

McIntosh County Historic Resources

Survey Report: Phase Two



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

by



Rebecca Fenwick, MHP

Lominack Kolman Smith Architects
301 W. Broughton Street, Suite 301

Savannah, GA 31401

(912) 232-5561

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Statement of Acknowledgement

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The time, effort, and information shared by all of the individuals and groups mentioned above allowed for a more comprehensive and complete survey to be performed, each phase has proven to be a team effort that is bettered by the work of many.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Phase Two of the McIntosh County Historic Resources Survey was performed between October of 2016 to March of 2017 as a continuation of an effort to comprehensively survey historic resources throughout the county. An outcropping of the Phase One survey boundary, the Phase Two survey area includes Butler Island to the south, Black Island and the coast along the county's east flank, Ridgeville (also known as The Ridge), Carnigan, Meridian, Valona, portions of Crescent, part of Highway 17, and Ardick, all of which are areas east of Interstate 95; and areas south of Highway 99 (Figure 1). In all, the survey gathered information on 496 resources to include buildings, structures, sites, and objects constructed before 1975 in McIntosh County.

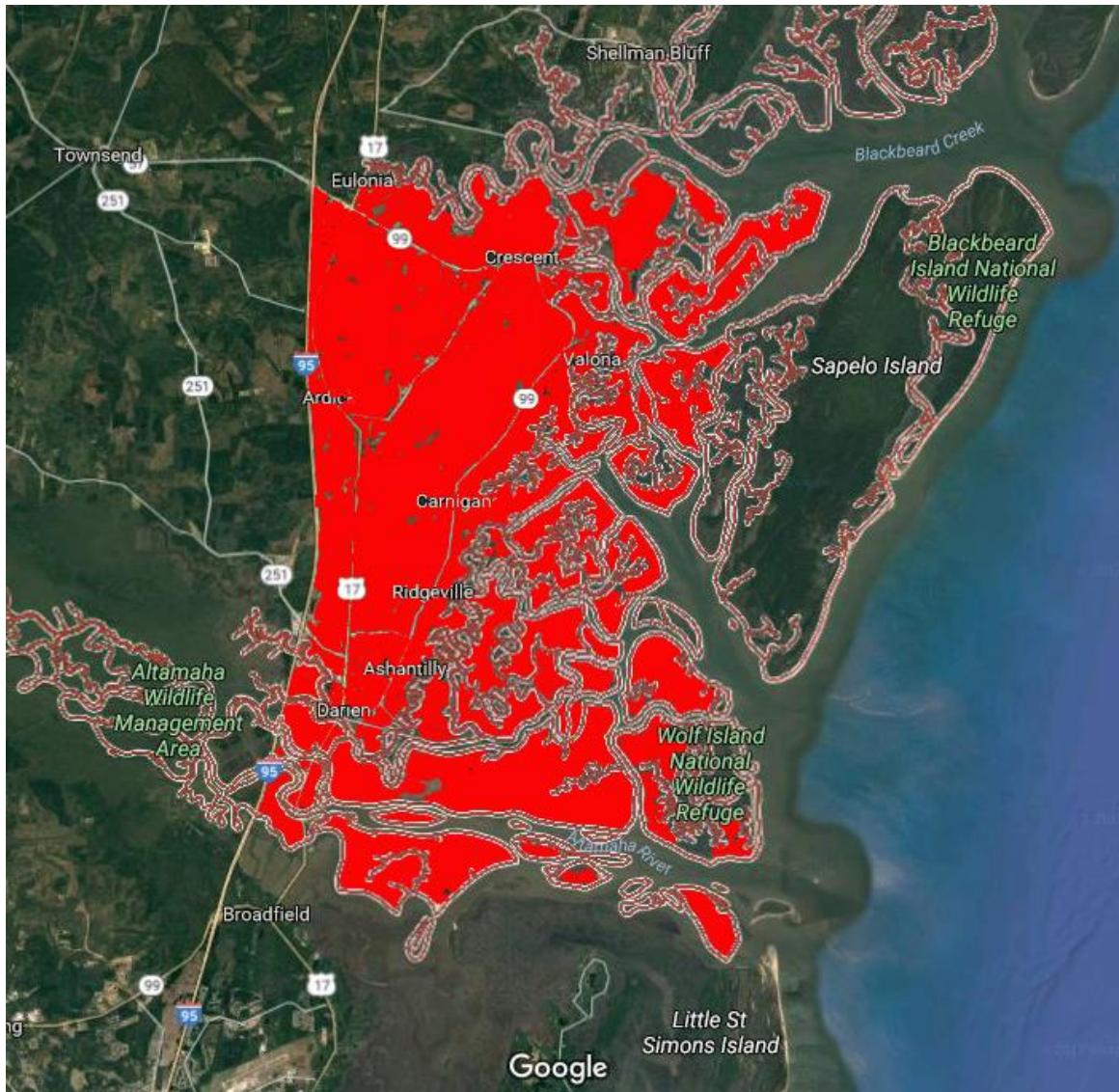


Figure 1: Areas surveyed in Phase One and Two in McIntosh County in red (Google Maps).¹

Preliminary fieldwork showed a prevalence of dispersed communities, suburban development, waterfront and marshfront properties, roadside commercial development, mobile home enclaves, a handful of

¹ McIntosh County, GA. Map. Google Maps. Google. Web.

industrial structures, and rural farmland. Based on field estimates, it was projected that a total of 400 resources would be surveyed. Mimicking the parameters from Phase One, mobile homes were not surveyed as part of Phase Two in an effort to cover a greater survey area within the time allotted.

Largely characterized by rural land and scattered development, much of McIntosh County is made up of dispersed historic communities connected by state highways and their associated ancillary streets, many of which have been added over the last 50 years. As such, the county's oldest historic resources are concentrated within these enclaves, to include The Ridge, Meridian, Crescent, Valona, and Bolden. Development from the 1960s and beyond can largely be found along the state routes that connect these communities.

The breakdown of resources recorded in Phase Two by type is as follows: 470 buildings, 1 structure, 16 sites, and 9 objects. Building off of data gathered in the 1989 Historic Resources Survey of McIntosh County, 208 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, 288 resources were assigned new GNAHRGIS unique identification numbers. Resources less than 40-years old were not entered into GNAHRGIS, with the exception of two historical markers that were installed in recent years as a way of comprehensively surveying markers county-wide. Additionally, the **Blockhouse at Fort King George (GNAHRGIS #46589)**, a 1988 reconstruction of a ca. 1721 historic blockhouse, was surveyed.

Included in the above totals are resources that were surveyed as part of the 1989 McIntosh County Historic Resources Survey that have since been demolished. The total number of resources that no longer remain on the landscape, but were surveyed in 1989, is 103.

There were a handful of parcels that were unable to be surveyed. These lots are located along the county's east flank, as many driveways extend east off of Highway 99 and 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 some parcels that were surveyed in 1989 could not be surveyed in this phase, such as **Indian Cemetery, Townsend Mound (GNAHRGIS #46597)**.

One National Register listed historic district is located within the survey area, The Ridge, listed in 1985. Additionally, there are three individually listed National Register historic sites within the boundary, **Fort King George (GNHARGIS #46589)**, listed in 1971; the **D'Antignac House (GNAHRGIS #45661)**, listed in 1977 and demolished in 2007; and **Ashantilly (GNAHRGIS #46488)**, which was listed in 2015 and surveyed as part of Phase One as an outlier to the Phase One boundary. Both Fort King George and Ashantilly have high integrity and are in good condition. Three of the 103 resources lost since 1989 were contributing buildings to The Ridge National Register Historic District.

For a detailed map of the current survey area with boundaries of the National Register historic districts within the Phase Two survey area delineated, see Appendix 2.

SECTION 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Phase Two 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 400 buildings, structures, sites, and objects constructed before 1975 within a boundary set outside Darien and the Phase One survey area. In an effort to survey 400 resources, the fieldwork boundary expanded to include not only areas 1B and 2A but also area 2B, with the exception of Sapelo Island, Union Island, Doboy Island, and areas north of Highway 99 (Figure 2). The survey was funded in part through a Certified Local Government (CLG) Survey and Planning Grant from the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and matched in part by the McIntosh County Board of Commissioners. All fieldwork and data entry was performed by Secretary of the Interior qualified Architectural Historian Rebecca Fenwick, Historic Preservation Specialist, who served as Principal Investigator, and Erin Ward, Historic Preservation Intern, both of Lominack Kolman Smith Architects of Savannah, GA.

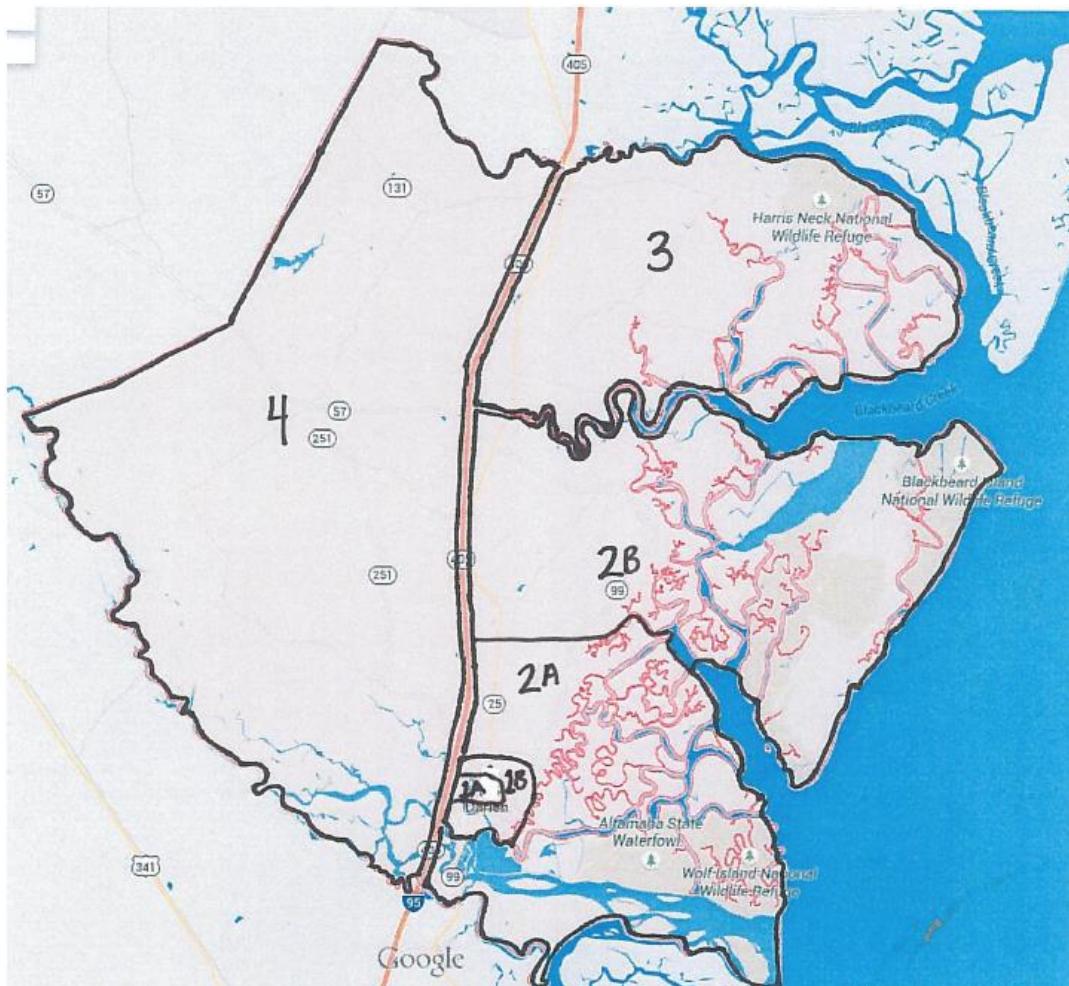


Figure 2: McIntosh County Phased Survey Zones, Phase Two included all of 1B and 2A and portions of 2B.²

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

The intensive-level field survey was performed by Lominack Kolman Smith from October of 2016 to March of 2017. Rebecca Fenwick and Erin Ward 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 large-scale map of the survey area (1' = 300') has 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 496 resources surveyed in GNAHRGIS, a survey map at 1' = 300' 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

Largely, previous efforts to preserve resources within the Phase Two boundary have been associated with private property owners and specific areas and sites.

Early informal preservation efforts in the Phase Two survey area include the continued use and interest in the historic houses at The Ridge. Many of these homes have been passed down through familial ties to descendants of the original homeowners. As a result, many have remained in constant use and care. Preservation of resources at The Ridge is compounded by their proximity and picturesque placement along the edges of Highway 99.

Other early preservation efforts include the listing of **Fort King George (GNHARGIS #46589)** to the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 and the establishment of the Lower Altamaha Historical Society (LAHS) in 1979 and subsequent restoration of the fort in 1988, in part funded by LAHS.

One of the champions of the establishment of LAHS was William G. “Bill” Haynes, whose father William Haynes, Sr., purchased the abandoned ca. 1820 home of Thomas Spalding known as **Ashantilly (GNAHARGIS #46488)** in 1918, restoring the house after it suffered a devastating fire in 1937. In 1994, Ashantilly was placed in a conservation easement to ensure its continued preservation. Today, it is home to The Ashantilly Center. Founded in 1993, the Center serves as a conservation organization and non-profit focused on education, science, and advocacy for the natural and built environment on the Georgia coast. The Center routinely hosts historical programs and speakers related to McIntosh County history in addition to operating a manual printing press brought to the site by Mr. Haynes.

In 1975, The Ridge was listed as a National Register historic district. It is one of Georgia’s few intact examples of a nineteenth century residential coastal community, developed to provide a refuge from the “intolerable heat of summer” in the nearby city.³ Recognized for its setting, architecture, and association with important individuals, this is one of two historic districts in McIntosh County outside of Darien. It should be noted, however, that since its listing, four contributing resources to the district have been lost, including the **Reames General Store (GNAHARGIS #46508)** and the **William Downey House (GNAHARGIS #46505)**.

Unfortunately, these are not the only significant demolitions that have occurred in the county. In 2007, the **D’Antignac House (GNARHGIS #46561)**, individually listed on the National Register, was demolished. Built ca. 1790, the Federal style house was a part of many stories and legends including a famed story of a plot to capture Napoleon on his first visit to America. While not purchased by the D’Antignac family until 1910, the house’s association with the family served as its most celebrated historical use as the D’Antignacs operated a commissary out of the house for many years. Eventually, the house was sold to a developer, who planned to construct condominiums on the site. Many residents protested his application for demolition. Razed during the middle of the night, the site still remains vacant. One of the oldest houses in Georgia, its demolition was recognized as a significant loss to the state.⁴ With publicity from the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, the loss is remembered by many.

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.

³ Carolyn Brook, The Ridge Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form.

⁴ “Gone but Not Forgotten,” The Rambler, Vol 34 No. 5, Winter 2008, pg. 4-5.

In 2000 LAHS published *Cemeteries in McIntosh County Georgia*, the culmination of ten years of work cataloging and documenting all known cemeteries in McIntosh County. This remains the only publication and definitive text on cemeteries in the county, informing the survey of cemeteries in Phase One and Two.

In addition to The Ridge, many rural areas of the county have remained within the same family and passed down through several generations. While this has not always meant the retention of historic resources, many houses, cemeteries, and other resources that have familial ties have been preserved because of these connections. McIntosh County has many residents with “deep roots,” whose ancestors have lived in the area for multiple generations. This trend is fading, however, as more recent generations have become more likely to move out of the county.

In recent years, the Fort King George State Historic Site has been involved in performing ground penetrating radar scans to determine locations of additional soldier burials, uncovering nails, ceramics, and other material culture from the eighteenth-century sawmill era in the process. As part of this, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources has purchased a neighboring parcel to the historic site, to the west, where additional soldier burials and the fort’s original location are believed to be. A 1973 brick veneer ranch house that sits on this lot will be demolished as part of the project. This area will eventually serve as additional interpretation grounds. Other projects include the on-going interior renovation of the 1991 visitor center, which will result in greater handicap accessibility, a redesign of the front entry and gift shop, as well as fundraising for a kiln which will allow for brewing and baking reenactments.

Relatively little construction or renovation work was observed in the Phase Two area during the survey. No other active preservation efforts associated with the Phase Two area are known at this time.

SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

The developmental history of the portions of the county covered in Phase Two dates to the area's use by Native Americans, as evidenced in the survey of the **Fort King George Indian Village (GNAHRGIS #46590)**. The earliest known inhabitants of what is now the Fort King George State Historic Site were Guale Indians, dating to as early as 3000 to 1600 BC. The Guale were Creek Indians who were referred to by the Spanish who encountered them as "Guale," as this was the section of the coast occupied by the Indians when the Europeans arrived. Other early Native American activity was documented by Philadelphia archaeologist Clarence B. Moore, who, on his journey in 1896, chronicled his findings of the **Indian Cemetery at Townsend Mound (GNAHRGIS #46597)**, including observations related to soil composition, skeletal remains, earthenware, and shell and stone deposits.⁵

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the area known today as Fort King George was the site of the early Spanish mission Santo Domingo de Talaje. At this time, Franciscan friars interacted with the Guale in an effort to convert them to Christianity, teach them agricultural skills and foodways, and become their allies. Spain held title to this area for nearly two centuries. The Guale, plagued by European disease, escaped to Sapelo Island and elsewhere, in the 1660s.

In 1721, twelve years before the founding of Georgia by James Oglethorpe and the Trustees, Colonel John Barnwell, as directed by the English crown, led a team to construct Fort King George. In defense of the fort, more than 140 soldiers lost their lives and were buried on the adjacent bluff in the **Fort King George Cemetery (GNAHRGIS #46587)**. This early grouping of soldiers' graves makes it the oldest military cemetery in the United States. The fort was abandoned by 1727 after troops were withdrawn to Port Royal; however, South Carolina kept two lookouts at the site until General James Oglethorpe arrived in Savannah in 1733. The fort was not rediscovered until 1932. It was later acquired by the Georgia Historical Commission in 1967 for interpretive use.

⁵ Moore, "Certain Aboriginal Mounds on the Georgia Coast" *Classics in Southeastern Archaeology*, 106-109.

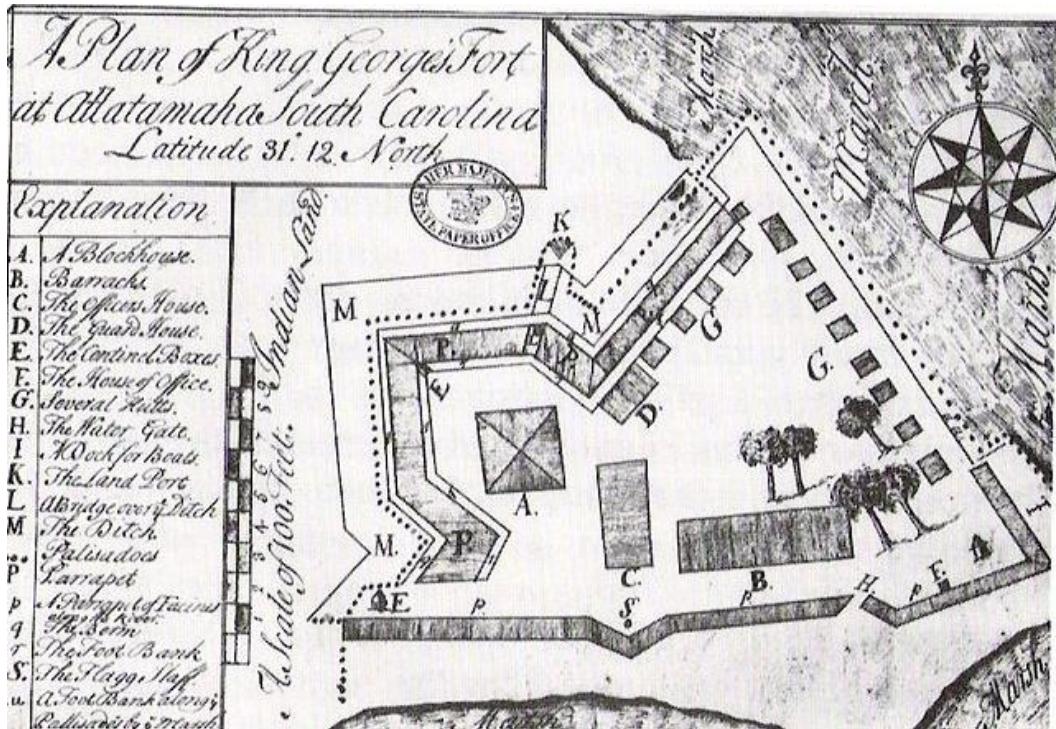


Figure 3: Map of Fort King George likely drawn in 1722 by Colonel John Barnwell, who established the fort near present-day Darien in 1721.⁶

The construction of Fort King George constituted the formal origination of the sawmill industry for which McIntosh County came to be known; when, in the summer of 1721, Carolina sawyers cut the cypress that was used to construct it. Later home to the Hilton & Dodge lumber company and even later the Savannah Lumber Company, a sawmill operated here until the 1920s.

The majority of development within Phase Two can be traced to the late 1740s and early 1750s when several crown land grants were established, on which a handful of farms and plantations were constructed along McIntosh County rivers and creeks. Many early grants were given to members of the McIntosh clan, such as Black Island, which was granted to John McIntosh Mohr. These early plantations were associated with the indigo, rice, and naval stores industries. Very few resources remain from this era, however, as many plantations were repurposed and subdivided over time.

Other early plantations within the survey area were the Hopkins family plantation and those on Creighton Island. While no buildings remain from these operations, the **Slave Dwelling Tabby Ruins (GNAHRGIS #255953)** and **Creighton Island Plantation** house site (**GNAHRGIS #255954**) on Creighton Island mark where it is believed this plantation and its associated slave dwellings stood.

In the early nineteenth century, Darien became home to one of the earliest steam powered mills at Butler Island and by 1820 Darien had become a timber and lumber center. Butler's steam powered rice mill replaced an earlier tidal powered mill on the same site, the remnants of which remain on the Butler Island site as the **Butler Plantation Rice Mill (GNAHRGIS #46591)**.

⁶ Georgia Archives, "Map of Fort King George" New Georgia Encyclopedia. Web.

McIntosh County experienced significant railroad growth in the 1890s with connections made to Darien in 1899 followed by Meridian, Hudson, and The Ridge. This led to increased development as a result of easier transport of populations and building materials.

Beginning in the 1790s, Major Pierce Butler began planting rice on what is known today as Butler Island. From 1819 to 1861, 600 to 900 acres of land were cultivated on the island, in one of the most labor intensive land transformations in McIntosh County's history. This included a system of dikes and canals constructed by engineers from Holland, as well as the construction of several slave settlements. Rice cultivation was heavily labor intensive, fueled by the work of slaves who lived in these nearby settlements. The fall of 1859 saw the island's most productive crop yield, with over 2.6 million pounds of rice cultivated by over 505 slaves. It was not until the 1890s that rice production began to decline after multiple hurricanes hit McIntosh County. Many McIntosh families can trace their roots to Butler, as many have ancestors who were slaves on the island.

While evidence remains on the landscape of the irrigation system on Butler Island, the remains of the slave settlements exist only in archaeological discoveries, as referenced in the recordation of coordinates where it is believed the **Butler Plantation Slave Village (GNAHRGIS #46593)** stood. The brick steam and tidal mill remnants visible off of Highway 17, which were a part of the **Butler Plantation Rice Mill (GNAHRGIS #46591)**, are the only remaining landscape elements that date to the Butler Plantation era.

It was not uncommon for freed slaves to become residents of nearby areas post emancipation, often purchasing land from the descendants of former plantation owners. Traditions from this early slave period were maintained and passed down to subsequent generations in many cases. One such tradition was that of music and song, including the ring-shout. Popularized again in the twentieth century by the nationally-known McIntosh County Shouters, the ring-shout is a song and dance tradition practiced during slavery with origins in West Africa. Along the Georgia coast, distinctly African and Afro-Caribbean cultural forms survived longer than they did inland. Those with West African roots from this period often identify as Gullah/Geechee, with many ring-shouts sung in the Gullah language. The home community of the McIntosh County Shouters is Bolden, located between Eulonia and Crescent, in the middle of McIntosh County. Also known as Briar Patch, the area is home to the ca. 1930 **Bolden Home Lodge (GNAHRGIS #46575)**, a praise house associated with the shouters.⁷

Other early communities dispersed throughout the county developed in the early twentieth century. The Ridge, or Ridgeville, formed as an escape for timber brokers and bar pilots who wished to get away from the summer heat of Darien in a second home outside of town. Numerous frame dwellings with Victorian details make up a large portion of the district, the majority of which were secondary residences for upper level management in the lumber, shipping, and related industries and their families.

Many early McIntosh communities were fueled by agricultural and marine pursuits. One of the earliest of these communities in the Phase Two area is Carneghan (spelled Carnigan today), established by freedmen after the Civil War. The area was home to a turpentine still and named for William Carnochan, who operated a still nearby in the early 1800s.⁸ In Valona, the Valona Shrimping Company was established in 1906, and is still in operation today.⁹ By 1905, several post offices had been established across the county

⁷The McIntosh County Shouters: Spirituals and Shout Songs from the Georgia Coast, National Museum of African American History and Culture, Smithsonian, booklet.

⁸ Sullivan, Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater, A New Revised Edition, 136

⁹ "Valona Shrimp Company" Web.

to include Crescent and Meridian in 1896, Valona in 1898, and Ardick in 1905. Ridgeville and Eulonia would not be recognized with post offices until 1929 and 1930, respectively.¹⁰

Another early community established by freed African-Americans was Hudson, located north of Carnigan, largely along a short stretch of Cow Horn Road and Meridian Landing Road (Sapelo Dock Road) leading to Hudson Creek. Families in Hudson were some of the first in the county to begin commercial shrimping as a means of making a living.¹¹ Other lesser known communities that existed but have largely been absolved based on their proximity to nearby locales include Inwood and Cedar Point. Associated with the Atwood family and the **William H. Atwood House (GNAHRGIS #46557)**, the Atwood family has origins in the area that date to before the Civil War. Ann McIntosh of Cedar Point married Henry Skilton Atwood of New England in 1824. Their sons farmed and were later associated with the timber business. George E. Atwood, a timber dealer, ship chandler, and land owner, is typically credited with the naming of “Valona,” for a vessel from the Albanian port of Valona loading timber in Sapelo Sound. Together, James and Jules Atwood, brothers of George, started a business at Cedar Point canning oysters and shrimp. William Henry Atwood started an oyster cannery at Cedar Point, later operated by his son. By the 1930s, commercial shrimping had become a way of life for many Atwood descendants. William H. Atwood built the Queen Anne house that stands today at Cedar Point, on the site of his father’s former plantation overlooking Cedar Creek.¹²

In 1911, Darien received its first regular telephone service and by 1961, the **Darien Telephone Company (GNAHRGIS #253459)** had built its current building on Highway 17, operating over 734 stations.¹³ Between 1913 and 1914 the Georgia Coast and Piedmont Railroad was laid across Butler Island. Bankrupt by 1919, the tracks were converted to roads, becoming Highway 17. The road, however, was not macadamized until 1926. The island changed hands several times in the early twentieth century after being untenanted in the 1880s and 90s. By the 1920s, the island was transitioning, ushering in its second period of most intensive use.

In 1927, Tillinghast L. Huston acquired Butler Island by sheriff’s sale. A former military colonel, Huston utilized the land for his trucking business and dairy production, constructing his home, the 1927 Colonial Revival house known today as the **Colonel Huston House (GNAHRGIS #46592)** and later the ca. 1935 **Huston Dairy Barn (GNAHRGIS #46595)**. Huston updated and modernized the dikes and canals on the island’s former rice fields, processing and shipping milk to the eastern U.S. in addition to transporting lettuce, celery, and flowers by truck. Area production peaked between 1945 and the early 1950s, during which time tobacco magnate R.J. Reynolds of Sapelo Island acquired the island. It later changed hands a final time, becoming a waterfowl management area operated by the Georgia Game and Fish Commission in 1954. Since, the site has been home to the Nature Conservancy and served as offices for the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). While still owned by the DNR, the house is now vacant with no plans for immediate reuse.

Other twentieth century industries that flourished included the cultivation, drying, and shipping of deer tongue, a native wild plant whose leaves are used in flavoring cigarette tobacco. With an annual crop of one million pounds, deer tongue was farmed in McIntosh County most heavily in the 1930s, as recorded in *Georgia Magazine*. Relatively unprofitable, the crop unfortunately requires a significant amount of

¹⁰ Sullivan, Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater, A New Revised Edition, 787.

¹¹ Ibid, 587.

¹² Ibid, 759-760.

¹³ Ibid, 821.

labor and employed many.¹⁴ A handful of deer tongue barns remain on the landscape today, including the **Deer Tongue Barns (GNAHRGIS #255903)** at Rossville Road and Highway 99 which were originally associated with the crop according to local tradition.

In 1941, the *McIntosh County News* was established, providing regular distribution of news and events to county residents. One event worthy of publication was the widening of Highway 17 in 1948, which led to a greater ease of transport and increased development along this north-south corridor. Likewise, the road leading to Fort King George Road was paved in 1952 in an effort to attract visitors to the county's famed historic site.

In the 1950s, the timber and cotton industries, once prevalent, were replaced by a rise in the fishing and shrimping industries. Wartime brought jobs to McIntosh County. The end of the war meant the construction of the bulk of McIntosh County's residential building stock and much of the county's roadside architecture, to include service stations, motels, and cabin courts. As part of this, the area's vacation industry was sparked, with the development of several fishing and hunting camps, traditions although once more prevalent, still exist today.

In addition to these "rustic retreats," several motor courts were built as Highway 17 became the main thoroughfare for visitors coming south through the county on their way to Florida. Many of these buildings remain, to include the **Pine Wood Camp (GNAHRGIS #46546)** and **Delta Cabin Court (GNAHRGIS #46548)**. Visitors consistently frequented these sites up until the 1970s with patronage dropping off after the construction of Interstate 95 in 1957. Supplanting Highway 17 as the preferred path of travel north and south, the interstate played a major role in connecting McIntosh County to the rest of the east coast.

Roadside development continued into the 1950s with the continued rise of the automobile and interest in nearby amenities and attractions. Some of these later roadside sites include the **Fort King George Motel (GNAHRGIS #47148)** and **Pinewood Camp Annex (GNAHRGIS #46547)**. Since, relatively no new hotel or motel construction has occurred in the county. Additional information about the significance of Highway 17 can be found in Appendix 3.

In 1964, McIntosh County was hit by Hurricane Dora. Low lying areas, including the site of the **Huston Dairy Barn (GNAHRGIS #46595)**, experienced significant flooding. Despite the storm, the county's numerous docks and boats along its coast, experienced significant use by shrimp boats and other vessels during this decade.

Much of the area's installed manufactured housing was constructed in the 1960s and 70s, to include the homes popularized by Jim Walters that are common throughout the county. This period saw much of the county's suburban growth, with numerous houses and mobile homes built in the areas connecting many of the county's unincorporated and dispersed communities.

With the creation of the Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve in 1976, a state-federal partnership was begun between the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.¹⁵ The establishment of this partnership meant that a plan was set in motion to construct an inland visitor center alongside the ferry dock providing transportation to the island. As a result, the Sapelo Island Visitor Center was built in recent years, facilitating tourism and interest in the island and its history.

¹⁴ Ibid, 802.

¹⁵ "Sapelo Island Natural Estuarine Research Reserve" Web.

Many of the early enclave communities in the county have become less discernable over the years as development has occurred outward, away from these locales, largely on the periphery of these areas. Most of the county's oldest dwellings are concentrated in the central core of these locales. The suburban development of Tolomato Island being the most obvious and recent example. Located on a particularly viable site, the development fronts the marshes and coast, just north of Darien. Named for the Guale Indian town and mission, Tolomato is believed to have been originally located on the upper end of Harris Neck, across the marshes and tidal creeks from Santa Catalina.¹⁶ The development's association with the name stems from early incorrect scholarship that the tabby ruins associated with **The Thicket (GNAHRGIS #46528)**, preserved amongst the suburban houses that are part of the area today, were part of an early Spanish mission. It was not until the 1930s, under the scholarship of Merton Coulter and Marmaduke Floyd, that this theory was debunked, largely based on the discovery of a letter written by Kate McKinley, who describes recollections of her uncle, the grandson of Thomas Spalding, linking the tabby ruins to the slaves and mill associated with Spalding's plantation.¹⁷

Other areas that have developed in recent decades include Black and Hird Islands, which have vehicular access from mainland McIntosh County and were largely subdivided beginning in the 1970s.

Due to the heavy abundance of marsh, the abundance of flora and fauna, and their importance as protective barriers adjacent to mainland McIntosh County, several of the county's islands have been afforded protection through state designations such as Butler, Rockdedundy, Rhetts, and Champney Islands, which are part of the Altamaha Wildlife Management Area that was established in the mid-1950s, and Wolf, Egg, Little Egg, Broughton, Little Broughton, Wrights, Lewis, Werriats, Weed, and Rabbit Islands, which are part of a state wildlife refuge begun in 1930. Other areas are protected through conservation easement and/or are currently under the care of preservation minded stewards, such as Creighton Island. These sites constitute the most vulnerable areas, containing sensitive habitats that warrant greater protection.

Development in the Phase Two area continued steadily in recent decades, with many area homes built throughout the county over the course of the 1980s and 90s. Many historic resources received upgrades during this period, the majority of which included rear additions, the installation of vinyl siding and windows, and the replacement of historic outbuildings with prefabricated ones. Far fewer commercial buildings were built at this time, however, consistent with a somewhat stagnant economic growth throughout the county from the 1980s to today. The sectors that have seen success in recent years include the crabbing and heritage tourism industries, as well as the continuation of timber cutting.

¹⁶ Sullivan, A Low Country Diary, 61.

¹⁷ Sullivan, Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater, A New Revised Edition, 133.

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*.

On October 20, 2016 a public presentation was made at the Fort King George Auditorium as part of a Lower Altamaha Historical Society's (LAHS) meeting, where a summary of findings from Phase One and anticipated goals for Phase Two were shared. The meeting was publicized in *The Darien News* and shared with membership of LAHS.

At the start of the survey, an introductory reconnaissance survey was performed to determine locations and concentrations of historic resources as well as geographic and man-made boundaries, determining Phase Two extents. As a result, Interstate 95, Highway 99, and the Atlantic Ocean were identified as logical bounds, with the exclusion of Sapelo, Union, and Doboy Islands, which are proposed to be surveyed as part of phase three due to a wealth of historic resources located in these areas. Following, an intensive field survey was performed in which resources constructed before 1975 were photographed and recorded using the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Form. Survey work was comprehensive, regardless of style or significance, with the exception of repeated house types located in densely developed subdivisions, such as Darien Heights, where representative building types indicative of the neighborhood were selected and surveyed. 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.

The Phase Two eastern survey boundary proved the most challenging as this area predominantly contains long lots fronting area marshes accessed from Highway 99. These lots are often accessed only by private, gated drives that terminate near the coast and often feature "no trespassing" signs along Highway 99. Whenever possible, the date of construction of structures was researched using the McIntosh County Board of Tax Assessors records. Parcels containing resources 40 years of age or older were targeted for survey. Additionally, any parcels containing resources previously surveyed in 1989 were targeted. As a result, several property owners were contacted by mail to request access. Of the owners contacted all but two responded, allowing access.

When properties were anticipated to be difficult to locate via aerial map, such as those covered in vegetative growth or sites absent of buildings, such as cemeteries, longitude and latitude coordinates were gathered in the field and input into GNAHRGIS as a way to identify specific site locations.

Other parameters that were used to guide survey work included the exclusion of mobile homes from survey, allowing for a greater area to be surveyed as part of Phase Two. Additionally, all historical markers, regardless of age, were surveyed in attempt to comprehensively record all of the markers in the county.

Background research was limited to information pertaining to the Phase Two 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 Two bounds.

The majority of research pertaining to the social history of the historic communities within the Phase Two bounds, as well as new information collected regarding individual sites, proved to be the most informative. Gathered through interviews with the Principal Investigator and intern Erin Ward, several property owners took the time to share their knowledge of their properties and related histories. When possible, information was verified with primary and secondary textual sources.

Lominack Kolman Smith performed an intensive field survey over several staggered days from October 2016 to March 2017, punctuated by time spent in the office inputting data gathered in the field into GNAHRGIS. The McIntosh County Board of Tax Assessors was consulted as part of this process for the determination of property lines, building sketches, 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 made 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.

Seventeen resources that were omitted during Phase One and discovered after the fact were surveyed as part of Phase Two in an effort to resurvey all resources surveyed in 1989.

While not intended, it is possible that a historic resource may have been inadvertently omitted from this survey, as a result of changes to its architectural or physical character, or related to its borderline age. The majority of historic resources within the Phase Two bounds have been documented.

Survey Results

A total number of 496 resources were surveyed as part of Phase Two. The breakdown of resources by type includes 470 buildings, 1 structure, 9 objects, and 16 sites (Table 1). All resources over 40-years of age, regardless of integrity or condition, were surveyed as part of this phase, excluding mobile homes. Additionally, two owners of eligible survey properties did not respond to requests for access to view resources believed to be located on their property. The survey area includes several dispersed communities, including Ridgeville, Meridian, Carnigan, Valona, portions of Crescent, Bolden, and Ardick, as well as nearby resources in areas that are less defined.

A total of 288 resources were assigned a new and unique Georgia Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS) number. Additionally, a total of 208 resources that were previously surveyed as part of the 1989 historic resources survey were updated in GNAHRGIS. Only the GNAHRGIS fields that represented features of these resources that were altered or changed since 1989 were updated. Resources less than 40-years old were not entered into GNAHRGIS, with the exception of two historical markers that were installed in recent years in an effort to comprehensively survey all historical markers within the survey area in addition to the 1988 reconstruction of the **Fort King George blockhouse, replica (GNAHRGIS #46589)**, which was also entered. 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).

Table 1: Number of Resources Surveyed by Type

Resource Type	Number of Resources
Building	470
Structure	1
Object	9
Site	16

Resources that were located in the Phase Two boundaries but were surveyed in Phase One as outlier resources were not included in the above tallies.

Construction Dates

By tallying resource construction dates by decade, it is possible to see periods of heightened development as well as which historical periods are best represented on the landscape today. There are few antebellum resources that remain since the majority of the county's plantation era buildings have been lost and the majority of communities recognized throughout the county today date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The period of greatest prosperity and growth within the survey area occurred between 1930 and 1969, spanning the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War. While population growth fluctuated between these years in McIntosh County, the number of buildings that remain on the landscape today represents the solidity of the building stock from this period and the rise and popularity of manufactured housing, which was introduced after World War II. A total of 285 resources, or 57% of resources surveyed, date from this period.

The 103 resources surveyed in the 1989 survey that have since been demolished were not included in the counts in Table 2.

Table 2: Number of Resources by Construction Date by Decade

Decade	Number of Resources
3000-3010 BC	1
1730-1740	1
1790-1799	2
1800-1809	1
1820-1829	1
1830-1839	6
1840-1849	1
1850-1859	7
1860-1869	3
1870-1879	8
1880-1889	29
1890-1899	19
1900-1909	22
1910-1919	23
1920-1929	29
1930-1939	70
1940-1949	44
1950-1959	67
1960-1969	104
1970-1979	57
2000-2009	1
2010-2017	1

Original and Current Use

The overwhelming majority of resources surveyed qualify as single-family residences. A total of 384 resources, or 77% of the resources surveyed, could be attributed to this category.

The survey area included a high number of churches and cemeteries, with many congregations and associated families with origins dating to the mid to late nineteenth century. The rest of the resource types represented show a variety of other uses, to include six buildings associated with agriculture/subsistence, a building type that was formerly more common in this largely rural area.

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	6
Military Facility	2
Business/Office	3
Commerce & Trade	2
Department store/general store	1
Specialty Store	1
Single Dwelling	382
Education – School	1
Funerary – Burial	11
Automobile/ Truck Services	2
Auditorium	1
Religious Facility	12
Religious Related Housing	1
Social and Civic – Meeting Hall	2
Transient Housing	6
Transportation	1

Table 4: Breakdown of Resources by Current Use

Current Use	Number of Resources
Art gallery/ exhibition hall, zoo	2
Automobile/ Truck Services	2
Social and Civic	1
Specialty Store	3
Business/Office	5
Transient Housing (Hotel/Motel/Boardinghouse)	4
Single Dwelling	287
Work in Progress	1
Funerary – Burial	10
Government	1
Agriculture/subsistence	1
Secondary Structure, domestic-related outbuilding	1
Museum/Exhibition	2
Religious Facility	10
Religious Related Housing	1
Multiple Dwelling	1
Vacant/not in use	51

The majority of single dwellings that have a different primary use today are vacant or not in use. As compared to areas within Darien, there has been less of a campaign to remove blight, allowing these resources to remain on the landscape.

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). Much of the county's buildings exhibit vernacular expressions of academic styles representative of the area's rural surroundings and local demographics. A small number of buildings in the Phase Two 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
Colonial Revival	3
Federal	2
Prairie style	1
Folk Victorian	7
Queen Anne	1
Gothic Revival	1
Greek Revival	1
Italianate	3
Craftsman	1
Plain-style (Residential)	86
Modern Movement	6
No academic style	258

As indicated above, Plain-style buildings, all of which are ranches, dominate the landscape; a property type with widespread popularity that is still fashionable today. Plain-style houses experienced significant popularity in McIntosh County where large lots and a desire for single-floor living was pervasive, largely from the 1960s on.

General Outline of Styles

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

COLONIAL REVIVAL (1880-1955)

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

The Colonial Revival is characterized by an accentuated front door, typically with a decorative crown or pediment, supported by pilasters, or extended forward and supported by slender columns to form an entry porch. Doors commonly have overhead fanlights or sidelights, the façade is normally symmetrically balanced, and the windows are double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing in one or both sashes.¹⁸



Photo 1: Colonel Huston House, west side Highway 17, approx. 1 mile south of bridge to Darien, built ca. 1927 (GNAHRGIS #46592)

The **Colonel Huston House** is a good example of the Colonial Revival style. With a symmetrical façade, an accentuated front door with side- and fanlights, and an entry porch supported by slender columns, the house has many features indicative of the style. Popular across a variety of social classes and demographic groups, the house is one of the county's most recognized dwellings. Sized and placed for visibility, the Colonial Revival style provides a fitting framework for the house's prominence.

¹⁸ McAlester & McAlester, 320-341.

FOLK VICTORIAN (1870-1910)

The Folk Victorian style is an adaptation of Victorian styles as seen in simpler houses that were of greater prevalence and often located in rural areas. The porch and the cornice are the most common areas where Victorian detailing can be found. These details often include Queen Anne inspired spindlework, turned posts, and lace-like brackets. Likewise, Italianate style brackets are commonly found at the cornice line. In keeping with their simplicity, these houses typically have symmetrical facades and lack textured or varied wall surfaces as seen in the Queen Anne style.¹⁹

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



Photo 2: Dunwoody-Tyson House, 14273 Highway 99, Ridgeville, built ca. 1890 (GNAHRGIS #46501)

¹⁹ McAlester & McAlester, 308-317.



Photo 3: Thompson-Dean House, 1014 Scott Road, Ridgeville, built ca. 1870 (GNAHRGIS #46515)

The **Dunwoody-Tyson House** and the **Thompson-Dean House** both are good examples of the Folk Victorian style, the style most well represented in Ridgeville. These two dwellings are situated in close proximity to Highway 99, to allow for their appreciation. Important details include cross gable roof configurations, clapboard exteriors, lace-like brackets and spindlework, and prominent porches.

QUEEN ANNE (1880-1910)

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

The Queen Anne style is characterized by steeply pitched roofs or irregular shapes, typically with a dominant front facing gable; patterned shingles; chamfered window bays; and an asymmetrical façade with a one-story partial or full-width porch.²⁰



Photo 4: William H. Atwood House, southwest corner of Riverside and Cedar Point Road, Valona vicinity, built ca. 1890 (GNAHRGIS #46557).

The **William H. Atwood House** is the only Queen Anne style building in the Phase Two area, however, is worthy of recognition as a good example of the style. Characterized by a complex roof, clapboard exterior, full-width front porch with turned posts, elongated fenestration, multiple corbelled chimneys, and vents and other details, the house has many noteworthy Victorian details.

²⁰ McAlester & McAlester, 262-287.

GOTHIC REVIVAL (1840-1890)

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

The Gothic Revival style is characterized by a steeply pitched roof, often with multiple gables, decorated vergeboards, the absence of eaves or trim beneath the gable edge, windows within gable ends, pointed arch windows, and one-story porches.²¹



Photo 5: Baisden Chapel, 5489 Highway 99, Crescent, built ca. 1880 (GNAHRGIS #46560)

The **Baisden Chapel** is the only Gothic Revival example in the Phase Two survey area, however, is worthy of note. This rural chapel has elaborate arched windows and decorative exposed rafter ends. Its simple massing and clapboard exterior could likewise qualify it as a Folk Gothic structure.

²¹ McAlester & McAlester, 196-209.

PLAIN-STYLE (1935-1975)

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

The Plain-style is characterized by asymmetrical designs with low-pitched roofs, a moderate or wide eave overhang, a wood or brick cladded exterior, picture windows, and occasional decorative iron or wooden porch supports. Large private outdoor living areas at the rear of houses were added in direct contrast to the large front and side porches of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century styles.²²



Photo 6: Single Dwelling, 800 Congress Street, Darien, built ca. 1962 (GNAHRGIS #253240)

²² McAlester& McAlester, 479.



Photo 7: Single Dwelling, 1325 Lakeshore Drive, Darien, built ca. 1975 (GNAHRGIS #253882)

The **Single Dwellings** recognized above are good examples of Plain-style architecture. Both have asymmetrical facades and low-pitched roofs. The Single Dwelling at 800 Congress Street has a picture window and its original carport, common stylistic elements. The Single Dwelling at 1325 Lakeshore Drive features elongated eaves and an angled support at the entrance, expressing a Japenese influence that is often evident in Plain-style architecture.

MODERN MOVEMENT (1930-)

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

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



Photo 8: Single Dwelling, 1506 Wayne Street, Darien, built ca. 1970 (GNAHRGIS #253265)



Photo 9: Single Dwelling, 1113 Ridge Road, Darien, built ca. 1960 (GNAHRGIS #253281)

The **Single Dwelling** at 1506 Wayne Street is one of the county's most prominent modernist dwellings, with its large mass, expansive low pitched gabled roofs, angled lot placement, concealed entry, and other details. To contrast, the Single Dwelling at 1113 Ridge Road shows the adoption of the style for vernacular use. A simple concrete block dwelling, the house incorporates a broken gable roof with sharp angles, solidifying its association with the Modern movement.

Building Types

A total of 286 resources surveyed were identified as conforming to one of the building types recognized by the Historic Preservation Division as identified in the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual.

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

Table 6: Breakdown of Resources by Building Type

Building Type	Number of Examples
<i>Single-Family House Types</i>	
Hall-Parlor	8
Central Hallway Cottage	2
Georgian Cottage	16
Georgian House	4
I-house	2
Extended Hall-parlor	2
Gabled Wing (Gabled Ell)	1
Bungalow	53
Ranch House	91
Manufactured Home (Installed)	42
Pyramid Cottage	9
English Cottage	1
Gabled Wing Cottage	7
Double Pen	3
American Small House	2
Side gabled Cottage	3
Side Hallway	2
Single Pen	1
<i>Agricultural Buildings</i>	
Barn	3
<i>Churches/Places of Worship</i>	
Front Gable	10
<i>Commercial Buildings (Retail & office)</i>	
Single Retail	3
Multiple Retail	2
Road Related	1
<i>Apartment Buildings</i>	
Other	1
<i>Places of Accommodation</i>	
Modern Strip Motel	1
Motel	2
<i>Industrial</i>	
Warehouse	2
<i>Other</i>	
Public/Governmental	1
Gas/service station	5
<i>Lodge Halls</i>	
Lodge and Religious Facility (church)	1

Lodge use exclusively	1
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Property Types Defined

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

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

HALL-PARLOR

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

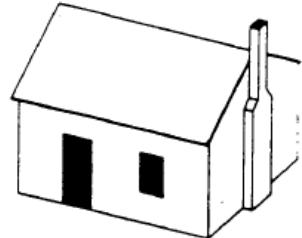


Photo 10: Arthur Hamilton House, 1263 Ashantilly Road, Darien, built ca. 1885 (GNAHRGIS #46605)

Not confined to a specific area, there are eight identified hall-parlor houses scattered throughout the survey area. Many of them are vacant and overgrown with vegetation. The **Arthur Hamilton House** is a rare example of an intact hall and parlor house in good condition. Those that do remain intact no longer have their exterior end chimneys or flues and have replacement exterior cladding.

GEORGIAN COTTAGE and GEORGIAN HOUSE

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

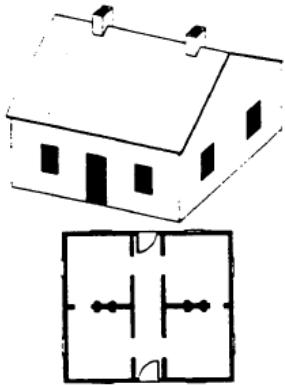


Photo 11: Hopkins-Williams House, 5709 Highway 99, Crescent vicinity, built ca. 1820 (GNAHRGIS #46558)



Photo 12: Legare-Britt House, 1756 Bond Road, Darien, built ca. 1882 (GNAHRGIS #46497)

There are sixteen houses that are classified as Georgian cottages and four that are classified as Georgian houses within the survey area. The most common alterations include the removal of original chimneys and rear additions.

GABLED WING (GABLED ELL) COTTAGE

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

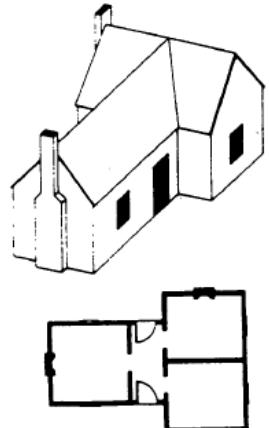


Photo 13: Paul House, 13931 Highway 99, Ridgeville, built ca. 1890 (GNAHRGIS #46511)

The **Paul House** is the only dwelling that identifies as a gabled wing (gabled ell) house in the Phase Two survey area, however, it is a good example of this house type.

BUNGALOW

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

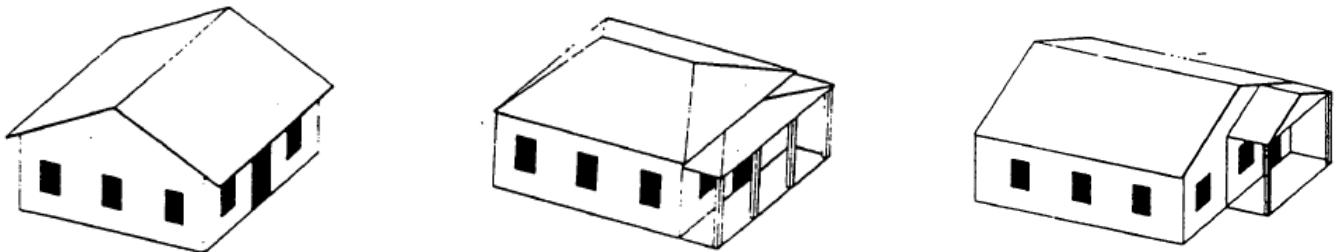


Photo 14: Single Dwelling, 5412 Highway 17, Ardick, built ca. 1947 (GNAHRGIS #253470)



Photo 15: Single Dwelling, 1012 McIver Place, Meridian, built ca. 1930 (GNAHRGIS #253855)

The second most common house form in the survey area, there are 53 dwellings surveyed of this type. The majority are simple, frame, front gable dwellings. The most common alterations are porch enclosure, replacement exterior cladding, and rear additions.

RANCH

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

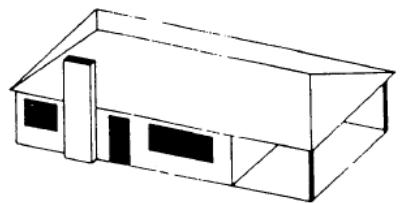


Photo 16: Single Dwelling, 14191 Highway 99, Ridgeville, built ca. 1970 (GNAHRGIS #253314)



Photo 17: Single Dwelling, 1145 Oak Street, Darien, built ca. 1966 (GNAHRGIS #255898)

The single most common house type in the survey area, 91 ranch houses were surveyed in Phase Two. The most common form is the linear sub-type with half-courtyard ranches being the second most prevalent. The linear sub-type has a length-to-width ratio of 2 to 1 with an overall long, narrow, linear form. The half courtyard subtype features a half-courtyard formed by the intersection of two wings of the house.²³ Typical alterations include added and/or enclosed carports, rear and side additions, and replacement fenestration.

²³ Guidelines for Evaluation, New South Associates 45-48.

MANUFACTURED HOME (INSTALLED)

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



Photo 18: Single Dwelling, 1038 Skunk Lane, Bolden, built ca. 1970 (GNAHRGIS #256052)



Photo 19: Single Dwelling, 1132 Ridge Road, Darien, built ca. 1962 (GNAHRGIS #253283)

An extremely popular property type, there are 42 dwellings that can be classified as Manufactured Homes (Installed) in the Phase Two survey area. Easily attainable and readily available, these buildings gained wide popularity in McIntosh County.

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.

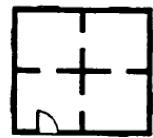
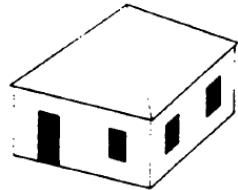


Photo 20: Single Dwelling, 10736 Highway 99, Carnigan, built ca. 1910 (GNAHRGIS #46620).



Photo 21: Single Dwelling, 9422 Highway 99, Carnigan, built ca. 1928 (GNAHRGIS #46616)

While once a more prominent property type, there are nine pyramid cottages in the Phase Two survey area that remain. These early dwellings are significantly deteriorated and threatened by neglect and collapse from the weight of vegetative growth.

OTHER NOTABLE BUILDINGS



Photo 22: Bolden Home Lodge, 1038 Rev. Palmer Road, Bolden, built ca. 1930 (GNAHRGIS #46575)

The **Bolden Home Lodge** is a unique structure. Built as a praise house for the African-American community of Bolden, the building's significance is rooted in its ties to the ring-shout. The home of the famed McIntosh County Shouters, this simple building's wood floor provides the necessary platform for the creation of the rhythmic ring-shout. Facing Highway 99, the building greets those entering Bolden, serving as a local gathering place and point of community pride.

Notable Outbuildings

Numerous outbuildings were recorded as part of Phase Two 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 GNAHRCIS survey entry. Relatively few historic outbuildings are present on the landscape, however, there are a handful of notable outbuildings that should be highlighted. Historic outbuildings that remain are typically coops, storage sheds, and barns. Below are two rare examples, an exterior kitchen and servants' cottage, both associated with the **Clark-Reames House (GNAHRCIS #46506)**.



Photo 23: ca. 1880 Kitchen, an outbuilding to the Clark-Reames House at 14009 Highway 99, Ridgeville (GNAHRCIS #46506)



Photo 24: ca. 1890 Servant's Cottage, an outbuilding to the Clark-Reames House at 14009 Highway 99, Ridgeville (GNAHRGIS #46506)

While historic outbuildings were once more common on the landscape, many of the agricultural uses tied to these buildings are no longer practiced. Those with agricultural ties that do remain are often deteriorating or neglected. Outbuildings remain a common type of structure throughout the county; however, these utilitarian buildings have typically been replaced with their modern equivalents, the majority of which are pre-fabricated metal or wood frame structures.

Structural Characteristics and Building Materials

An analysis of building material use as part of the survey shows material availability and building and construction trends in the county 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 is brick. Buildings that are clad in aluminum, asbestos, faux tabby, permastone, or vinyl siding have largely been re-skinned, either over top of or in replacement of their original exterior material. Far fewer buildings in the county have been reskinned, as compared to those surveyed in Phase One (less than 1% of the buildings surveyed are clad in replacement materials).

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

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

Table 7: Breakdown of Resources by Exterior Materials

Exterior Materials	Number of Examples
Aluminum siding	24
Asbestos siding	7
Brick	70
Concrete Block	47
Faux Tabby	10
Novelty/Drop Siding	39
Plywood	9
Stucco	6
Tabby	2
Permastone	1
Vinyl Siding	1
Board and Batten	5
Wood Shingles	2
Vertical Board	56
Weatherboard/Clapboard/Beveled Siding	102

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 include pyramid cottages, hall and parlor houses, and Georgian houses and cottages. This constitutes a visible lack of structural stability, collapsed framing, significant vegetative growth, and visible rot. No one area had the highest concentration of deterioration, although it should be noted that the resources in Darien and Ridgeville retain the greatest number of resources with high integrity.

SECTION 6: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRESERVATION

The Phase Two survey area, while much more rural than the area associated with Phase One, faces many 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 particularly susceptible to development. The greatest of these threats are those who have their sights on available swaths of land for the construction of multiple homes or resorts. What this often means is that county historic resources are jeopardized to varying degrees, as evidenced in the loss of the **D'Antignac House (GNAHRGIS #46561)**, where development was intended but never materialized.

Currently the historic resources in the Phase Two area are afforded no formal protection. While a portion of The Ridge neighborhood along Highway 99 is listed as a National Register historic district, this designation provides only recognition, documentation, and qualification for historic tax credits. Thus, it is recommended that a local historic district be established to afford the area protection for the future. The area's high concentration of contiguous historic resources with high integrity that are in good condition make it a good candidate for local district designation. These combined attributes are rare amongst historic resources in the county. This, paired with significant losses of contributing buildings in the district, makes the establishment of a local district a worthy effort.

It should be noted that there is not a widespread understanding that the state of Georgia offers historic tax credits and a property tax freeze for improvements to properties listed on the National Register. It is recommended that the County Preservation Commission assist in an education campaign to this end. This information could be provided through web and print materials as well as facilitated through public meeting. Further, this could be paired with information regarding the establishment of a local district.

Another area worthy of recognition is the section of Highway 17 from Darien to the intersection of Highway 99. Detailed further in Appendix 3, the historic resources associated with the popularity of the Dixie Highway, as it came to be known, were largely constructed after WWI. In recent years, these resources have gained significance with the acknowledged importance of this corridor and the aging of midcentury and roadside architecture over 50 years of age. A study commissioned by the Georgia Department of Transportation related to its significance has established a strong framework for understanding the development of the corridor and its associated resources, as well as recognized specific areas throughout the state that are worthy of preservation, including an area with bounds in McIntosh County. One property type that is represented throughout the Phase Two Highway 17 corridor is the roadside motel, which is further highlighted in Appendix 3. It is recommended that National Register eligibility for buildings associated with this era be explored to include a potential historic district or Multiple Property Listing, an option for listing associated resources that are not contiguous. The timeliness of these considerations is furthered by the recent fire suffered at the **Fort King George Motel (GNAHRGIS #47148)**. The area likewise has the potential for increased modern development, which could include the loss or alteration of significant historic resources, as the significance of these resources is not widely known and no protections are currently afforded to resources associated with the Dixie Highway.

Other resources that are currently threatened include several rural cemeteries and tabby ruin sites. While many of the larger, formal cemeteries in the county are maintained and clearly marked, there are several cemeteries that are hidden in overgrowth and vegetation, located on private property, or are unmarked entirely. Utilizing the *Cemeteries of McIntosh County Georgia*, an attempt was made to locate all cemeteries referenced in the Phase Two survey area. Cuthbert Cemetery and Woodville Cemetery, for

example, were both unable to be located; whereas, Kell's Grove Cemetery appears to be located on private property and was not able to be accessed. All three are recorded in *Cemeteries of McIntosh County Georgia* but were not surveyed in the previous 1989 survey. Often, the cemeteries that are unmarked or hidden were associated with African-Americans or are early small, family cemeteries. Conversations with property owners during fieldwork showed that there is some misinformation about unmarked cemeteries and their histories. It is recommended that a more in-depth survey of cemeteries in McIntosh County be performed, to build on the work compiled in *Cemeteries of McIntosh County Georgia*. When cemeteries are located, longitude and latitude coordinates should be acquired to document their location.

Tabby ruins are subject to a similar fate, as many of these resources are suffering deterioration as well as vegetative overgrowth in several instances. Appendix 3 of the Phase One report expanded on the significance of tabby in McIntosh County. The ruins discovered in Phase Two are similar and date to the same period. Largely located on private property, with the exception of the **Fort King George Tabby Ruins (GNAHRGIS #46586)**, there does not appear to be any active preservation measures in place to preserve the ruins observed. Those that were located are all foundations of former buildings, including those off of McIntosh Road recorded as **Tabby Ruins (GNAHRGIS #253509)**, the **Slave Dwelling Tabby Ruins (GNAHRGIS #255953)** on Creighton Island, and the **Fort King George Tabby Ruins (GNAHRGIS #46586)**. It is recommended that the Preservation Commission facilitate an educational campaign addressing the importance of tabby and options for preservation. Grants could be sought to host an expert, facilitated through public meeting, with instruction on tabby preservation methods. After speaking with the son of the late architect Lee Meyer, who performed significant tabby research, the best preservation methods involve providing cover to ruins in-place to prevent further weathering. While erosion of this natural building material is a slow process, what little remains of tabby ruins throughout the county is fated to deteriorate unless preservation measures are undertaken.

With local government poised to merge many city and county functions in Darien and McIntosh County, it is recommended that the McIntosh County Preservation Commission oversee historic preservation in Darien in addition to the county. This would include oversight of the local historic districts in Darien as well as the continued guidance provided to the Hog Hammock historic district on Sapelo Island, the only local historic district in the county. This would provide consistency and continuity to government led historic preservation efforts as well as capitalize on the limited human resources available within the local preservation community, utilizing those who serve on the County Preservation Commission for oversight of historic preservation in Darien.

This consolidation could be paired with a larger reformation of the Preservation Commission, to ensure that meetings are held regularly, publicized, and recorded in accordance with the historic zoning ordinance. Also, it is recommended that the commission work to fill open seats as they become available, including those seats that are currently vacant. With the addition of new members, the commission could seek training from the Historic Preservation Division (HPD) as an introduction for new members and refresher for those currently seated.

SECTION 7: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	BUILDING TYPE
46489	Building	Single Dwelling	West side of New River Road, just outside Darien	Darien		Single Dwelling	1880	No academic style	Double pen
46491	Building	Townsend House	1104 Black Island Road	Darien	0053F 0054	Single Dwelling	1893	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46492	Building	Fisher Gardner House	1232 Ashintilly Road	Darien	0053E 0057	Single Dwelling	1880	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46493	Building	Norma-Mack House	1306 Ashintilly Road	Darien	0053E 0054	Single Dwelling	1880	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46495	Building	John Legare-Britt House	1352 Ashintilly Road	Darien	0053E 0052	Single Dwelling	1925	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46496	Building	Ingram-Varnedoe House	1307 Ashintilly Road	Darien	0053E 0051	Single Dwelling	1895	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46497	Building	Legare-Britt House	1756 Bond Road	Darien	0053E 0049	Single Dwelling	1882	Colonial Revival	Georgian House
46499	Building	Bailey Farm House	1213 Ridgeway Road	Ridgeville	0053 0053	Single Dwelling	1900	No academic style	Central hallway cottage
46500	Building	Powell Cemetery	1213 Ridgeway Road	Ridgeville	0053 0053	Funerary	1854		
46501	Building	Dunwoody-Tyson House	14273 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052B 0017	Single Dwelling	1890	Folk Victorian	Gabled Wing Cottage
46502	Building	Single Dwelling	14214 Highway 99	Ridgeville	253375	Single Dwelling	1900	Folk Victorian	Georgian Cottage
46503	Building	Patterson-Redding-Brown House	14160 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052B 0003	Single Dwelling	1870	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46504	Building	Patterson-White House	14197 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052B 0014	Single Dwelling	1872	Italianate	I-house/ Central hallway
46505	Building	William Downey House	West side of Highway 99 in Ridgeville	Ridgeville	0052B 0004	Demolished	1875	Folk Victorian	Georgian House
46506	Building	Clark-Reames House	14009 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052B 0011	Single Dwelling	1880	No academic style	Side hallway
46507	Building	Reames' Servents' Cottage	14009 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052B 0011	Single Dwelling	1860	No academic style	Hall-parlor
46508	Building	Reames General Store	Highway 99, Ridgeville	Ridgeville	0052B 0010	Demolished	1920	No academic style	
46509	Building	James O'Brien, Sr. House/O'Brien-Mack House	East side of Highway 99, in Ridgeville	Ridgeville	0065 0025	Demolished	1850	No academic style	Gabled Wing House (Gabled Ell)
46510	Building	DeLorme-McQuag House	13938 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052A 0084	Single Dwelling	1894	No academic style	Side hallway
46511	Building	Paul House	13931 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052A 0083	Single Dwelling	1890	Italianate	Gabled Wing Cottage
46512	Building	Knight-Branson House	1057 Scott Road	Ridgeville	0052A 0082	Single Dwelling	1900	No academic style	Central hallway cottage
46513	Building	Crumly Waters House	1078 Scott Road	Ridgeville	0052A 0032	Single Dwelling	1870	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46514	Building	Single Dwelling	Scott Avenue, N side	Ridgeville	0052A 0031	Demolished	1880	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46515	Building	Thompson-Dean House	1014 Scott Road	Ridgeville	0052A 0034	Single Dwelling	1870	Folk Victorian	Gabled Wing Cottage
46516	Building	Captain Dean's Place	13840 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052A 0035	Single Dwelling	1893	Folk Victorian	Gabled Wing House (Gabled Ell)
46517	Building	Ethington-Harp House	1126 Great Oaks Road	Ridgeville	0065 0023	Single Dwelling	1849	Folk Victorian	I-house/ Central Hallway
46518	Building	E.F. Morgan House	East side of Highway 99 in Ridgeville	Ridgeville	0065 0022	Demolished	1870	No academic style	Georgian House
46519	Building	Billy Hagen House/ Homes House/Hagen-Parks House	13679 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052A 0071	Single Dwelling	1830	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46520	Building	Sutton-Hagen House	13652 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052A 0054	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46521	Building	Cramer House	1128 Marsh Oak Road	Ridgeville	0052A 0072	Single Dwelling	1900	No academic style	Side-gabled cottage
46522	Site	The Ridge Cemetery	NE corner of Highway 99 and Blue and Hall Road	Ridgeville	0065C 0019	Funerary	1833		
46523	Building	Single Dwelling	West side of road West and parallel to Rt. 99 in Ridgeville	Ridgeville	0065 0022	Demolished	1920	No academic style	Bungalow, side gable
46524	Building	The Wedgewoods	East of Highway 99; North of Ridgeville; overlooking marsh	Ridgeville	0065 0012	Demolished	1880	No academic style	Central hallway cottage
46525	Building	Former Carnigan School	N side of Carnigan Church Road; 1/2 miles N of Ridgeville	Carnigan	0064C 0021	Demolished	1900	No academic style	School/ one room
46526	Building	Carnigan Baptist Church	12129 Highway 99	Carnigan	0064C 0021	Religious Facility	1960	No academic style	Church/ front gable
46527	Building	Washington-Bloodworth Cabin	East side of Highway 99 between Carnigan and Ridgeville	Carnigan	0065B 0027	Demolished	1855	No academic style	Saddlebag
46529	Site	King Cemetery	End of Brighton Road, N side	Carnigan	0051 0027	Funerary	1918		
46530	Building	Lotson Bryan House	East side of Rt. 99 in Carnigan	Carnigan	0064B 0015	Demolished	1890	No academic style	Hall-parlor
46531	Site	Hudson Cemetery	East side of Highway 99, just south of Meridian	Meridian	0064 0007	Funerary	1921		
46532	Site	Hutchinson Cemetery	Three parcels E of Highway 99 on Rossville Road	Meridian	0064A 0028	Funerary	1916		
46533	Building	Single Dwelling	10016 Highway 99	Meridian	0064A 0026001	Single Dwelling	1920	No academic style	Bungalow, side gable
46534	Building	Meridian House	9844 Highway 99	Meridian	0064A 0023	Single Dwelling	1900	Folk Victorian	Georgian House
46535	Building	Single Dwelling	West side of Highway 99, in Meridian, near Elm Grove Church	Meridian		Single Dwelling	1900	No academic style	Gabled Wing Cottage
46536	Building	Johnson House	9468 Highway 99	Meridian	0063E 0054	Single Dwelling	1924	Prairie style	
46538	Building	Single Dwelling	S side of Swamp Road, approximately 1 mi. W of Meridian	Meridian	0063 0010	Demolished	1915	Craftsman	Single pen
46539	Building	African Baptist Church	2696 Swamp Road	Meridian	0063D 0023	Demolished	1910	No academic style	
46540	Building	Single Dwelling	200 ft. S of Swamp Road, W of Highway 99	Meridian	0063E 0008	Demolished	1910	No academic style	Single pen
46541	Site	Atwood Cemetery	S side of Valona Road	Valona	0075A 0016	Funerary	1890		
46542	Building	Hunting Camp	1008 Hunter Place	Valona	0075A 0027	Single Dwelling	1905	No academic style	Bungalow, side gable
46543	Building	Old Atwood House	1622 Valona Road	Valona	0075B 0032	Single Dwelling	1889	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46544	Building	Durant House	1656 Valona Road	Valona	0075A 0023	Single Dwelling	1900	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46546	Building	Pinewood Camp	1026-1089 Morris Circle	Darien	D009 0005	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	
46547	Building	Pinewood Camp Annex	5535-5597 Highway 17	Darien	D009 0015	Multiple Dwelling	1950	No academic style	
46548	Building	Delta Motel	1711 Highway 17	Darien	D009 0004	ansient housing (mote)	1940	No academic style	
46549	Building	Commercial Structure	W side of Highway 17, across from Blounts Crossing	Darien	D008 0012001	Demolished	1960	International	Original
46550	Building	Kings Financial Services	1053 Highway 17	Darien	0052 0002	Commercial, Business/ of	1945	No academic style	Single retail (one story)
46551	Building	Young Chapel	W side of Highway 17, approximately 2 1/2 miles N of Darien	Darien		Demolished	1900	No academic style	
46552	Building	New Homes Church	2812 Smith Road	Meridian	0063A 0014	Religious Facility	1910	No academic style	Church/ front gable
46555	Building	The Palace	Cedar Point, facing pier	Cedar Point	0074A 0022	Demolished	1930	Craftsman	Bungalow, side gable
46556	Building	Single Dwelling	Cedar Point, next to pier	Cedar Point	0074A 0028	Demolished	1880	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46557	Building	William H. Atwood House	SW corner of Riverside and Cedar Point Road	Cedar Point	0074A 0057	Single Dwelling	1890	Queen Anne	Georgian House
46558	Building	Hopkins-Williams House	5709 Highway 99	Crescent	0062 0036	Vacant	1798	Federal	Georgian Cottage
46559	Building	Mallard House; Walker-Mallard House	1 mi. S of Bellville Point, overlooking Sapelo River	Crescent	0062F 0002	Demolished	1840	No academic style	
46560	Building	Baisden Chapel	5489 Highway 99	Crescent	0062E 0038	Religious Facility	1880	Gothic Revival	Churches/Places of Worship
46561	Building	D'Antignac House	E side of Highway 99, 1 mi. S of Bellville Point	Crescent	0062E 0043	Demolished	1790	Federal	
46569	Building	Durant House	E side of Highway 99, 1 mi. S of Bellville Point	Crescent	0064 0015	Demolished	1875	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
46574	Building	Chip's Self Service Laundry	Highway 99, across from Jaguar Lane	Crescent	0062C 0006	Vacant	1931	No academic style	Commercial (retail & office)

GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	BUILDING TYPE
46575	Building	Bolden Home Lodge	1038 Reverend Nathan Palmer Drive	Bolden	0049D 0070	Vacant	1930	No academic style	Lodge and Religious Facility (church)
46576	Building	Garnett-Hatcher House	3/4 of the way down Old Cane Mill Road	Carnigan	0065 0004002	Single Dwelling	1890	Folk Victorian	
46577	Building	Crum-Dales House	1361 Old Cane Mill Road	Carnigan	0065 0003	Single Dwelling	1825	Federal	Georgian Cottage
46578	Building	Treanor House	1156 Snows Lane	Ridgeville	0053 0047	Single Dwelling	1900	No academic style	Hall-parlor
46579	Building	Single Dwelling	2 miles S of Eulonia County Road 88	Ardoch	0049B 0018003	Demolished	1930	No academic style	Single pen
46580	Building	Shorter Chapel	14546 Highway 17	Eulonia	0049A 0018	Religious Facility	1940	No academic style	Church, front gable
46581	Building	Eulonia EBA Lodge Hall	SW corner of Highway 17 and Mildred Alston Road	Eulonia	0049A 0005	Vacant	1910	No academic style	Lodge Hall
46585	Building	Ogden's Body Shop	SW corner of Highway 99 and Pack Street	Darien	D009 0011001	Automobile/truck service	1930	No academic style	Gas/ service station
46586	Site	Fort King George Tabby Ruins	302 McIntosh Road	Darien	0054 0009	Museum/exhibition hall	1833	No academic style	
46587	Site	Fort King George Cemetery	302 McIntosh Road	Darien	0054 0009	Funerary	1724	No academic style	
46588	Site	Fort King George Sawmill/Log basin	302 McIntosh Road	Darien	0054 0009	Museum/exhibition hall	1915		
46589	Building	Fort King George blockhouse, replica	302 McIntosh Road	Darien	0054 0009	Gallery/exhibition hall	1888	No academic style	
46590	Site	Fort King George Indian Village	302 McIntosh Road	Darien	0054 0009	Gallery/exhibition hall	3000		
46591	Structure	Butler Plantation Rice Mill	W side Highway 17, approx. 1 mi. S of bridge to Darien	Darien	0042 0002	Vacant	1854		
46592	Building	Colonel Huston House	W side Highway 17, approx. 1 mi. S of bridge to Darien	Darien	0042 0002	Vacant	1927	Colonial Revival	Georgian House
46593	Site	Butler Plantation Slave Village	W side Highway 17, approx. 1 mi. S of bridge to Darien	Darien	0054 0002001	Vacant	1850	No academic style	
46594	Building	Model Dairy Demonstration Building	W side Highway 17, approx. 1 mi. S of bridge to Darien	Darien	0042 0002	Vacant	1927	Colonial Revival	
46595	Building	Huston Dairy Barn	E side of Highway 17, just south of the Butler River	Darien	0042 0002	Vacant	1935	No academic style	Barn
46599	Building	Single Dwelling	Old River Road, across from Miller Road	Darien	0053 0015	Demolished	1880	No academic style	Hall-parlor
46601	Building	Single Dwelling	1993 Franklin Street Extension	Darien	0052A 0019	Single Dwelling	1890	No academic style	Hall-parlor
46602	Building	James Grover House	South side of Highway 99, 500 feet west of intersection with Smith Road	Crescent		Demolished	1880	No academic style	Hall-parlor
46603	Building	Single Dwelling	End of Old Cane Mill Drive	Carnigan	0065 0027001	Single Dwelling	1880	No academic style	Hall-parlor
46605	Building	Arthur Hamilton House	1263 Ashantilly Road	Darien	0053E 0050	Single Dwelling	1885	No academic style	Hall-parlor
46607	Building	Single Dwelling	Approximately 1200 ft. W of Highway 99, 150 ft. SE of Bethel Church	Carnigan		Demolished	1885	No academic style	Hall-parlor
46608	Building	Single Dwelling	Approximately 1200 ft. W of Highway 99, 150 ft. SE of Bethel Church	Ridgeville		Demolished	1885	No academic style	Hall-parlor
46609	Building	Single Dwelling	Approx. 800 ft. W of Highway 99; 1/4 mile N of Carnigan center	Carnigan		Demolished	1885	No academic style	Hall-parlor
46610	Building	Single Dwelling	Highway 99, north of Cuthbert Lane, S of Hutcherson Place	Carnigan	0064B 0009	Vacant	1885	No academic style	Hall-parlor
46611	Building	Single Dwelling	2000 feet NW of First Africcan Church	Meridian		Demolished	1885	No academic style	Hall-parlor
46612	Building	Single Dwelling	East side of Highway 17, 300 feet N of Ardoch	Ardoch		Demolished	1885	No academic style	Hall-parlor
46614	Building	Single Dwelling	West side of Highway 17, 3/4 mile south of intersection of 17 and 99	Eulonia		Demolished	1885	No academic style	Hall-parlor
46616	Building	Single Dwelling	9422 Highway 99	Meridian	0063E 0053	Vacant	1928	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
46617	Building	Single Dwelling	NW corner of Swamp Road and Highway 99	Meridian		Demolished	1910	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
46619	Building	Single Dwelling	E side of Highway 99, approx. 2000 ft. S of Emmanuel Church	Carnigan		Demolished	1910	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
46620	Building	Single Dwelling	10736 Highway 99	Meridian	0064 0002	Single Dwelling	1915	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
46621	Building	Single Dwelling	SW corner of Ardoch Road and Highway 99	Meridian		Demolished	1910	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
46622	Building	Single Dwelling	N side of Landing Road, 1100 ft. E of Highway 99	Meridian		Demolished	1900	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
46623	Building	Single Dwelling	NE corner of Seabreeze Drive and Landing Road	Meridian	0063E 0024	Vacant	1910	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
46624	Building	Single Dwelling	1 mi. W of First African Baptist on Swamp Road	Meridian		Demolished	1920	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
46625	Building	Williams-Edwards House	Highway 99, 400 ft south of Rossville Road	Meridian	0064 0012	Single Dwelling	1910	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
46626	Building	Single Dwelling	South side of Swamp Road, 1/2 mile east of Highway 99	Meridian		Demolished	1920	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
46629	Building	Single Dwelling	Highway 99, 600 ft south of Rossville Road	Meridian	0064 0010	Single Dwelling	1925	No academic style	Extended hall-parlor
46630	Building	Will Williams House	10034 Highway 99	Meridian	0064A 0026001	Single Dwelling	1920	No academic style	Extended hall-parlor
46631	Building	Single Dwelling	E side of Highway 99, Just N of Marcus Gravey Place	Meridian	0063E 0049	Demolished	1910	No academic style	
46632	Building	Single Dwelling	800 ft W of Highway 99, N side of unnumbered street at S. edge of Carnigan	Carnigan		Demolished	1895	No academic style	
46633	Building	Williams Paradise	SE section of McIntosh, approx. 2000 ft. W of Highway 99, in Carnigan	Carnigan	0064E 0001004	Demolished	1915	No academic style	Gabled Wing House (Gabled Ell)
46634	Building	Single Dwelling	W side of Highway 99; 1/4 mile north of Carnigan	Carnigan		Demolished	1915	No academic style	Gabled Wing House (Gabled Ell)
46635	Building	Single Dwelling	W side of Highway 99, just S of Elm Grove Church	Meridian	0064A 0012	Demolished	1885	No academic style	Central hallway cottage
46636	Building	Single Dwelling	E side of Highway 17, 1.5 mi S of Highway 99	Eulonia		Demolished	1885	No academic style	Central hallway cottage
46640	Building	Mattie Everson House	1500 ft. E of Highway 99, south side of Landing Road	Meridian	0063E 0036001	Demolished	1938	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46641	Building	Single Dwelling	1025 Bilal Lane	Ridgeville	0052A 0075	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46642	Building	Single Dwelling	11636 Highway 99	Eulonia	0064C 0009	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46643	Building	Single Dwelling	500 feet S of Highway 99, 1.1 mi E of intersection of 99 and 17	Eulonia		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46644	Building	Single Dwelling	2318 Highway 99	Eulonia	0049D 0066	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46645	Building	Single Dwelling	1000 ft. W. of Highway 17 on Washington Lane	Eulonia	0049B 0010	Vacant	1948	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46647	Building	Single Dwelling	1222 Reverend Nathan Palmer Drive	Bolden	0049E 0004	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46648	Building	Single Dwelling	Highway 99, 4268	Crescent	0062C 0007	Vacant	1940	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46650	Building	Single Dwelling	1500 feet W of Smith Road, 1/3 mile SW of New Homes Church	New Homes Church		Demolished	1930	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46651	Building	Single Dwelling	250 ft W of East Light Church	East Light Church		Demolished	1930	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46652	Building	Single Dwelling	1000 feet east of Highway 17, on south side of Meridian Road	Meridian		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46653	Building	Single Dwelling	Ardoch Road, near St Marks Church	Ardoch		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46654	Building	Single Dwelling	Swamp Road, .75 mi E of Smith Road	Meridian		Demolished	1925	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46655	Building	Single Dwelling	E side of Highway 99, near Elm Grove Church	Meridian		Demolished	1940	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46656	Building	Single Dwelling	1041 Pogy Lane	Meridian	0064A 0007002	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46657	Building	Single Dwelling	W side of Highway 99, 1500 ft. N of Meridian	Meridian		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46658	Building	Single Dwelling	W side of Highway 99, 500 ft. N of Meridian	Meridian		Demolished	1930	Craftsman	Bungalow, front gable
46659	Building	Single Dwelling	E side Highway 99, 3/4 mi. S of Carnigan	Carnigan		Demolished	1925	Craftsman	Bungalow, front gable
46660	Building	Single Dwelling	E side Highway 99, 2/3 mi. S of Carnigan	Carnigan		Demolished	1925	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable

GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	BUILDING TYPE
46661	Building	Single Dwelling	W side of Highway 99, just N of Carnigan	Carnigan	0064B 0001	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46662	Building	Single Dwelling	11636 Highway 99	Carnigan	0064c 0009	Vacant	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46663	Building	Single Dwelling	11800 Highway 99	Carnigan	0064C 0006	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46664	Building	Single Dwelling	11820 Highway 99	Carnigan	0064C 0007	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46665	Building	Single Dwelling	5380 Highway 17	Darien	D009 0009	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46666	Building	Single Dwelling	800 feet east of Highway 99, 1 mile north of Meridian	Meridian		Demolished	1940	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46667	Building	Single Dwelling	3/4 mile south of Carnigan, east side of Highway 99	Carnigan		Demolished	1925	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46669	Building	Single Dwelling	1340 Briar Patch Road	Bolden	0049E 0005	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46673	Building	Single Dwelling	5709 Highway 99	Crescent	0062 0036	Vacant	1800	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46674	Building	Single Dwelling	E side of Smith Road, 2000 ft. SW of Crescent	Crescent		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46675	Building	Single Dwelling	Side of Swamp Road, 1 1/4 mile west of Meridian 3000 feet NW of First African C	Meridian		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46676	Building	Single Dwelling	2231 Franklin Street Extension	Ridgeville	0052A 0013	Single Dwelling	1953	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46677	Building	Single Dwelling	S side of Highway 99, 1 mi. E of Highway 17	Eulonia		Demolished	1940	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46678	Building	Single Dwelling	Highway 99, S side, 1200 ft. W of Highway 17	Eulonia		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46679	Building	Single Dwelling	E side of Highway 99, just N of Carnigan	Carnigan	0064B 0019	Vacant	1940	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46680	Building	Single Dwelling	Wside of Highway 99, in Carnigan	Carnigan		Demolished	1925	Craftsman	Bungalow, front gable
46681	Building	Single Dwelling	E side of Highway 99, 800 ft. N of Darien	Darien		Demolished	1940	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46682	Building	Single Dwelling	R. Palmer Road, behind schoolhouse	Bolden	0049D 0071	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46684	Building	Single Dwelling	10 feet N of Darien City limits, south side of Mentionville Road, off New River R	Darien		Demolished	1940	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46685	Building	Single Dwelling	1/4 mi. SW of New Homes Church	Meridian		Demolished	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow, front gable
46686	Building	Single Dwelling	Highway 99, just south of Pinkney Ct	Meridian	0063D 0013	Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46687	Building	Single Dwelling	2937 Smith Road	Meridian	0063A 0020	Single Dwelling	1925	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46688	Building	Single Dwelling	1100 feet east of Highway 99, 1/2 mile north of Meridian	Meridian		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46689	Building	Single Dwelling	W side Highway 99, 1500 ft SW of Emmanuel Church, S of Carnigan	Carnigan		Demolished	1938	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46690	Building	Single Dwelling	E side of Highway 99, Two Parcels south of Carneghan	Carnigan	0065B 0024	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46691	Building	Single Dwelling	S side of Swamp Road, approximately 1/2 mi. West of Meridian	Meridian		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46692	Building	Hornback House	Highway 99, 500 ft south of Rossville Road	Meridian	0064 0011	Single Dwelling	1915	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46693	Building	Single Dwelling	1/4 m W of Highway 99, 1/2 m S of Bethel Church	Ridgeville		Demolished	1925	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46694	Building	Single Dwelling	N side of 88, 1500 feet west of Highway 17	Eulonia School		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46697	Building	Single Dwelling	Smith Road, E side 1 mi. N of New Homes	New Homes Church		Demolished	1925	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46698	Building	Single Dwelling	E side of Smith Road, opposite New Homes Church	New Homes Church		Demolished	1925	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46699	Building	Single Dwelling	1800 ft. W. of Smith Road	East Light Church		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46700	Building	Single Dwelling	South side of 62 Meridian Road, 1000 feet east of Highway 17	Meridian		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46701	Building	Single Dwelling	East side of Highway 17, 1500 feet north of Ardoch	Ardoch		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46702	Building	Single Dwelling	1/3 west of Highway 17, 2000 feet SW of Union Church	Ardoch		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46703	Building	Single Dwelling	1500 feet west of Highway 17	Ardoch		Demolished	1945	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46704	Building	Single Dwelling	2730 Highway 99	Bolden	0050 0003002	Vacant	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46710	Building	Single Dwelling	13292 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052A 0060	Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
46711	Building	Single Dwelling	West side of highway 99, 1/2 mile north of Ridgeville	Ridgeville		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
47042	Building	Austin Young House	402 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D014 0041	Single Dwelling	1866	Greek Revival	Gabled Wing Cottage
47043	Building	Former Presbyterian Manse	1010 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D017 0008	Single Dwelling	1885	Italianate	Gabled Wing Cottage
47143	Building	Single Dwelling	1401 Wayne Street	Darien	D020 0004	Single Dwelling	1880	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
47144	Building	Single Dwelling	905 E. Broad Street	Darien	D016 0017	Clubhouse	1950	No academic style	
47145	Building	Lunsford Store; Newsome's Auto Repair Body Shop	West side of Highway 17 at city limits	Darien		Demolished	1945	International	
47146	Building	Single Dwelling	West side of Highway 17, near city limits	Darien		Demolished	1935	No academic style	
47147	Building	Crow's Nest	East side of Highway 17, near city limits	Darien		Demolished	1945	No academic style	
47148	Building	Fort King George Motel	1205 Highway 17	Darien	D004 0007002	Transient housing (motel)	1957	No academic style	Modern strip motel
47149	Building	FINA gas station	East side of Highway 17, SE corner of Gray Street	Darien		Demolished	1950	International	
47150	Building	Former Dutch Inn	W side of Highway 17, S of Fort King George Motel	Darien		Demolished	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow, front gable
47155	Building	Single Dwelling	1103 Wayne Street	Darien	D016 0055	Single Dwelling	1895	No academic style	Hall-parlor
47156	Building	Single Dwelling	1012 Wayne Street	Darien		Demolished	1895	No academic style	Hall-parlor
47160	Building	Single Dwelling	North side of Fort King George Drive NW corner of Union	Darien	D014 0044	Demolished	1880	No academic style	Hall-parlor
47161	Building	Single Dwelling	903 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D017 0003	Demolished	1895	No academic style	Hall-parlor
47162	Building	Single Dwelling	S side of Congress Street between Second & Third streets	Darien	D017 0015	Demolished	1895	No academic style	Hall-parlor
47175	Building	Single Dwelling	NE corner Wayne & Third Streets	Darien		Demolished	1885	No academic style	Hall-parlor
47185	Building	Single Dwelling	SW corner Adams and Third Street	Darien	D019 0023	Demolished	1905	No academic style	Shotgun
47189	Building	A. W. Young House	500 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D014 0045	Single Dwelling	1900	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
47206	Building	Single Dwelling	SW corner Boundary & Trumbull Streets	Darien		Demolished	1935	No academic style	
47207	Building	Single Dwelling	307 Madison Street	Darien		Demolished	1915	No academic style	
47208	Building	Single Dwelling	S side Madison Street between Franklin and Rittenhouse	Darien		Demolished	1920	No academic style	
47221	Building	Single Dwelling	807 Congress Street	Darien	D016 0068	Single Dwelling	1937	No academic style	
47222	Building	Single Dwelling	1201 Congress Street	Darien	D017 0013	Vacant	1940	No academic style	
47230	Building	Single Dwelling	NE corner Sixth & Jackson	Darien		Demolished	1895	No academic style	Gabled Wing Cottage
47233	Building	Single Dwelling	N side Fifth Street between Houston and Elbert Streets	Darien		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Gabled Wing Cottage
47235	Building	Single Dwelling	303 Seventh Street	Darien		Demolished	1955	No academic style	Gabled Wing Cottage
47236	Building	Single Dwelling	NW corner of Elbert & Fifth streets	Darien		Demolished	1945	No academic style	Gabled Wing Cottage
47237	Building	Single Dwelling	504 Fifth Street	Darien		Demolished	1935	No academic style	Gabled Wing Cottage

GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	BUILDING TYPE
47247	Building	Single Dwelling	400 Fourth Street	Darien		Demolished	1915	No academic style	Central hallway Cottage
47249	Building	Single Dwelling	N side Trumbull Street between Franklin & Rittenhouse Streets	Darien		Demolished	1885	No academic style	Central hallway Cottage
47250	Building	Single Dwelling	600 Elbert Street	Darien		Demolished	1895	No academic style	Central hallway Cottage
47254	Building	Single Dwelling	108 Third Street	Darien		Demolished	1915	No academic style	Central hallway Cottage
47271	Building	Single Dwelling	1000 Wayne Street	Darien	D016 0035	Single Dwelling	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow, front gable
47284	Building	Single Dwelling	Off side road E Old River Road near city limit	Darien		Demolished	1930	Craftsman	Bungalow, front gable
47306	Building	Single Dwelling	201 Trumbull Street	Darien		Demolished	1935	Craftsman	Bungalow, front gable
25322	Building	Single Dwelling	407 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D014 0060	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
25323	Building	Single Dwelling	503 Fort King George Drive	Darien	0054 0003	Single Dwelling	1976	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
25324	Building	Single Dwelling	505 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D014 0058	Single Dwelling	1964	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
25325	Building	Single Dwelling	509 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D014 0057	Single Dwelling	1952	Plain style	Ranch House, Compact
25326	Building	Single Dwelling	703 Wayne Street	Darien	D014 0021	Single Dwelling	1975	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
25327	Building	Single Dwelling	404 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D014 0042	Single Dwelling	1947	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
25328	Building	Single Dwelling	604 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D014 0049	Single Dwelling	1955	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear with Clusters
25329	Building	Single Dwelling	610 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D014 0050	Single Dwelling	1953	Plain style	Ranch House, Compact
25329	Building	Single Dwelling	607 Greene Street	Darien	D014 0026	Single Dwelling	1970	Plain style	Ranch House, Half Courtyard
25323	Building	Single Dwelling	513 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D014 0056	Single Dwelling	1952	Plain style	Ranch House, Courtyard
25324	Building	Single Dwelling	601 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D014 0055	Single Dwelling	1955	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
25325	Building	Single Dwelling	613 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D014 0053	Single Dwelling	1966	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear with Clusters
25326	Building	Single Dwelling	611 Greene Street	Darien	D014 0025	Single Dwelling	1970	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
25327	Building	Single Dwelling	601 Greene Street	Darien	D014 0027	Single Dwelling	1970	Plain style	Ranch House, Half Courtyard
25328	Building	Single Dwelling	511 Greene Street	Darien	D014 0028	Single Dwelling	1967	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
25329	Building	Single Dwelling	701 Congress Street	Darien	D014 0024	Single Dwelling	1962	Plain style	Ranch House, Half Courtyard
253240	Building	Single Dwelling	800 Congress Street	Darien	D016 0063	Single Dwelling	1962	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253241	Building	Single Dwelling	509 Greene Street	Darien	D014 0028	Single Dwelling	1962	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253242	Building	Single Dwelling	809 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D017 0001	Single Dwelling	1950	Plain style	Ranch House, Half Courtyard
253243	Building	Single Dwelling	708 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D016 0081	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253244	Building	Rhett's Hill	705 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D014 0052	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	English Cottage
253245	Building	Single Dwelling	803 Adams Street	Darien	D016 0017	Single Dwelling	1962	Plain style	Ranch House, Half Courtyard
253246	Building	Single Dwelling	810 Adams Street	Darien	D016 0010	Single Dwelling	1973	Modern Movement	
253247	Building	Single Dwelling	707 Adams Street	Darien	D016 0015	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain style	Ranch House, Half Courtyard
253248	Building	Single Dwelling	701 Adams Street	Darien	D016 0013	Single Dwelling	1962	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253249	Building	Single Dwelling	713 Congress Street	Darien	D016 0065	Single Dwelling	1963	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253250	Building	Single Dwelling	801 Congress Street	Darien	D016 0066	Single Dwelling	1973	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253251	Building	Single Dwelling	808 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D016 0079	Single Dwelling	1969	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253252	Building	Single Dwelling	704 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D016 0082	Single Dwelling	1955	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253253	Object	Butler Island Plantation Marker	LAT: 31.3546462 LONG: -81.4453225	Darien	0042 0002		1957		Monument
253254	Object	Famous Butler Authors	LAT: 31.3543804 LONG: -81.4454378	Darien	0042 0002		1957		Monument
253255	Object	General's Island Marker	LAT: 31.3624554 LONG: -81.4395370	Darien	0054 0002001		1957		Monument
253256	Building	Single Dwelling	1112 Wayne Street	Darien	D016 0029	Single Dwelling	1947	No academic style	American Small House
253258	Building	Single Dwelling	803 Wayne Street	Darien	D016 0049	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253259	Building	Single Dwelling	807 Wayne Street	Darien	D016 0050	Single Dwelling	1967	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253260	Building	Single Dwelling	1106 Wayne Street	Darien	D016 0030	Single Dwelling	1964	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253261	Building	Single Dwelling	1108 E. Broad Street	Darien	D016 0027	Single Dwelling	1955	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253262	Building	Single Dwelling	1305 Wayne Street	Darien	D019 0018	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253263	Building	Single Dwelling	1310 Wayne Street	Darien	D019 0017	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Bungalow, cross gable
253264	Building	Commercial Building	1503 Wayne Street	Darien	D020 0005	Vacant	1950	No academic style	
253265	Building	Single Dwelling	1506 Wayne Street	Darien	D019 0010	Single Dwelling	1970	Modern Movement	
253266	Building	Single Dwelling	1006 Congress Street	Darien	D016 0058	Single Dwelling	1975	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253267	Building	Single Dwelling	311 East Second Street	Darien	D019 0014	Single Dwelling	1957	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253268	Building	Single Dwelling	507 Pack Street	Darien	D016 0005	Single Dwelling	1976	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253269	Building	Single Dwelling	413 Pack Street	Darien	D016 0009	Single Dwelling	1968	Modern Movement	
253270	Building	Single Dwelling	210 Gray Street, 210	Darien	D011 0009	Single Dwelling	1962	No academic style	
253271	Building	Single Dwelling	1021 Poppell Drive	Darien	0053C 0005	Single Dwelling	1975	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253272	Building	Single Dwelling	508 Pack Street	Darien	D016 0007	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	
253273	Building	Single Dwelling	705 Nevada Street	Darien	0053C 0071	Vacant	1976	No academic style	
253274	Building	Single Dwelling	503 Pack Street	Darien	D016 0003	Single Dwelling	1955	Plain style	Ranch House, Half Courtyard
253275	Building	Single Dwelling	1006 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D017 0007	Single Dwelling	1937	No academic style	
253276	Building	Sea Select of Darien	210 Gray Street	Darien	D011 0004	Vacant	1960	No academic style	Warehouse
253277	Building	Single Dwelling	1004 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D017 0000	Single Dwelling	1937	No academic style	
253278	Building	Abundent Faith Church of God in Christ	1005 Franklin Street	Darien	D012 0011	Religious Facility	1950	No academic style	
253279	Building	Single Dwelling	1100 Wayne Street	Darien	D016 0032	Single Dwelling	1947	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253280	Building	Single Dwelling	1020 Poppell Drive	Darien	0053C 0014	Vacant	1975	No academic style	
253281	Building	Single Dwelling	1113 Ridge Road	Darien	0053C 0113	Vacant	1960	Modern Movement	
253282	Building	Single Dwelling	1115 Ridge Road	Darien	0053C 0115001	Vacant	1952	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
253283	Building	Single Dwelling	1132 Ridge Road	Darien	0053C 0101001	Single Dwelling	1962	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253284	Building	Single Dwelling	1301 Kansas Street	Darien	0053B 0064	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	

GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	BUILDING TYPE
253285	Building	Single Dwelling	1007 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D017 0027	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain style	Ranch House, Half Courtyard
253286	Building	Single Dwelling	1000 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D017 0005	Single Dwelling	1976	Plain style	Ranch House, Courtyard
253287	Building	Single Dwelling	908 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D016 0072	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	
253288	Building	Single Dwelling	906 Congress Street	Darien	D016 0061	Single Dwelling	1972	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253289	Building	Single Dwelling	1507 Wayne Street	Darien	D020 0005	Single Dwelling	1973	Plain Style	Ranch House, Linear
253290	Building	Single Dwelling	1101 Black Island Road	Darien	0053 0032	Single Dwelling	1963	No academic style	
253291	Building	Single Dwelling	1104 Wayne Street	Darien	D016 0031	Single Dwelling	1958	No academic style	
253292	Building	Single Dwelling	712 Wayne Street	Darien	D016 0044	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	
253293	Building	Single Dwelling	704 Congress Street	Darien	D014 0023	Single Dwelling	1963	Plain style	Ranch House, Half Courtyard
253294	Building	Single Dwelling	417 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D014 0059	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	
253295	Building	Single Dwelling	1212 Bond Road	Darien	0053C 010100	Single Dwelling	1957	No academic style	
253296	Building	Single Dwelling	1088 Bond Road	Darien	0053F 0031	Single Dwelling	1962	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253297	Building	Single Dwelling	W sid of Highway 99, inbetween Bond Road and St Andrews Cemetery Road	Darien	0053C 0106	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	
253298	Building	Single Dwelling	15814 Highway 99	Darien	0053B 0042	Single Dwelling	1932	No academic style	
253299	Building	Single Dwelling	1304 Fort King George Drive	Darien	D020 0002	Single Dwelling	1975	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear with Clusters
253300	Building	Single Dwelling	1004 Findley Street	Darien	0053B 0035	Single Dwelling	1966	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253301	Building	Single Dwelling	1118 Franklin Street	Darien	0053B 0017	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
253302	Building	Single Dwelling	1107 Franklin Street	Darien	0053B 0008	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253303	Building	Single Dwelling	1119 Ridge Road	Darien	0053C 0111	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
253304	Building	Single Dwelling	1120 Ridge Road	Darien	0053C 0098	Single Dwelling	1971	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253305	Building	Single Dwelling	15504 Highway 99	Darien	0053E 0067	Single Dwelling	1949	No academic style	
253306	Building	Single Dwelling	15442 Highway 99	Darien	0053E 0069	Single Dwelling	1952	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253307	Building	Single Dwelling	15390 Highway 99	Darien	0053E 0071	Single Dwelling	1952	No academic style	
253308	Building	Single Dwelling	1126 Ridge Road	Darien	0053C 0098001	Single Dwelling	1961	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253309	Building	Single Dwelling	1259 Ridgeway Road	Darien	0053 0051	Single Dwelling	1971	No academic style	
253310	Building	Commercial Building	15983 Highway 99	Darien	0053C 0108	Vacant	1960	No academic style	Gas/service station
253311	Building	Single Dwelling	15909 Highway 99	Darien	0053F 0004	Single Dwelling	1959	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253312	Building	Single Dwelling	1722 Highway 99	Darien	0053D 0023	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Manufactured Housing
253313	Building	Single Dwelling	15837 Highway 99	Darien	0053F 0003	Single Dwelling	1958	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253314	Building	Single Dwelling	14191 Highway 99	Darien	0052B 0014	Single Dwelling	1970	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253315	Building	Single Dwelling	14255 Highway 99	Darien	0052B 0016	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain style	Ranch House, Courtyard
253316	Building	Single Dwelling	1274 Ashantilly Road	Darien	0053E 0056	Single Dwelling	1969	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253317	Building	Single Dwelling	14050 Highway 99	Darien	0052B 0006	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	
253322	Building	Single Dwelling	13837 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052A 0080	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	
253325	Building	Single Dwelling	1030 Great Oaks Road	Ridgeville	0052A 0078	Single Dwelling	1974	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253331	Building	Single Dwelling	1059 Steadwell Avenue	Ridgeville	0052A 0039	Single Dwelling	1948	No academic style	
253338	Building	Single Dwelling	13640 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052A 0057	Single Dwelling	1900	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
253339	Building	Single Dwelling	13606 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052A 0055	Single Dwelling	1947	No academic style	
253369	Building	Single Dwelling	15556 Highway 99	Darien	0053E 0066	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear with Clusters
253370	Building	Single Dwelling	15412 Highway 99	Darien	0053E 0070	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Manufactured Housing
253371	Building	Single Dwelling	15342 Highway 99	Darien	0053E 0074002		1971	No academic style	Barn
253372	Building	Single Dwelling	1231 Ridgeway Road,	Darien	0053 0052	Single Dwelling	1968	Plain style	Ranch House
253374	Building	Single Dwelling	1291 Ridgeway Road	Darien	00153 0050	Single Dwelling	1976	Plain style	Ranch House, Half Courtyard
253376	Building	Single Dwelling	14272 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052B 0021	Single Dwelling	1975	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253377	Building	Single Dwelling	14292 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052B 0023	Single Dwelling	1948	No academic style	
253378	Building	Single Dwelling	14191 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052B 0014	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Side-gabled cottage
253390	Building	Single Dwelling	13554 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052A 0056	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
253392	Building	Single Dwelling	1051 Bilali Lane	Ridgeville	0052A 0074	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
253393	Building	Single Dwelling	1054 Bilali Lane	Ridgeville	0052A 0076	Single Dwelling	1961	No academic style	
253394	Building	Single Dwelling	Franklin Street Ext. N of Bethel Baptist	Ridgeville	0052A 0008	Vacant	1945	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
253395	Building	Blackbeard Marina Building	1529 Blue N' Hall Road	Ridgeville	0065 0019002	Fishing facility/ site	1930	No academic style	
253396	Building	Single Dwelling	12489 Highway 99	Carnigan	0065B 0019	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	
253403	Building	Single Dwelling	South of Carnigan Church Road, East of Highway 99	Carnigan	0065B 0025	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	
253407	Building	Bethel Baptist Church	2353 Franklin Road	Ridgeville	0052A 0009	Religious Facility	1970	No academic style	Church, front gable
253408	Building	Sunny Acres	11817 Highway 99	Carnigan	0064C 0008	Single Dwelling	1925	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253409	Building	Single Dwelling	W side of Highway 99, across from Cuthbert Lane	Carnigan	0064C 0001	Single Dwelling	1965	Plain style	Ranch House, Compact
253410	Site	Hutcherson Cemetery	End of Hutcherson Lane	Carnigan	0064B 0011003	Funerary	1913		
253413	Building	Single Dwelling	1312 Franklin Street Ext	Carnigan	0053D 0002	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
253414	Building	Single Dwelling	1458 Franklin Street Ext	Meridian	0052B 0035	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253433	Building	Single Dwelling	2279 Franklin Street Ext	Ridgeville	0052A 0011	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear with Clusters
253437	Building	Single Dwelling	SE corner of Blue N' Hall Road & Ridge Road	Ridgeville	0052A	Single Dwelling	1956	No academic style	
253438	Building	Single Dwelling	13158 Highway 99	Ridgeville	0052 0014	Vacant	1960	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
253441	Building	Single Dwelling	1712 Bond Road	Darien	0053E 0058	Single Dwelling	1966	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253442	Building	Single Dwelling	700 Fort King George Drive,	Darien	D014 0051	Single Dwelling	1961	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253443	Building	Single Dwelling	301 Sixth Street	Darien	D016 0040	Single Dwelling	1952	Plain style	Ranch House, Half Courtyard
253444	Building	Single Dwelling	1102 East Broad Street	Darien	D016 0025	Single Dwelling	1947	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253446	Building	Single Dwelling	411 Fort King George Drive	Darien	0054 0001	Single Dwelling	1960	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear

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253447	Building	Single Dwelling	12544 Highway 99	Carrigan	0065B 0015	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
253448	Building	Single Dwelling	5793 Smith Road	Ardoch	0050 0028	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	
253449	Building	Single Dwelling	Smith Road, across from Pelican Lane	Ardoch	0051 0014	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Apartment Building
253455	Building	Single Dwelling	1018 Rossville Road	Meridian	0051 0016	Single Dwelling	1950	Plain style	Ranch House, Compact
253456	Building	Single Dwelling	1011 Williams Place	Carrigan	0065B 0009	Single Dwelling	1970	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear with Clusters
253457	Building	Single Dwelling	10308 Highway 99	Meridian	0064 0009001	Single Dwelling	1970	No academic style	
253459	Building	Darien Telephone Co Inc.	1013 Highway 17	Darien	D005 0020	numerical, Business/ of	1961	Modern Movement	Single Retail (one story)
253460	Building	King's Laundromat & Seafood	1130 Highway 17	Darien	D011 0016	numerical, Business/ of	1967	No academic style	Multiple Retail (one story)
253461	Building	David's Complete Auto Car Care	1220 Highway 17	Darien	D011 0003	numerical, Business/ of	1970	No academic style	Gas/ service station
253468	Building	McIntosh Head Start	NW corner of Highway 251 and Highway 17	Darien	D010 0003	numerical, Business/ of	1975	No academic style	Commercial (retail & office)
253469	Building	Single Dwelling	One parcel in from the NW corner of Highway 251 and Highway 17	Darien	D010 0002	Vacant	1950	No academic style	Gas/ service station
253470	Building	Single Dwelling	5412 Highway 17	Darien	D009 0009	Single Dwelling	1947	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
253471	Building	Dixie Towing and Recovery	5423 Highway 17	Darien	D009 0012	automobile/truck service	1947	No academic style	Gas/service station
253474	Building	Bumper to Bumper	5471 Highway 17	Darien	D009 0013	numerical, specialty st	1963	No academic style	Road-Related Building Types, Sales and service
253484	Building	Hutcherson House	N side of Hutcherson Lane, End	Carrigan	0064B 0017	Vacant	1890	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
253485	Building	Single Dwelling	1215 Boggy Gall Road	Carrigan	0064E 0010	Vacant	1880	No academic style	Side-gabled cottage
253486	Building	Single Dwelling	1171 Boggy Gall Road	Carrigan	0064E 0011	Single Dwelling	1962	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253487	Building	William Penn Court	5917 Highway 17	Darien	D008 0008002	transient housing (motel)	1955	Modern Movement	Motel
253490	Building	Single Dwelling	5703 Highway 17	Darien	D008 0012	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	
253506	Site	Tubby Ruins	404 McIntosh Road	Darien	D019 0004	Vacant	1830		
253507	Building	Single Dwelling	402 E. Second Street	Darien	D019 0013	Single Dwelling	1957	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253508	Building	Single Dwelling	Just south of Rossville Road on Highway 99	Meridian	0064 0010	Vacant	1930	No academic style	Bungalow, hip
253509	Building	Single Dwelling	5983 Highway 17	Darien	D008 0008	Vacant	1960	No academic style	Commercial (retail & office)
253511	Building	King's Financial Services	1021 Highway 17	Darien	0052 0002	Vacant	1970	No academic style	Single retail (one story)
253512	Building	Altamaha Wildlife Resources Division	W side of Highway 17, just south of the Butler River	Darien	0042 0002	overnment Office, Fede	1960	No academic style	Public/ Governmental
253513	Site	Whispering Pines Cemetery	N side of Blounts Crossing, just east of Meadow	Darien	0053A 0013	Funerary	1970		
253520	Building	Single Dwelling	414 McIntosh Road	Darien	D019 0003	Single Dwelling	1932	No academic style	
253540	Building	Single Dwelling	1295 Ridgeway Road	Darien	0053 0048	Single Dwelling	1969	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear with Clusters
253718	Building	Single Dwelling	1098 Campbell Drive	Darien	0064E 0001003	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
253722	Object	Site of Early Spanish Mission Historical Marker	302 McIntosh Road	Darien	0054 0009		1957		Monument
253728	Object	200 Years od Sawmilling Historical Marker	302 McIntosh Road	Darien	0054 0009		1957		Monument
253729	Object	Old Fort King George Historical Marker	302 McIntosh Road	Darien	0054 0009		1957		Monument
253730	Building	Single Dwelling	SE corner of Scott Ave and Highway 99	Darien	0052B 0009	Single Dwelling	1850	No academic style	
253744	Building	Single Dwelling	end of Old Cane Mill Drive	Carrigan	0065 0027001	Single Dwelling	1900	No academic style	Double pen
253751	Building	Single Dwelling	1009 Franklin Street	Darien	D012 0012	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Georgian Cottage
253752	Building	Single Dwelling	12538 Highway 99	Carrigan	0065B 0012	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
253793	Building	Single Dwelling	1085 Pack Road	Darien	D002 0018	Single Dwelling	1965	No academic style	
253794	Building	Single Dwelling	1027 Pack Road	Darien	D009 0028	Single Dwelling	1958	No academic style	Ranch House, Linear
253795	Building	Single Dwelling	1062 BJ Edmond Drive	Meridian	0063E 0050	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253796	Building	Single Dwelling	1049 Spaulding Road	Darien	D009 0029	Single Dwelling	1958	No academic style	
253797	Building	Single Dwelling	1105 Spaulding Road	Darien	D009 0031001	Single Dwelling	1968	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253799	Building	Single Dwelling	1100 Spaulding Road	Darien	D009 0020	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253800	Building	Single Dwelling	1338 N Darien Street	Darien	D002 0009	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253801	Building	Northside Baptist Church	1257 N Darien Street	Darien	D002 0025	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Church, front gable
253803	Building	Single Dwelling	1257 N Darien Street	Darien	D002 0024	Single Dwelling	1900	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
253813	Building	Single Dwelling	1050 Pack Lane	Darien	D009 0026	Work in progress	1957	No academic style	
253814	Building	Single Dwelling	1015 N Darien Street	Darien	D003 0011	numerical, specialty st	1966	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253815	Building	Single Dwelling	1341 Mentionville Road	Darien	D002 0026	Single Dwelling	1967	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253816	Building	Single Dwelling	1300 Mentionville Road	Darien	D002 0043	Single Dwelling	1955	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253818	Building	Single Dwelling	1137 Mentionville Road	Darien	D008 0013	Single Dwelling	1958	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253819	Building	Single Dwelling	1157 Oak Street	Darien	D001 0006	Single Dwelling	1965	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253832	Building	Single Dwelling	1071 N Pine Street	Darien	D001 0001002	Single Dwelling	1963	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253833	Building	Single Dwelling	1901 N Pine Street	Darien	D001 0001001	Single Dwelling	1970	Plain style	Ranch House, Half Courtyard
253840	Building	Single Dwelling	9530 Highway 99	Meridian	0064A 0001	Single Dwelling	1970	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253852	Building	Single Dwelling	1050 McIver Place	Meridian	0063E 0046	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
253855	Building	Single Dwelling	1012 McIver Place	Meridian	0063E 0047	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
253856	Building	Single Dwelling	1194 Landing Road	Meridian	0063E 0040	Single Dwelling	1970	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253857	Building	Single Dwelling	1194 Landing Road	Meridian	0063E 0040	Vacant	1922	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
253858	Building	Single Dwelling	2781 Swamp Road	Meridian	0063D 0019001	Single Dwelling	1975	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253859	Building	Single Dwelling	2389 Swamp Road	Meridian	0063D 0002005	Vacant	1960	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253862	Building	Single Dwelling	Christopher Padgett Road, 1/4 mile south of Swamp Road	Meridian	0063C 0005	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	
253863	Building	Single Dwelling	1079 Pack Street	Darien	D009 0025	Single Dwelling	1961	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253864	Building	Single Dwelling	1026 Spaulding Street	Darien	D009 0023	Single Dwelling	1959	Plain style	Ranch House, Compact
253866	Building	Single Dwelling	1055 Spaulding Street	Darien	D009 0030	Single Dwelling	1955	No academic style	
253870	Building	Single Dwelling	1117 Spaulding Street	Darien	D009 0032	Single Dwelling	1958	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253871	Building	Single Dwelling	1288 N Darien Street	Darien	D002 0010	Single Dwelling	1962	No academic style	
253873	Building	Single Dwelling	1242 N Darien Road	Darien	D002 0013	Vacant	1960	No academic style	

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253874	Building	Single Dwelling	1159 N Darien Street	Darien	D002 0023	Single Dwelling	1952	No academic style	Ranch House, Linear
253875	Building	Single Dwelling	1195 N Darien Street	Darien	D002 0023	Single Dwelling	1952	No academic style	Ranch House, Linear
253877	Building	Single Dwelling	1093 N Darien Street	Darien	D002 0021	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253879	Building	Single Dwelling	1075 N Darien Street	Darien	D003 0008	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Manufactured housing
253881	Building	Single Dwelling	1066 Pack Lane	Darien	D002 0019	Single Dwelling	1930	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
253882	Building	Single Dwelling	1325 Lakeshore Drive	Darien	D002 0002	Single Dwelling	1975	Plain style	Ranch House, Half Courtyard
253884	Building	Single Dwelling	1492 Mentionville Road	Darien	D002 0035	Single Dwelling	1958	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
253886	Building	Single Dwelling	1038 Walker Drive	Darien	D002 0041	Single Dwelling	1965	No academic style	American Small House
253887	Building	Single Dwelling	1221 Mentionville Road	Darien	D002 0008	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Ranch House, Linear
255895	Building	Single Dwelling	E side of Mentionville Road, 300 feet N of Spaulding Street	Darien	D009 0001	Vacant	1961	No academic style	
255898	Building	Single Dwelling	1145 Oak Street	Darien	D001 0005	Single Dwelling	1966	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
255899	Building	Single Dwelling	1117 Oak Street	Darien	D008 0017	Single Dwelling	1962	Plain style	Ranch House, Half Courtyard
255900	Building	Single Dwelling	112 N Pine Street	Darien	D008 0007	Single Dwelling	1968	No academic style	
255901	Building	Single Dwelling	1078 N Pine Street	Darien	D008 0006	Single Dwelling	1974	No academic style	
255902	Building	Single Dwelling	1060 N Pine Street	Darien	D008 0005	Single Dwelling	1974	No academic style	
255903	Building	Deer's Tongue Barns	10034 Highway 99	Meridian	0064A 0026001	Structure, domestic-related	1900	No academic style	Barn, Transverse crib
255904	Building	Single Dwelling	9920 Highway 99	Meridian	0064A 0024	Vacant	1964	No academic style	
255905	Building	Single Dwelling	9832 Highway 99	Meridian	0064A 0022	Single Dwelling	1972	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear with Clusters
255906	Building	Single Dwelling	1050 McIver Place	Meridian	0063E 0046	Single Dwelling	1967	No academic style	
255907	Building	Single Dwelling	1114 Landing Road	Meridian	0063E 0041	Single Dwelling	1935	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
255908	Building	Single Dwelling	1079 Seabreeze Drive	Meridian	0063E 0024001	Single Dwelling	1965	No academic style	Manufactured housing
255909	Object	Sapelo Island Marker	Near the end of Landing Road	Meridian	0064 0018		2003		Monument
255921	Building	Palmer House	1018 Fern Road	Meridian	0063D 0023004	Single Dwelling	1965	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
255922	Building	Single Dwelling	1179 Landing Road	Meridian	0063E 0024003	Vacant	1920	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
255923	Building	Single Dwelling	1024 Pine Street	Darien	D008 0003	Single Dwelling	1963	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
255945	Building	Single Dwelling	1058 Pack Road	Darien	D009 0024	Single Dwelling	1955	No academic style	Manufactured housing
255946	Building	Single Dwelling	1055 Mentionville Road	Darien	D008 0014	Single Dwelling	1959	No academic style	
255948	Building	Williams Ranch	5709 Highway 99	Crescent	0062 0036	Single Dwelling	1950	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
255949	Building	Single Dwelling	5489 Highway 99	Crescent	0062E 0038	Single Dwelling	1975	No academic style	
255953	Site	Slave Dwelling Tabby Ruins	Creighton Island	Creighton Island	0074 0002	Vacant	1830		
255954	Site	Creighton Island Plantation	Creighton Island	Creighton Island	0074 0002	Vacant	1830		
256016	Building	Single Dwelling	1926 Highway 99	Eulonia	0049D 0022010	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
256047	Building	Single Dwelling	1131 Teeny Weeny Lane	Eulonia	0049D 0043	Single Dwelling	1972	No academic style	Manufactured housing
256048	Building	Single Dwelling	1097 Teeny Weeny Lane	Eulonia	0049D 0050	Single Dwelling	1971	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
256049	Building	Single Dwelling	1053 Grapevine Loop	Eulonia	0049D 0054	Single Dwelling	1975	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
256050	Building	Single Dwelling	1056 Briar Patch Road	Bolden	0049F 0046	Single Dwelling	1975	No academic style	Manufactured housing
256051	Building	Single Dwelling	2318 Highway 99	Eulonia	0049D 0066	Single Dwelling	1970	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
256052	Building	Single Dwelling	1038 Skunk Lane	Bolden	0049E 0010	Single Dwelling	1970	No academic style	Manufactured housing
256053	Building	Single Dwelling	End of Briar Patch Road	Bolden	0049 0015	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	
256055	Building	Single Dwelling	1288 Briar Patch Road	Bolden	0049E 0007	Vacant	1930	No academic style	
256056	Building	Single Dwelling	1614 Briar Patch Road	Bolden	0049E 0014	Vacant	1930	No academic style	Pyramid Cottage
256057	Building	Single Dwelling	1042 Briar Patch Road	Bolden	0049F 0047	Single Dwelling	1963	No academic style	Manufactured housing
256059	Building	Single Dwelling	4329 Highway 99	Crescent	0062C 0010	Single Dwelling	1965	No academic style	
256060	Building	Commercial Building	5088 Highway 99	Crescent	0062E 0031	Vacant	1975	No academic style	
256061	Building	Commercial Building	5088 Highway 99	Crescent	0062E 0031	Vacant	1965	No academic style	Commercial (retail & office)
256062	Building	Single Dwelling	2126 Highway 99	Eulonia	0049D 0028	Single Dwelling	1972	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
256064	Building	Single Dwelling	1051 Teeny Weeny Place	Eulonia	0049D 0058	Single Dwelling	1970	No academic style	Manufactured housing
256065	Building	Single Dwelling	1137 Teeny Weeny Place	Eulonia	0049D 0042	Single Dwelling	1975	No academic style	Manufactured housing
256066	Building	Single Dwelling	1105 Grapevine Loop	Eulonia	0049D 0051	Single Dwelling	1972	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
256074	Building	Single Dwelling	2730 Highway 99	Bolden	0050 003002	Single Dwelling	1955	No academic style	
256077	Building	Single Dwelling	4960 Highway 99	Crescent	0062E 0026	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	
256118	Building	Single Dwelling	2394 Highway 99	Bolden	0049D 0069	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
256121	Building	Treasor Cabin	1156 Snows Lane	Darien	0053 0047	Single Dwelling	1900	No academic style	Double pen
256122	Building	Single Dwelling	2694 Highway 99	Bolden	0049F 0044	Single Dwelling	1969	No academic style	Ranch House, Linear
256125	Building	Single Dwelling	1235 Landing Road	Meridian	0063E 0025	Single Dwelling	1928	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
256136	Building	Single Dwelling	1259 Firefly Road	Valona	0075B 0029	Vacant	1900	No academic style	
256138	Building	Single Dwelling	1262 Firefly Road	Valona	0075B 0027	Single Dwelling	1976	No academic style	
256142	Building	Marsh Mallow	1129 Stardust Lane	Valona	0075B 0025	Single Dwelling	1932	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
256143	Building	Conrad's	1611 Valona Road	Valona	0075A 0024	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	
256145	Building	Single Dwelling	1166 Riverside Drive	Cedar Point	0074A 0050	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Manufactured housing
256146	Building	Single Dwelling	1166 Riverside Drive	Cedar Point	0074A 0050	Single Dwelling	1957	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear
256148	Building	Single Dwelling	End of Manchester Road	Cedar Point	0074A 0019	Single Dwelling	1967	Plain style	Ranch House
256149	Building	Single Dwelling	1142 Pine Lake Loop	Eulonia	0049A 0011018	Single Dwelling	1910	No academic style	Hall-parlor
256150	Building	Single Dwelling	5595 Highway 99	Crescent	0062F 0004	Single Dwelling	1967	No academic style	
256151	Building	Single Dwelling	1235 Landing Road	Meridian	0063 0025	Single Dwelling	1965	No academic style	Manufactured housing
256152	Building	Single Dwelling	Highway 99, across from Donnelly Road	Crescent	0062E 0033	Single Dwelling	1955	No academic style	Manufactured housing
256153	Building	Single Dwelling	1201 Valona Road	Valona	0075A 0015	Single Dwelling	1971	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear

GNAHRGIS ID	TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	PARCEL #	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	BUILDING TYPE
256154	Building	Single Dwelling	1340 Briar Patch Road	Bolden	0049E 0005	Single Dwelling	1963	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
256155	Building	Single Dwelling	1196 Patterson Island Road	Valona	0075B 0006	Single Dwelling	1950	No academic style	Ranch House, Compact
256156	Building	Valona Fish House	1259 Firefly Road	Valona	0075b 0029	Vacant	1900	No academic style	Warehouse
256157	Building	Single Dwelling	Rev. Palmer Road, across from 1219	Bolden	0049E 0004001	Single Dwelling	1940	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
256158	Building	Single Dwelling	In between Firefly and Valona Road, .03 miles from shellbluff River	Valona	0075B 0031	Single Dwelling	1970	Plain style	Ranch House, Linear with Clusters
256160	Building	Single Dwelling	Valona Road, .16 miles W of Shellbluff River	Valona	0075A 0026001	Single Dwelling	1970	No academic style	
256162	Building	Single Dwelling	1229 Todd Road	Valona	0075A 0005	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Gabled Wing Cottage
256163	Building	Single Dwelling	1397 Manchester Road	Cedar Point	0074A 0018	Vacant	1930	No academic style	
256164	Building	Eastlight Baptist Church	Smith Road, across from McClow Lane	Meridian	0050B 0017	Religious Facility	1960	No academic style	Church, front gable
256165	Site	Cedar Point Cemetery	W side of Jane Avenue (Atwood Road), .09 mi. W of Blackbeard Creek	Cedar Point	0074A 0064001	Funerary	1855		
256167	Building	Union Missionary Baptist Church	1124 Rosa Jenkins Road	Ardoch	0050A 0013	Religious Facility	1950	No academic style	Church, front gable
256168	Building	Single Dwelling	Rosa Jenkins Road, across from Mesaba Road	Ardoch	0050 0041	Religious Facility	1920	No academic style	Church, front gable
256169	Building	Single Dwelling	1340 Briar Patch Road	Bolden	0049E 0005	Vacant	1930	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
256170	Building	Single Dwelling	13337 Highway 17	Eulonia	0037 0030	Single Dwelling	1945	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
256172	Building	Single Dwelling	13650 Highway 17	Eulonia	0049b 0027001	Single Dwelling	1974	No academic style	Manufactured housing
256174	Building	Commercial Structure	13872 Highway 17	Eulonia	0049B 0046	Commercial, specialty st	1958	No academic style	Multiple Retail (one story)
256176	Building	Single Dwelling	1184 Rev. Palma Road	Bolden	0049E 0003	Single Dwelling	1965	No academic style	Manufactured housing
256177	Building	Single Dwelling	4046 Smith Road	Meridian	0050B 0014	Single Dwelling	1968	No academic style	
256178	Building	Hope of Glory Church	13894 Highway 17	Eulonia	0049B 0047	Religious Facility	1900	No academic style	Church, front gable
256179	Building	Single Dwelling	2131 Ardoch Road	Ardoch	0050A 0001	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	Manufactured housing
256180	Building	Hope of Glory Manse	13900 Highway 17	Eulonia	0049B 0048	Religious Housing	1970	No academic style	
256182	Building	Single Dwelling	1100 Mildred Alston	Eulonia	0049A 0006	Single Dwelling	1967	No academic style	Bungalow, front gable
256184	Building	Single Dwelling	1130 Mildred Alston Road	Eulonia	0049A 0008	Single Dwelling	1960	No academic style	
256194	Object	Old Meeting House Marker	W side of Highway 17, just S of Church Hill Road	Ardoch	0038 0073002		1957		Monument
256197	Object	Ardoch Marker	W side of Highway 17, just S of Ardoch Road	Ardoch	0050A 0012		2011		Monument
256198	Building	Country Inn	15099 Highway 17	Eulonia	0048C 0047	Transient housing (motel)	1960	No academic style	Motel
256213	Building	Black-Fair-Webster House	1394 Christmas Tree Farm Road	Meridian	0064 0006001	Single Dwelling	1867	No academic style	Single Pen

Appendix 3: The Significance of the Dixie Highway

First organized and developed in 1915, the Dixie Highway transformed the way Americans traveled up and down the east coast, connected isolated peoples, opened new markets for the efficient transportation of goods, and created a tourism corridor and economy of businesses and amenities catering specifically to travelers moving north and south along its path. Prior, the majority of Georgia consisted of poor sharecroppers and subsistence tenant farmers whose lives were marked by physical and cultural isolation.

In 1910, only five percent of Georgia's 82,182 miles of roads constructed were recorded as being in "improved condition." While road condition was a key contributor, likely the greatest catalyst for the development of the highway was the availability of an affordable version of the Model T in 1908, which led to a 42 percent increase in automobile registration from 1905 to 1910 (Federal Highway Administration). In Georgia alone, the number of registered automobiles rose from 80 in 1900 to 24,000 by 1915. Other forces that worked to shape the development of the highway were business groups and public officials who saw it as a way to attract hundreds of thousands of wealthy, Northern automobile tourists flocking to the American South through the profits of gas stations, hotels, restaurants, and stores.

First imagined as the "Cotton Belt Route," the highway was initially planned to extend from South Bend, IN to Jacksonville, FL, a course that was later expanded from Chicago to Miami. With the Civil War still present in the minds of everyday Americans, the ambition and optimism surrounding the highway's development led it be referenced as the "Dixie Peaceway." As stated in the New York Times in 1915, the highway had the "...potential to heal the lingering wounds opened fifty years earlier..."

Only one other state would contain more miles of the highway than Georgia. As a result, Georgia served as an influential and guiding force for the highway's development and direction. The Dixie Highway Administration selected the highway's preferred route locations, identifying heavily trafficked railroad corridors and those passing popular historic sites and natural attractions as roads for highway conversion. In Georgia, administrators aimed to route the highway to pass through the state's "romanticized rural landscape [with] fields and orchards ripe with cotton, peaches, and pecans."

It was not until after WWI that the construction of roadside amenities began in earnest in McIntosh. As such, night driving was largely impossible until the early 1920s, as hotels and camps became available and dependable automobile headlights were adopted. Other roadside amenities constructed included gas stations and repair shops, restaurants and taverns, car dealerships, and later the development of the "automobile strip." Constructed as "architecture for speed reading," these structures often had clear building forms or were shaped as the objects they marketed and were accompanied by eye-catching signs and advertisements.

In McIntosh County, the roadside architecture that remains dates to the advent of WWII, following the decline of the timber trade and the demise of the Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad. The early automobile era in Darien brought the conversion of the railroad bridge over the Darien River for automobile use. It wasn't until 1944 that the current bridge replaced the steel railroad trestle. Before automobile bridges were built, ferries were used to transport travelers over area waterways (Figure 4). In 1947, local historian Bessie Lewis' wrote about the highway saying, "Highway 17 runs through McIntosh

County – super bridges, marvels of engineering in concrete – span the Altamaha delta where once the river was jammed with rafts of pine timber for the mills.”¹

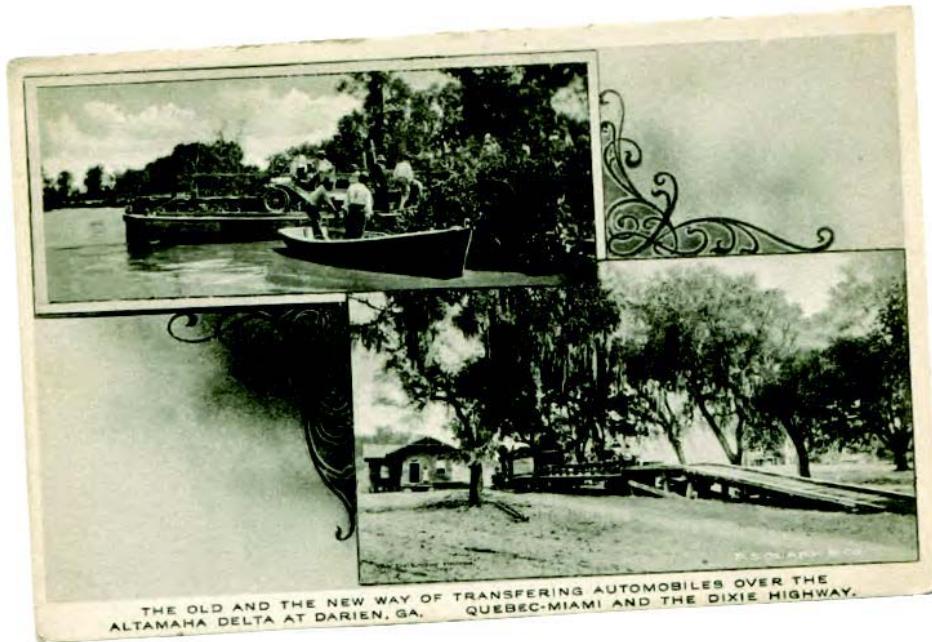


Figure 4: Altamaha Delta ferry postcard, date unknown.

Throughout the county, railroad track beds and trestle work were later surfaced with oyster shells for automobile use. Referred to historically as the “shell road,” these areas would later become part of Highway 17 in 1926 and 27 and Highway 99 between 1936 to 28 with macadamization.²

Darien welcomed the conversion of its existing roads as part of Highway 17. This is revealed most clearly in the widening of Walton Street, for use as part of the highway. This street runs through the heart of downtown Darien and features some of its most prominent buildings, including the Old Darien Hotel, the **McIntosh County Courthouse (GNAHRGIS #47077)**, and the former **McIntosh County Jail (GNAHRGIS #47078)**. To accommodate the widening, several structures were moved to include the **Todd-Young-Bluestein House (GNARHGIS #47045)**, which now faces Fort King George Drive. In its place, a gas station anchors the road’s east flank.

With its rise in popularity, numerous roadside motels and camps along the Dixie Highway were built in McIntosh County, growing in number and size over time. While some of the earliest motorcourts have been lost, such as the 1929 Altamaha Inn, others remain. Those that have been surveyed include the ca 1935 **Pinewood Camp (GNAHRGIS #46546)** and ca 1950 **Pinewood Camp Annex (GNAHRGIS #46547)**, the ca 1945 **Delta Motel (GNAHRGIS #46548)**, the ca 1955 **William Penn Court motel (GNAHRGIS #46547)**, the 1957 **Fort King George Motel (GNAHRGIS #47148)**, and the ca 1960 **Country Inn (GNAHRGIS #256198)**. Other McIntosh resources surveyed along Highway 17 indicative of this era include the 1947 Art Moderne **Ford Dealership (GNAHRGIS #251353)** and the ca 1947 **Dixie Towing and Recovery** repair center (**GNARHGIS #253471**).

¹ A Low Country Diary, 241.

² Darien and McIntosh County Images of America, 107

In addition to new development spawned by the construction of Highway 17, many existing hotels and inns in Darien capitalized on the increased traffic, investing in building renovations, branding, and signage, as evidenced in the ca 1940 remodel of the **Old Darien Hotel (GNAHRGIS #47079)**, for example. Further, many private homeowners opened their doors to visitors with rooms for rent.

With the rise of the automobile and popularity of the Dixie Highway, the adoption of the interstate highway system was embraced and Interstate 95 was constructed in 1957. This, however, meant a new and improved method for traveling north and south down the east coast, reverting much of Highway 17's use to local traffic. With this shift, downtown Darien and many of the roadside businesses in McIntosh County suffered and over time many of the motels were converted for apartment use.

McIntosh County's motorcourts present possibly the most significant historic resource grouping that remains from this era, due to their high integrity and close proximity to one another. Those that remain sit intentionally close to the highway to catch the eye of passersby and are characterized by picturesque groupings of duplexes, individual, or multiple connected units, with postcards circulated of these places as marketing and souvenirs (Figure 5).

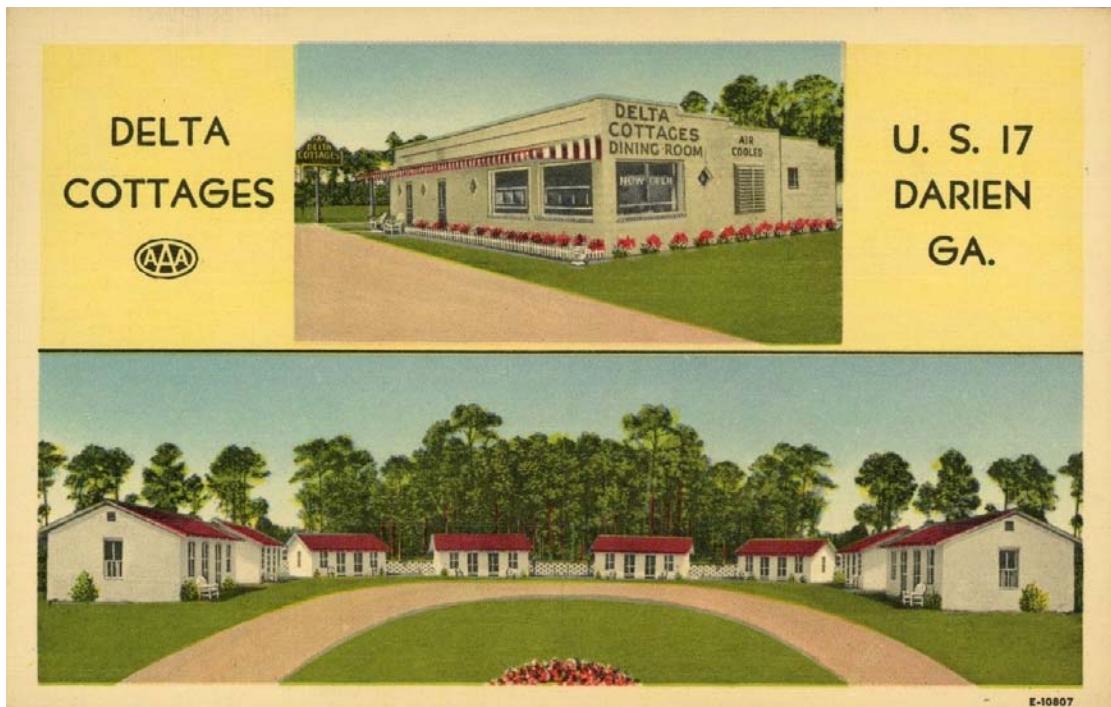


Figure 5: Postcard for the ca 1945 Delta Motel (GNAHRGIS #46548)

As part of a draft context study of the Dixie Highway for the Georgia for the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT), New South Associates recognized the importance of the concentration of motorcourts in McIntosh County, outlining a handful of potential Dixie Highway historic districts across the state, to include one in Darien (Figure 6).

Darien, McIntosh County, District Map and Photographs



Contributing Property Potential District Dixie Highway

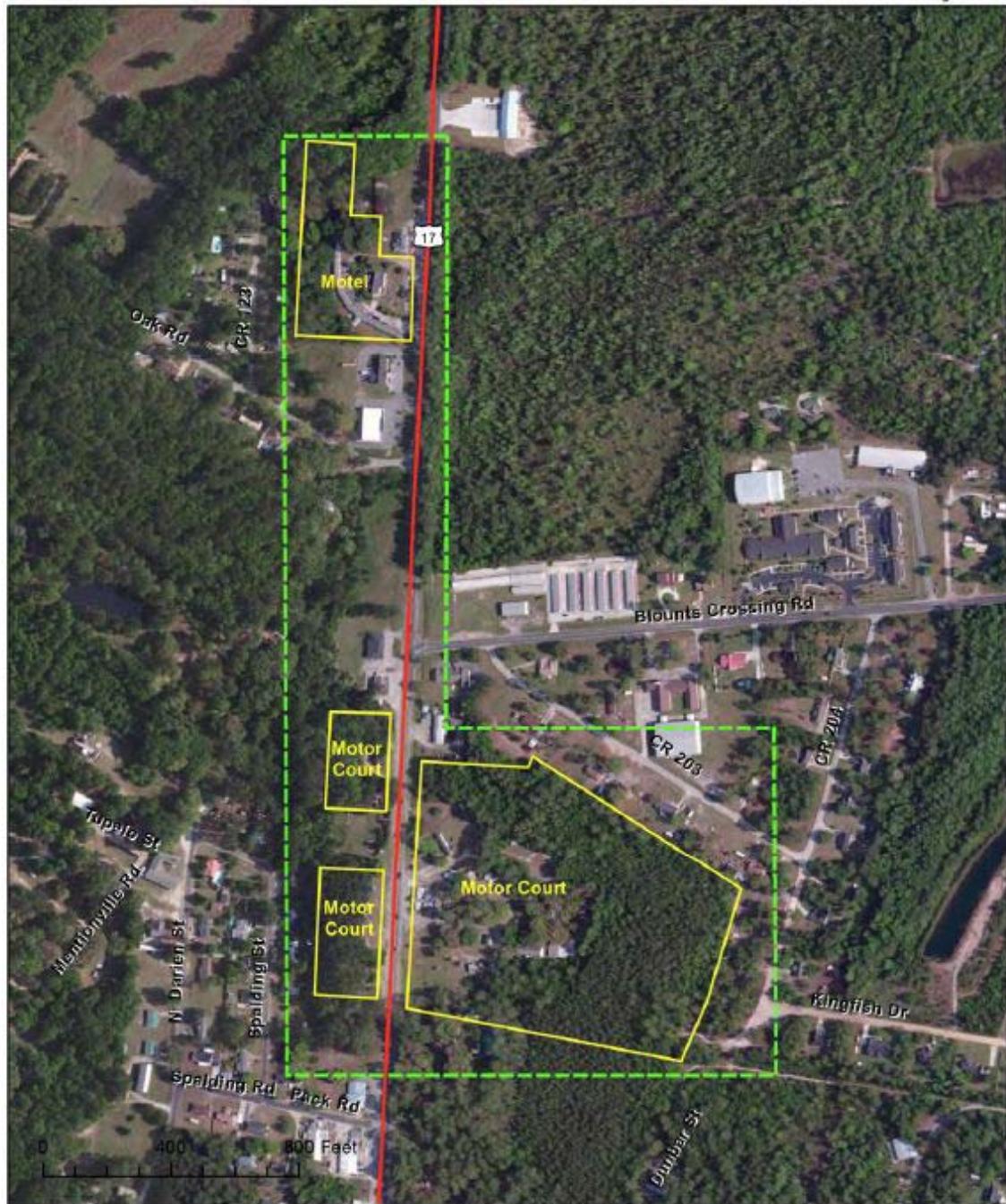


Figure 6: Potential Dixie Highway historic district map for Darien by New South Associates.

Currently, there are no protections afforded to McIntosh County's historic resources along Highway 17. While the West Darien National Register Historic District encompasses portions of the west side of the highway along Walton Street and North Way in Darien, the roadside architecture associated with the development of the Dixie Highway in Darien is largely concentrated north of the city, outside of what is largely considered Darien's historic core. In recent years, however, more midcentury and roadside or "kitsch" architecture has gained greater significance nationwide as many of these resources have reached 50 years of age and have been recognized as indicative and unique to this era. Through fieldwork, survey, and research a potentially eligible National Register district was identified by New South Associates, to include resources specifically associated with the Dixie Highway based on the county's unique concentration of period motorcourts that remain on the landscape, as outlined in Table 8.³

Table 8: Noteworthy Resources Associated with the Dixie Highway in Phase Two

Name of Resource	Date of Construction	Address
Pinewood Camp	ca 1935	1026-1089 Morris Circle
Pinewood Camp Annex	ca 1950	5535-5597 Highway 17
Delta Motel	ca 1945	1711 Highway 17
William Penn Court	ca 1955	5917 Highway 17
Fort King George Motel	1957	1205 Highway 17
Country Inn	ca 1960	15099 Highway 17

³ "Georgia's Dixie Highway Context and Survey" New South Associates, draft.