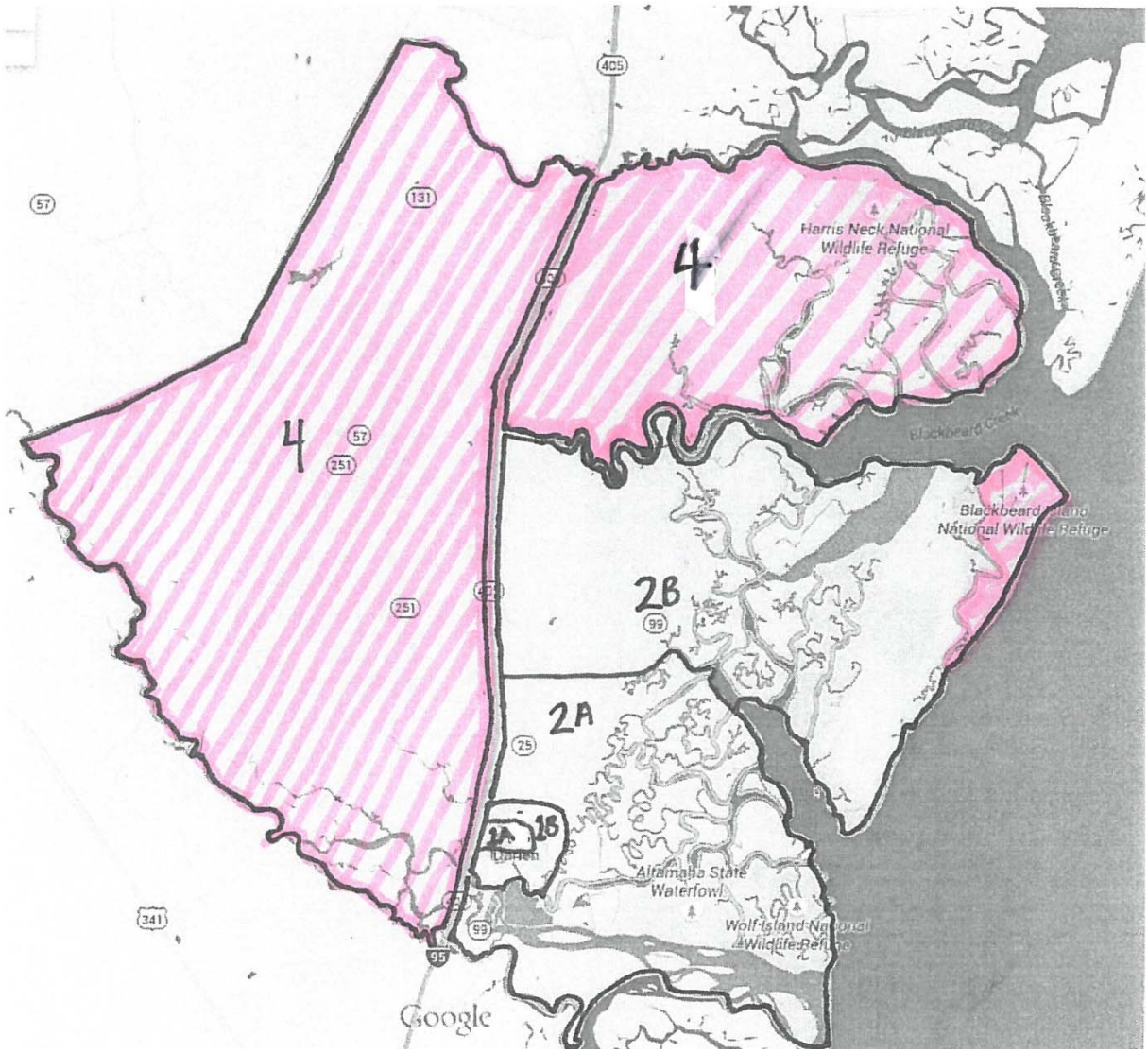


Figure 2: McIntosh County Phased Survey Zones, Phase Four included everything outlined in pink.[2]

[2] "Exhibit B: Four Geographic Areas Identified by HPD for County-Wide Survey," McIntosh County Historic Resources Survey Request for Qualifications, 2016.

A total of 504 resources within the survey area outlined above were documented and entered into GNAHRGIS. It is believed that the Phase Four area has been comprehensively surveyed to include buildings, sites, objects, and structures over 40-years of age.

The intensive-level field survey was performed by Lominack Kolman Smith between November 2018 and January 2019. Rebecca Fenwick and Ellie Isaacs recorded all surveyed resources through 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, unless this proved impossible due to limited visibility. Appendix 1 lists each resource's GNAHRGIS number, resource type, resource name, address, parcel number, current use, date of construction, architectural style, and building type. A compilation of large-scale maps of the survey area (1' = 200') have been included with parcels and addresses of surveyed resources identified (Appendix 2).

The results of this project are the completion of data entry of the 504 resources surveyed in GNAHRGIS, survey maps at 1' = 200' scale, and this survey report. A hard copy of the map and survey report, as well as a digital copy on CD, are on file with the HPD.

SECTION 2: SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS PRESERVATION PROJECTS

Preservation projects within the Phase Four bounds have largely been tied to the efforts of private individuals who have worked to maintain their properties, many of which are houses, businesses, cemeteries, and churches that have been passed down from generation to generation. In McIntosh County more so than in other counties, there is less transience and turnover in property ownership, particularly with historic properties.





Photos 1 and 2: Fish camp dwelling and store associated with the Contentment Bluff Fishing Camp (GNAHRGIS #46739) built circa 1930.

One example of private preservation stewardship has been the preservation of the circa 1930 **Contentment Bluff Fishing Camp (GNAHRGIS #46739)** operated by Steve Holley (Photos 1 and 2). Operated as a gated vacation rental community, Holley has performed historic rehabilitations on many of the buildings associated with the camp over the last 22 years, to include the relocation of the historic camp store building inland for protection from erosion.

Similarly, a handful of relocated historic buildings, in addition to the King Mueller House, are rumored to be preserved inside the gates of Julianton Plantation, although access to the site proved inaccessible at the time of survey.

Historically, formal preservation within the Phase Four bounds has been sporadic. In 1914, an executive order was signed by President Woodrow Wilson establishing Blackbeard Island as a wildlife preserve. Ten years later, the island was established as a permanent national wildlife refuge. Since that time, it has been managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. As part of this management, a handful of historic resources on the island have remained protected, including areas with the potential to yield history through archeological survey, in addition to the island's wildlife inhabitants.[3]

Similarly, the Harris Neck Wildlife Refuge was established in 1962 on land condemned by the state. It includes the site of the Pierre Lorillard estate that was later a U.S. Army Airfield. Today, many historic resources associated with the refuge are protected in addition to the wildlife, such as the **Lorillard-Living House Site (GNAHRGIS #262204)**, the **Abutment Ruin (GNAHRGIS #262202),** and the **Harris Neck Army Base Airstrip (GNAHRGIS #46744).**

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

[3] Sullivan, Buddy. "Blackbeard Island." New Georgia Encyclopedia. 28 March 2017. Web. 28 April 2019.

was completed by Chapman & Associates of Athens, Georgia 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.

In 1990, the first edition of *Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater* was published by local historian Buddy Sullivan. This was the first text to comprehensively cover the history of the entire county and remains the definitive historical text for the county's history, now in its seventh edition, released in 2016.

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, known as Hogg Hammock.

In 2000, the Lower Altamaha Historical Society published *Cemeteries in McIntosh County Georgia*. The culmination of ten years of work cataloging and documenting all known cemeteries in McIntosh County, this text remains the only publication on cemeteries in the county, informing the survey of cemeteries in all Phases.

SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

Human habitation within the bounds of Phase Four can be traced to the lifeways of Native American peoples. While little scholarship has been recorded regarding Native American residents of the northern and western regions of McIntosh County, some archaeological work performed as a result of government activity in the Harris Neck region has shed some light on these early inhabitants. These efforts uncovered several shell middens, dating from 500 B.C to 1000 AD, while other artifacts point to the occupation of the Neck during the Irene and Protohistoric phases.[4]

While unconfirmed, archaeological research performed at the north end of Harris Neck has also shown evidence of settlement by peoples that may have been a part of the Espogache-Tupiqui Kingdom.[5] Part of a series of outposts established by the Spanish as a way to spread Christianity, the Mission Santa Clara de Tupiqui was established between 1595 and circa 1670 on the Sapelo River a few miles north of Tolomato.[6]

Other archaeological work performed at Sutherland's Bluff in 1954 provided evidence for Native American and Spanish occupation.[7] After the Spanish, further European settlement in the county would not begin again until the 1700s with the start of the land grant process. Some of the earliest activity, however, took place at Sutherland's Bluff, Harris Neck, Blackbeard Island, and Julianton (Figure 3).

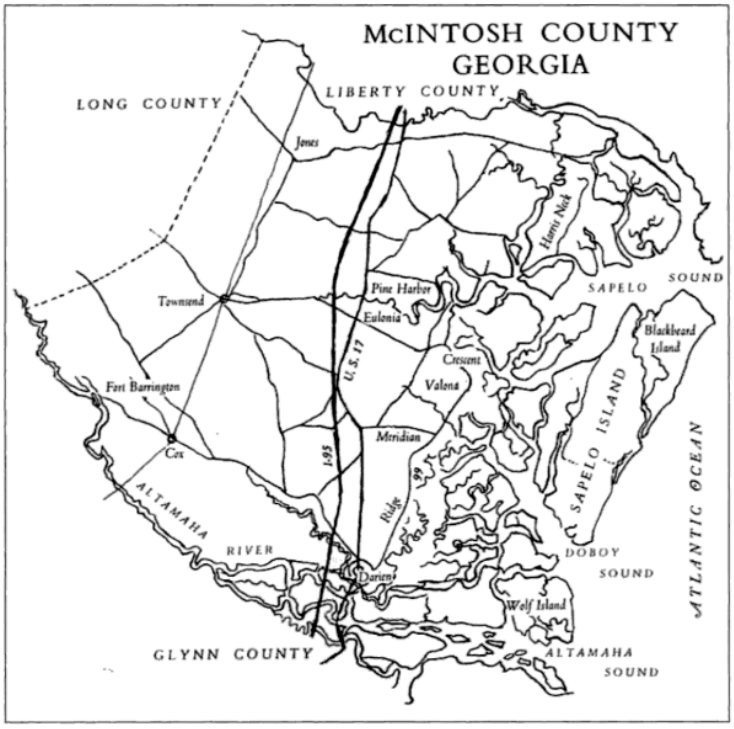


Figure 3: Map of McIntosh County with place names.[8]

[4] Rick Kanaski. "Harris Neck Timeline" USFWS.
[5] Sullivan. Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater. Page 312.
[6] Bishop David Arias. Spanish Cross in Georgia. Page 88
[7] Sutherland's Bluff. Historical Marker Text. Georgia Historical Commission. 1958.
[8] Sullivan. Darien and McIntosh County. Images of America. Page 6.

Plantations in Phase Four

With the initiation of land grants, a wealth of indigo, rice, and cotton plantations would spring up in the northern and western parts of the county over the course of roughly 100 years. Prior to 1798, indigo was the county's primary cash crop but by 1828 sea island cotton had taken over, selling for $2 per pound. In the Altamaha Delta, sea island cotton remained a rotation crop for rice until 1840. One particularly successful plantation was John McIntosh's Fair Hope. Its second owner, Daniel McDonald, however, transformed Fair Hope into one of the most profitable plantations in the county. By 1869, the plantation produced sixty bales of cotton with 63 slaves.

While very little remains from this era, several family cemeteries, street and business names, and word-of-mouth references to different locales often reflect these early settlements. Listed below and displayed in the image on the following page are the names of plantations that were once located within the Phase Four survey bounds (Figure 4).

- Bahama
- Baker
- Belleville
- Belvedere
- Bethany
- Borlum
- Brailsford
- Contentment
- Delta
- Dunham
- Fair Hope
- Forbes (at White Chimney River)
- Forest
- Gould
- Greenwood
- Hopestill
- Johnston
- Julianton
- King's
- Lebanon
- Mallow
- Marengo
- Middleton
- Mosquito
- Oasis
- Peru
- Priester
- Rice Hope
- Shellman
- Sidon
- Springfield
- Stark
- Strawlathan
- Traveler's Rest
- Windy Hill

Within the survey area, the **Marengo/Nelson Cemetery (GNAHRGIS #262213), Mallow Plantation Cemetery (GNAHRGIS #46716),** and **Contentment Cemetery (GNAHRGIS #46737)** and several historical markers are the only resources on the landscape today that tell the story of these plantations.

Throughout its history, McIntosh County's population has continually been concentrated in the coastal areas in proximity to its many tidal rivers and tributaries. As a result, the area east of Highway 17 has always been more populous. Early on, this was a logical choice for the development of rice plantations adjacent to tidal estuaries, and later contributed to the success of commercial fishing pursuits.

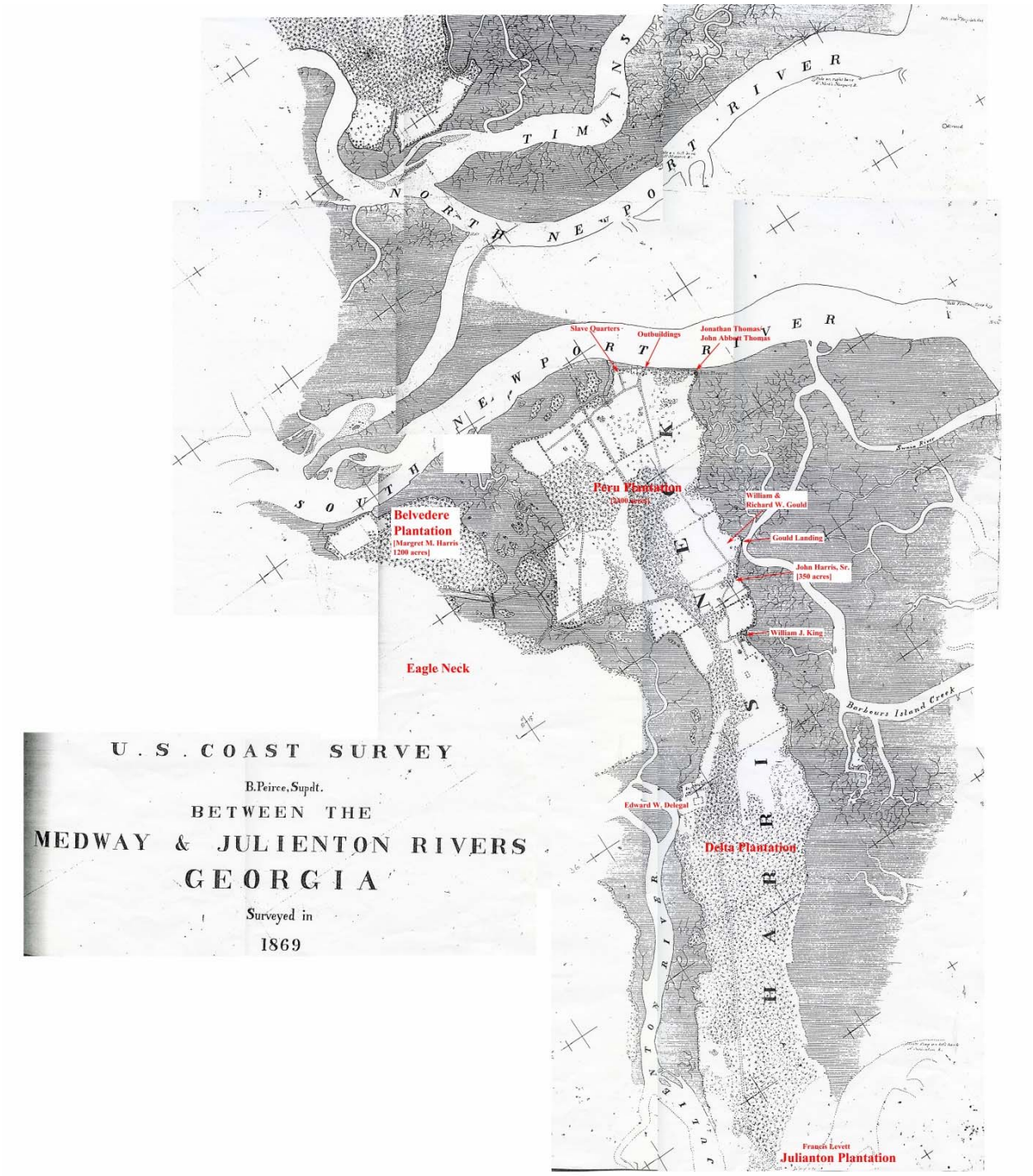


Figure 4: 1869 Map from the U.S. Coast Survey with historical place names assigned.[9]

[9] Rick Kanaski. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Digital file.

Included below are early historical summaries of place names identifiable today within the Phase Four survey bounds.

Julianton

Named by Francis Levett Jr. in 1787, Julianton Plantation was one of the first plantations to grow sea island cotton. By 1796, Julianton featured extensive cotton fields, provision crops, a main house, outbuildings, and a long single row of slave dwellings. The Levett family would continue to hold ownership of Julianton for almost a century, following the purchase of the plantation from W.H. Bennett.[10]

Sutherland's Bluff

Evidenced only by the **Sutherland's Bluff Historical Marker (GNAHRGIS #262577),** this site was named for Lieutenant Patrick Sutherland. Sutherland was granted the land upon recommendation by General James Oglethorpe in honor of his service at the Battle of Bloody Marsh. It is at this site that a shipyard was built during the Revolutionary War using molds from Philadelphia and live oak timbers. The British blockade of 1778, however, prevented the completion of the work. The Bluff continued to remain a stop for those sailing the Inland Waterway over the course of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.[11]

Harris Neck

Perhaps the first permanent white settler of the area that is known today as Harris Neck was William Thomas Harris, who moved to the area as a young man around 1758. Harris inherited land at the northern end of the neck, then known as Bethany Plantation, from his stepfather Daniel Demetre. Today, this land is part of the National Wildlife Refuge. Harris served in the Revolution as a captain, then as a colonel, and was the first Speaker of the House in the Georgia legislature after the Revolution. Bethany was primarily used as a livestock range worked by slaves.

The land owned by Harris was later granted to Stephen Dickinson in 1757, after which point it was known as "Dickerson's Neck." It was not until around 1775 that the name Harris Neck took root.[12]

By 1792, a road was constructed between Julianton Plantation on the south end to Bethany Plantation at the north end. The road then carried west through Eagle Neck along the South Newport River to join the Stage Road at the South Newport Bridge. The road is still in use today.

By the 1840s, the Gould family had become associated with the Neck, owning the lower portion of the present-day wildlife refuge previously owned by the Harris and Demetre families. Maps from the period show the Barbour River Landing as Gould's Landing and a nearby cemetery as Gould's Cemetery.

By 1816, the northern portion of the Neck was owned by Jonathan Thomas and called Peru Plantation. Thomas replaced the area's rice fields with cotton crops. The Civil War did not greatly affect the Harris Neck area. Following the war, a community of African-American private landowners began to evolve. The Thomas family subdivided parts of Peru Plantation into small tracts, which were sold to individuals, many of whom were former slaves and their descendants. By 1875, a school for African-American children was established at Harris Neck.

[10] Sullivan. Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater. Page 296-299
[11] Sutherland's Bluff. Historical Marker Text. Georgia Historical Commission. 1958
[12] Sullivan. Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater. Page 289-291

By 1891, regular postal service began on Harris Neck at a location called "Bahama," later renamed "Lacey." In the 1880s, Pierre Lorillard bought a thirty-acre tract of the old Peru Plantation at the north end of the Neck. Two women, Eleanor Van Brunt Clapp and Lily Allien (later Barnes, and even later Livingston), also acquired property in the area at the same time. The **Lorillard Dock (GNAHRGIS #262203)** and **Lorillard-Livingston House (GNAHRGIS #262204)** site are remnants of this era.[13]

Blackbeard Island

Named for Edward Teach, the pirate who frequented the Georgia and Carolina coasts at the turn of the 17th century, Blackbeard Island exists today as part of a National Wildlife Refuge. The earliest land grant associated with the island dates to 1760. Acquired by Grey Elliot, the island would change hands several times before falling under ownership of the French Sapelo Company in 1789. It was later owned by Dumoussay de La Vauve, who used the island as a cattle range. Acquired by the Department of the Navy in 1800, the island's curved, wind-torn live oak trees were identified as an excellent source for lumber for the construction of warship hulls.[14]

Belleville

One of the oldest place names in northern McIntosh County is Belleville. Established by Richard Leake, Belleville Plantation was acquired by Bluffton, South Carolina native Francis Hopkins in 1808 after communications with Thomas Spalding encouraging his relocation to the county. Hopkins was a representative in the state legislature and a commissioner of the McIntosh County Academy. Hopkins and his wife Rebecca are buried at the **Hopkins/Crescent Baptist Church Cemetery (GNAHRGIS #262174).**[15] Their son, Charles Horrie Hopkins would become Mayor of Darien and a state senator. Charles would continue his father's agriculture operations owning some 106 slaves by 1860. Charles and his wife Mary later lived at the Meadows during the Civil War. Today, Belleville is home to a fishing village with a grid of several linear streets leading to the water as well as a commercial fishing port.

Western McIntosh County

The western side of the county has a remote landscape of dense pine forests, sand hills, and saw palmetto interrupted at times by logging trails, many of which date to the area's initial settlement. The 1890s saw the height of development in this area, with the establishment of the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad (later Seaboard Railway) in 1893. As a result, a number of lumber and naval stores industries gained success, operating in this region until the 1950s. One of the earliest lumber companies established in the northern and western parts of the county was the Sapelo Land and Lumber Company. Established in 1889 as a subsidiary of the Hilton-Dodge Lumber Company, the company acquired significant land acreage for timbering and turpentining. Other companies soon followed suit, including the Newport and Georgia Land Livestock Companies. The land associated with the livestock company would later be acquired by the Union Bag Camp in the 1930s and 40s.[16]

[13] Les Davenport. "History of Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge."
[14] Ibid. Page 85
[15] Ibid. Page 283
[16] Ibid. Page 748

Jonesville, Jones Station, and Jones

One of the earliest land holders in the western part of the county was Samuel Jones, who was granted land near the Liberty County boundary in 1768. Jones began farming the tract prior to the Revolution. After the Revolution, a community developed around the plantation called Jonesville.[17] High ground near the Bull Town Swamp and the headwaters of the South Newport River, the area would become a summer retreat for the planters of the immediately adjacent, lower Liberty County. Jonesville is remembered as the place where an attack on a small garrison occurred, at the Moses Way stockade, after which the British were defeated. In 1843, a Congregational Church was chartered at Jonesville. The village later became a refuge for women, children, and invalids from the coast when the area was attacked by the Union army during the Civil War.[18] Nothing of Jonesville remains today.

In 1893, the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad (later Seaboard Railway) was built, which led to the establishment of Jones Station three miles southeast of the antebellum community of Jonesville. Nothing of Jones Station remains today. The present-day community of Jones however, is located halfway between old Jonesville and the later Jones Station. Jones was established by African-Americans who were descendants of those hired by the bondsmen of the families of Jonesville. Thus, Jones began as a freedmen settlement.[19]

Townsend

Agents associated with the railroad first began securing land for a new line to connect Savannah to Jacksonville in the late 1880s. Known to have ridden horseback through the coastal counties to lay out the route, Joseph Townsend was potentially the most influential of these agents.[20]

Once known as Sapelo Spur, Townsend has gone by many names. Originally known as Ninety-Six, this name signified the mile post of the Seaboard Railroad line at this locale. With the growth of the western part of the county, Jones, Darien Junction, Huxford, Townsend, and Barrington Station all became small economic centers with sawmills and turpentine stills producing naval stores. Townsend, however, experienced the most growth. By 1900 the town had its own school, stores, and a train depot and by 1910, a Methodist church was established here.[21] Of these, only the **Thorpe-Bond Store (GNAHRGIS #46845)** and the **Sallie M. Davis Chapel (GNAHRGIS #46846)** remains.

The Thorpe family was integral to the success of Townsend. Born at Lebanon Plantation near present day South Newport, Elisha McDonald Thorpe was the postmaster for Townsend, operating the nearby McIntosh Naval Stores Company. Instrumental in bringing electricity to the town, he was the largest private landowner in the county since Thomas Spalding by the 1920s. Other land owned by Thorpe included the Julianton, Muller, Bresnan, and Gould tracts. He is also credited with restoring the King-Muller House at Julianton, and was once president of Darien Bank as well as a Georgia state senator.[22]

Cox

With the construction of the Seaboard Railway, the Barrington Station Depot was established one mile north of present-day Cox. Until 1895, the line would serve as the only rail service for Darien. Another

[17] Sullivan. Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater Page 65.
[18] Jonesville Historical Marker Text. Georgia Historical Commission.
[19] Sullivan. Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater Pages 70-71
[20] Ibid. Page 733
[21] Ibid. Page 735
[22] Sullivan. Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater. Pages 735-736

stop, Darien Junction (later Warsaw), would be established half-way between Jones Station and Townsend.[23]

In 1900 however, the Barrington Station had closed and the depot was relocated to Cox. It is not known for whom Cox is named; however, it may have been after the first station master as no town existed here prior. Cox has always been small, home to only a few families and minimal development. Many who lived here were involved in turpentining, an industry that remained active in the area until the 1950s.[24]

Eulonia

The first seat of McIntosh County was Sapelo Bridge. Known today as Eulonia, the town has always been a central location within the county and was an important stop on the Stage Road in the 1790s. Serving as the county seat until 1818, Sapelo Bridge would become home to the Sapelo Post Office in 1887; changing its name to Eulonia in 1895. Significant development would occur here in the early twentieth century, with the rise of turpentining. One such company, the Pine Harbor Naval Stores Company, would build 42 houses for turpentine employees in Eulonia in 1928. With the rosin and turpentine depleted, the Eulonia pine forest was sold to the International Paper Company between 1946 and 1947 for its ample supply of pulpwood timber.[25]

Credit Hill

The Credit Hill community was established by an early Baptist church, when the congregation first located to the area circa 1865.[26] While the original church building no longer stands, the congregation grew to form two congregations that remain, the **First Credit Hill Baptist Church (GNAHRGIS #263205)** and the **Second Credit Hill Baptist Church (GNAHRGIS #46859)**.

Shellman Bluff

William Cooke, a son-in-law to Thomas Spalding, established the plantation at Shellman, which he operated until his death in 1861. Located at the confluence of the Broro and Julienton rivers, the plantation was successful until after the Civil War. By 1915, the land had been acquired by the Newport Company, who sold it to the Georgia Land and Livestock Company the following year.

Believed to have also been cultivated by Cooke, Traveler's Rest, west of Shellman Bluff, was likewise a heavy agriculture area in the late antebellum period.[27]

Reconstruction

Reconstruction was a particularly challenging time for McIntosh County. With food producing plantations destroyed and the emancipation of the slaves who worked them, there were few laborers and significant economic upheaval due to food scarcity. With little resources, many freedmen remained in the area. After the issuance of Sherman's Field Order No. 15, people like Tunis G. Campbell assisted the freedmen in the obtainment of land. Although the order was quickly rescinded, the work of Campbell and others meant the continued residency of many African-Americans in McIntosh County. As a result the

[23] Ibid. Page 734
[24] Information from Buddy Sullivan. Telephone Call. April 29, 2019
[25] Sullivan. Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater. Pages 753-754
[26] Ibid. Page 755
[27] Sullivan. Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater. Pages 332-338

population declined by roughly 1,000 after 1845, with the 1870 census recording a total population of 4,484, of whom 3,288 were African-American. With cotton on the downturn, rice is listed as the county's greatest agricultural crop and lumber as the only manufacturing interest. Few African-Americans are recorded as owning land, although this would soon change.[28]

By 1900, the county's growth was stagnant with 6,537 living within the county, of which 5,081 were African-American. Many of the earliest African-American landowners in McIntosh County acquired land on Harris Neck. By 1910, 87 percent of African-American farmers in the county owned their own land. By 1941, there were 171 separate tracts of privately-owned land within the area covering the present-day Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge. Many cultivated corn, potatoes, oats, and sugar cane, in addition to keeping livestock. Money making ventures included subsistence agriculture, lumbering, turpentine distilling, and commercial seafood operations with an emphasis on oystering.



Photo 3: The Lorrillard-Living House prior to deconstruction (Rick Kanaski).

The families of Harris Neck would soon have neighbors as a wave of affluent Northerners began to arrive to South Carolina and Georgia, seeking locations for winter retreat. It is at this time that Pierre Lorillard, a New York City tobacco magnate, purchased riverfront land in Harris Neck on the former Peru Plantation site. He constructed the lavish **Lorillard-Livingston House (GNAHRGIS #262204),** circa 1890, of which only ruins remain (Photo 3). Other residents included Eleanor Van Brunt Clapp and Miss Lily Allien (later Barnes, and even later Livingston).[29]

Yellow Fever

With the rise of the Yellow Fever epidemic in the 1870s, Blackbeard Island's vacancy and situation along a waterway frequented by ships made it an ideal location for a quarantine station. As a result, the government funded the South Atlantic Quarantine Station on the south end of the island in 1880. The worst epidemic to impact coastal Georgia ever, Darien was surprisingly unaffected, however Brunswick saw a total of 600 cases, and a total of 1,066 died in Savannah. Port cities were typically the hardest hit due to the presence of standing water and breeding mosquitos. The south end of Blackbeard Island was clear of standing water and therefore became home to the station's first collection of quarantine structures to include a storage building and hospital tents. By the 1890s, however, a wood frame hospital had been built on the north end, adjacent to a "disinfecting wharf." It is at this end of the island that the **Quarantine Station Crematory (GNAHRGIS #262516)** was built in 1904. Although debated, no records indicate that any Yellow Fever victims were ever placed into the crematory. This is substantiated further by its late construction date, four years after the development of the Yellow Fever vaccine.[30] Rather, it is believed that the brick and iron structure was used to pump sulfur to the ships at the nearby "disinfecting wharf." In 1898, a hurricane hit the island, decimating the hospital building. Following the

[28] Ibid. Pages 403-420
[29] Ibid. Pages 422-424
[30] Sullivan. Darien and McIntosh County. Images of America.

deactivation of the quarantine station in 1910, all of the remaining buildings, with the exception of the crematory, were dismantled.[31]

Harris Neck and Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuges

In 1914, President Wilson designated Blackbeard Island a wildlife preserve and by 1924 the island was established as a permanent national wildlife refuge.[32]

During the Great Depression, local officials tried to turn Blackbeard Island into a resort. Despite petitioning the federal government for the change, their efforts were unsuccessful.[33]

With the rise of World War II, the U.S. War Department looked to Harris Neck for the creation of new training ground. As a result, 1,200 acres of African-American land was condemned in addition to 56 acres associated with the Lorillard-Livingston estate, leading to the displacement of numerous families.

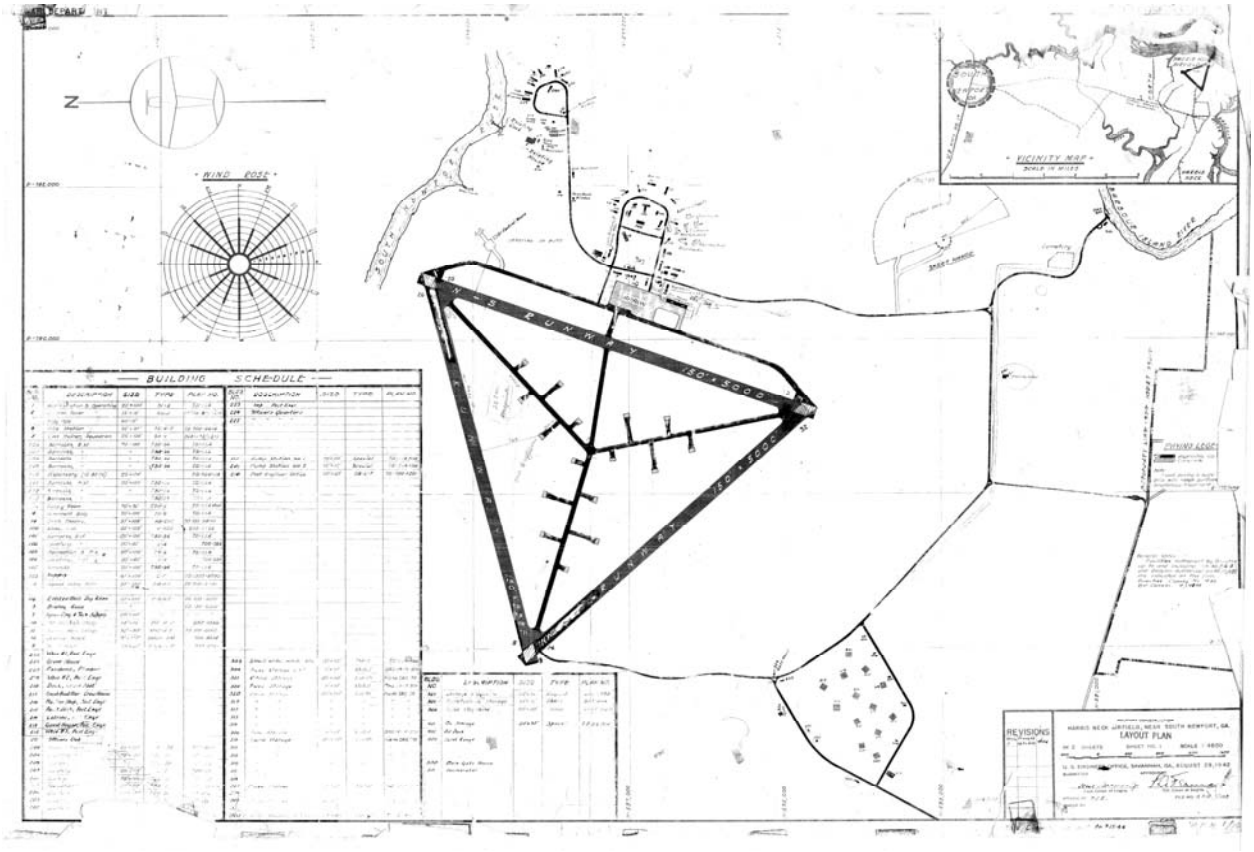


Figure 5: Harris Neck Airfield for military construction dated 1944 (Rick Kanaski).

In 1929, the Bureau of Air Commerce established the first airfield at Harris Neck west of Gould's Landing on land owned by the Thorpe family. By this date, the Thorpe's owned both the Gould and King (Mueller) Plantations. In 1942, however, public use of the airfield ceases. Following this date, it would be repurposed as the **Harris Neck Army Base Airstrip (GNAHRGIS #46744).** Under military control, buildings were constructed for barracks, warehouses, machine and repair shops, ammunition storage, and

[31] Sullivan. Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater. Pages 437-438, 547-557.
[32] Ibid. Page 559
[33] Ibid. Page 801

latrines just north of the airstrip, as anti-submarine surveillance became the focus of military operations (Figure 5). Additionally, the Lorillard-Livingston House would be renovated for use as an officer's club. From this era, the following resources remain on Harris Neck.

- **Ammunition Assembly Building (GNAHRGIS #262192),**
- **Pyrotechnic Storage Buildings #1 (GNAHRGIS #262194) and #2 (GNAHRGIS #262195),**
- **Military Ammunition Storage Earthworks (GNAHRGIS #262212)**
- **Airstrip Hangar Ruin (GNAHRGIS #262201)**
- **Gate House Foundation (GNAHRGIS #262209)**
- **Incinerator Chimney (GNAHRGIS #262206)**
- **Abutment Ruin (GNAHRGIS #262202)**

At the end of World War II, the Harris Neck military installation was deeded to McIntosh County. At this time, there was much dispute over the paving of area roads, much of which were frequented by the employees of the nearby Union Bag Company, placing the county in significant debt. With the election of Tom H. Poppell as sheriff in 1948, the Lorillard-Livingston House was repurposed as an exclusive club operated by Poppell. With the creation of the club, however, came nefarious activity.

After the discovery of illegal activity at Harris Neck, the Federal Aviation Administration reasserted their title to the former military installation in 1961. The following year, the area was designated a National Wildlife Refuge under the administration of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Prior to the establishment of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, the Lorillard-Livingston House and Air Hangar were dismantled and sold for salvage.[34]

The area around Harris Neck has remained an active African-American community. Until the 1930s, many traditional Geechee residents participated in small scale farming, livestock operations, lumbering, turpentining, and commercial seafood operations, specifically oystering.[35] Of these, oystering remains an active operation off the nearby Crabber's Dock." Located on Harris Neck, descendants of former Harris Neck landholders are provided private access to the dock still today.

Brickstone and Warsaw

Two place names still visible on topographic maps in the western part of the county, of which no buildings remain, are Brickstone and Warsaw. Brickstone was named for the community surrounding the brick factory that once stood at this locale. The Altamaha Brick and Tile Company was established on the Gopher Hill tract in 1905. Under new ownership, the company name changed to the Chatham Brick Company before closing in 1918.

Two miles south, the Warsaw Siding sawmill operated until 1934, when it caught fire. Today, the only resource that remains on the landscape from this community is the **Warsaw Sawmill Vault (GNAHRGIS #262752)**. It is still possible, however, to travel the 1911 dirt road that connected Jones and Townsend, where Warsaw sat at its mid-point.[36]

[34] Ibid. Pages 807-820
[35] Sullivan. Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater. Page 799
[36] Ibid. Page 744

Pine Harbor

The area known today as Pine Harbor was originally developed between 1913 and 1915 as a community of summer homes or "camps" by an Ohio town planner on land previously associated with Mallow Plantation. Known as "Fairhope," the development repurposed an early place name, Fair Hope. Fair Hope was the plantation of John McIntosh, one mile south of present-day Pine Harbor. The area was renamed Pine Harbor in 1925 by surveyor Ravenel Gignilliat.[37]

More can be read on fish camps in Appendix 3.

Twentieth Century McIntosh County

As the county transitioned into the twentieth century, population growth became static, and would remain so for the next fifty years.

With the onset of World War II, many McIntosh County residents gained employment in Brunswick shipyards. Within the county, a training target range was established in Townsend by the Department of the Navy. Known as the Glynco Bombing Range, the center covered 3,882 acres to include an Army Air Corps landing strip. Active today, the site was reopened in 1981 by the Georgia Air National Guard.[38]

In the 1940s, following the purchase of Sapelo Island by Richard J. Reynolds, there were proposals for the construction of a causeway and bridges to Sapelo and Blackbeard Islands. These discussions however were unsuccessful. Alternatively, a significant portion of Highway 99 (later State Route 57) was paved at this time to include eighteen miles between Townsend and Ludowici.[39]

Over the course of two years between 1959 and 1960, the local shrimping industry experienced significant losses after four boats caught fire on separate occasions, equating to significant financial and economic losses for much of McIntosh County's coastal communities. Just four years later, McIntosh County would be hit by Hurricane Dora, the worst storm to reach the area since 1898, with damage totaling $8 million in Georgia alone. Within McIntosh County, large oaks were damaged by heavy winds, roads were blocked by fallen pine trees, and electric power was disrupted for several days. At the time of the hurricane's landfall, several of the counties low lying marshlands flooded with the rising tide, including portions of Highway 17. Belleville in particular was hit hard with homes and vehicles damaged by fallen trees and limbs dislodged by Dora.

Other events of the 1960s included the establishment of Hi-Pals Footwear in McIntosh County, later the Altama Delta Corporation, on Cox Road near Interstate 95. Hi-Pal would call McIntosh County the home of its military footwear for decades.[40]

In the 1970s, claims were put forth regarding the ownership of land at Harris Neck. With the organization of several African-American descendants, a federal lawsuit was filed in 1980 claiming that proper compensation was never received, and that the relocation of the defendant's ancestors was unjust. While the issue received significant press, the court denied the request in 1982. The issue was revived in 2006 with the formation of the Harris Neck Land Trust LLC.[41] Recent research managed by Wildlife Refuge

[37] Ibid. Page 792
[38] Sullivan. Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater. Page 806
[39] Ibid. Pages 823-824
[40] Sullivan. Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater. Page 831
[41] Ibid. Page 820

staff however have shown legal documentation proving fair compensation to families during the World War II era, to include dollar amounts, which has largely put the claims to rest.

Between 1968 and 1972, Interstate 95 was constructed along the Georgia coast. Transforming American travel along the east coast, Highway 17 instantly became a secondary option for travel with dated facilities. As a result, the motels, restaurants, and filing stations along Highway 17 in McIntosh County suffered.[42]

The 1980s saw the decline of the fishing and timbering industries ever present in the county. As a result, significant numbers were unemployed. This decade likewise saw discussions of turning Blackbeard Island into a resort, which never materialized.[43]

Between 1990 and 2010, the county experienced significant population growth from the relocation of numerous retirees and semi-retirees, many of whom were attracted to the county's northern coastal communities. Up until this point, the county had largely remained isolated. This meant the construction of several new suburban developments and a shift in county demographics. The 1990 census reflected for the first time in 200 years that there were more whites than blacks in McIntosh County; with 55 percent of the population identifying as white and 45 percent identifying as African-American.[44]

In 2016, Memory Park Christ's Chapel built by grocer Agnes Harper in South Newport suffered from arson. Built in 1950 and nicknamed the "Smallest Church in America," this landmark was rebuilt by the community by the following year using donated material and labor.[45]

[42] Ibid. Page 830
[43] Ibid. Page 824
[44] Ibid. Page 835
[45] Tyler H. Jones. "Volunteers Rebuilt "The Smallest Church in America" The Brunswick News. January 21, 2017.

SECTION 4: SURVEY METHODOLOGY & RESULTS

Methodology

All survey work completed 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 work was guided by 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.*

It was determined at project outset that an attempt would be made to survey the remainder of the county. A review of 1989 survey materials showed that numerous unsurveyed resources remained in the eastern part of the county. The number of resources remaining in the western half of the county was less certain with the population decline that has occurred in Jones, Townsend, and Cox. Following, an intensive field survey was performed in which resources constructed before 1978 were photographed and recorded using the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Form. Survey work was comprehensive, regardless of integrity, style, or significance. After data was collected in the field, it was then transferred to 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.

Parcels containing resources 40 years of age or older were targeted for survey. Additionally, any parcels containing resources previously surveyed in 1989 were targeted. While all of McIntosh County has been parceled, as recorded by the McIntosh County Tax Assessor, some historic structures shared parcels with non-historic structures and had multiple addresses. As such, longitude and latitude coordinates were taken whenever possible to better locate resources by map in GNAHRGIS.

Other parameters that were used to guide survey work included the exclusion of mobile homes and modern infill from survey.

Background research was limited to information pertaining to the Phase Four survey bounds, placed within the larger context of local, state, and national trends. Repositories consulted include the 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. Additionally, the 1989 Historic Resources Survey completed by Chapman & Associates was cross-referenced when applicable, including the update of all previously entered GNAHRGIS entries linked to this survey located within the Phase Four bounds.

The majority of research pertaining to the social history of the historic communities within the Phase Four bounds, as well as new information collected regarding individual sites, proved to be the most informative. Gathered through face-to-face meetings with residents, knowledge of specific properties and related histories was gleaned. When possible, information was verified with primary and secondary textual sources.

Lominack Kolman Smith performed an intensive field survey from November 2018 to January 2019. Following, all data was entered in the office into GNAHRGIS. The McIntosh County Board of Tax Assessors was consulted as part of this process for the determination of property lines, building sketches, estimated year built data, and property identification numbers (PIN). Lastly, survey data from 1989 was cross referenced whenever possible to identify changes that occurred since this time and character defining features that may have been altered, and to verify and update any historical information previously recorded. Unless visibility was limited, a minimum of two high-quality digital photographs

were taken of each resource surveyed. Additionally, all outbuildings were surveyed when visible from the right of way and associated with a primary 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 it may have been hidden from view or access. The majority of historic resources within the Phase Four bounds have been documented.

Survey Results

A total number of 504 resources were surveyed as part of Phase Four. The breakdown of resources by type includes 443 buildings, 5 structures, 15 objects, 40 sites, and 1 landscape feature (Table 1). All resources over 40-years of age, regardless of integrity or condition, were surveyed as part of this phase, excluding mobile homes and modern infill.

A total of 256 resources were assigned a new Georgia Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS) number. Additionally, a total of 248 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. 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, resource type, name, address, parcel number, 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 types identified by the National Park Service (Table 1). The resources that were surveyed in 1989 but were demolished and missing from the landscape at the time of survey are included in the totals below.

Table 1: Number of Resources Surveyed by Type

Resource Type	Number of Resources
Building	443
Structure	5
Object	15
Site	40
Landscape Feature	1

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. The majority of historic resources that remain were constructed between 1930 and 1979. This period coincides with the height of fish camp development and population growth in the county after 1950. A total of 300 resources, or 75% of resources surveyed, date from this period.

The 108 resources surveyed in the 1989 survey that have since been demolished were not included in the counts of any Table except Table 1. If the above mentioned 108 resources were to be included, the total resource count would be 504.

Table 2: Number of Resources by Construction Date by Decade

Decade	Number of Resources
1700-1799	7
1800-1809	1
1810-1819	1
1820-1829	2
1840-1849	2
1850-1859	4
1860-1869	1
1870-1879	7
1880-1889	10
1890-1899	6
1900-1909	22
1910-1919	12
1920-1929	21
1930-1939	79
1940-1949	82
1950-1959	54
1960-1969	60
1970-1979	25

Original Use

Almost half of the resources surveyed were originally single-family residences. A total of 239 resources, or 48% of the resources surveyed, could be attributed to this category. The original use of six resources could not be determined and all are categorized as “unknown” in this category.

The survey area included a high number of cemeteries, or funerary – burial resources, as the northern reaches of the county were once home to numerous plantations. No other resources tied to the plantation era remain. The rest of the resources identified are categorized based on their original agricultural, civic/social, commercial, domestic, educational, religious, governmental, health care, industrial, military, recreational, or transportation use. 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 > Animal Facility	1
Agriculture/subsistence > Fishing Facility	3
Agriculture/subsistence > Irrigation Facility	1
Agriculture/subsistence > Storage	6
Civic/Social	2
Commerce	2
Commerce > General Store	3
Commerce > Food Services	2
Commerce > Specialty Store	7
Domestic – Educational facility/campus	5
Domestic - Camp	4
Domestic – Institutional	2
Domestic - Mill	1
Domestic - Single Dwelling	239
Domestic – Multi-Family	13
Domestic – Transient	3
Education – School	5
Funerary – Burial	29
Governmental	2
Health Care > Clinic	1
Industry – Communications Facility	1
Industry – Mill	2
Landscape > Natural Feature	1
Military > Fortification	1
Military > Military Facility	5
Military > Storage	4
Monument	14
Multiple Uses	1
Recreation > Music facility	1
Recreation > Outdoor	4
Recreation > Sports facility	1
Religion > Campground	1
Religion – Religious Facility	14
Transportation – Pedestrian related	1
Transportation – Road related	3
Transportation – Water related	5
Unknown	6

Table 4: Breakdown of Resources by Current Use

Current Use	Number of Resources
Agriculture/subsistence > Irrigation Facility	1
Agriculture/subsistence > Fishing Facility	3
Agriculture/subsistence > Storage	3
Commerce > Business/office	1
Commerce > Food Services	3
Commerce > Store	2
Commerce > Storage	1
Domestic – Educational facility/campus	3
Domestic - Camp	1
Domestic – Institutional	1
Domestic - Single Dwelling	194
Domestic – Multi-Family	4
Domestic – Transient	3
Funerary – Burial	29
Governmental	5
Industry > Communications Facility	1
Industry > Mill	1
Landscape – Forest (preserve)	2
Landscape – Natural Feature	1
Monument	14
Recreation > Music Facility	1
Recreation > Outdoor	2
Religion > Religious Facility	12
Religion > Social Hall	3
Social and Civic > Clubhouse	1
Transportation > Automobile/truck services	1
Transportation > Water Related	2
Unknown	1
Vacant	97
Work in Progress	3

Current Use

The majority of single dwellings that have a different primary use today are vacant or not in use. As compared to Darien and its immediate surroundings, there has been less of a campaign to remove blight, allowing these resources to remain on the landscape. Further, all of the resources originally associated with educational purposes are no longer used for this purpose. None of the surveyed resources originally associated with the military are still used for this purpose due to the conversion of the Harris Neck Airfield for use as a National Wildlife Refuge.

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 (Table 5). Of the buildings surveyed in Phase Four, forty-five exhibit expressions of academic styles. A small number of buildings in the Phase Four area can be assigned a specific academic style and are highlighted in this report.

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
Craftsman	4
Gothic Revival	1
Neoclassical Revival	1
No academic style	351
Plain Style	39

Vernacular buildings, which often have 'no academic style,' dominate the landscape. The majority of the historic resources that remain in Phase Four do not conform to a particular architectural style, but rather are representative of the lifeways, culture, and available materials associated with the rural communities in the area.

General Outline of Styles

The outline that follows provides a general overview of the best examples of academic architectural styles 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.

CRAFTSMAN (1905-1930)

The Craftsman style was inspired by the work of two brothers, Charles 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*, the style was familiarized. 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 bungalows, which are the most common building type associated with the style.

The Craftsman style is characterized by low-pitched, gabled roofs with wide, unenclosed eave overhangs, exposed roof rafters, decorative false beams or braces, and porches supported by tapered square columns that commonly extend to ground level.[46]



Photo 4: Single Dwelling (GNAHRGIS #46918), on Highway 251, built circa 1930.

The best example of the Craftsman style within the survey bounds of Phase Four, this house on Highway 251 is characterized by a low pitched front gable roof, clapboard siding, double-hung sash windows in wood, wide unenclosed overhangs, exposed rafter tails, and a front gable porch supported by square posts over brick posts that extend to the ground, which has been screened.

[46] McAlester & McAlester, 452-463.

PLAIN-STYLE (1935-1975)

Originating in California in the mid-1930s, the Plain-style had 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, which 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 red brick clad 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.[47]



Photo 5: Single Dwelling (GNAHRGIS #262546), 1236 Shell Point Road, built circa 1960.

The plain-style house at 1236 Shell Point Road north of the Pine Harbor community is a good example of the style. This house can be attributed to the bungalow ranch house typology. Indicative of the style, the house's large chimney is prominently placed at the center of the front façade and a carport is located at the side of the house. Covered in replacement permastone, the house was originally built of monochrome brick as evidenced in the chimney's design.

[47] McAlester& McAlester, 479.

Building Types

A total of 339 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 Only

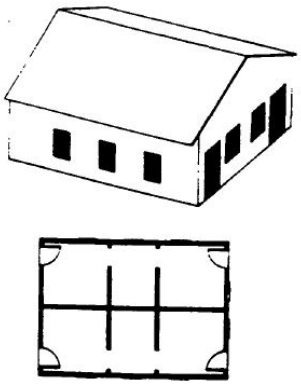
Building Type	Number of Examples
Single-Family House Types	
Bungalow	102
Central Hall Cottage	7
Double Pen	3
Double Shotgun	9
Extended Hall Parlor	5
Gabled Ell Cottage	3
Georgian Cottage	6
Hall-parlor	8
Manufactured House (installed)	35
Pyramid Cottage	8
Ranch	39
Salt Box	1
Saddlebag	1
Shotgun	1
Side Gabled Cottage	5
Side Hallway Cottage	1
Undetermined House Type	3
Agricultural Buildings	
Barns	2
Outbuildings	1
Silo	2
Religious	
Church – Central Tower	6
Church – Corner Tower	1
Church - Front Gable	6
Church – No type	1
Commercial Buildings (Retail & office)	
Commercial	2
Community Store	8
Corner Entrance Store	1
Single Retail	1
Educational - School	3
Governmental – Post Office	1
Health Care – Clinic	1
Industrial – Warehouse	1
Lodge Hall – Rural/Small Town	3
Not Applicable	51
Other	2

Places of Accommodation	
Motel	2
Tavern/Inn	1
Road Related - Gas/service station	3
Water Transport Related	
Canal	1
Dock	2

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. Organized by category, house types are addressed first, followed by agricultural, commercial, places of accommodation and religious uses.

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.



DOUBLE SHOTGUN

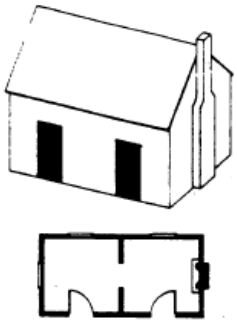
A two-family dwelling, the double shotgun contains two single shotgun houses side by side with no openings in the shared party wall and maintains the form of a single shotgun. As typical for the shotgun type, these types were built for low income workers in the late 19th and early 20th century but are typically limited to larger cities and towns.



Photo 6: Single Dwelling (GNAHRGIS #46779), 1179 Fisherman's Lodge Road, Shellman Bluff, built circa 1930.

Although a single-family house today, this double shotgun house at 1179 Fisherman's Lodge Road in Shellman Bluff once housed two families as evidenced with its symmetrical double entrance under a single front facing gable mass. Although set behind a screened porch, the house retains its two separate entrances. Other elements common to the type seen here include its pier foundation, clapboard exterior, double-hung windows in wood, and exposed rafter tails.

DOUBLE PEN



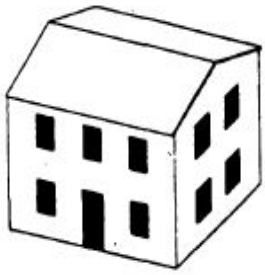
Constructed of two rooms which are typically square, double-pen houses are typically recognizable with two doors on the primary façade. Most have gabled roofs and were constructed for agricultural and industrial workers between the 1870s and 1930s. While few remain in their original form in Georgia, those that exist are often located in the northern part of the state.



Photo 7: Multiple Dwelling (GNAHRGIS #46878), 1124 Leonard Ryals Road, Townsend, built circa 1895.

Although once more common, the double pen house at 1124 Leonard Ryals Road is unique in that it is the one of three remaining within the Phase Four bounds. Identifiable elements include its side gable massing and double entrance on the primary façade. Other original details include the house's side gabled corrugated metal roof and six-over-six double-hung sash windows in wood visible on the primary façade.

GEORGIAN HOUSE



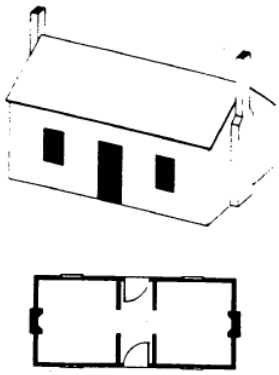
Despite its popularity as the single most common and long-lived house type in Georgia, the Georgian cottage is named for its floor plan rather than its location. Rooted in its associations in eighteenth century English Georgian architecture, the Georgian plan consists of a central hallway with two rooms 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 8: Townsend House (GNAHRGIS #46583), 15752 Highway 17, Eulonia, built in 1905.

The **Townsend House** is a good example of the use of the Georgian House plan. Originally a boarding house, the Townsend House has a center hall floor plan with two evenly proportioned rooms on either side. The house has a side gable roof and original two-over-two double hung sash windows in wood. Today, the house operates as the McIntosh Manor bed and breakfast.

CENTRAL HALLWAY COTTAGE



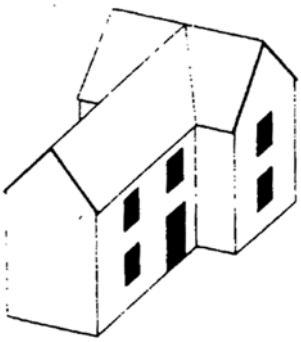
A favorite in Georgia throughout the nineteenth century, the central hallway cottage consists of a center hall or passageway between two rooms. It is differentiated by other types by being only one room deep. Typically, central hallway cottages have gabled roofs and exterior end chimneys on both ends. 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 9: Single Dwelling (GNAHRGIS #46908) on Seaboard Avenue, Townsend, built circa 1885.

This house on Seaboard Avenue in Townsend is one of four examples of a central hallway cottage within the Phase Four survey bounds. Although an addition was added to the rear, it is still possible to interpret the house's original form which is three bays wide by one bay deep. Defining characteristics include its side gable massing with full length shed roof porch, central entrance, and brick exterior end chimney, hidden behind the tree in the image above.

GABLED WING HOUSE



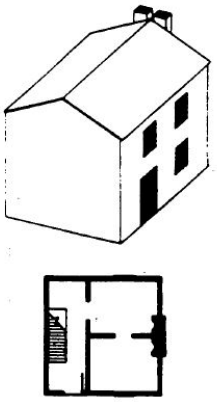
A two-story version of the gabled wing cottage, the gabled wing house type is less common. Typically T-shaped and gabled, these houses were most commonly built in the last quarter of the 19th century. The gable front is located at one end of a recessed wing, which is parallel to the façade. The front 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 10: Single Dwelling (GNAHRGIS #46849), 1117 Steel Bridge Road, Townsend, was built circa 1875.

This house at 1117 Steel Bridge Road is a good example of a gabled wing house. Although two story, the house retains good integrity of form indicative of the type and features a cross gable roof and exterior end chimney in brick. This is the only example of a gabled wing house in the Phase Four survey bounds.

SIDE HALLWAY HOUSE



An uncommon house type in Georgia, the side hallway house includes a side hall plan with hallway that normally contains a staircase, with neighboring rooms two deep. This equates to a narrow front façade, making the type common in urban areas. Most examples were built between 1820 and 1850 in the state's oldest cities, most of which are in Savannah and Augusta. There are three sub-types: the row house; the Savannah house, detached with a raised basement; and the Augusta house, detached without a raised basement.

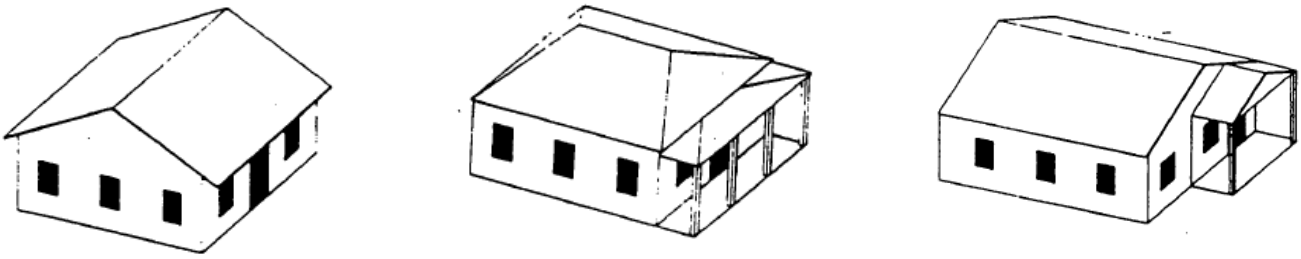


Photo 11: Joseph Walker House (GNAHRGIS #46719), 1040 Hitchcock Road, built circa 1880.

The **Joseph Walker House** is the only side hall example within the Phase Four bounds. The house has an entrance in the first bay, leading to a side hall with stair. Adjoining are two equally sized rooms, side by side. In the absence of a raised basement, the house can be categorized as the Augusta sub-type example.

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.



The single most common housing type in McIntosh County, the front-facing bungalow is found throughout the Phase Four area's fish camps and rural communities. Out of 108 bungalows surveyed, 92 are front gable, 8 are side facing gable, 6 are cross gable, and 2 are hipped. A common form indicative of the area and region, these houses were built between 1920 and 1960. Typically constructed with lumber from nearby sawmills, these houses share a common elongated front gable form, are typically three bays wide, retain exterior end chimneys on the side façade, and have hip or shed roof front porches. Other common elements are gable end vents and exposed rafter tails. Typically, bungalows in McIntosh County sit on raised pier foundations and are clad in wood siding or paneling with double-hung sash windows in wood.



Photo 12: Single Dwelling (GNAHRGIS #262275), 1133 Norman Street, Shellman Bluff, built circa 1940.

An excellent example of a front gable bungalow, this house at 1133 Norman Street in Shellman Bluff is of frame construction supported by a pier foundation. This house has clapboard siding, a partial shed roof porch, a front gable end vent, and original double-hung sash windows in wood.



Photo 13: Single Dwelling (GNAHRGIS #46715), 4315 Fair Hope Road, built circa 1930.

The best example of a side gable bungalow surveyed within the Phase Four bounds, the house at 4315 Fair Hope Road features a wide side gable roof, an exterior end chimney in brick, a full-width recessed porch, a large central hip dormer, clapboard and wood shingle siding, and a central entrance.

MANUFACTURED HOME (INSTALLED)

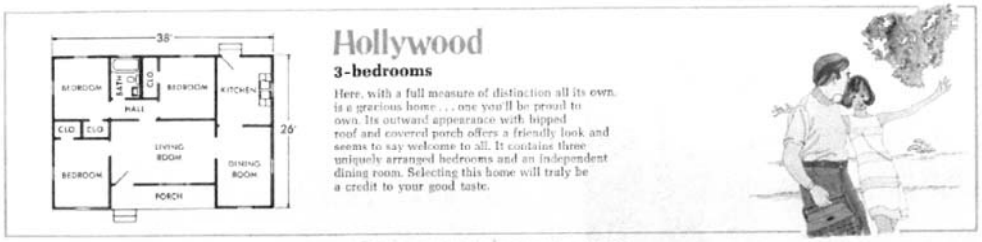
The story of manufactured housing has its roots in the demand for economical housing that is quick and easy to construct. While the greatest association with manufactured housing is the creation of mobile homes, the installation of houses manufactured off-site, to be assembled on-site by the homeowner 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 in McIntosh County. 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.



Photo 14: Earnest McIntosh House (GNAHRGIS #262210), 1018 FAB Church Road, Harris Neck area, built circa 1970.

Fronting Harris Neck Road where it meets FAB Church Road, the **Earnest McIntosh House** is a good example of a manufactured house. Possibly of the Jim Walters variety, this frame house features double-hung aluminum windows, aluminum siding, a low hipped roof with modest overhangs, and a front recessed porch with simple wood column and railings.

Earnest McIntosh owns and operates the E. L. McIntosh and Son Seafood Company that farms oysters in Harris Neck. The family is a descendant from the African-Americans who lived on the land before the Harris Neck Army Airfield was created in 1938.



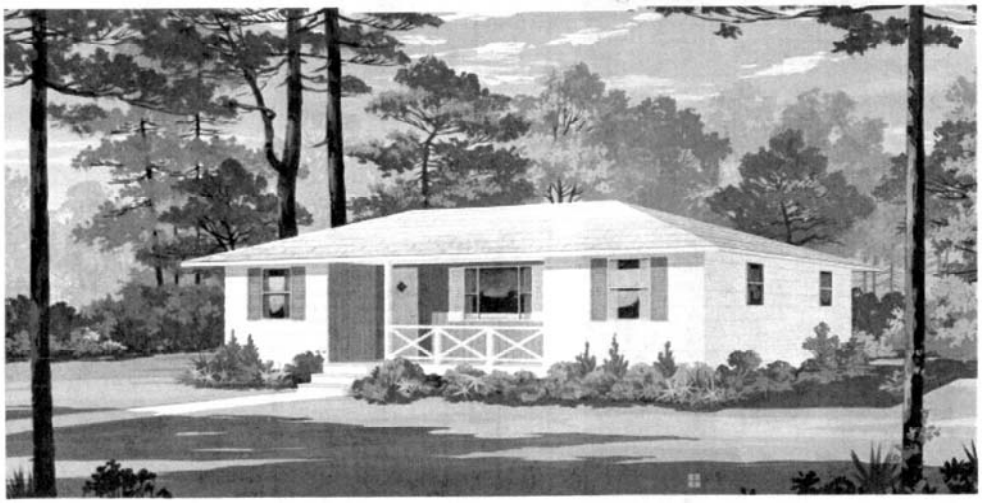
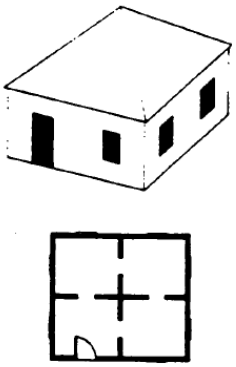




Figure 6 and Photo 15: Single Dwelling (GNAHRGIS #262553), 1294 Shellman Bluff Road, built circa 1955.

An excellent example of an unaltered manufactured house of the Jim Walters "Hollywood" variety, the house at 1294 Shellman Bluff Road features a low hipped roof in asphalt shingles with modest overhangs, aluminum siding, aluminum double-hung windows, a front recessed porch with simple wood column and railings, and an aluminum feature picture window with flanking sashes.

PYRAMID COTTAGE



Consisting of a square main mass, the pyramid cottage housing type is one of the simplest housing forms in early twentieth century Georgia. With four principal rooms and no hallway, the plan is very utilitarian. The most memorable feature is its steeply-pitched pyramidal roof. Largely built between 1910 and 1930, this house type was most popular in the regions between the Fall Line and the Coast as well as in rural areas and on the fringes of towns and urban areas.



Photo 16: Single Dwelling at 5407 Highway 99 (GNAHRGIS #46564) facing the Crescent River, built circa 1885.

The is one of few remaining pyramidal cottage houses within McIntosh County and is the largest extant. Once a more common house type, the majority of the pyramidal cottages that remain on the landscape are in a ruinous state. The house at 5407 Highway 99 is defined by its one-story mass, high pitched hip roof, and full width porch with lower hip roof.

RANCH HOUSE

The ranch house has a long, narrow, rectangular shape, and may or may not have projections. The roof is typically low pitched, however hipped is the most common, with a moderate or wide eave overhang. Detailing such as decorative iron or wooden porch supports and shutters are common. Typically, bedrooms are clustered at one end, the principal entry and living spaces in the middle, and the garage or carport at the other end.

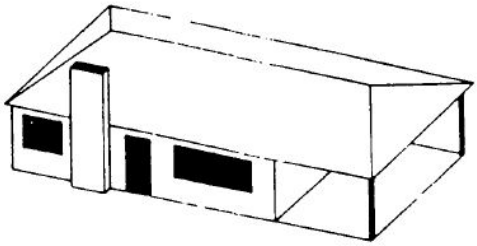




Photo 17: Single Dwelling (GNAHRGIS #262224), on Pine Harbor Road, built ca 1965.

This house on Pine Harbor Road is a good example of the ranch house type within the Phase Four survey bounds and is also a rare example within the Pine Harbor area. This house is of the linear subtype, as evidenced in its long, low, horizontal design. Defining characteristics include its low-pitched hip roof in asphalt shingles with modest overhangs, concrete block construction, aluminum jalousie windows, carport, and simplified metal columns supporting the porch and carport.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

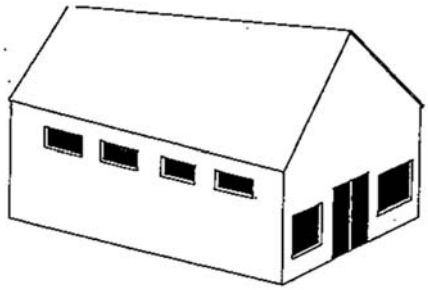


Photos 18: Agricultural Shed (GNAHRGIS #263090) on Seaboard Avenue, built ca 1900.

A resource type that is becoming ever scarcer, this agricultural shed has been maintained although the area surrounding it appears no longer in cultivation. Possibly a sweet potato house or smokehouse, the building's original use is unknown.

Commercial Buildings

COMMUNITY STORE



Community stores can be found throughout Georgia in residential neighborhoods and on the fringes of small towns. Commonly built between the 1890s and 1930s, these buildings were commonly general merchandise stores and were often front gabled with covered porches and sometimes parapet roofs. Typically, storefronts associated with community stores are symmetrical with a central entrance flanked by windows, with side facades featuring small windows toward the top, above shelves which lined the interior.



Photo 19: Thorpe-Bond Store (GNAHRGIS #46845) on Highway 251 in Townsend, built circa 1900.

The **Thorpe-Bond Store** is an excellent example of the community store sub-type. Built of brick with a gabled roof, the building has a parapet on the front façade that once accommodated signage. This façade was originally filled with glazing and a central entrance. Common to the type, the side elevations feature high windows which were likely set above interior shelves.



Photo 20: Cox Store (GNAHRGIS #263237), 6566 Cox Road, built circa 1920.

The **Cox Store** is the original general store for the community of Cox. Originally located on the corner, the building was moved down Cox Road for preservation. Indicative of the community store building type, the store has a gabled roof with central entrance flanked by windows, creating a symmetrical façade.

PLACES OF ACCOMODATION

Motels





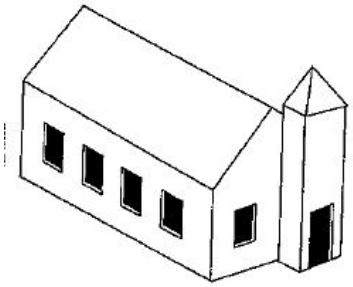


Photos 21, 22, and 23: The Big Oaks Motel (GNAHRGIS #262432), 15827 Highway 17, Eulonia, built circa 1960.

Made up of four separate buildings, the **Big Oaks Motel** is a good example of a mid-century motor court from the height of roadside development along Highway 17. Made up of two side gable buildings placed perpendicular the street, these buildings house multiple motel rooms, all of which have exterior entrances. Together these buildings frame a central “court” and office building. At the rear, a hip roof motel duplex sits at the rear of the court with a wrap-around recessed porch. The office building is particularly unique as it features deep overhangs that stretch outward as part of its pyramidal form (top right).

Religious Resources

CORNER TOWER CHURCH



Although not as common as front-gable or central tower churches, corner tower church types occur in crossroad communities from the 1890s through the 1930s. The corner tower typically serves as an entrance tower and features a pyramid-roof.

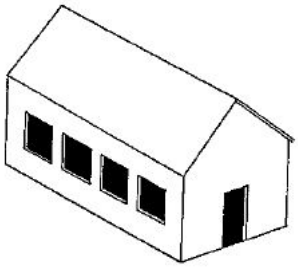


Photo 24: Sallie M. Davis Chapel (GNAHRGIS #46846) located on Seaboard Avenue, Townsend, built 1910.

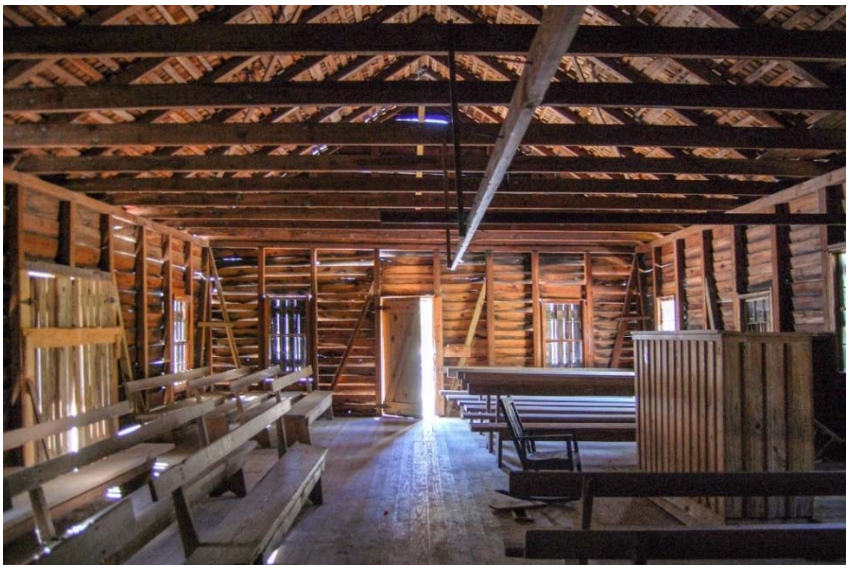
An atypical example of both building type and style, the **Sallie M. Davis Chapel** is particularly unique. The "Old Methodist" Church in Townsend, the Chapel features a large pediment supported by Doric columns reminiscent of the Neoclassical Revival style, with a central entrance and lancet arch windows. The tower is a later addition, its mansard roof topped with a decorative iron widows walk. The Chapel was converted into a single-family residence and hasn't been used for worship since the 1940s.

FRONT GABLE CHURCH

The simplest and most common type of church in Georgia, the front gable church is a rectangular plan with one or two doors in the front and three to five windows in the sides. Front gable churches were popular in all periods statewide, especially so in rural areas and small communities.







Photos 25 and 26: Wayfarer Primitive Baptist Church (GNAHRGIS #46837) 9230 Cox Road, built circa 1900.

True to form, the modest **Wayfarer Primitive Baptist Church** is a single room building, with a central entrance. An early post and beam church, the interior was designed with all of its framing exposed. With no modern conveniences, its construction allowed air to pass through the building during the warm summer months. The church was originally built to serve as a place of worship for timber industry workers and their families. Today it retains good architectural integrity but is used only on special occasions.

Notable Outbuildings

A handful of outbuildings were recorded as part of Phase Four 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. Since many outbuildings were constructed for agricultural use or as accessory structures to dwellings, the majority have been lost as these uses are largely defunct. Those that remain intact are rare surviving examples.





Photos 27 and 28: On the left: Outhouse associated with the Wayfarer Primitive Baptist Church (GNAHRGIS #46837) 9230 Cox Road, built circa 1900. On the right: Outbuilding (GNAHRGIS #262229), 1113 Pine Harbor Marina Road, built circa 1915.



Photo 29: Kitchen associated with the Single Dwelling (GNAHRGIS #262267) on River Road, built circa 1935.

Structural Characteristics and Building Materials

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

The vast majority of buildings within the survey area are frame structures clad in clapboard or weatherboard. The second most common material are concrete masonry units. Similar to previous phases, Phase Four has buildings that have been altered, particularly in relation to exterior material, which typically replaced original material with a synthetic material, such as asbestos or vinyl siding, depending on when the renovations took place.

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
Brick	15
Concrete Masonry Units (CMU)	63
Concrete – Poured in Place	3
Metal	27
Multiple Materials	2
Stucco	7
Synthetics	61
Tabby	2
Unknown	2
Wood	157

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. Building types that display the most deterioration are residential. This constitutes a visible lack of structural stability, collapsed framing, significant vegetative growth, and visible rot.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRESERVATION

Similar to Phases One and Two, the areas included in Phase Four face similar pressures and challenges. The greatest of these is tied to the county's growing number of retirees and visitors, who wish to take advantage of the county's underdeveloped coastline. Originally associated with land grants and agricultural plantations, many of the county's parcels along its coast are sparsely developed and thus particularly susceptible to development. The greatest of these threats is the construction of subdivisions or resorts. The second greatest threat is tied to neglect and deterioration. More so than in other parts of the county, the rural nature of the areas included in the Phase Four bounds, specifically the western half of the county, make it susceptible to abandonment and therefore decay of buildings as these areas have become significantly underpopulated. As a result, county historic resources are jeopardized to varying degrees, as currently no protection is offered to historic resources in the Phase Four survey area as no resources are listed as local landmarks, in districts or included as part of the National Register of Historic Places.

Recently, the County has been fortunate to see a resurgence of interest in the County Historic Preservation Commission. Since the start of the survey, members of the Commission have rotated off, however these seats have since been filled. Further, the Darien Historic Preservation Commission, defunct at the start of survey, has been reestablished. There has clearly been a momentum of interest building regarding the preservation of historic resources in McIntosh County.

As recognized in Appendix 3, the northern reaches of the county are dotted with numerous communities catering to commercial and recreational fishing interests. Within these areas are clusters of early twentieth century fishing cottages, many of which have high integrity. Three communities in particular contain collections of minimally altered cottages that were part of intentional fish camp developments. **East Side Fishing Club (GNAHRGIS #46834), Pine Harbor Fishing Camp (GNAHRGIS #46722)**, **Contentment Bluff Fishing Camp (GNAHRGIS #46739)**, and the GNAHRGIS entries associated with Shellman Bluff all represent clusters of contiguous historic resources with good integrity. While each area has experienced alteration, changes have been minimal, leaving the form and mass of the majority of resources at each location largely intact.

It is recommended that of these, Shellman Bluff be listed as a local historic district and that all of the fish camps be considered for National Register of Historic Places listing. This will allow for greater protection of resources in Shellman Bluff, ensuring that exterior changes to historic buildings within this community do not permanently damage the area's overall character. The establishment of a local historic district will initiate the Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) process, requiring the review of all building permit applications within local district bounds. Applications for demolition, relocation, and exterior material changes would then be put forth to the County Historic Preservation Commission for review. Local designation is the only one that provides protection. It is recommended that all of the fish camps be considered for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places either as districts or through listing via a multiple property nomination. This would allow for the documentation of these resources as well as provide property owners an incentive for rehabilitation through the availability of State and Federal historic tax credits and the State property tax freeze; as these incentives are made available solely to owners of resources listed as contributors to the National Register of Historic Places. The availability of these incentives, when publicized, can serve as a catalyst for renewal, ensuring that sensitive changes to buildings are prioritized while providing a cost reduction for renovation work.

With the creation of districts, it is recommended that design guidelines manuals accompany the creation of any local historic district to advise property owners on best practices for maintenance and

rehabilitation. Although vernacular, there are several character defining features associated with fish camp dwellings. Education regarding these elements and their significance is needed.

It is also recommended that an individual National Register nomination be sought for the pyramid cottage at 5407 Highway 99 near Crescent (GNAHRGIS #46564) and the **Wayfarer Primitive Baptist Church (GNAHRGIS #46837)**. A strikingly intact example of a rural timber frame church with adjacent cemetery and outhouse, the Wayfarer Church retains excellent architectural integrity and is a rare example of a church of this type in coastal Georgia. Likewise, the pyramid cottage in Crescent retains excellent architectural integrity and is a rare remaining example of the large pyramid cottages that were once more common in Georgia.

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GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	TYPE
46494	Building	Wildes-Mack-Collier House	S side of Ashantilly Rd, E side of Rt 99. Near St. Andrews Cemetery		Demolished	1885	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46554	Building	The Meadows	1/2 mile E of Rt. 99, faces Atwood Creek, 1 mile S of Valona		Demolished	1910	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46561	Building	D'Antignac House	East of Route 99, approx 1 mile south of Bellville Point, in Crescent		Demolished	1790	Federal	Unknown
46562	Site	D'Antignac Cemetery	d'Antignac Lane off Hwy 99	0062E 0044001	Cemetery	1790	No academic style	Cemetery > Family
46563	Building	Mitchell House	53936 Hwy 99	0062E 0042	Single Dwelling	1870	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46564	Building	Single Dwelling	5407 Hwy 99	0062E 0041	Single Dwelling	1885	No academic style	Pyramid cottage
46565	Building	Distillery Ruins	54707 Hwy 99	0062E 0041	Vacant/Ruin	1820	No academic style	Ruin
46570	Building	LaRoche House	1047 Old Trail Road	0062E 0062001	Vacant	1850	No academic style	Central hallway cottage
46571	Building	Seafood and General Merchandise	NE corner of Route 99 and Belleville Point Rd		Demolished	1940	No academic style	Commercial
46572	Building	Commercial Building	N side of Route 99		Demolished	1930	No academic style	Unknown
46573	Site	Old Belleville / Troop Cemetery	Sapelo Avenue	0061D 0001003	Cemetery	1700	No academic style	Cemetery > Family
46582	Building	Attorney Office	15618 Highway 17	0048B 0008002	Commerce and Trade > Business/office	1940	No academic style	Commercial > Single Retail (one story)
46583	Building	Townsend House	15752 Hwy 17	0048B 0010	Domestic > Transient Housing	1905	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46584	Building	Commercial Building	SW corner of Rt 17 and 27, Eulonia		Demolished	1920	No academic style	Side facing bungalow
46604	Building	Single Dwelling	W side Rt 17, 1000 ft N of Shorter Chapel via Eulonia		Demolished	1880	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46613	Building	Fish Camp	E end of Belleville Point, facing Sapelo River, 1000 ft SE of Troup Cemetery		Demolished	1885	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46615	Building	Single Dwelling	North side of Route 99, 1/3 mile east of intersection of Route 17 and 99		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46627	Building	Pyramid House / Extended Hall Parlor	S side of Bellville Pt., 1.5 mile N of Route 99, approx 500' E Belleville Rd		Demolished	1915	No academic style	Extended Hall Parlor
46628	Building	Single Dwelling	S side of Bellville Pt. 1 1/4 m N or Rt. 99 & c. 500 feet W of Bellville Road		Demolished	1910	No academic style	Extended Hall Parlor
46637	Building	Single Dwelling	1121 Live Oak Road	0061D 0173	Single Dwelling	1925	No academic style	Double shotgun
46638	Building	Sapelo Station Restaurant	15600 Hwy 17	0048B 0008001	Commerce and Trade > Food Services	1930	No academic style	Double shotgun
46639	Building	Single Dwelling	1078 Jacobs Lane	0061D 0169	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Double shotgun
46646	Building	Single Dwelling	1019 Jaguar Lane	0062B 0029	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46649	Building	Single Dwelling	N side Route 99, 1100 ft W of intersection of 99 and Smith Road		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46670	Building	Single Dwelling	1675 Susie Baker Road	0061E 0020	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46671	Building	Single Dwelling	W side of Belleville Rd., approx 3/4 mile N of Crescent		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46672	Building	Single Dwelling	W side Belleville Rd., approx 7/10 mile N of Crescent		Demolished	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46683	Building	Single Dwelling	Belleville Pt., 200 ft W of Troup Cemetery		Demolished	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46695	Building	Single Dwelling	3 roads W of Belleville Pt. Rd.		Demolished	1910	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46696	Building	Single Dwelling	1761 Susie Baker Road	0061E 0017	Vacant	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46705	Building	Single Dwelling	2 roads W of Belleville Pt. Rd in Belleville Pt.		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46706	Building	Single Dwelling	W side of Belleville Point Rd, 500 ft SW of Crescent Church		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46707	Building	Single Dwelling	Susie Baker Road	0062E 0010	Vacant	1945	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46708	Building	Single Dwelling	Crescent River, off Belleville Pt Rd, .5 mile SE of Crescent Church		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46712	Building	Single Dwelling	S side of Fairhope Rd. approx. 2.5 miles W of Pine Harbor		Demolished	1905	No academic style	Double pen
46713	Building	Cabin Court	E side of Rt 17 approx 1 mile S of Pine Harbor Rd		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Places of Accomodation > Motel
46714	Building	Walker House	4322 Fair Hope Rd.	0061A 0008	Single Dwelling	1880	No academic style	Central hallway cottage
46715	Building	Single Dwelling	4315 Fair Hope Rd	0061A 0009	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46716	Site	Mallow Plantation Cemetery	1001-1099 Grouper Ln NE	Not Listed	Cemetery	1786	No academic style	Cemetery > Family
46717	Building	Single Dwelling	4170 Fair Hope Rd.	0061A 0029	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46718	Building	Single Dwelling	4270 Fair Hope Rd	0061A 0034	Single Dwelling	1900	No academic style	Schools > One Room
46719	Building	Joseph Walker House	1040 Hitchcock Rd.	0061A 0046	Single Dwelling	1880	No academic style	Side hallway cottage
46720	Building	Pine Harbor Lumber Company Infirmary	1095 Hitchcock Road	0061A 0050	Dwelling > multiple	1915	No academic style	Health Care Building Type > Clinic
46721	Building	Single Dwelling	corner of Pine Harbor Marina Road and Belle Hammock Road	0061A 0081	Single Dwelling	1920	Craftsman	Side facing bungalow
46722	Buildings	Pine Harbor Fishing Camp	1219 Pine Harbor Marina Road	Multiple Properties	Single Dwelling	1915	No academic style	Side facing bungalow
46723	Site	Wallace / Deverger-Wallace Cemeteries	end of Harmony Hill Lane	0060B 0040	Cemetery	1870	No academic style	Cemetery > Family
46724	Buildings	Masonic Home Camp	Masonic Home Camp Road	0072 0001	Domestic > Camp	1935	No academic style	Lodge Hall/Use
46725	Building	Community Store	W side of Shellman Bluff Rd NE, 1.5 mi. E of Rt. 17	0060A 0007	Vacant	1930	No academic style	Commercial > Community store
46726	Building	Single Dwelling Ruins	Shellman Bluff Road	0060A 0007	Vacant	1905	no academic style	Georgian Cottage
46727	Building	Single Dwelling & Store	E side of Young Man Rd., approx 1 mile SW of Bell Bluff Rd		Demolished	1910	No academic style	Pyramid cottage
46728	Building	Single Dwelling & Store	NW side of Young Man Rd., .5 mile W of Bell Bluff Rd. 4.5 miles N of Eulonia		Demolished	1940	No academic style	Unknown
46729	Building	Thorpe House	NW edge of Shellman Bluff, NW corner of Young Man Road and Shellman		Demolished	1940	No academic style	Shotgun
46730	Building	Multiple Dwelling	W Edge of Shellman Bluff		Demolished	1935	Craftsman	N/A
46731	Building	Single Dwelling	1106 Fisherman's Lodge Road	0072C 0133	Single Dwelling	1910	No academic style	Commercial
46732	Building	Commercial Store	Shellman Bluff, north side of southernmost street		Demolished	1925	No academic style	N/A
46733	Building	Multi-family Dwelling	on S side of Southernmost road in Shellman Bluff	0072C 0132	Demolished	1925	No academic style	N/A
46734	Building	Single Dwelling	Shellman Bluff		Demolished	1920	No academic style	Dogtrot
46735	Building	Single Dwelling	N side of 2nd to S most Rd in Shellman Bluff		Demolished	1890	No academic style	Double pen
46736	Building	Single Dwelling	1134 Smith Road	0072C 0048	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	N/A
46737	Site	Contentment Bluff Cemetery	Camp Kicklighter Road	0072B 0061	Cemetery	1794	No academic style	Cemetery > Family
46738	Building	Camp Kicklighter	1187 Camp Kicklighter Road	0072B 0061	Vacant	1930	No academic style	N/A
46739	Building	Contentment Bluff Fishing Camp	1239 Contentment Bluff Road	0072B 0073	Recreation, Culture, Entertainment > Outdoor recreatio	1930	No academic style	N/A
46740	Building	Old Train Station	W side of Julienton Rd, approx. 1 mile north of Shellman Bluff		Demolished	1910	No academic style	Unknown
46742	Building	"The Anchorage"	Dallas Bluff Road	0083A 0056	Demolished	1900	Queen Anne	Queen Anne House
46743	Building	Single Dwelling	W side of road parallel to Julienton River, approx 1.5 miles N of Shellman Bluff		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Pyramid cottage
46744	Site	Harris Neck Army Base Airstrip	Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge	0082 0004	Governmental (public)	1940	No academic style	Land having cultural significance
46745	Site	Gould Cemetery	West bank of Barbour Island River at Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge	0082 0004	Cemetery	1879	No academic style	Cemetery
46747	Building	Self Service Ice, Welding and Answers Store	1031 Jessie Grant Road	0082A 0035	Vacant	1940	No academic style	Commercial > community store
46748	Building	First African Baptist Church - Harris Neck	Corner of FAB Church Rd NE and Harris Neck Rd.	0082A 0012	Religion > Religious Facility	1974	No academic style	Church > Front Gable
46749	Building	Smallest Church in America / Christ's Chapel	23478 Hwy 17	0057 0003	Demolished	1949	No academic style	Church > Front gable
46750	Site	McIntosh Family Cemetery	Hwy 17 N	0045 0011	Cemetery	1851	No academic style	Cemetery > Family
46751	Building	Butler's Automotive Repair and Service	orner of Highway 17 and intersecting road at Chimney Villa, approx. 1 mile south of Rt. 13		Demolished	1947	No academic style	Road related building types > gas and service
46752	Building	Esso Station	21782 Hwy 17	0045 0018	Vacant	1955	No academic style	Road related building types > gas and service
46753	Building	Old Oak Truck Stop	West side of Hwy. 17, approx. 4 miles N of Eulonia		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Commercial > Multiple retail
46754	Site	Andrews Cemetery	Hwy 17	0046 0013	Cemetery	1840	No academic style	Cemetery > Family
46755	Building	R. Brown House	1179 Pine Harbor Road	0047A 0010	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46756	Building	Single Dwelling	1030 Hitchcock Road	0061A 0045	Vacant	1930	No academic style	Salt Box
46757	Building	Single Dwelling	N side of Young Man Rd, 1200 ft NE of Enterprise Church		Demolished	1905	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46758	Building	Single Dwelling	entrance to Shellman Bluff, W side of entry Rd., 500 ft S of intersection w/ Young Man F		Demolished	1925	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46759	Building	Single Dwelling	S side 4th road from S in Shellman Bluff community; 2 houses from Bluff (river) road		Demolished	1925	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46760	Building	Single Dwelling	W side Gould Branch Rd., approx 1 mile N of Shellman Bluff		Demolished	1915	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46761	Building	Single Dwelling	Fisherman's Lodge Road	0072C 0115500	Single Dwelling	1920	No academic style	Pyramid cottage
46762	Building	Single Dwelling	1124 Fisherman's Lodge Road	0072C 0134001	Vacant	1930	No academic style	Pyramid cottage
46763	Building	Single Dwelling	Pine Harbor, S of Cemetery, at S end of Pine Harbor Rd		Demolished	1925	Craftsman	Pyramid cottage
46765	Building	Single Dwelling	N side Young Man Rd. 1/2 mile west of Welcome Church vicinity of Shellman Bluff		Demolished	1925	No academic style	N/A
46766	Building	Single Dwelling	S side, N-most street Shellman Bluff, 2 W of Shellman Bluff		Demolished	1925	No academic style	N/A
46767	Building	Single Dwelling	S side, 2nd street from S in Shellman Bluff		Demolished	1925	Craftsman	N/A
46768	Building	Single Dwelling	3738 Pine Harbor Rd.	0061A 0003	Single Dwelling	1920	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46769	Building	Single Dwelling	E side Gould Branch Rd, 2/3 miles NE of Shellman Bluff		Demolished	1925	No academic style	N/A
46770	Building	Single Dwelling	100 ft E of Gould Branch Rd, on S side of unnamed street, 1/2 mile NE of Shellman Bluf		Demolished	1920	No academic style	N/A
46771	Building	Single Dwelling	E side of Fairhope Rd, 400 ft SW of Pine Harbor		Demolished	1920	No academic style	N/A
46772	Building	Single Dwelling	corner of Belle Hammock Road and Hitchcock Road	0061A 0054	Single Dwelling	1920	Craftsman	Front facing bungalow
46773	Building	Single Dwelling	1089 Club Street	0072C 0095	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Double shotgun
46774	Building	Single Dwelling	1133 Norman Street	0072C 0069	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Double shotgun

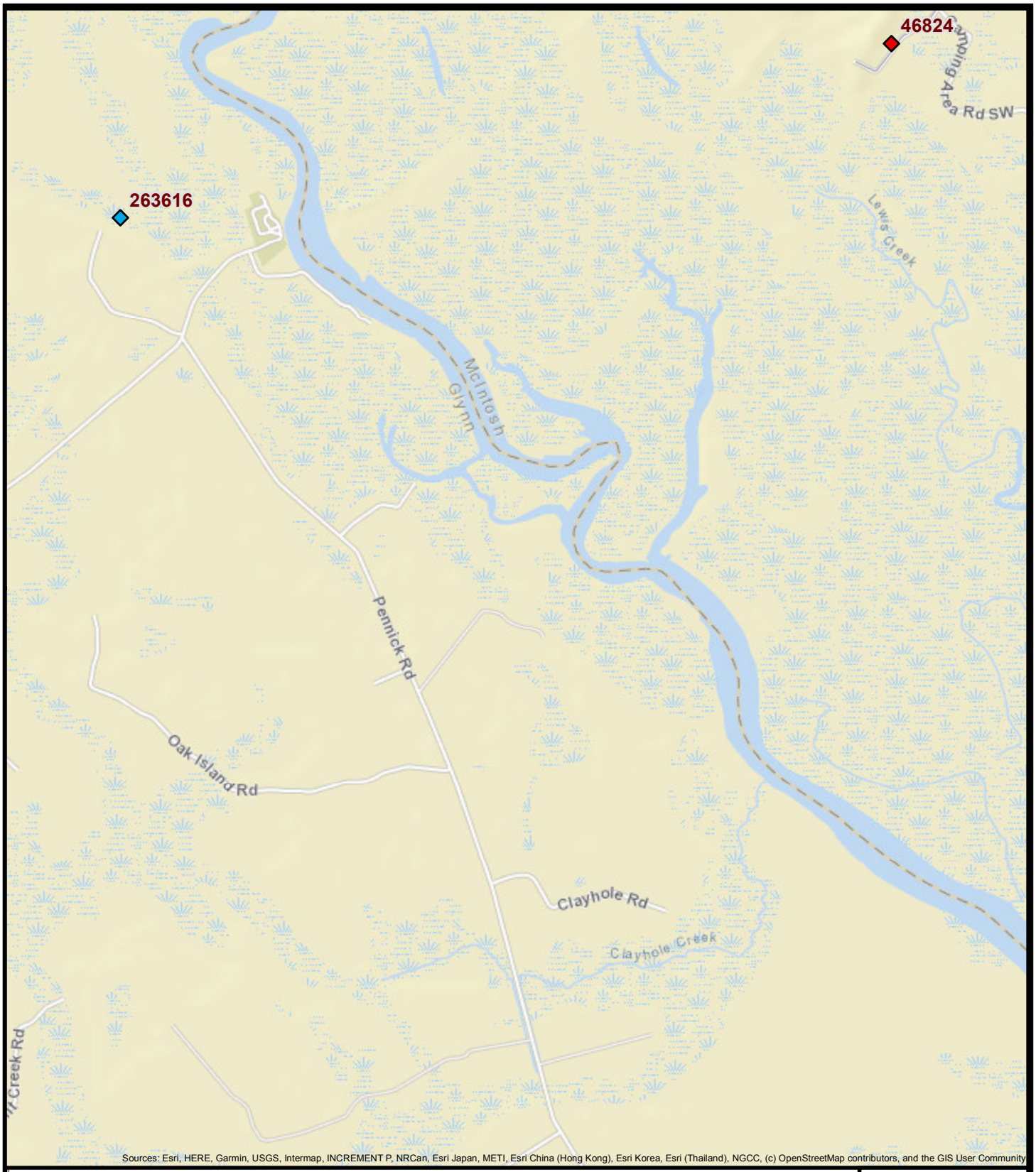
GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	TYPE
46775	Building	Single Dwelling	1110 Norman Street	0072C 0079	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46776	Building	Single Dwelling	1021 Well Street	0072C 0084	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Double shotgun
46777	Building	Single Dwelling	1025 Fisherman's Lodge Road	0072C 0126	Vacant	1930	No academic style	Double shotgun
46778	Building	Single Dwelling	Fisherman's Lodge Road	0072C 0122002	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Double shotgun
46779	Building	Single Dwelling	1179 Fisherman's Lodge Road	0072C 0116	Single Dwelling	1930	Craftsman	Double shotgun
46780	Building	South Newport Baptist Church Youth Center	23344 Hwy 17	0058 0007	Religion > Social Hall	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46782	Building	Magnolia and Morgan Lewis House	2602 Shellman Bluff Road	0060A 0011	Vacant	1920	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46784	Building	Single Dwelling	2752 Shellman Bluff Road	0060A 0021	Demolished	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46785	Building	Single Dwelling	1046 ATV Road	0059C 0005	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46786	Building	Single Dwelling	E side Gould Branch Rd, 1000 ft N of Shellman Bluff		Demolished	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46787	Building	Single Dwelling	Gould Branch Church Road	0071B 0017	Vacant	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46788	Building	Single Dwelling	W side Young Man Rd 1/2 miles N of intersection w/ Shellman Bluff Rd		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46790	Building	Holy House of Prayers (Adjacent Building)	5840 Harris Neck Road	0070 0010	Religion > Social Hall	1950	No academic style	Hip bungalow
46791	Building	Single Dwelling	corner of Jones Road and Hwy 17	0044 0002	Vacant	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46793	Building	Single Dwelling	1073 Francis Estate Road	0059C 0015	Vacant	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46794	Building	Harnigan House	3754 Pine Harbor Road	0061A 0005	Single Dwelling	1915	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46795	Building	Single Dwelling	3865 Pine Harbor Rd.	0061A 0039	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46796	Building	Single Dwelling	2752 Shellman Bluff Road	0060A 0021	Vacant	1936	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46797	Building	Single Dwelling	N side Young Man Rd 2000 ft E of Morgan Church		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46798	Building	Single Dwelling	ATV Road	0059C 0008	Vacant	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46799	Building	Single Dwelling	at W edge of Shellman Bluff community, 500 ft S of intersection w/ Shellman Bluff Rd		Demolished	1938	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46800	Building	Single Dwelling	2154 Dallas Bluff Road	0071B 0028	Vacant	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46801	Building	Single Dwelling	5604 Harris Neck Road	0070 0017	Single Dwelling	1955	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46802	Building	Wilbur Proudfoot House	E side of Rt 17 in S Newport, 1800 ft SE of Rt 17		Demolished	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46803	Building	Single Dwelling	S side Shellman Bluff Rd, 300 ft E of intersection Young Man Rd		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46804	Building	Single Dwelling	1032 Shellman Bluff Road	0047A 0009	Single Dwelling	1910	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46805	Building	Single Dwelling	E side Young Man Rd, 2/3 N of intersection with Shellman Bluff Rd		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46806	Building	Single Dwelling	1176 FAB Church Road	0082A 0007	Vacant	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46807	Building	Single Dwelling	S side Southernmost Rd in Shellman Bluff at E end of block		Demolished	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46808	Building	Single Dwelling	1114 Fisherman's Lodge Road	0072C 0134002	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46809	Building	Single Dwelling	Fisherman's Lodge Road	0072C 0122001	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46810	Building	Single Dwelling	1082 Fisherman's Lodge Road	0072C 0131	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46811	Building	Single Dwelling	1072 Fisherman's Lodge Road	0072C 0130	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46812	Building	Single Dwelling	1030 Fisherman's Lodge Road	0072C 0128	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46813	Building	Single Dwelling	N side second rd. from S in Shellman Bluff in mid block		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46814	Building	Single Dwelling	1111 Club Road	0072C 0094	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46815	Building	Single Dwelling	N side 2nd Rd from S in Shellman Bluff, 3 houses from E		Demolished	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46816	Building	Single Dwelling	1096 Club Street	0072C 0110	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46817	Building	Single Dwelling	1137 Well Street	0072C 0089	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46818	Building	Single Dwelling	S side fourth road from S in Shellman Bluff, mid-block		Demolished	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46819	Building	Single Dwelling	N side 4th road from S, 3 houses from E		Demolished	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46820	Building	Single Dwelling	N side 4th road from S, Shellman Bluff		Demolished	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46821	Building	Single Dwelling	N side N-most road, E-most house		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46822	Building	Single Dwelling	River Road	0072C 0047	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46823	Building	Single Dwelling	1181 River Road	0072C 0025	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46824	Building	Bill Smith Hunting Club	W side Opossum Pt Rd approx 1/5 miles S of Cox		Demolished	1925	No academic style	Single pen
46825	Building	Commercial Building	on Hwy 251, W side at NW corner of 251 and Seaboard Coast Line, in Cox		Demolished	1915	No academic style	Commercial > Community Store
46826	Building	Single Dwelling	on Rt 251 in Cox, just NW of Old Track Bed		Demolished	1910	Craftsman	Double pen
46827	Site	Gardner / Poppell Cemetery	Old Blues Reach Road	0016 0042	Cemetery	1881	No academic style	Cemetery > Family
46828	Site	Chimney Site	N side of road from 251 going to Old River Road, approx 3/4 mi SE of Cox		Demolished	1900	Unknown	Unknown
46829	Building	Estelle Holland House	1309 Granny Holland Road	0015 0011	Single Dwelling	1875	No academic style	Central hallway cottage
46830	Site	Holland Cemetery	Holland Cemetery Drive off Blues Reach Road	0015 0009017	Cemetery	1901	no academic style	Cemetery > Family
46831	Building	School	adjacent to second, newer Woodland Church, W side of 251		Demolished	1900	No academic style	Schools > One Room
46832	Structure	Snuff Box Drainage Canal Site	at intersection of Heron Rd. and Snuff Box Canal	0026 0001	Agricultural/Subsistence > Irrigation facility	1940	No academic style	Water Transport > Canal
46834	Building	East Side Fishing Club	E side Harper Lake, E of Altamaha River approx. 2 1/2 mi. NW of Cox	0007 0003	Dwelling > multiple	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46835	Site	Fort Barrington Site	E bank Altamaha River approx. 3 mi. NW of Co>	0007 0001	Recreation, Culture, Entertainment > Outdoor recreatio	1751	No academic style	Battlefield > Colonial, Pre-revolutionar
46836	Building	Multi-family Dwelling	W side of Rt 251, approx 4 miles N of Cox		Demolished	1910	Craftsman	Double shotgun
46837	Building	Wayfarer Primitive Baptist Church	9230 Cox Road	0014 0004	Religion > Religious Facility	1900	No academic style	Church > Front gable
46838	Building	Single Dwelling	W side of 251, approx 3.5 miles N of Cox, 5 miles SW of Townsend		Demolished	1895	Craftsman	Gabled Ell Cottage
46839	Building	Single Dwelling	approx 5 miles SW of Townsend, E side of 251, approx 3.5 miles N of Cox		Demolished	1935	Unknown	Unknown
46840	Structure	Concrete Silo	Steel Bridge Road, right by the Snuff Box Canal		Vacant	1940	no academic style	Agriculture > Silo
46841	Building	Single Dwelling	S of Rt 99 and W of Rt 251, Townsend		Demolished	1920	Craftsman	Side facing bungalow
46842	Building	Myers House	1344 Hwy 251	0024 0010002	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Side gabled cottage
46843	Building	Single Dwelling	E side of Briardam Rd., approx 1000 ft S of Rt 99		Demolished	1910	No academic style	Salt Box
46844	Building	Commercial Building	E side Briardam Rd., approx 250 ft S of Rt 99		Demolished	1920	No academic style	Unknown
46845	Building	Thorpe-Bond Store	Hwy 251	0024 0010	Vacant	1900	No academic style	Commercial > Community Store
46846	Building	Sallie M Davis Chapel	Seaboard Avenue	0024A 0022	Single Dwelling	1910	Neoclassical Revival	Church > Corner Tower
46847	Building	Seaboard Line Storage Shed	W side of RR line in town, Townsend		Demolished	1930	No academic style	N/A
46848	Building	Railroad Maintenance Building	W side of RR line in town, Townsend		Demolished	1935	No academic style	N/A
46849	Building	Single Dwelling	1117 Steel Bridge Road	0024A 0020	Single Dwelling	1875	No academic style	Gabled Ell Cottage
46850	Building	Commercial Building	SE corner of Rt 99 and Briardam Rd, Townsend		Demolished	1945	No academic style	N/A
46851	Building	Thorpe Bond House	E side of Briardam Rd., approx 100 ft S of Rt 99 in Townsend		Demolished	1890	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46852	Building	Townsend Baptist Church	2631 Church of God Road	0024A 0012	Religion > Religious Facility	1920	Gothic Revival	Church > Central Tower
46853	Building	Barn	N side of Rt 99 in town		Demolished	1925	No academic style	Agriculture > Barn
46854	Building	Townsend School	6968 Hwy 57	0024 0002	Vacant	1930	No academic style	Educational Building Types > Schools
46855	Building	Townsend Air Strip/Army Base	S side of Rt. 99, .5 mi. W of intersection with RR line.		Demolished	1941	No academic style	Unknown
46856	Building	Dairy Farm	N side of Hwy. 99, approx. 1 mi. E of Townsenc	0024B 0016	Vacant	1935	No academic style	N/A
46857	Building	Store	2228 Church of God road	0024A 00100001	Vacant	1925	No academic style	Commercial > Community Store
46858	Building	Single Dwelling	1723 Hwy 251	0024 0011	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46859	Building	Second Credit Hill Baptist Church	3727 Hwy 251	0025A 0013	Religion > Religious Facility	1946	No academic style	Church > Central tower
46860	Building	Single Dwelling	NE side of Rt 251 approx 3.5 miles W of I95 and about 4 miles E of Cox		Demolished	1925	Craftsman	Side facing bungalow
46861	Building	Single Dwelling	approx 1500 ft W of Rt 251 about 1 mile S of Credit Hill		Demolished	1930	Craftsman	Side facing bungalow
46862	Site	Robson Cemetery	Hwy 251	026 007002 and 026 007001	Cemetery	1815	No academic style	Cemetery > Family
46864	Site	Ardock Cemetery	Ardock Road across from Sam Smith Road	0038 0053	Cemetery	1750	No academic style	Cemetery > Family
46865	Site	Ebenezer Cemetery	1282 Churchill Road	0037 0025	Cemetery	1850	No academic style	Cemetery
46866	Building	Silo	N side of Churchill Road, approx. 2 mi. W of Rt. 17	0036A 0016	Vacant	1940	No academic style	Agriculture > Silo
46867	Building	Single Dwelling	NW of intersection of Rt 99 and I95		Demolished	1885	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46868	Site	Young's Island Cemetery	1153 Church Road	0034 0004	Cemetery	1825	No academic style	Cemetery > Church
46869	Building	Post Master's House / Old School House	6416 Jones Road	0033 0003	Single Dwelling	1900	No academic style	Pyramid cottage
46870	Building	Commercial Building	NE side of Rt 131 in Jones		Demolished	1925	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46871	Building	Dave Tyson Store	next to 7469 Jones Road	0020B 0005	Vacant	1920	No academic style	Commercial > Community Store
46872	Building	Old Jones School	next to 7466 Jones Road	0020B 0006	Vacant	1900	No academic style	Schools > One Room
46873	Building	Commercial Building	SW side of Rt 131 in Jones		Demolished	1910	No academic style	N/A
46874	Building	The First African Baptist Church	in Jones, NE side of Rt 131		Demolished	1917	No academic style	N/A

GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	TYPE
46875	Site	Davis Cemetery	Davis Cemetery Road	0045 0001	Cemetery	1865	No academic style	Cemetery > Family
46876	Building	Davis House	N side Rt 131, 2.5 miles W of South Newport		Demolished	1860	Folk Victorian	I-house > Central hallway
46878	Building	Multiple Dwelling	1124 Leonard Ryals Road	0024C 0003	Dwelling > multiple	1895	No academic style	Double pen
46879	Building	Tenant House	1083 Hwy 251	0024 0010	Vacant	1880	No academic style	Double pen
46880	Building	Multi-family Dwelling	In Ponsell Community, E side of RR, 1.5 miles NE of St James Church		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Double pen
46881	Building	Duplex Dwelling	2501 Seaboard Avenue	0024A 0008	Vacant	1906	No academic style	Double pen
46883	Building	Single Dwelling	S side Opossum Pt Rd, 900 ft SW of center of Cox		Demolished	1890	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46884	Building	Single Dwelling	W side Opossum Rd approx 1 mile SE of Cox		Demolished	1890	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46885	Building	Single Dwelling	1047 Possum Point Road	0016A 0012	Vacant	1890	No academic style	Hall and Parlor
46886	Building	Single Dwelling	NE side of Rt 251 near center of Cox		Demolished	1890	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46887	Building	Single Dwelling	N side Rt 251 1.5 miles SE of Cox		Demolished	1890	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46888	Building	Single Dwelling	Credit Hill, N side of road, 800 ft W of Rt 251		Demolished	1890	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46889	Building	Single Dwelling	Credit Hill, W side Rt 251, 200 ft NW of Credit Hill Church		Demolished	1890	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46890	Building	Single Dwelling	S side of Credit Hill Rd, 1200 ft SW of Credit Hill Church in private drive		Demolished	1890	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46891	Building	Single Dwelling	2754 Youngs Island Road	0034 0003001	Vacant	1900	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46892	Building	Single Dwelling	1077 Redbreast Lane	0036B 0002	Vacant	1900	No academic style	Hall and parlor
46893	Building	Single Dwelling	1092 West Road	0020B 0016	Single Dwelling	1900	no academic style	Hall and Parlor
46897	Building	Single Dwelling	corner of Credit Hill Road and Hwy 251	0025A 0015	Vacant	1920	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
46898	Building	Single Dwelling	W side Briardam Rd 1/4 miles N of Credit Hill Church		Demolished	1890	No academic style	Pyramid cottage
46899	Building	Single Dwelling	150 ft N of Rt 99		Demolished	1900	No academic style	Pyramid cottage
46900	Building	Single Dwelling	1060 Seaboard Avenue	0024A 0024	Vacant	1900	No academic style	Pyramid cottage
46901	Building	Single Dwelling	1821 Possum Point Road	0016 0018	Vacant	1900	no academic style	Pyramid cottage
46902	Building	Single Dwelling	1437 State Barn Road	0036B 0006	Vacant	1920	No academic style	Extended Hall Parlor
46903	Building	C. H. Davis House	1027 Canvas Back Road	0036B 0012	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Extended Hall Parlor
46905	Building	Single Dwelling	1031 Hwy 251	0024A 0013	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	N/A
46906	Building	Single Dwelling	7469 Jones Road	0020B 0005	Vacant	1935	No academic style	Cross gabled bungalow
46907	Building	Single Dwelling	1 m NE of Townsend, N side of Briardam/Jackie Swamp Rd		Demolished	1930	No academic style	N/A
46908	Building	Single Dwelling	first house on the right, Seaboard Avenue	0024A 0025	Single Dwelling	1885	No academic style	Central hallway cottage
46909	Building	Single Dwelling	Lecount Road	0020 0003	Demolished	1880	No academic style	Central hallway cottage
46910	Building	Single Dwelling	1106 N Oak Street	0024A 0036	Single Dwelling	1900	No academic style	Central hallway cottage
46912	Building	Single Dwelling	6104 Cox Road	0016B 0020	Single Dwelling	1900	no academic style	Front facing bungalow
46913	Building	Single Dwelling	S side of Rt 251, half mile SE of Cox		Demolished	1920	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46914	Building	Single Dwelling	5159 Cox Road	0016 0029	Vacant	1920	no academic style	Front facing bungalow
46915	Building	Single Dwelling	1425 Eddie Amos Road	0016 0051	Single Dwelling	1930	no academic style	Front facing bungalow
46916	Building	Single Dwelling	Possum Point Road	0016 0004002	Vacant	1920	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46917	Building	Single Dwelling	2040 Possum Point Road	0016 0005	Vacant	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46918	Building	Single Dwelling	Hwy 251 across the street from 11079 Hwy 251	0040 0023003	Single Dwelling	1930	Craftsman	Front facing bungalow
46919	Building	Hammond Bolin House	1030 Bolin Road	0016A 0020001	Single Dwelling	1935	no academic style	Front facing bungalow
46920	Building	Single Dwelling	adjacent to 6271 Cox Road; right next to road	0016A 0017	Vacant	1925	no academic style	Front facing bungalow
46921	Building	Single Dwelling	S (adjacent) to second Credit Hill Church		Demolished	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46922	Building	Single Dwelling	7320 Jones Road	0020B 0007	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46923	Building	Single Dwelling	center of Jonesville, N side of Rt 131		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46925	Building	Single Dwelling	E side Opossum Point Rd, 1 mile S of Cox		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46926	Building	Single Dwelling	1832 Possum Point Road	0016 0002	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46927	Building	Single Dwelling	E side Opossum Point Rd, half mile SW of Cox		Demolished	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46928	Building	Single Dwelling	NW corner of intersection of Rt 251 and RR		Demolished	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46930	Building	Single Dwelling	6242 Hwy 57	0024B 0012	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46931	Building	Single Dwelling	N side Jackie Camp Swamp/Briardam Rd, 1 mile E of Townsend		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46932	Building	George McIntosh House	1723 Hwy 57	0024 0010005	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46934	Building	Single Dwelling	N side King Rd., 1100 ft W of Daniel Grove Church adjacent to MC446		Demolished	1934	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46938	Building	Single Dwelling	3425 Heron Bridge Road	0027 0012005	Single Dwelling	1935	no academic style	Front facing bungalow
46939	Building	Jessie and Thelma Shiggs House	6463 Cox Road	0016A 0013	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46940	Building	Single Dwelling	S side of Rt 251, 1 3/4 miles SE of Cox		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46941	Building	Single Dwelling	7099 Hwy 57	0024 0002002	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46942	Building	Single Dwelling	S side Rt 99, 2/3 miles E of Townsend		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46943	Buildling	Single Dwelling	1523 Credit Hill Road	0025A 0025001	Vacant	1945	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46944	Building	Single Dwelling	1/3 mile W of Briardam Rd		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
46946	Building	School Teacher's House	7547 Jones Road	0020B 0001	Vacant	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
47029	Building	Meridian Garage	1766 Landing Road	0064 0018	Commerce and Trade > Storage	1940	No academic style	Industrial > Industrial Warehouse
47030	Structure	Meridian Dock	1766 Landing Road	0064 0018	Transportation > Water related > Transport	1934	No academic style	Water Transport > Dock
262167	Object	The McIntosh Family of McIntosh County Historical Marker	Hwy 17 N	0045 0011	Monument	1957	No academic style	Monument
262168	Object	William Bartram Trail Historical Marker	Hwy 17 N	0045 0011	Monument	1957	No academic style	Monument
262174	Site	Hopkins/Crescent Baptist Church Cemetery	1810 Susie Baker Road	0061E 0038	Cemetery	1804	No academic style	Cemetery > Church
262175	Building	Crescent Baptist Church	1810 Susie Baker Road	0061E 0038	Religion > Religious Facility	1960	No academic style	Church > Central Tower
262176	Building	Single Dwelling	1852 Susie Baker Road	0061E 0040	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262177	Site	Belleville Cemetery	Susie Baker Road	0061E 0005	Cemetery	1885	No academic style	Cemetery
262178	Building	Single Dwelling	2571 Susie Baker Road	0061D 0221	Vacant	1935	No academic style	Shotgun
262179	Building	Single Dwelling	2534 Susie Baker Road	0061D 0221	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262180	Building	Single Dwelling	2483 Susie Baker Road	0061D 0219	Vacant	1960	No academic style	N/A
262181	Building	Single Dwelling	4100 Fair Hope Road	0061A 0024	Single Dwelling	1973	No academic style	N/A
262182	Object	McIntosh County School for Girls Archway	Hwy 99	0062 0020	Vacant	1930	No academic style	Monument
262183	Building	Single Dwelling	1279 Susie Baker Road	0062E 0012	Single Dwelling	1970	No academic style	Manuf. House
262184	Building	Single Dwelling	4056 Fair Hope Road	0061A 0023	Single Dwelling	1947	No academic style	Side facing bungalow
262185	Building	Single Dwelling	1297 Susie Baker Road	0062E 0011	Single Dwelling	1965	No academic style	Manuf. House
262187	Buildling	Single Dwelling	1412 Susie Baker Road	0062E 0005	Vacant	1960	No academic style	Manuf. House
262188	Building	Single Dwelling	4345 Pine Harbor Road	0061A 0007	Single Dwelling	1952	Plain Style	Ranch (Compact)
262189	Building	Single Dwelling	1433 Susie Baker Road	0062E 0004	Vacant	1970	No academic style	Manuf. House
262190	Building	Single Dwelling	1453 Susie Baker Road	0062E 0068	Vacant	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262191	Building	Single Dwelling	1591 Susie Baker Road	0061E 0023	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262192	Building	Ammunition Assembly Building	Wildlife Dr.	0082 0004	Government > Storage	1945	No academic style	N/A
262194	Building	Pyrotechnics Storage #1	Wildlife Dr.	0082 0004	Government > Storage	1945	No academic style	N/A
262195	Building	Pyrotechnics Storage #2	Wildlife Dr.	0082 0004	Government > Storage	1945	No academic style	N/A
262196	Building	Hardy Fishing Camp Dwelling	1056 Pine Harbor Marina Road	0061A 0058	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	N/A
262197	Building	Hardy Fishing Camp	South of Pine Harbor Marina Road	0061A 0059	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	N/A
262198	Building	Hardy Fishing Camp Dwelling	1088 Pine Harbor Marina Road	0061A 0061	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	N/A
262199	Building	Boat House	1111 Hitchcock Road	0061A 0049	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	N/A
262200	Site	Pigeon Hill Cemetery	1174 Dallas Bluff Road	0072B 0189	Cemetery	1924	No academic style	Cemetery
262201	Site	Airstrip Hangar Ruin	Wildlife Dr.	0082 0004	Vacant/Ruin	1945	No academic style	Ruin
262202	Building	Abutment Ruin	Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge	0082 0004	Vacant/Ruin	1945	No academic style	N/A
262203	Site	Lorillard Dock	S. Newport River off Thomas Landing Loop	0082 0004	Vacant/Ruin	1890	No academic style	Ruin
262204	Site	Lorillard-Livingston House	Thomas Landing Loop	0082 0004	Landscape > Forest (preserve) / Ruin	1890	No academic style	Ruin
262205	Building	Single Dwelling	1113 Orange Street	0071B 0061	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Front facing bungalow

GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	TYPE
262206	Site	Incinerator Chimney	Wildlife Dr.	0082 0004	Vacant / Ruin	1945	No academic style	Ruin
262207	Building	Single Dwelling	1156 Cherry Street	0071B 0080	Single Dwelling	1962	No academic style	N/A
262208	Building	Single Dwelling	Dallas Bluff Road	0083A 0001002	Single Dwelling	1920	No academic style	N/A
262209	Site	Gate House Foundation	Wildlife Dr.	0082 0004	Vacant / Ruin	1945	No academic style	Ruin
262210	Building	Earnest McIntosh House	1018 FAB Church Rd.	0082A 0003	Single Dwelling	1970	No academic style	Manuf. House
262211	Building	Single Dwelling	2755 Dallas Bluff Road	0083A 0003	Vacant	1910	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262212	Site	Military Ammunition Storage Earthworks	Wildlife Dr.	0082 0004	Landscape > Forest (preserve) / Ruin	1945	No academic style	Ruin
262213	Site	Marengo / Nelson Cemetery	2515 Youngman Rd.	0070 0026	Cemetery	1877	No academic style	Cemetery > Family
262214	Building	Single Dwelling	1075 Midway Street	0083A 0051	Single Dwelling	1942	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262215	Building	Single Dwelling	1093 Midway Street	0083A 0048	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Side gabled cottage
262216	Building	Single Dwelling	4224 Fair Hope Rd.	0061A 0031	Single Dwelling	1955	No academic style	Gabled Ell Cottage
262217	Building	Single Dwelling	1030 Midway Street	0083A 0043	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	N/A
262218	Building	Single Dwelling	Dallas Bluff Road	0083A 0032	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Manuf. House
262219	Landscape Feature	The Great Oak at Mallow Plantation	Mallow Plantation Cemetery	Not Listed	Landscape > Natural Feature	1700	No academic style	Land having cultural significance
262220	Object	Captain William McIntosh Historical Marker	Mallow Plantation Cemetery	Not Listed	Monument	1955	No academic style	Monument
262221	Object	Colonel John McIntosh Historical Marker	Mallow Plantation Cemetery	Not Listed	Monument	1955	No academic style	Monument
262222	Building	Single Dwelling	1138 Fisherman's Lodge Road	0072C 0136	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262223	Building	Shellman Bluff Marina	1029 River Road	0072C 0114	Commerce and Trade > Store	1970	No academic style	Commercial > Community store
262224	Building	Single Dwelling	Pine Harbor Rd.	0061A 0042	Single Dwelling	1965	Plain Style	Ranch (Linear)
262225	Building	Single Dwelling	1028 Belle Hammock Rd.	0061A 0043	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	N/A
262226	Building	Single Dwelling	1016 Hitchcock Road	0061A 0044	Single Dwelling	1970	No academic style	N/A
262227	Building	Restaurant	1140 Pine Harbor Marina Road	0061A 0063	Vacant	1965	No academic style	Commercial
262228	Building	Single Dwelling	1165 Pine Harbor Marina Road	0061A 0072	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Cross Gable Bungalow
262229	Building	Outbuilding	1113 Pine Harbor Marina Road	0061A 0077	Vacant	1915	No academic style	N/A
262230	Building	Pine Harbor Marina	Pine Harbor Marina Road	0061A 0064	Transportation > Water related	1965	No academic style	Other building type > dock house
262231	Building	Friendship Baptist Church	Harris Neck Road	0082 0003	Religion > Religious Facility	1940	No academic style	Church > Central Tower
262232	Building	Commercial Building	7649 Shellman Bluff Road	0072A 0024	Vacant	1930	No academic style	N/A
262234	Building	Single Dwelling	1044 Club Street	0072C 0106	Single Dwelling	1957	No academic style	Manuf. House
262235	Building	Old School Diner	1080 Jessie Grant Road	0082A 0031	Commerce and Trade > Food Services	1965	No academic style	N/A
262236	Building	Hunter's Café	1093 River Road	0072C 0075	Commerce and Trade > Food Services	1949	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262237	Building	Eagle Neck Motors	1158 Blue Crab Lane	0082A 0025	Transportation > Road related > Automobile/truck services	1960	No academic style	Road related building types > sales and service
262238	Building	Liza! Hair Salon	7446 Shellman Bluff Road	0072A 0046	Commerce and Trade > Store	1930	No academic style	Manuf. House
262239	Site	Minton/O'Neal/McCoy Cemetery	3689 Minton Road	0059 0016001	Cemetery	1940	No academic style	Cemetery > Family
262240	Building	Single Dwelling	6634 Harris Neck Road	0082A 0020	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Manuf. House
262241	Building	Alma Timmons House	6566 Harris Neck Road	0082A 0015	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262242	Building	Single Dwelling	6534 Harris Neck Road	0082A 0014	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262243	Building	Single Dwelling	1139 FAB Church Road	0082A 0008	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262244	Building	Holy House of Prayers	5840 Harris Neck Road	0070 001001	Religion > Religious Facility	1950	No academic style	Church > Front gable
262245	Building	Junior Church of Christ of Holiness Unto the Lord	5732 Harris Neck Road	0070 0013	Religion > Religious Facility	1950	No academic style	Church > Front gable
262246	Building	Single Dwelling	5710 Harris Neck Road	0070 0015	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Cross gable bungalow
262247	Building	Single Dwelling	3763 Old Shellman Road	0072A 0013	Vacant	1955	No academic style	Unable to determine house type
262248	Building	Single Dwelling	3731 Old Shellman Road	0072A 0014	Single Dwelling	1965	No academic style	N/A
262249	Building	Single Dwelling	1167 Dallas Bluff Road	0072B 0028	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
262250	Building	Single Dwelling	1154 Dallas Bluff Road	0072B 0030	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Manuf. House
262252	Building	Single Dwelling	1090 Cherry Street	0071B 0083	Single Dwelling	1965	Plain Style	Ranch (Compact)
262253	Building	Single Dwelling	1083 Cherry Street	0071B 0070	Single Dwelling	1955	No academic style	Manuf. House
262254	Building	Single Dwelling	1141 Cherry Street	0071B 0074	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
262255	Building	Single Dwelling	1136 Cherry Street	0071B 0081	Single Dwelling	1965	No academic style	Manuf. House
262256	Building	Single Dwelling	1156 Pine Street	0071B 0075	Single Dwelling	1970	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262257	Building	Single Dwelling	Midway Street	0083A 0041	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262258	Building	Dallas Bluff Marina Bathhouse	Midway Street	0083A 0041	Vacant	1965	No academic style	Other > Bath House
262259	Building	Single Dwelling	Midway Street	0083A 0041	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Manuf. House
262261	Building	Duplex	Midway Street	0083A 0054	Unknown	1930	No academic style	Manuf. House
262262	Building	Single Dwelling	2325 Dallas Bluff Road	0083A 0032	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Manuf. House
262263	Building	Single Dwelling	2325 Dallas Bluff Road	0083A 0031	Single Dwelling	1970	No academic style	Manuf. House
262266	Building	Shellman Bluff Motel	1240 River Road	0072C 0023	Domestic > Transient Housing	1965	Plain Style	Places of Accomodation > Motel
262268	Building	Single Dwelling	1110 New Shellman Road	0072C 0018	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Manuf. House
262269	Building	Single Dwelling	1072 New Shellman Road	0072C 0017	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Side facing bungalow
262270	Building	Single Dwelling	1054 New Shellman Road	0072C 0015	Single Dwelling	1950	Plain Style	Ranch (Linear)
262271	Building	Single Dwelling	1114 Smith Road	0072C 0050	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262272	Building	Single Dwelling	1018 Smith Road	0072C 0057	Single Dwelling	1955	Plain Style	Ranch (Linear)
262273	Building	Single Dwelling	1111 Norman Street	0072C 0067	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262274	Building	Single Dwelling	1127 Norman Street	0072C 0068	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262315	Building	Single Dwelling	1112 Norman Street	0072C 0078	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Unable to determine house type
262316	Building	Kip's Pavilion	1106 River Road	0072C 0073	Agriculture/Subsistence > Fishing Facility	1955	No academic style	N/A
262317	Building	Single Dwelling	1105 Well Street	0072C 0088	Single Dwelling	1965	No academic style	N/A
262318	Building	Single Dwelling	1073 Well Street	0072C 0086	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262319	Site	Shellman Bluff Baptist Church Cemetery	1296 Sutherland Bluff Drive	0072C 0007	Cemetery	1970	No academic style	Cemetery > Church
262320	Building	Single Dwelling	corner of Fisherman's Lodge Rd and Shellman Bluff Rd	0072C 0127	Single Dwelling	1965	No academic style	N/A
262321	Building	Single Dwelling	Fisherman's Lodge Road	0072C 0123	Single Dwelling	1970	No academic style	Manuf. House
262326	Building	Single Dwelling	Dallas Bluff Road	0083A 0056	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain Style	Ranch (Bungalow)
262336	Building	Single Dwelling	1096 Pine Harbor Road	0061A 0060	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	N/A
262338	Object	Baisden's Bluff Academy	Hwy 99		Monument	1957	No academic style	Monument
262339	Building	Single Dwelling	1695 Susie Baker Road	0061E 0019	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	N/A
262340	Building	Single Dwelling	1903 Susie Baker Road	0061E 0009	Single Dwelling	1970	No academic style	Manuf. House
262368	Building	Single Dwelling	1060 White Bluff Road	0061D 0231	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262369	Building	Single Dwelling	1161 Lang Lane	0061D 0208	Single Dwelling	1907	No academic style	Hall and parlor
262370	Building	Single Dwelling	1069 Lewis Lane	0061D 0195	Single Dwelling	1965	Plain Style	Ranch (Linear)
262371	Building	Single Dwelling	1112 Live Oak Road	0061D 0188	Single Dwelling	1970	No academic style	Manuf. House
262376	Building	Single Dwelling	corner of Norman Avenue and Jacobs Lane	0061D 0171	Vacant	1930	No academic style	N/A
262379	Building	Single Dwelling	1340 White Bluff Road	0061D 0149	Single Dwelling	1957	Plain Style	Ranch (Linear)
262381	Building	Single Dwelling	1255 Boundary Street	0061D 0144	Single Dwelling	1958	Plain Style	Ranch (Compact)
262382	Building	Single Dwelling	Corner of Boundary Street and White Bluff Road	0061D 0129	Vacant	1940	No academic style	N/A
262385	Building	Single Dwelling	1207 Lewis Lane	0061D 0192	Single Dwelling	1962	Plain Style	Ranch (Linear)
262390	Building	Single Dwelling	1119 Boundary Street	0061D 0135	vacant	1960	No academic style	Manuf. House
262393	Building	Single Dwelling	1141 Boundary Street	0061D 0137	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Gabled Ell Cottage
262394	Building	Single Dwelling	1224 River Street	0061D 0113	Single Dwelling	1950	Plain Style	Ranch (Linear)
262399	Building	Single Dwelling	1324 Norman Avenue	0061D 0141	Vacant	1965	Plain Style	Ranch (Linear)
262400	Building	Single Dwelling	River Road	0061D 0121	Single Dwelling	1965	Plain Style	Ranch (Compact)
262401	Building	Single Dwelling	1013 Cedar Street	0061D 0063	Vacant	1965	Plain Style	Ranch (Linear)
262402	Building	Single Dwelling	Cedar Street	0061D 0064	Single Dwelling	1970	Plain Style	Ranch (Linear with clusters)
262403	Building	Single Dwelling	1303 Cedar Street	0061D 0040	Single Dwelling	1965	Plain Style	Ranch (Linear)
262405	Building	Sapelo River Marina	1418 Sapelo Avenue	0061D 0001	Agriculture/Subsistence > Fishing Facility	1970	No academic style	N/A
262416	Object	Old Belleville / Troup Cemetery Historical Marker	Sapelo Avenue	0061D 0001003	Monument	1957	No academic style	Monument

GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	TYPE
262417	Building	Single Dwelling	Sapelo Avenue	0061D 0019	Vacant	1960	No academic style	Side gabled cottage
262418	Building	Single Dwelling	1093 Sapelo Avenue	0061D 0017	Single Dwelling	1965	No academic style	N/A
262419	Building	Single Dwelling	1171 Sapelo Avenue	0061D 0015	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Side facing bungalow
262421	Building	Single Dwelling	1255 Sapelo Avenue	0061D 0010	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain Style	Ranch (Bungalow)
262422	Building	Single Dwelling	Sapelo Avenue	0061D 0021	Vacant	1950	No academic style	N/A
262423	Building	Zion Educational and Recreational Training Center	corner of Johnson Road and Hwy 99	0062B 0005	Religion > Social Hall	1940	No academic style	Church > Front gable
262426	Building	Single Dwelling	3369 Hwy 99	0062 0005002	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Central hallway cottage
262428	Building	Single Dwelling	3527 Hwy 99	0062 0005001	Single Dwelling	1965	Plain Style	Ranch (Linear with clusters)
262429	Building	Darien Telephone Company, Inc.	15409 Hwy 17	0048C 0011	Industry > Communications Facility > Telephone	1950	No academic style	N/A
262431	Building	Single Dwelling	15827 Hwy 17	0048A 0002	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262432	Building	The Big Oaks Motel	15826 Hwy 17	0048B 0012	Dwelling > multiple	1960	No academic style	Places of Accomodation > Motel
262438	Building	Managers Office	Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge	0107 0001	Dwelling > Institutional	1935	No academic style	N/A
262514	Building	Pole Barn	Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge	0107 0001	Agriculture/Subsistence > Outbuilding > Equipment storage	1960	No academic style	Agricultural > Barn > Pole barn
262515	Structure	Flag Pond Dock Ruins	Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge	0107 0001	Vacant	1950	No academic style	Water Transport > Dock
262516	Building	Crematorium at the Quarantine Reservation	Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge	0107 0001	Vacant	1880	No academic style	Ruin
262532	Site	Disinfection Wharf	Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge	0107 0001	Vacant	1885	No academic style	Ruin
262534	Building	Single Dwelling	5768 Harris Neck Road	0070 0012	Vacant	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262535	Object	Old Court House at Sapelo Bridge Historical Marker	Hwy 17 by Breezeway Avenue		Monument	1957	No academic style	Monument
262538	Building	Single Dwelling	2658 Fair Hope Road	0061 0001	Vacant	1915	No academic style	Hall and parlor
262539	Building	Single Dwelling	2704 Fair Hope Road	0061 0002001	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain Style	Ranch (Bungalow)
262540	Building	Single Dwelling	1321 Gillican Avenue	0061F 0008	Single Dwelling	1920	No academic style	Hip bungalow
262542	Building	Single Dwelling	3869 Pine Harbor Road	0061A 0040	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Side facing bungalow
262543	Building	Single Dwelling	1447 Shell Point Road	0060E 0051001	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	N/A
262544	Building	Single Dwelling	1338 Shell Point Road	0060E 0068	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain Style	Ranch (L-Shaped)
262546	Building	Single Dwelling	1236 Shell Point Road	0060E 0078	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain Style	Ranch (Bungalow)
262547	Building	Single Dwelling	1032 SP Dock Road	0060E 0077	Single Dwelling	1955	No academic style	Ranch (Bungalow)
262548	Building	Single Dwelling	1106 Shell Point Road	0060E 0084	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Side facing bungalow
262549	Object	Rice Hope Historical Marker	Hwy 17		Monument	1957	No academic style	Monument
262550	Object	John Houstoun McIntosh Historical Marker	Hwy 17		Monument	1957	No academic style	Monument
262551	Building	Single Dwelling	1201 Pine Harbor Road	0047A 0028	Vacant	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262552	Building	Single Dwelling	1244 Shellman Bluff Road	0047A 0024	Single Dwelling	1955	No academic style	Manuf. House
262553	Building	Single Dwelling	1294 Shellman Bluff Road	0047A 0023	Single Dwelling	1955	No academic style	Manuf. House
262554	Building	Single Dwelling	1013 Dave Jackson Road	0047 0033	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Manuf. House
262555	Building	Single Dwelling	2630 Shellman Bluff Road	0060A 0012	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	N/A
262559	Building	Single Dwelling	2660 Shellman Bluff Road	0060A 0013	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262560	Building	Single Dwelling	2702 Shellman Bluff Road	0060A 0014	Single Dwelling	1965	Plain Style	Ranch (Bungalow)
262562	Building	Single Dwelling	3000 Shellman Bluff Road	0060 0013	Vacant	1900	No academic style	Extended Hall Parlor
262563	Site	Morgan's Chapel Cemetery	3330 Shellman Bluff Road	0060 0016001	Cemetery	1943	No academic style	Cemetery > Church
262564	Building	Single Dwelling	3275 Shellman Bluff Road	0060 0005	Single Dwelling	1970	No academic style	Manuf. House
262565	Building	Greater Enterprise Baptist Church	Shellman Bluff Road across from Rabbit Run Road	0060 0004	Religion > Religious Facility	1970	No academic style	Church > Front gable
262566	Building	Single Dwelling	3475 Shellman Bluff Road	0059B 0008	Single Dwelling	1970	Plain Style	Ranch (Bungalow)
262567	Building	Single Dwelling	3465 Shellman Bluff Road	0059B 0008	Single Dwelling	1970	Plain Style	Ranch (Bungalow)
262570	Building	Barn	1089 Wallace Drive	0060B 0053	Agriculture/Subsistence > Outbuilding > Equipment storage	1945	No academic style	Agricultural > Barn > Undetermined Type
262574	Building	Logging Barn and Equipment	1068 Doodle Hill Road	0059C 0032	Industry > Mill > Activity/Process > Resource Processing	1950	No academic style	N/A
262575	Site	The Point Cemetery	on the corner of Neal Blvd and River Drive	0060C 0005	Cemetery	1879	No academic style	Cemetery > Family
262577	Object	Sutherland's Bluff Historical Marker	Sutherland Bluff Drive		Monument	1958	No academic style	Monument
262579	Site	Mumford Cemetery	Sutherland Bluff Drive	0072 0002	Cemetery	1840	No academic style	Cemetery > Family
262583	Site	Fountain Ruins	Eagle Neck Drive	0069A 0002	Vacant	1890	No academic style	Ruin
262594	Object	Confederate Post in 1864 Historical Marker	Hwy 17		Monument	1957	No academic style	Monument
262595	Object	South Newport Baptist Church Historical Marker	Hwy 17		Monument	1957	No academic style	Monument
262597	Building	Single Dwelling	Adjacent to 21782 Hwy 17	0045 0018	Single Dwelling	1965	Plain Style	Ranch (Bungalow)
262606	Building	Young's Island Community Church	1153 Church Road	0034 0005	Religion > Religious Facility	1965	No academic style	Churches/Places of Worship > no type
262610	Building	Single Dwelling	2086 Youngs Island Road	0046 0003	Vacant	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262612	Object	Jonesville Historical Marker	corner of Jones Road and Hwy 17		Monument	1957	No academic style	Monument
262615	Building	Single Dwelling	1747 Susie Baker Road	0061E 0018	Single Dwelling	1965	Plain Style	Ranch (Compact)
262616	Building	Single Dwelling	1937 Susie Baker Road	0061E 0007	Single Dwelling	1965	Plain Style	Ranch (Bungalow)
262617	Building	Single Dwelling	2000 Susie Baker Road	0061E 0046	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262619	Building	Single Dwelling	3541 Hwy 99	0062 0005002	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain Style	Ranch (Linear with clusters)
262620	Building	Crescent Knights Lodge No. 3233	1022 Johnson Road	0062B 0049	Vacant	1940	No academic style	Lodge Hall > Type > Small town
262621	Building	Sapelo River Marina	1418 Sapelo Avenue	0061D 0001	Agriculture/Subsistence > Fishing facility	1970	No academic style	N/A
262622	Building	Single Dwelling	1300 Cedar Street	0061D 0082	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain Style	Ranch (Bungalow)
262623	Building	Single Dwelling	1059 River Street	0061D 0095	Single Dwelling	1955	No academic style	N/A
262624	Building	Single Dwelling	1095 River Street	0061D 0092	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain Style	Ranch (Compact)
262625	Building	Single Dwelling	1717 River Street	0061D 0101	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Side gabled cottage
262626	Building	Single Dwelling	1193 River Street	0061D 0088	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Commercial > Corner Entrance Store
262627	Building	Smith House	1239 River Street	0061D 0103	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	N/A
262628	Building	Single Dwelling	1265 River Street	0061D 0104	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Manuf. House
262643	Building	Single Dwelling	1064 Jacobs Lane	0061D 0168	Vacant	1940	No academic style	Unable to determine house type
262644	Building	Single Dwelling	end of Walnut Street, on the left, facing River	0061D 0147	Work in progress	1970	Plain Style	Ranch (Linear with clusters)
262645	Building	Single Dwelling	between Walnut Lane and Live Oak Lane	0061D 0157	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Side gabled cottage
262646	Building	Single Dwelling	Live Oak Lane	0061D 0171002	Vacant	1975	No academic style	N/A
262647	Building	Single Dwelling	Susie Baker Road across from Cemetery	0061E 0050	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	N/A
262735	Building	Townsend Post Office	6837 Hwy 57	0024A 0027	Governmental (public) > Post Office	1930	No academic style	Governmental > Post Office > Depression era
262748	Building	Single Dwelling	Cornell Howard Road	0045 0052001	Vacant	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
262749	Building	Single Dwelling	Cornell Howard Road	0045 0052001	Vacant	1945	No academic style	Central hallway cottage
262751	Building	Service Station	4189 Jones Road	0033 0009001	Vacant	1940	No academic style	Road related building types > gas and service
262752	Structure	Brick Ruin	Warsaw Road	0034 0006	Vacant	1940	No academic style	N/A
263090	Building	Agricultural Shed	Seaboard Avenue	0024 0001	Vacant	1900	No academic style	Agriculture > Outbuildings > Storage shed
263091	Building	Single Dwelling	1095 Seaboard Avenue	0024A 0004	Single Dwelling	1970	No academic style	Manuf. House
263092	Building	Single Dwelling	6900 Hwy 57	0024A 0034	Work in progress	1930	No academic style	Pyramid cottage
263093	Building	Single Dwelling	1344 Hwy 251	0024 0010001	Single Dwelling	1965	No academic style	Manuf. House
263108	Building	Single Dwelling	1654 Church of God Road	0024B 0005	Vacant	1940	No academic style	Manuf. House
263118	Building	Single Dwelling	1272 Church of God Road	0024B 0021	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Manuf. House
263120	Building	Single Dwelling	4020 Hwy 57	0036 0005	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Extended Hall Parlor
263122	Building	Single Dwelling	3982 Hwy 57	0036 0005002	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Hall and Parlor
263125	Building	Shop Building	corner of Jack Sanders Road and Hwy 57	0036A 0020	Vacant	1950	No academic style	N/A
263127	Building	Unknown	end of Oliver Ginn Road	0036A 0018	Vacant	1920	No academic style	Saddlebag
263142	Building	Single Dwelling	1183 Earl Davis Road	0036A 0015	Work in progress	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
263148	Building	Single Dwelling	1157 Canvas Back Road	0036B 0016001	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Manuf. House
263161	Building	Juke Joint	corner of Jones Road and Willie Bacon Road	0020B 0017	Recreation > Music Facility	1940	No academic style	N/A
263165	Building	Single Dwelling	1060 Tyson Bacon Road	0020B 0008	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
263167	Building	Single Dwelling	1164 Tyson Bacon Road	0020B 0008	Vacant	1920	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
263177	Building	Single Dwelling	behind 7509 Jones Road	0020B 0003001	Vacant	1910	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
263182	Site	Jones Cemetery	7615 Jones Road	0020A 0015	Cemetery	1959	No academic style	Cemetery > Rural Church

GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	TYPE
263183	Building	Single Dwelling	7620 Jones Road	0020A 0007	Single Dwelling	1955	No academic style	Manuf. House
263184	Building	Single Dwelling	7686 Jones Road	0020A 0012	Vacant	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
263186	Building	Single Dwelling	1302 Rouse Road	0020 0008002	Single Dwelling	1910	No academic style	Extended Hall Parlor
263188	Building	Shed	7699 Jones Road	0020A 0016	Agriculture/Subsistence > Storage	1900	No academic style	N/A
263190	Building	Fannie Grant's	corner of Lecount Road and Fannie Grant Drive	0020 0003	Vacant	1930	No academic style	N/A
263191	Building	Single Dwelling	1178 Ebony Road	0032 0007	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Manuf. House
263192	Building	Single Dwelling	1280 Westville Road	0032 0028002	Single Dwelling	1955	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
263193	Building	Single Dwelling	1060 George Pierce Drive	0020A 0003	Vacant	1915	No academic style	Front facing bungalow
263194	Site	Dean Grove Cemetery	corner of Lecount Road and Jones Road	0020A 0015001	Cemetery	1859	No academic style	Cemetery > Family
263195	Building	Portal Hunting Club	93546 Jones Road	Not listed	Social and Civic > Clubhouse	1900	No academic style	Lodge Halls > Rural
263196	Building	Single Dwelling	7916 Jones Road	0020 0006	Single Dwelling	1965	Plain Style	Ranch (Linear with clusters)
263200	Object	Fort Barrington Historical Marker	Hwy 57		Monument	1954	No academic style	Monument
263205	Building	First Credit Hill Baptist Church	4693 Hwy 251	0025 0014	Religion > Religious Facility	1965	no academic style	Church > Central tower
263206	Site	Churchill Cemetery	Church Hill Road	0037 00010EX	Cemetery	1889	no academic style	Cemetery
263207	Building	Single Dwelling	Hwy 251	0038 0003	Single Dwelling	1930	no academic style	N/A
263236	Building	Single Dwelling	6450 Cox Road	0016A 0019001	Single Dwelling	1965	no academic style	Manuf. House
263237	Building	Cox Store	6566 Cox Road	0015 0025	Vacant	1920	no academic style	Commercial > Community store
263248	Building	Single Dwelling	2129 Possum Point Road	0016 0011	Vacant	1945	no academic style	Front facing bungalow
263250	Building	Single Dwelling	4879 Cox Road	0016 0032	Single Dwelling	1920	no academic style	Front facing bungalow
263253	Building	Second Woodland Baptist Church	Cox Road	0016 0023001	Religion > Religious Facility	1940	no academic style	Church > Central tower
263256	Site	Plum Orchard Cemetery	2582 Plumb Orchard Road	0006 0006002	Cemetery	1897	no academic style	Cemetery > Family
263265	Site	Wayfarer / Hardshell Baptist Cemetery	9230 Cox Road	0014 0004	Cemetery	1904	no academic style	Cemetery > Church
263266	Building	Single Dwelling	4415 Hwy 251	0025 0019	Single Dwelling	1940	no academic style	Cross gable bungalow
263267	Building	Single Dwelling	corner of Hwy 251 and Hidden Acres Road	0040 0035003	Single Dwelling	1940	no academic style	Cross gable bungalow
263268	Building	Single Dwelling	Hwy 251	0040 0022	Vacant	1940	no academic style	Cross gable bungalow
263269	Building	Single Dwelling	Shell Hammock Road	0089 0001	Domestic > Associating with > Educational	1960	Plain Style	Ranch (Bungalow)
263270	Building	Single Dwelling	Shell Hammock Road	0089 0001	Domestic > Associating with > Educational	1960	Plain Style	Ranch (Half courtyard)
263271	Building	Single Dwelling	Shell Hammock Road	0089 0001	Domestic > Associating with > Educational	1960	Plain Style	Ranch (Bungalow)
263272	Building	Single Dwelling	1018 Smith Road	0072C 0057	Single Dwelling	1955	Plain Style	Ranch (Linear with clusters)
263273	Building	Single Dwelling	1111 Norman Street	0072C 0067	Single Dwelling	1945	Plain Style	Ranch (Bungalow)
263274	Building	Lang's Grocery, House and Outbuilding	7466 Jones Road	0020B 0006	Vacant	1940	no academic style	Commercial > Community Store
263279	Building	Single Dwelling	1020 Credit Hill Road	0025A 0011002	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Manuf. House
263280	Building	Single Dwelling	6483 Cox Road	0016A 0011	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	N/A
263582	Building	Fort Barrington Club	N side of Barrington Ferry Road, approx. 393 feet from Barrington Lake	0007 0001	Domestic > Transient Housing	1972	No academic style	Places of Accommodation > Tavern/Inn
263583	Building	Fort Barrington Caretaker House	N of Fort Barrington Ferry Road, 708 feet east of Barrington Lake	0007 0001	Single Dwelling	1970	Plain Style	Ranch (Compact)
263616	Building	Single Dwelling	S side of Rt. 251, 4 miles SE of Cox	0027 0005	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Front facing bungalow



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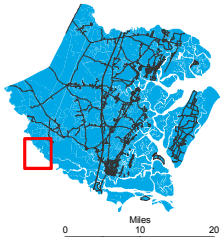
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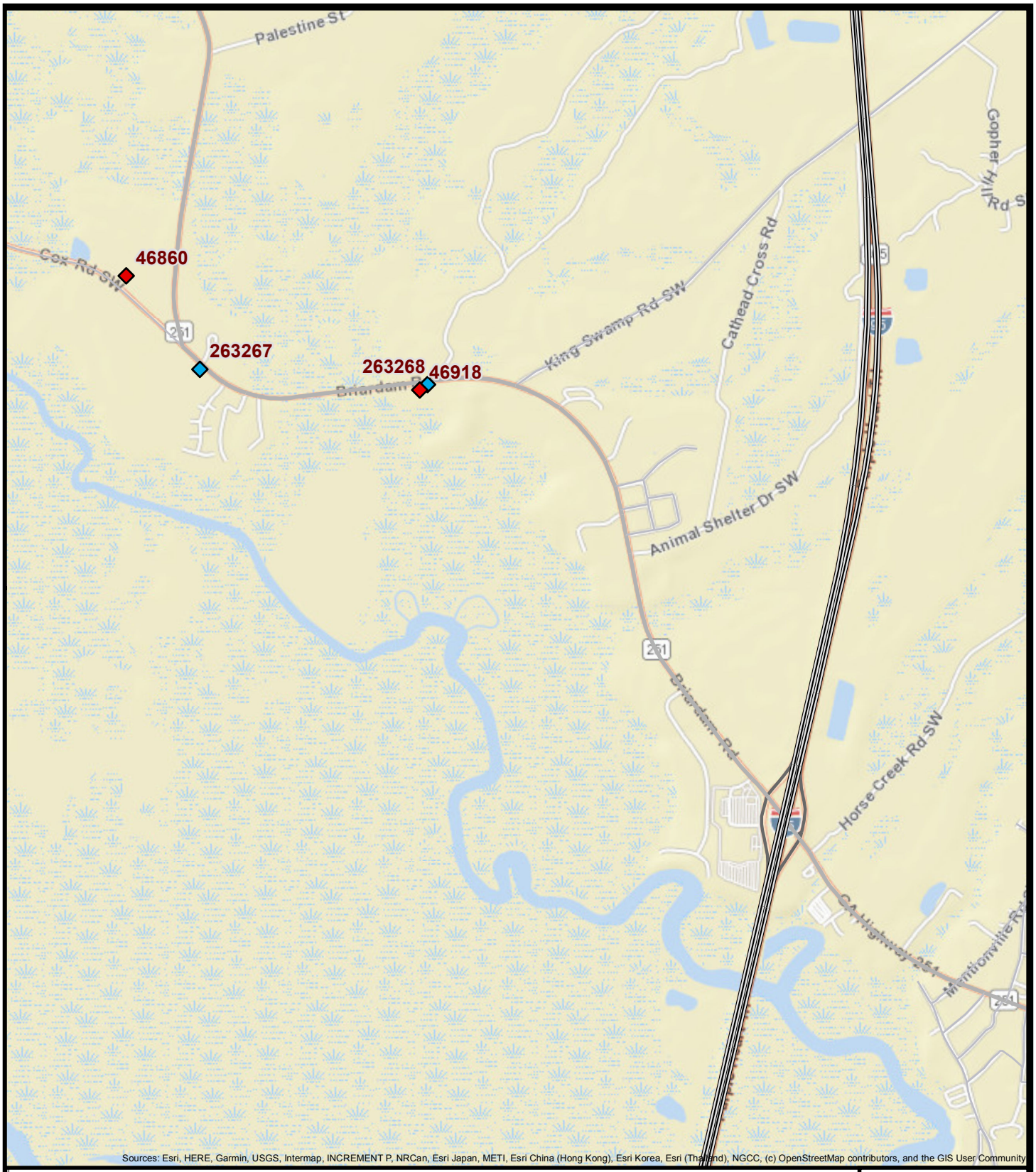
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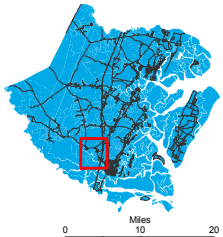
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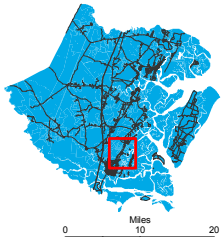
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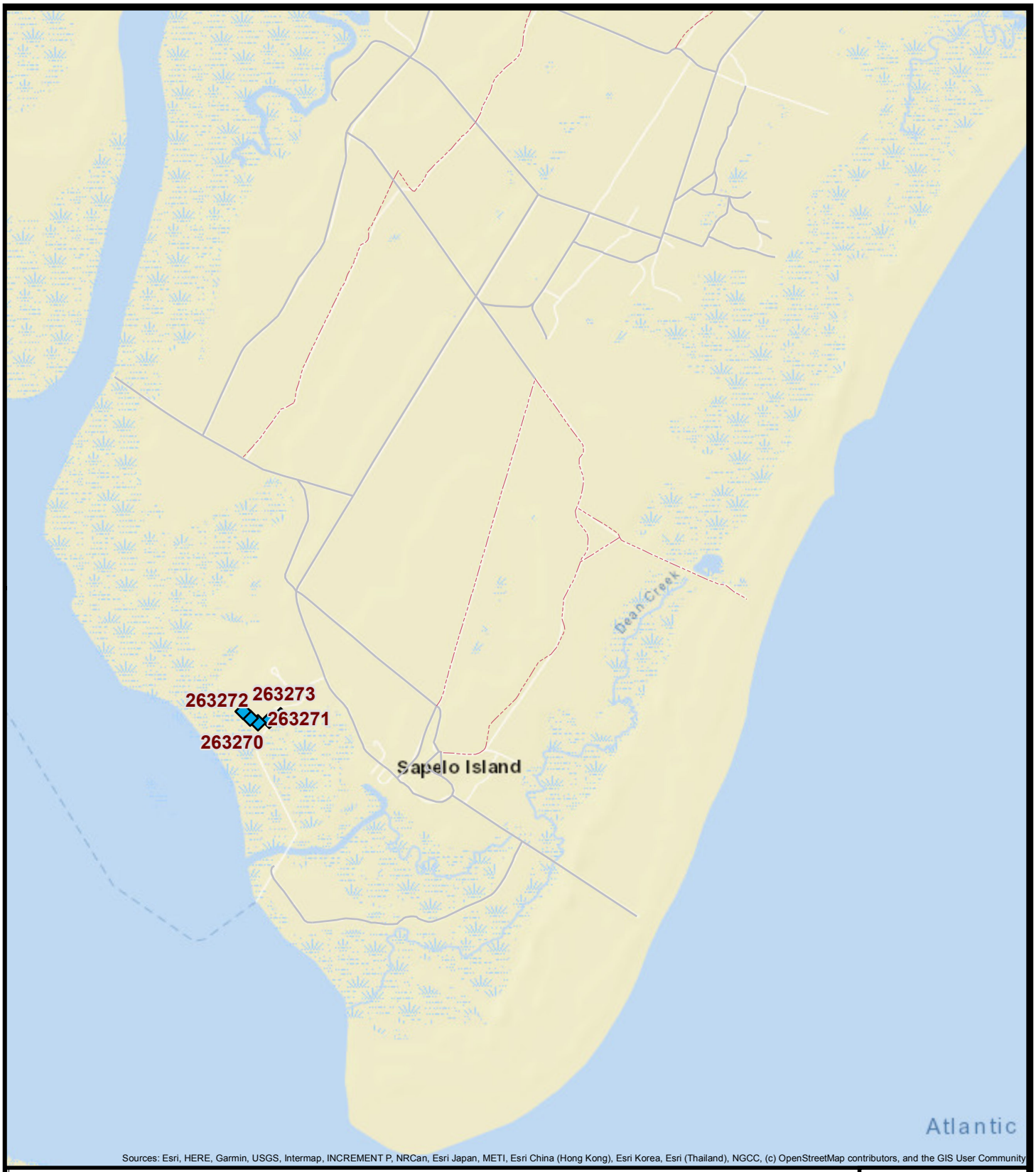
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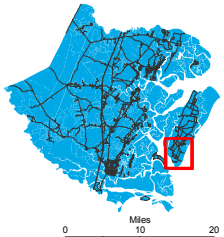
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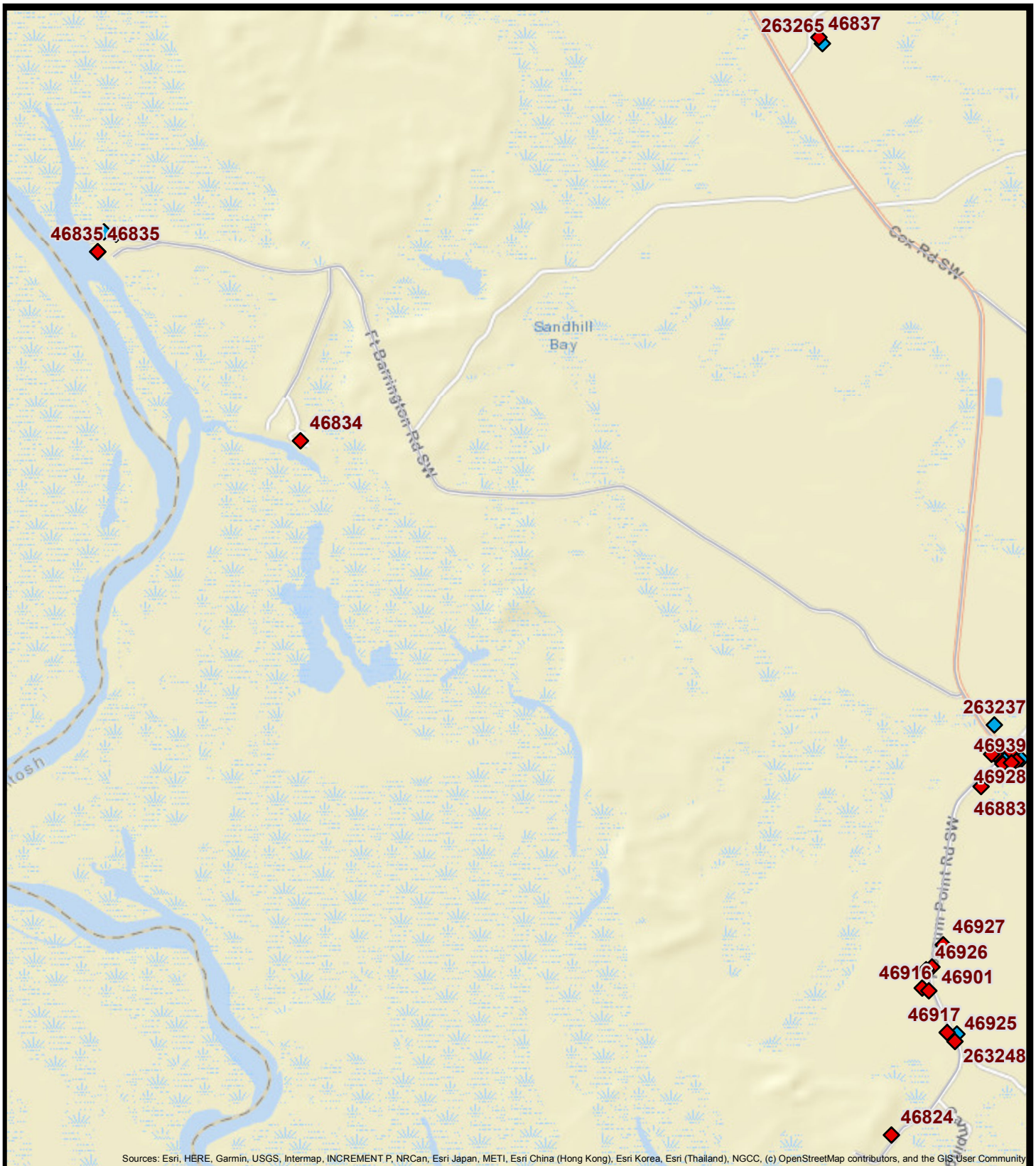
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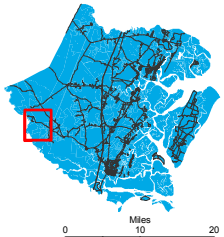
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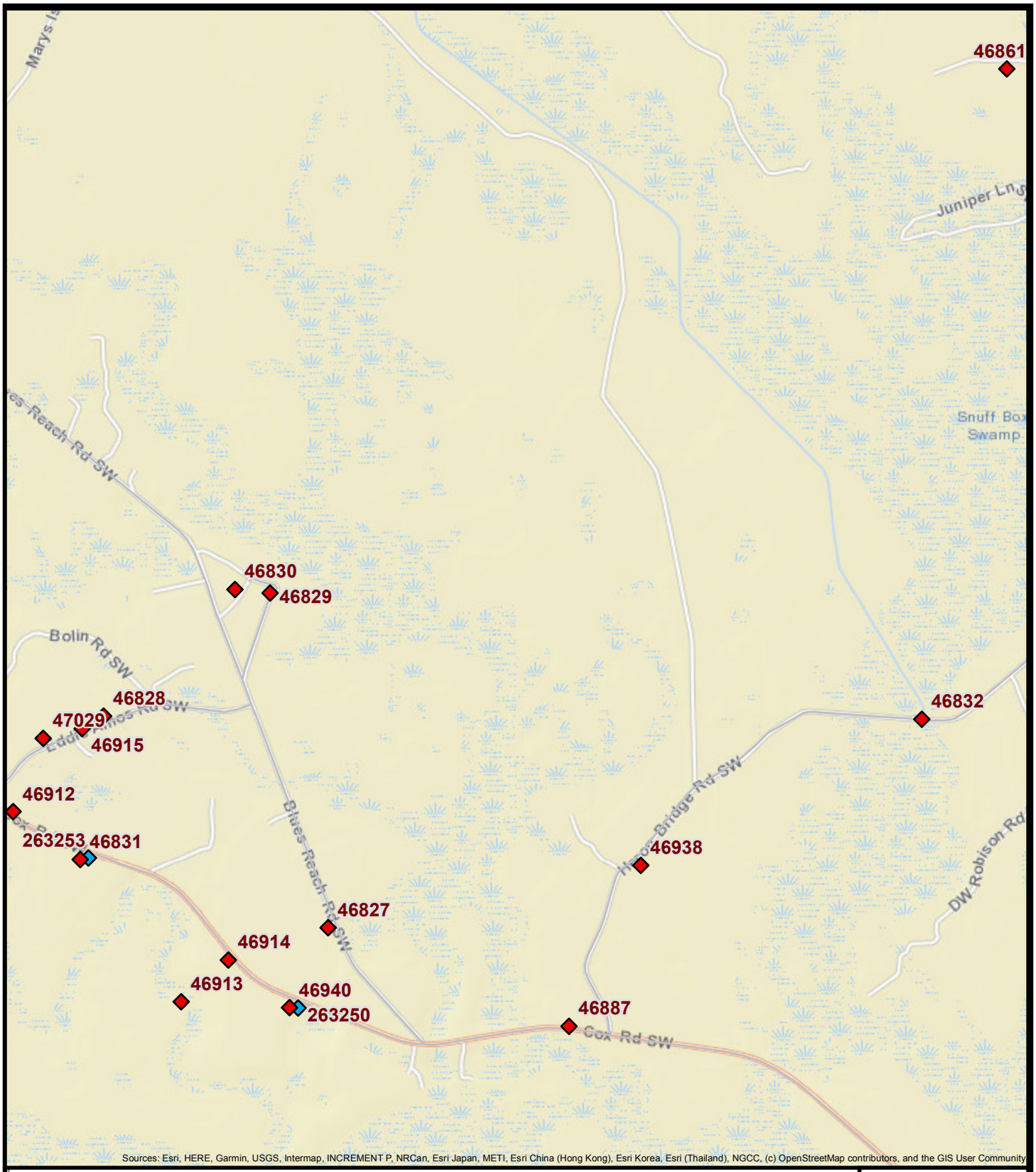
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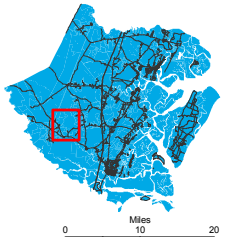
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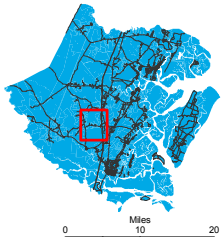
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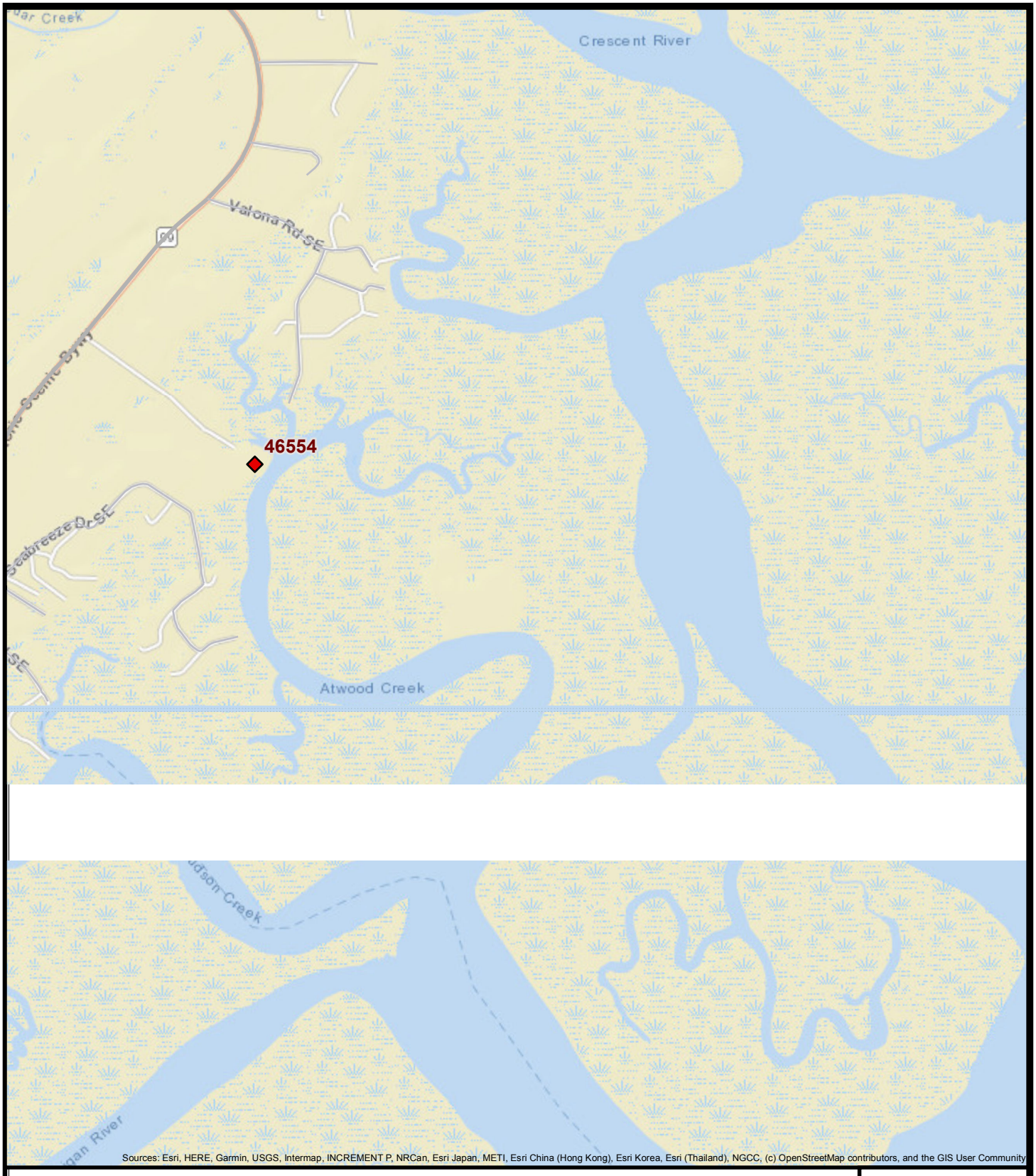
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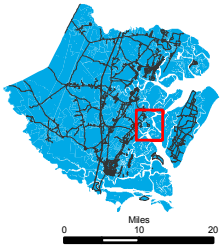
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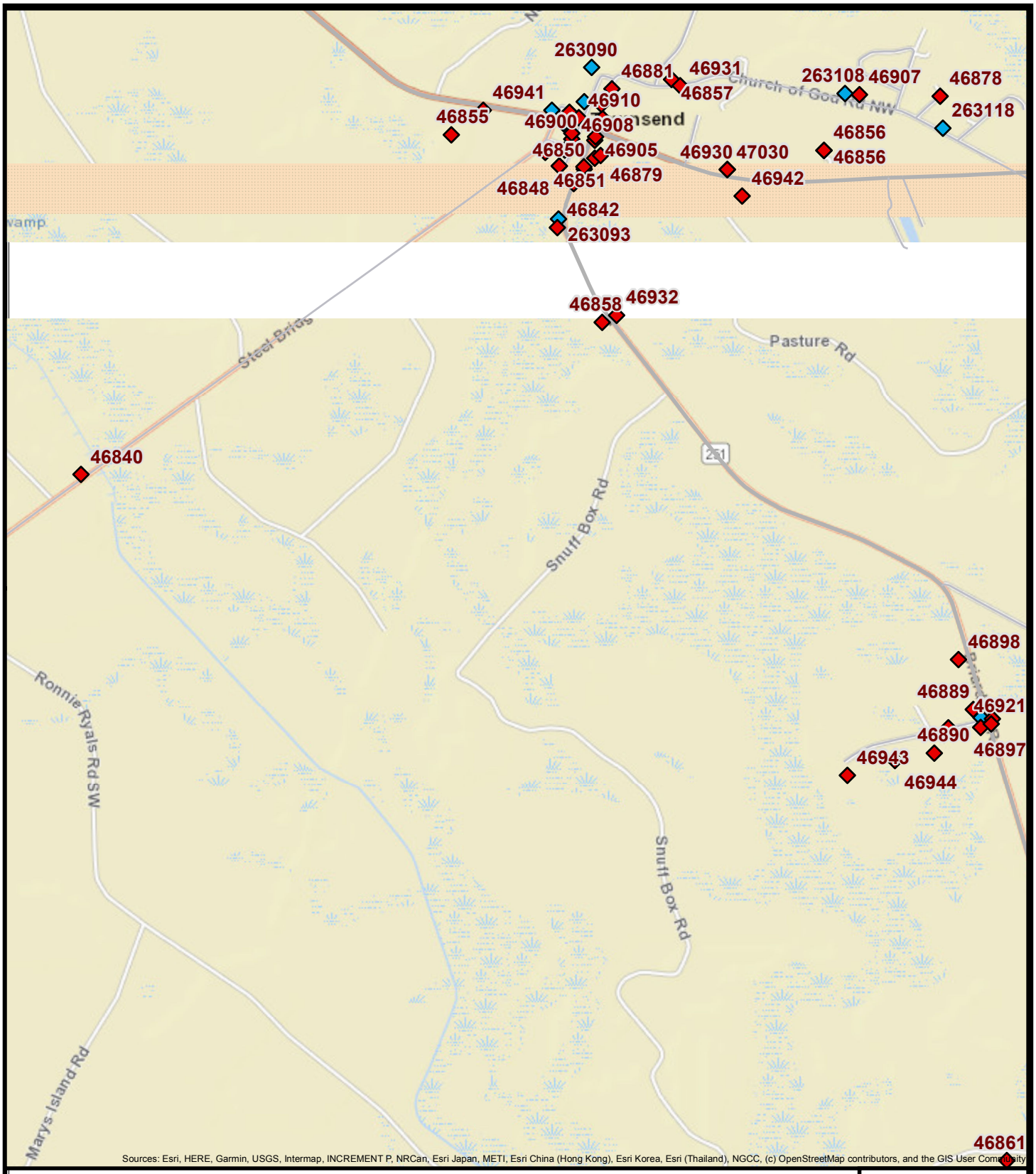
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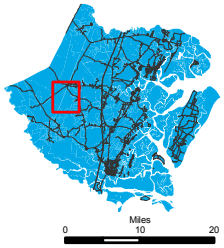
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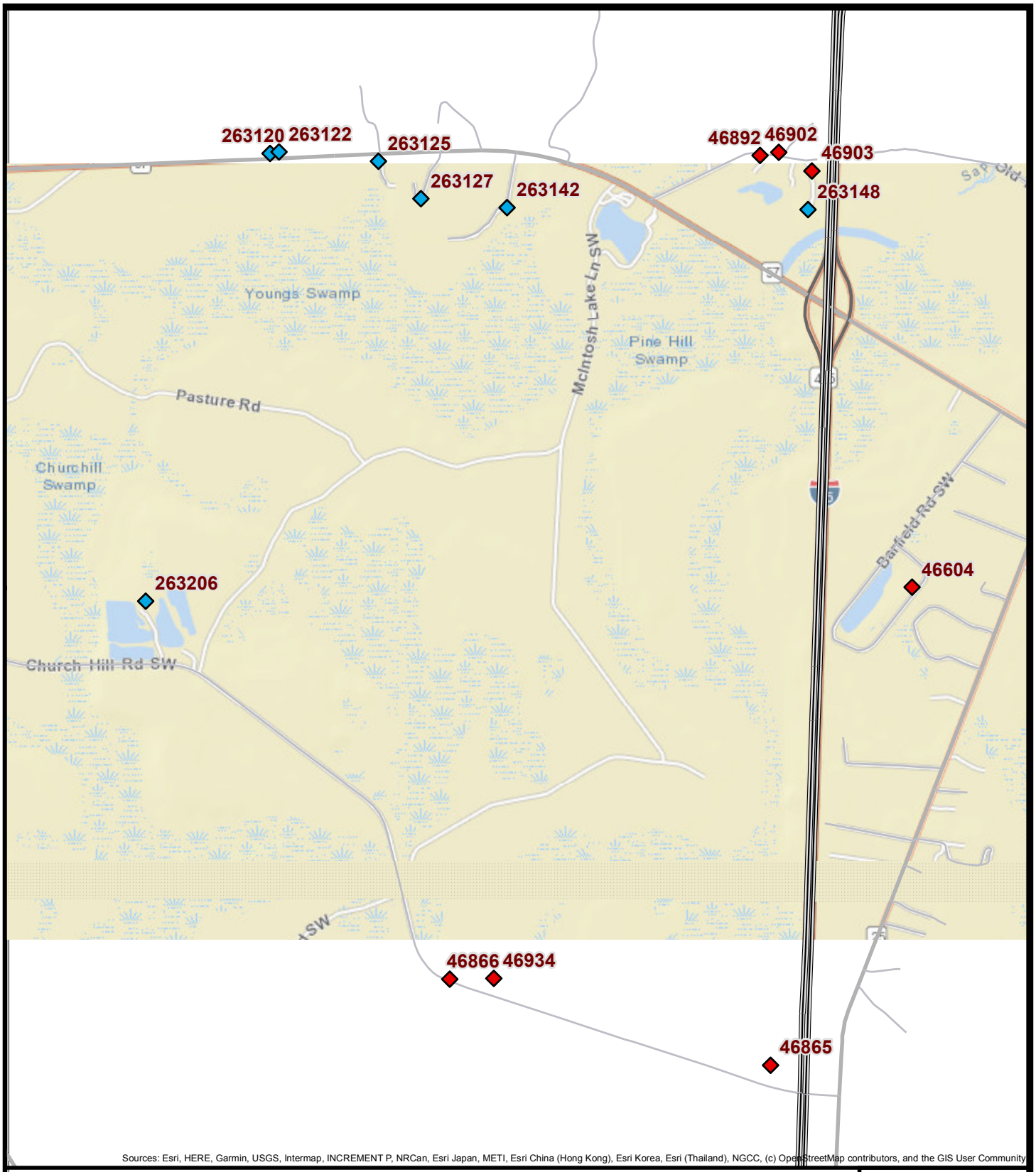
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1 inch = 2,500 feet

McIntosh County Historic Resource Survey: Phase Four

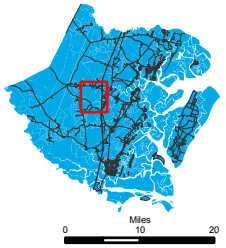
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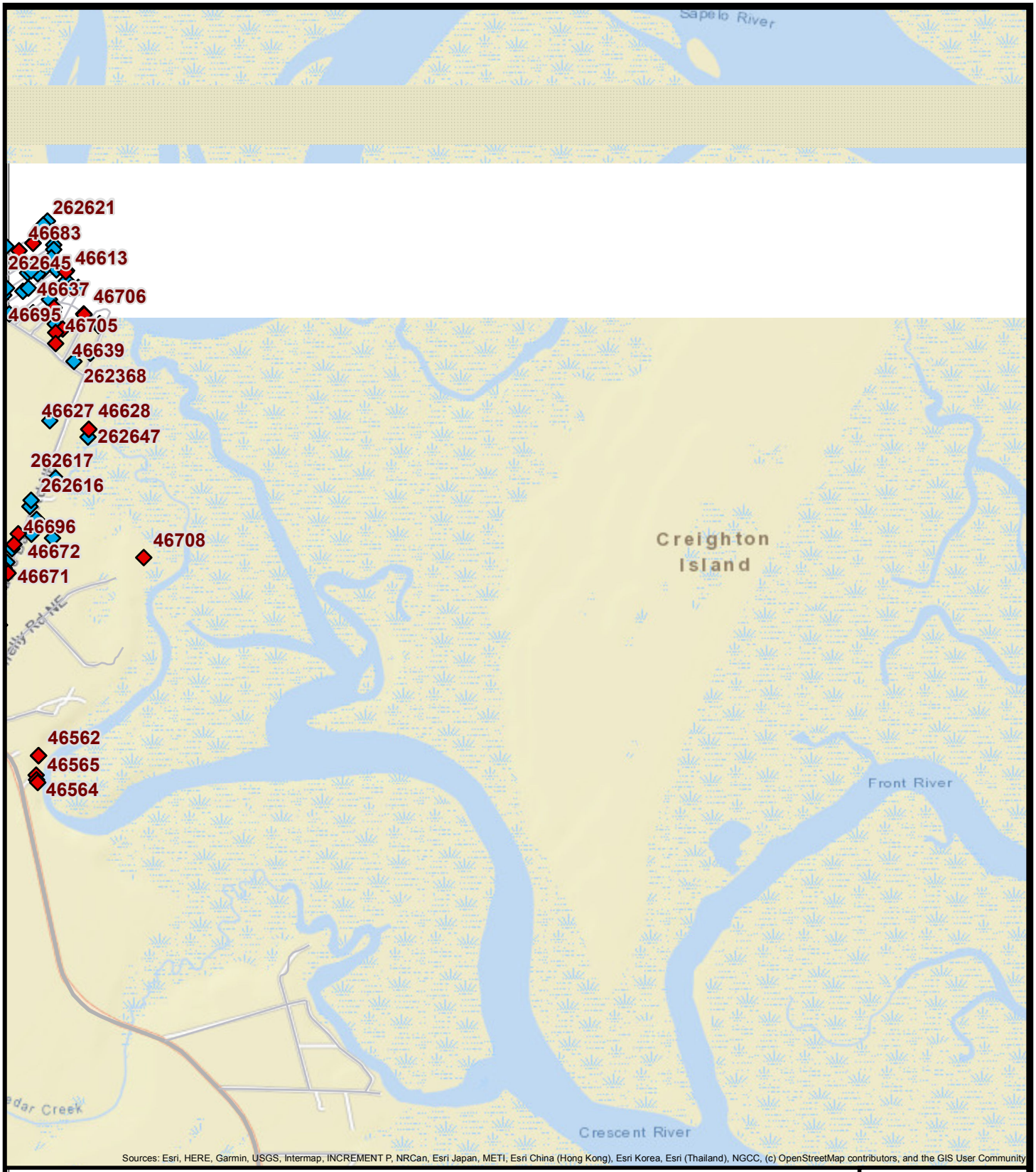
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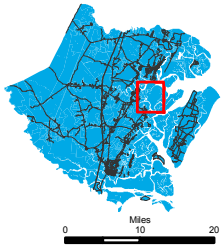
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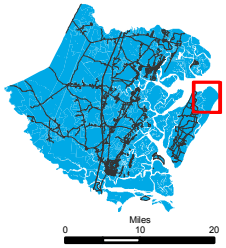
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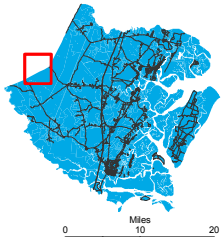
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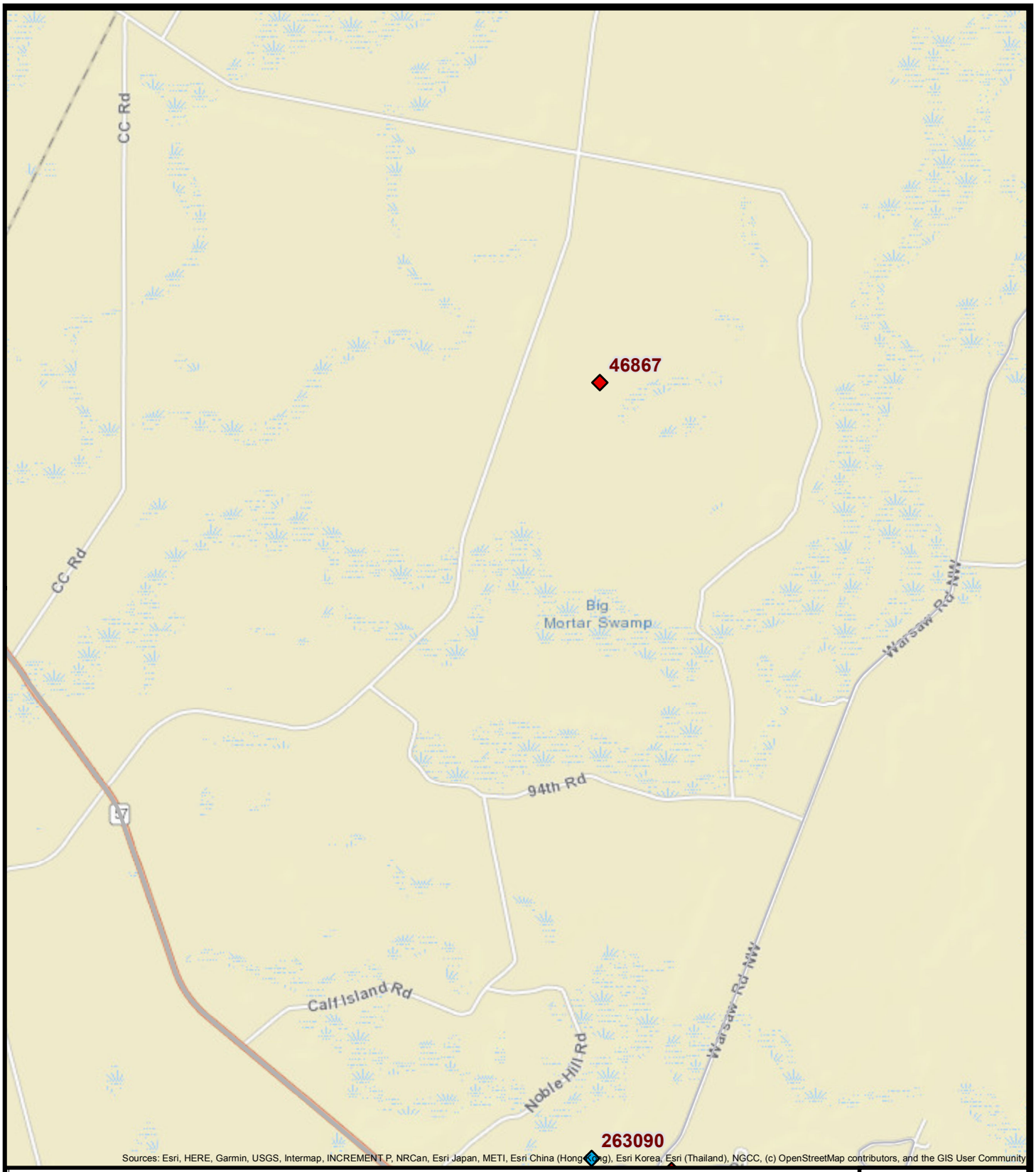
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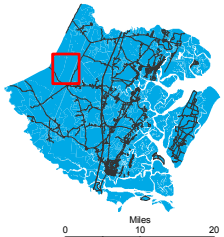
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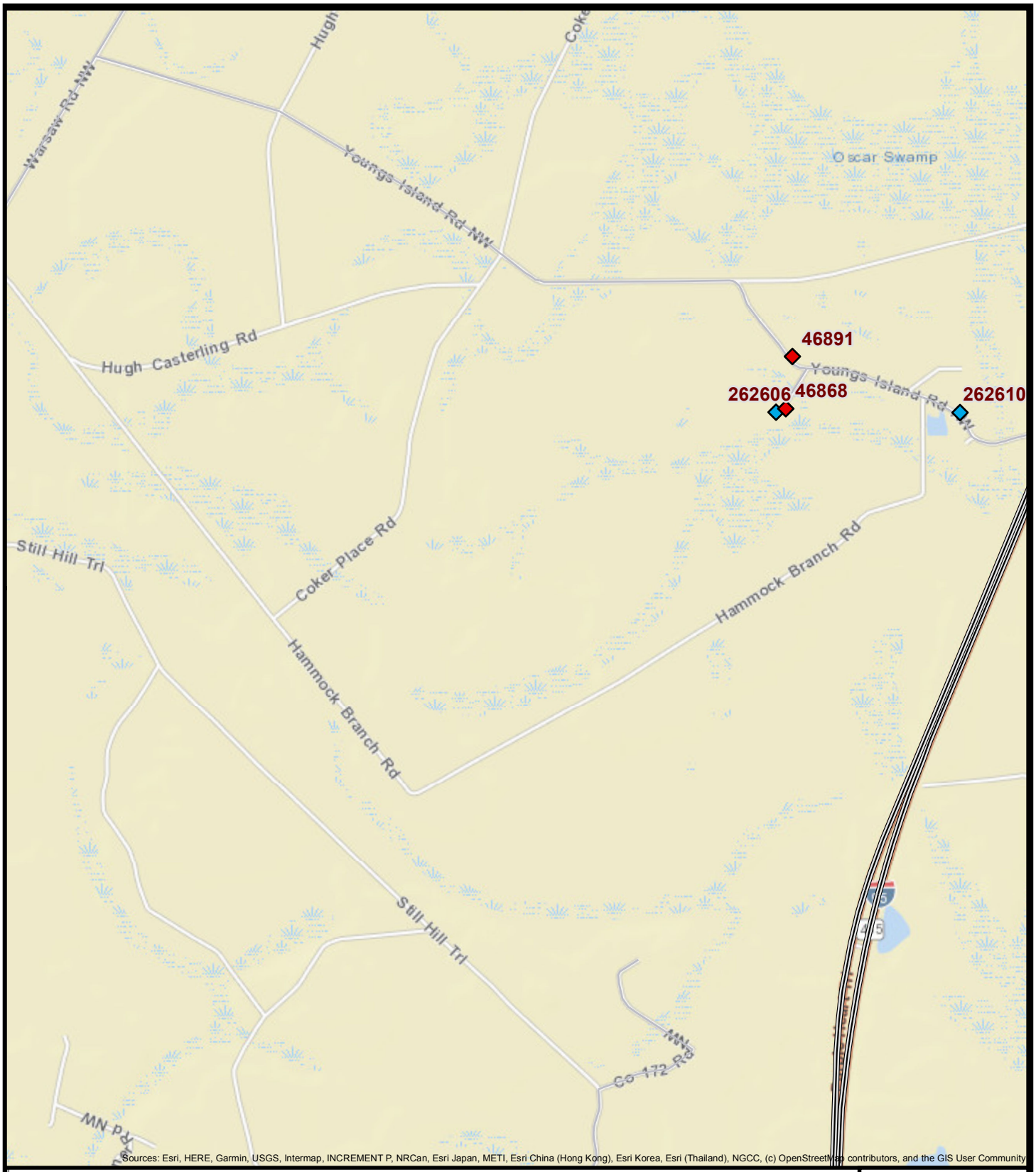
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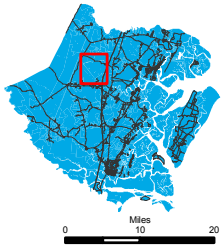
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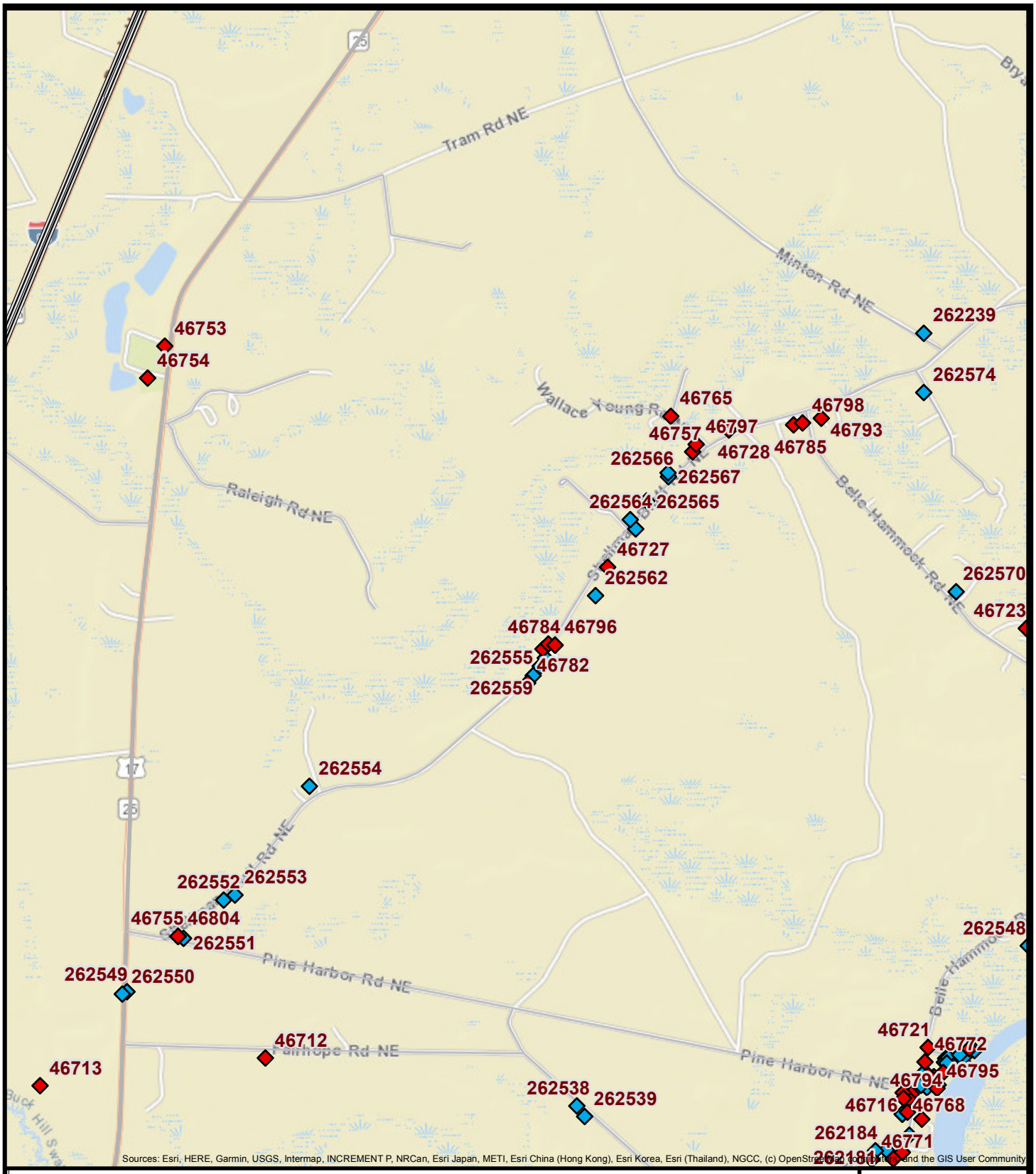
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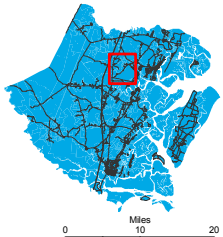
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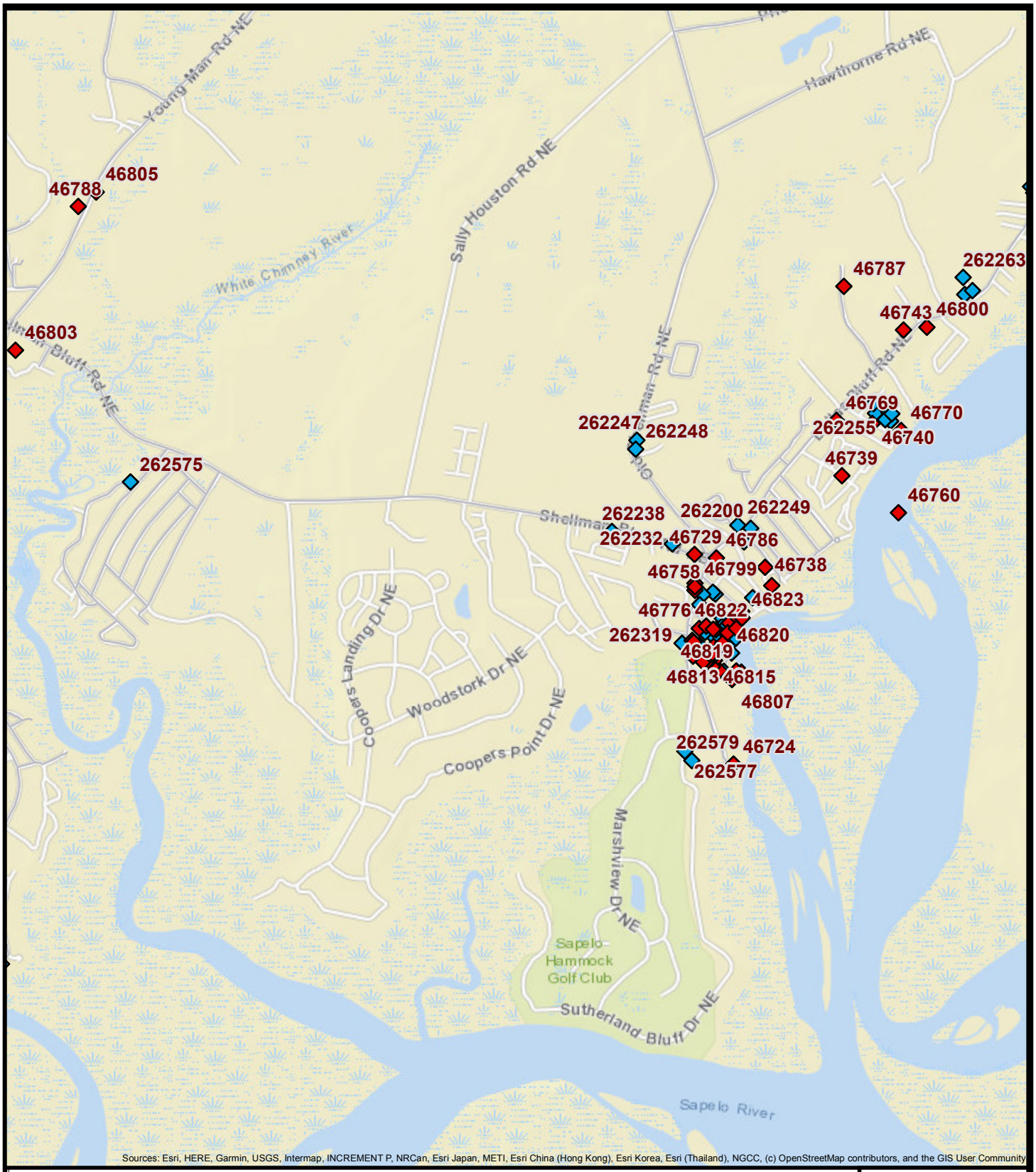
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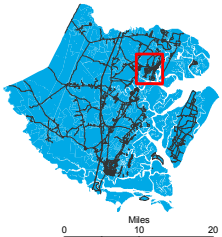
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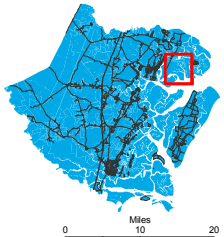
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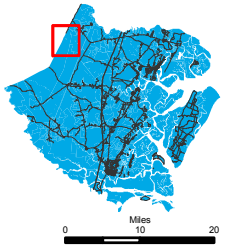
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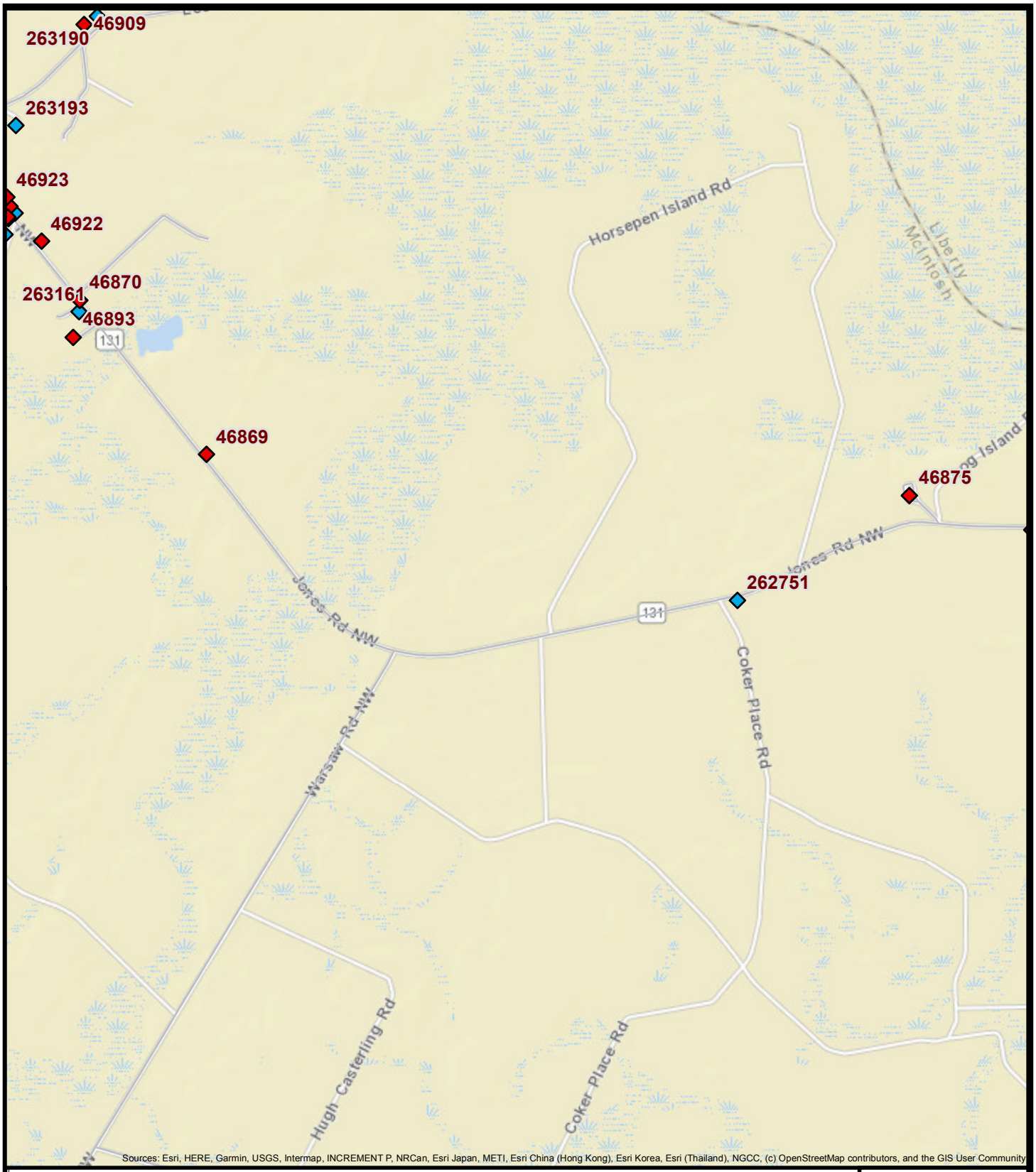
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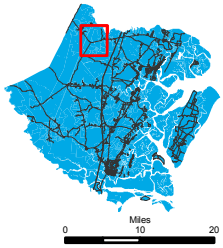
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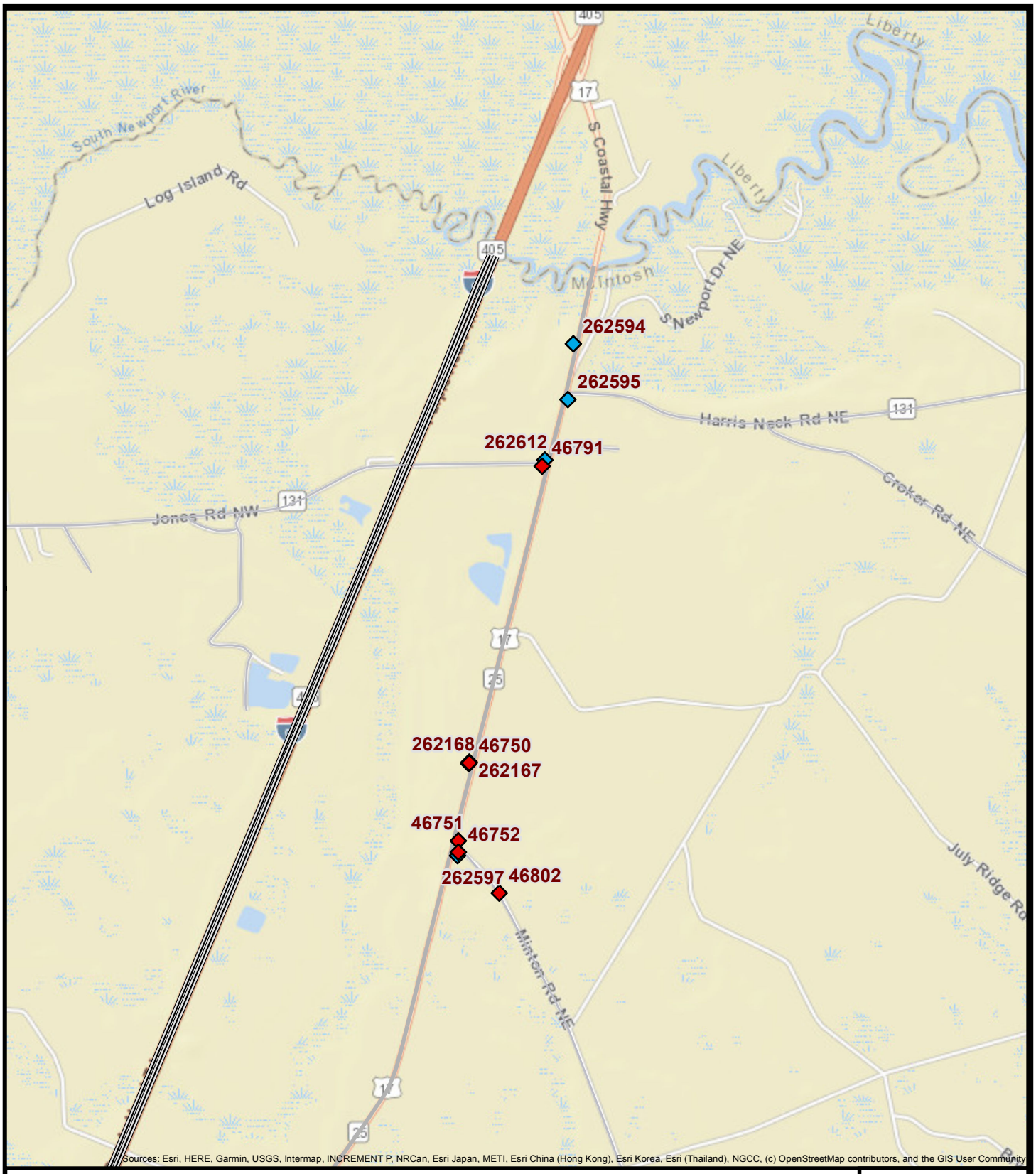
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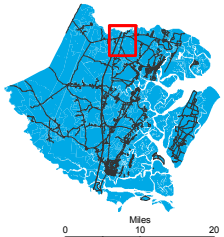
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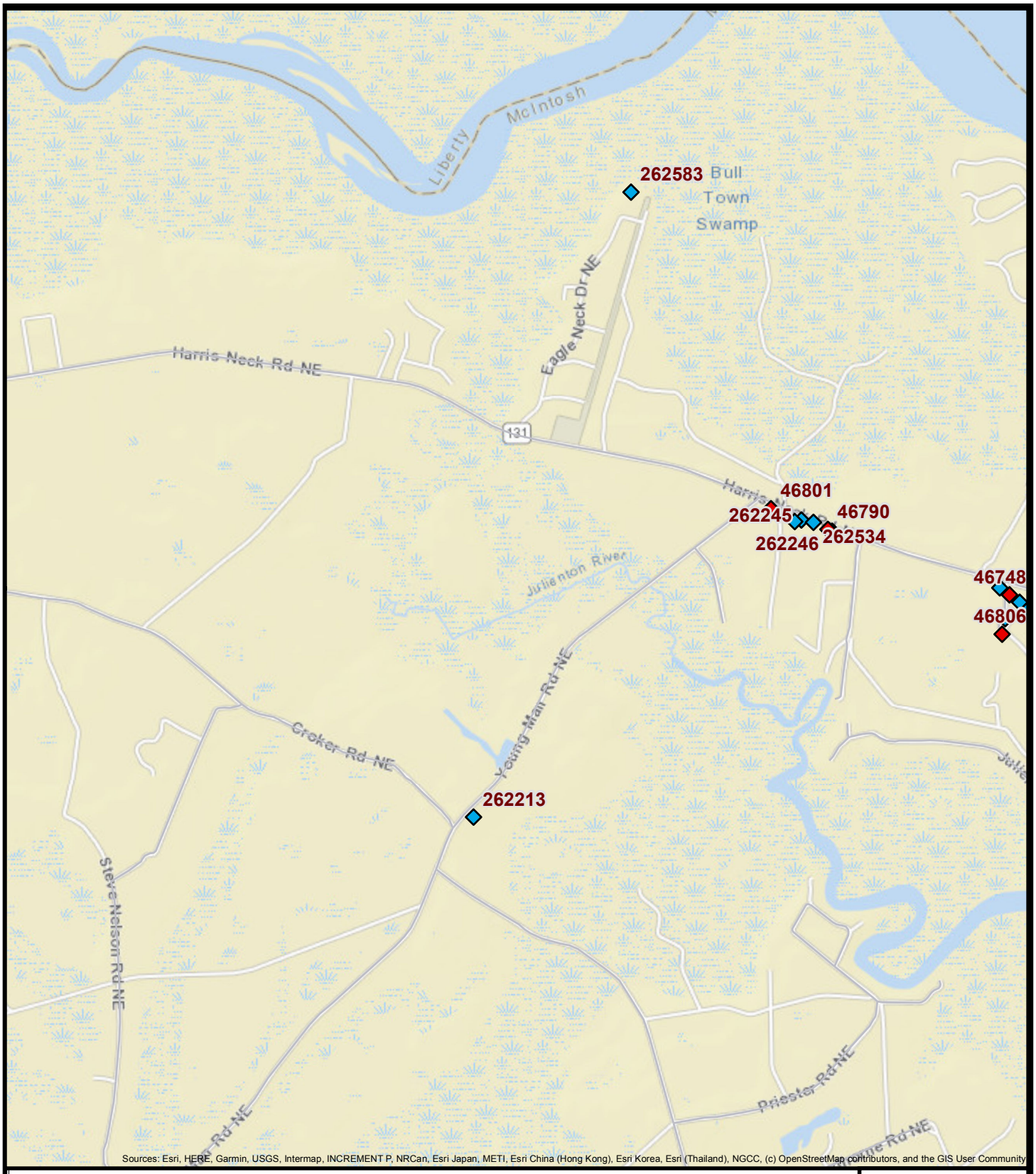
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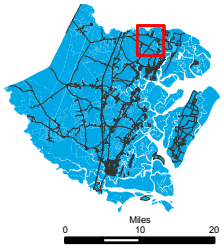
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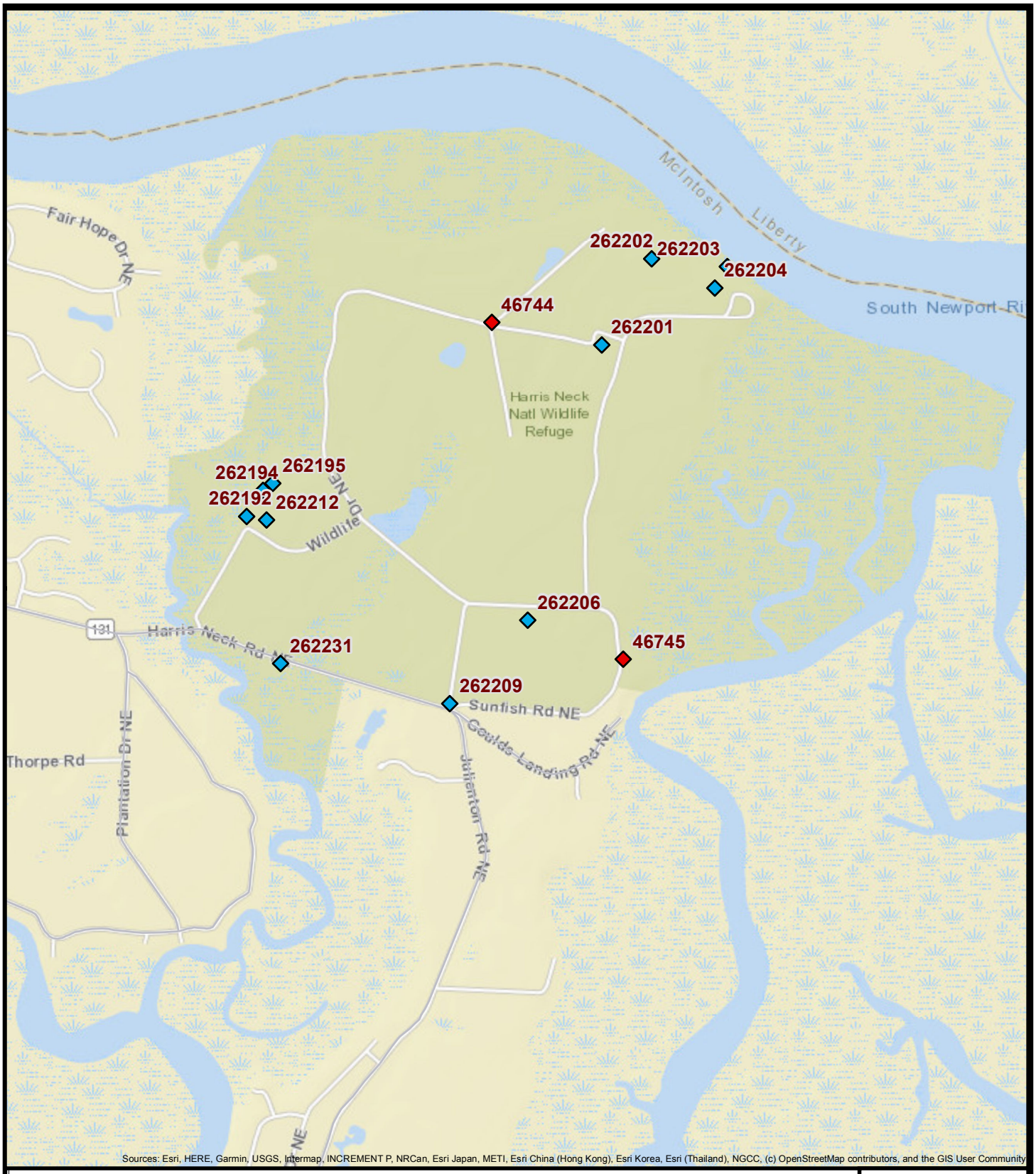
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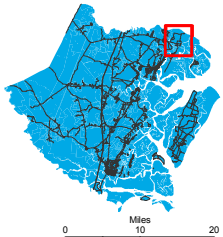
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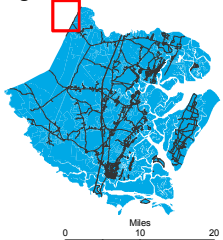
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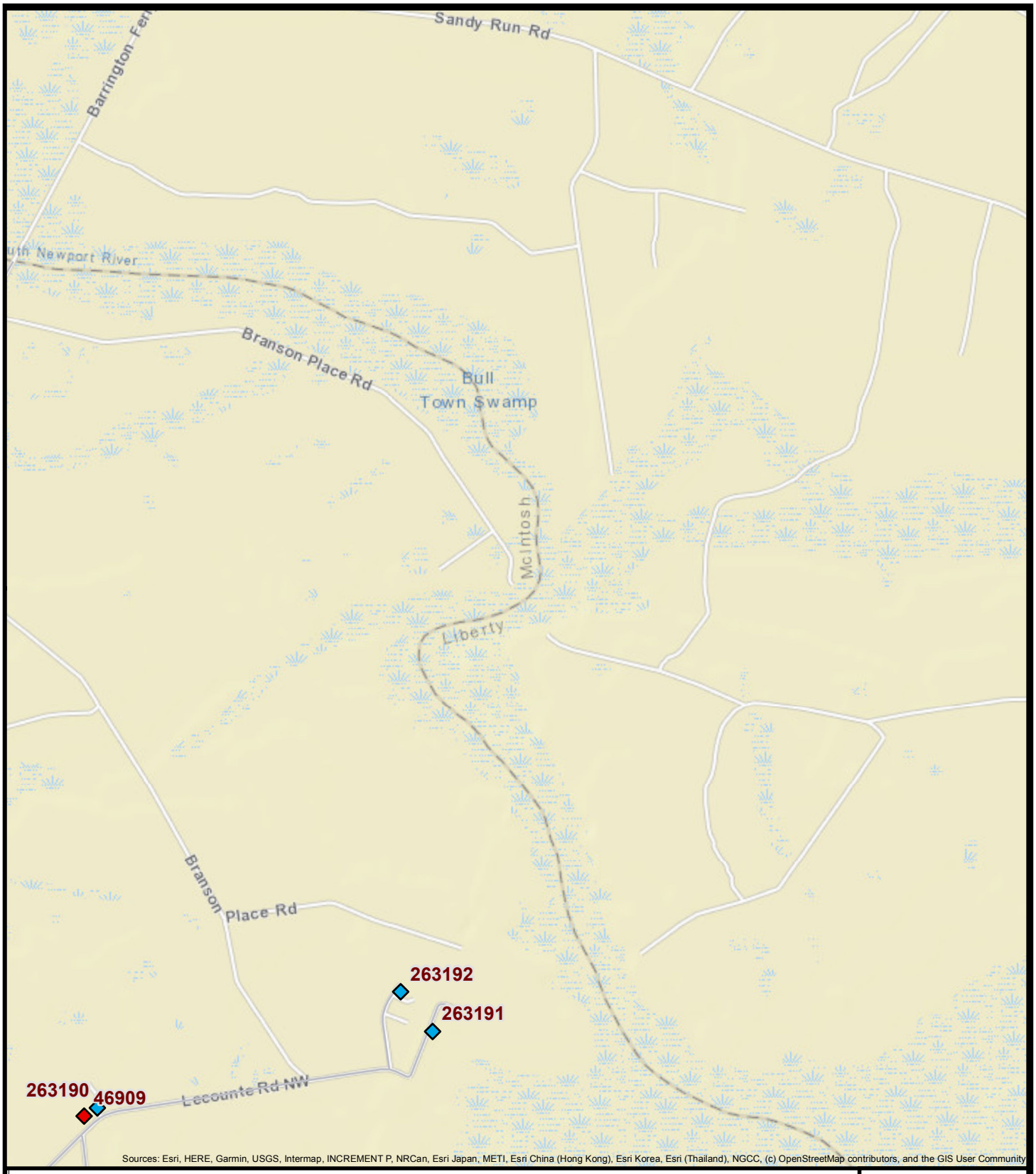
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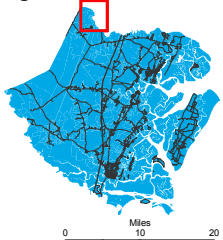
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The Significance of Fish Camps

Dotted along the Georgia coast and sea islands, there is a long tradition of 'fish camps' in northern McIntosh County. Clusters of cottages frequented by vacationers, each camp provides a rural retreat for families and others who enjoy fishing and the slower pace of life on the bluff. Situated among the tall pines and large live oaks of coastal McIntosh County, close to a fishing dock, these once rural vacation sites feature clusters of small frame cottages and other amenities all built of a similar style. Often there is also a smattering of mobile homes, trailers with boats hitched, a community store or restaurant, and unpaved roads.



Figure 7: Historic Fish Camp postcard from Sarasota, Florida.

Within the survey area, the fish camp communities of East Side, Shellman Bluff, Contentment Bluff, Pine Harbor, and Hardy Fish Camp remain. Of these, the **East Side Fishing Club (GNAHRGIS #46834), Contentment Bluff Fishing Camp (GNAHRGIS #46739)** and the **Pine Harbor Fishing Camp (GNAHRGIS #46722)** are the only camps surveyed as single resource entries, however each have multiple buildings. A reflection of older survey entries, each of which were updated, the use of a single entry is reflective of the insularity and density of these small community enclaves.

East Side Fishing Club



Photos 30-33: East Side Fishing Camp entrance sign and dwellings.

Located in the western half of the county, along the Altamaha River, just south of the **Fort Barrington Site (GNAHRGIS #46835),** the **East Side Fishing Club (GNAHRGIS #46834)** was originally established in 1907. Today, the camp is a remarkably intact collection of historic fishing cottages dating from the 1920s to the 1950s. Although no longer available for rent, the cottages remain in use despite their location several miles down a dirt road. At the camp, the original clubhouse in board and batten remains (lower right) as well as a central outdoor picnic area.

Contentment Bluff



Photos 34-37: Contentment Bluff Fishing Camp dwellings and storage house.

Situated at the end of a drive called Contentment Bluff, the **Contentment Bluff Fishing Camp (GNAHRGIS #46739)** is named for a former plantation that was located along a tributary of the Crescent River north of the fish camp. Nearby, the circa 1794 **Contentment Cemetery (GNAHRGIS #46737)** associated with the plantation remains. The most intact of all the camps, it is the only one where all of the properties are still owned by a single owner. It features a cluster of simple frame cottages and a community store. Maintained to a similar aesthetic, the camp's buildings are unpainted and have wood doors and windows, porches, and a metal roof. Other structures include a storage building with posted "camp rules" and a dock. Along the water, adjacent to a dock, oyster shells have been brought in to help keep erosion at bay.

Located to the east of Belle Hammock Road, a drive down Pine Harbor Road leads to the **Pine Harbor Fishing Camp (GNAHRGIS #46722),** but not before passing the **Hardy Fishing Camp (GNAHRGIS #262197).** Of the two, the Pine Harbor camp has experienced the least amount of change.



Figure 8: Google Aerial Map showing the cluster of dwellings associated with the Hardy Fish Camp and those adjacent at the Pine Harbor Fish Camp.

Pine Harbor

Located north of the planned community of Fairhope (later Pine Harbor), the **Pine Harbor Fishing Camp (GNAHRGIS #46722)** is a collection of seven houses all of which are angled to form a circle with a grassy lawn at the center. All seven are frame, side gabled cottages that are one-story tall with a porch of some variety. Modifications vary; however, a continuity of form remains. Further, the use of bright colored paint, unique to each house, adds to the visual character of the place.






Photos 38-41: The houses of the Pine Harbor Fishing Camp (GNAHRGIS #46722) and the central, shared lawn (last image).

Pine Harbor is also home to the **Pine Harbor Lumber Company Infirmary (GNAHRGIS #46720)**. Although its origins are unknown, this building is not only significant for its vernacular architecture indicative of McIntosh fishing camps, it served as a place of refuge for those injured while working in the area's lumber industry. The building sits just south of the Hardy Fish Camp on Hitchcock Road.



Photo 42: The Pine Harbor Lumber Company Infirmary (GNAHRGIS #46720) at 1095 Hitchcock Road built circa 1915.



Figure 9: Excerpt from the Shellman Bluff USGS topographic map from 2017.

Shellman Bluff

Named for Shellman Plantation, which was located at the confluence of the Broro and Julienton rivers, the fishing village of Shellman Bluff was developed in the 1940s. Today, it is home to some 26 historic dwellings, a commercial and recreational fishing dock, a community store, the Shellman Bluff Baptist Church, and **Hunter's Café (GNAHRGIS #262236)**. Established in 1951, the café is said to have been built from lumber from an old barracks from Fort Stewart, originally serving as a hunting and fishing club. Later it became a restaurant.[1]

[1] Loran Smith. "If you find yourself at Shellman Bluff, check out Hunters." Savannah Morning News. December 31, 2011.



Photos 43-48: Pictured here are the Hunter's Café (GNAHRGIS #262236) at 1093 River Road, the Fisherman's Lodge and Dock, the Shellman Bluff Marina (GNAHRGIS #262223) at 1029 River Road, the Single Dwelling (GNAHRGIS #46808) at 1114 Fisherman's Lodge Road, the Single Dwelling (GNAHRGIS #46777) at 1025 Fisherman's Lodge Road, and the Single Dwelling (GNAHRGIS #46773) at 1089 Club Street.

Indicative of the county's northern reaches, the fish camps of McIntosh County are significant as a sub-type of vernacular architecture, grouped into clusters as villages. The buildings represent the fishing culture popularized in the county from the 1920s to the 1940s. Although not utilized with the same intensity, fishing vacationers still frequent the area for the same purpose. Area houses have largely been

converted for single-family owner-occupied use and the docks are now largely used for commercial purposes.

With the ever-growing popularity of the Georgia coast and limited protections associated with historic resources in McIntosh County, it is recommended that more research be performed to determine the eligibility of these resources for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Further, this work could inform the development of local historic districts to protect these vulnerable resources.

Epilogue

Following the completion of Phase Four of the McIntosh County Historic Resources Survey, efforts to update survey entries completed in 1989 culminated in a list of remaining resources not yet updated in GNAHRGIS. The list was then sorted into several categories: inaccessible, unknown, demolished, and still to be surveyed.

- Inaccessible: Believed to be on the landscape yet inaccessible due to private drives that were often gated, or inaccessible because of travel constraints, such as those related to water travel, including places on Doboy Island, for example.
- Unknown: Entries completed in 1989 sometimes provided minimal locational descriptions that proved challenging when determining a resource's placement on the landscape.
- Demolished: These resources have been confirmed to not remain on the landscape through an examination of their location as surveyed in 1989.

Those resources that remained on the landscape from 1989 but were not yet surveyed were surveyed in a final day of fieldwork that traversed much of the county. As a result, there are a handful of resources located outside of the Phase Four bounds that were logged in this final phase, to include updated entries for resources that remain on the landscape in addition to those which were not determined to be demolished until this phase.

Included in the list of Unknown Resources, are resources with an address listed by place name which no longer exists, such as Jonesville and Ponsell, adding an additional layer of complexity. Both in the western part of the county, a large number of resources in this area have been lost.

Whenever visible from the public right of way, resources over 40 years of age were surveyed.

Lastly, it should be noted that several owners of inaccessible resources were left letters, requesting access, with no response.

Inaccessible Resources

GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS
46498	Building	Bluestein's Service Station	E side of Rt 99 and N of Ashantilly
46566	Building	No Name	E of Rt 99, approx. 1 mile south of Bellville Point
46567	Building	Hopkins House or Crescent Lodge	E of Rt 99, approx. 1 mile S of Bellville Point
46568	Building	No Name	approx. 1 mile N of Rt 99, W bank of Crescent River
46597	Site	Indian Cemetery, Townsend Mound	approx. 1000 ft E of town limits and approx. 200 ft N of Black Island Rd
46598	Site	Broughton Island Archaeological Site	Broughton Island, SE of Darien Altamaha Delta
46618	Building	No Name (Pyramid Cottage)	3/4 mi NE of Crescent, facing Crescent River
46741	Site	Cornerstone Retreat/Cornerstone Bible Church	1.5 miles N of Shellman Bluff faces Julienton River
46746	Building	King-Mueller House	Harris Neck Wildlife Refuge, 1 mile S of end of GA 131 at Harris Neck
46863	Building	Williams House	W side of Rt 251 approx. 2 miles S of Credit Hill
46950	Site	Quarantine Station	north end of Blackbeard Island, also at south end
46956	Site	Kenan Cemetery	NW side of Sapelo Island, E side of Duplin River, approx. 1500 ft SW of Lumber Landing
46983	Site	Union Island Steam Mill Company	Union Island, on North River, E of Ridgeville
46984	Building	Doboy Pilot's House	Doboy Island, at confluence of the North and Back Rivers
46985	Building	Doboy Ruins	W side of Doboy Island
46986	Building	No Name	on island N of Doboy, facing North River
46987	Building	Pooles' House	on island N of Doboy, facing North River
46988	Building	No Name	on island N of Doboy, facing North River

Unknown Resources

GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS
46553	Site	Old Williams House Ruins	at end of Athletic Field Rd off Rt 99 S of Valona, W of Atwood Creek
46709	Building	No Name (FFG)	on Crescent River .5 mile E of Rt 99
46725	Building	No Name	W side of Young Man Rd., 1.5 miles E of Rt 17
46764	Building	No Name (Square Cottage)	1000 ft E of Gould Branch Rd., 3/4 mile NE of Shellman Bluff
46781	Building	No Name (FFG)	N side Young Man Rd 1500 ft E of intersection w/ Rt 17
46783	Building	No Name (FFG)	W side Young Man Rd 2000 ft SW of Church
46789	Building	No Name (FFG)	S side Rt 131 1000 ft E of intersection w/ Young Man Rd
46792	Building	No Name (FFG)	NW corner of intersection of Rt 17 and 131 om S Newport
46829	Building	Estelle Holland House	E side of Old River Rd. approx. 1/5 miles to the NW of Cox
46833	Site	Tidal/Grist Mill	E bank of Cathead Creek, just W of 251, approx. 6 miles to I95
46877	Site	Townsend Army Base Target	Townsend Army Base
46882	Building	No Name (Double Pen)	N side road to Holland Cemetery and Old River Rd, half mile NE of turn to Rt 251, vicinity of Cox
46894	Building	No Name (Hall-Parlor)	S side Rt 251, approx. 2.2 miles W of I95
46895	Building	No Name (Hall-Parlor)	W side of Rt 131 approx. half mile SE of Jonesville, at end of side road
46896	Building	No Name (Hall-Parlor)	Ponsell Community 1.5 miles N of Jonesville, at end of second Ponsell Rd
46904	Building	Old Williams House Ruins	E side Possum Point Rd 2/3 miles SE of Cox
46911	Building	No Name (FFG)	S side Rt 251 on private road, vicinity of Cathead Creek, approx. 4 mi SE of Cox
46924	Building	No Name	W side Ponsell Rd, 1/3 miles N of turn from Rt 131
46929	Building	No Name (Square Cottage)	N side road to Holland Cemetery, 1/2 mi E of Cox
46933	Building	No Name (FFG)	N side King Road 1000 ft W of Daniel Grove Church
46935	Building	No Name (FFG)	W side Rt 131 1/2 mi SE of Jonesville, at end of side road
46936	Building	No Name (FFG)	W side Rt 131 in center of Jonesville
46937	Building	No Name (FFG)	E side Rt 131, center of Jonesville
46939	Building	Estelle Holland House (present)	Ponsell, 2 miles NE of Jonesville, E side of RR
46945	Building	Tidal/Grist Mill	N side unnumbered rd., 1.5 miles of W of Ardic
46948	Building	Townsend Army Base Target	W side King Rd, 1000 ft W of Daniel Grove Church

County-Wide Analysis

By analyzing the results of every survey phase altogether in a single data set, a greater understanding of the county's stylistic and vernacular architecture and county-wide historic preservation trends can be seen.

Table 1: Number of Resources Surveyed by Type

Resource Type	Number of Resources
Building	1411
Structure	15
Object	43
Site	73
Landscape Feature	2

Table 2: Number of Resources by Construction Date by Decade

Decade	Number of Resources
3000-4000 BC	2
1300 AD	1
1700-1799	12
1800-1809	9
1810-1819	6
1820-1829	6
1830-1839	11
1840-1849	6
1850-1859	13
1860-1869	10
1870-1879	54
1880-1889	75
1890-1899	63
1900-1909	80
1910-1919	70
1920-1929	109
1930-1939	293
1940-1949	205
1950-1959	190
1960-1969	222
1970-1979	97
1980-2011	7
Unknown	3

The trend that emerges shows that of the historic resources that remain on the landscape, the periods of construction that are most well represented span the early to mid-twentieth century. Resources surveyed that were less than 40 years of age include historical markers that were added within the last four decades as well as two resources that were surveyed in 1989 and were significantly altered since.

Table 4: Breakdown of Resources by Current Use

Current Use	Number of Resources
Agriculture/subsistence > Irrigation Facility	1
Agriculture/subsistence > Fishing Facility	4
Agriculture/subsistence > Storage	3
Commerce > Business/office	17
Commerce > Food Services	7
Commerce > General Store	1
Commerce > Specialty Store	14
Commerce > Storage	5
Domestic – Educational facility/campus	3
Domestic - Camp	1
Domestic – Institutional	1
Domestic - Single Dwelling	744
Domestic – Multi-Family	8
Domestic – Outbuilding	1
Domestic – Religious	4
Domestic – Transient	11
Education - Administration	3
Education – College/University	5
Education – Library	1
Education – Research Facility	3
Education – School	4
Funerary – Burial	46
Funerary – Mortuarial	1
Governmental	13
Health Care	2
Industry > Communications Facility	1
Industry > Mill	1
Landscape – Campus/Institutional	1
Landscape – Forest (preserve)	2
Landscape – Natural Feature	1
Landscape – Park	1
Landscape – Plaza/square	2
Monument	14
Recreation > Museum/exhibition	9
Recreation > Music Facility	1
Recreation > Outdoor	2
Religion > Religious Facility	37
Religion > Social Hall	4
Social and Civic	3
Transportation > Air Related	1
Transportation > Automobile/truck services	2
Transportation > Water Related	3
Unknown/Not Listed	32
Vacant	213
Work in Progress	11

When examining historic resource use today, residential use dominates however, there are likewise a significant number of religious facilities and cemeteries. Also important to note is the number of visibly vacant resources, which totaled 213.

Table 5: Breakdown of Resources by Architectural Style

Architectural Style	Number of Resources
Colonial Revival	16
Craftsman	81
Dutch Colonial Revival	3
English Vernacular Revival	1
Federal	4
Folk Victorian	15
Gothic Revival	8
Greek Revival	5
International	3
Italianate	9
Mediterranean Revival	1
Modern Movement – Other	13
Neoclassical Revival	3
No academic style	1070
Plain Style	159
Queen Anne	3
Revival	1
Romanesque Revival	2
Spanish Colonial Revival	1
Unknown/Not Listed	27

While every phase has been marked by a significant number of resources that could not be attributed to an academic architectural style, it is interesting to note the large number of Plain Style and Craftsman style buildings, which corresponds directly to the height of building construction by date.

Table 6: Breakdown of Resources by Type

Building Type	Number of Examples
Single-Family House Types	
American Foursquare	1
American Small House	4
Bungalow	333
Central Hall Cottage	33
Dogtrot	1
Double Pen	12
Double Shotgun	8
English Cottage	2
Extended Hall Parlor	9
Gabled Ell Cottage	39
Georgian Cottage	63
Georgian House	14
Hall-parlor	76

I-house	3
Manufactured House (installed)	92
Pyramid Cottage	38
Queen Anne House	1
Ranch	166
Salt Box	2
Saddlebag	2
Shotgun	14
Side Gabled Cottage	9
Side Hallway Cottage	8
Single Pen	6
Air Transport Related	1
Agricultural Buildings	
Barns	7
Outbuildings	4
Silo	2
Religious	
Church – Central Tower	12
Church – Corner Tower	6
Church -Front Gable	17
Church – No type	2
Clubhouses	1
Commercial Buildings (Retail & office)	
Commercial	12
Community Store	13
Corner Entrance Store	1
Single Retail	4
Multiple Retail	3
Commercial Block	3
Warehouse	3
Educational	
College/University	4
Schools	7
Governmental	6
Health Care – Clinic	2
Industrial – Warehouse	2
Lodge Hall	6
Not Applicable	77
Not Listed	259
Other	2
Places of Accommodation	
Motel	7
Road Transport Related - Gas/service station	15
Ruin	5
Unknown	3
Water Transport Related	5

Similarly, the building types that dominate the McIntosh County landscape are bungalow and ranch dwellings. While not every bungalow is a Craftsman style house, for example, the high tallies for these types is not surprising since both the Craftsman and Plain Styles likewise dominated.

Demolished Resources Since 1989

Phase	Total
One	75
Two	103
Three	9
Four	298

In all, 485 resources were demolished since the 1989 county-wide historic resources survey.