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Historic Preservation Workbook

Coastal Georgia

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Prepared By

Historic Preservation Section

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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PREFACE

The Georgia Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program is a joint local, State and Federal program established to plan for the future of the Georgia coast so that economic and environmental needs are met in a balanced fashion. Funding for the program is two-thirds Federal and one-third State and local. The program is now in the second year of a three year planning phase, during which a management program will be designed.

Since historic sites, both above and below ground, are just as vital resources as are natural resources, it is essential that historic sites be considered when a Georgia CZM program is developed. In response to this need, this Workbook is a basic source of information on historic resources. The National Register of Historic Places, established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, has been a vital planning tool for historic resources. Working hand-in-hand with this Federal program, the Historic Preservation Section of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources hopes, through this Workbook, to ensure that historic sites are properly considered in planning for Georgia's coastal development.

A Few Words on Using This Book

In 1974, the Historic Preservation Section published the revised Historic Preservation Handbook*. This Workbook is not designed to supersede the Handbook, but is intended as a supplement which will aid the practical application of the concept of historic preservation. The Historic Preservation Handbook is a general introduction to the field of historic preservation and to the range of architectural styles found in Georgia. This Workbook emphasizes practical information on preservation and suggestions for incorporating the goal of preservation into the planning process in coastal Georgia. The use of the word workbook in the title indicates its

*Available from: The Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources, Room 703-C10, 270 Washington Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30334

proposed function as a guide to the implementation of preservation goals. Its loose-leaf format was planned to facilitate the continual up-dating of its contents in line with changes in preservation law, technology, new research and survey activities.

This Workbook is designed for a variety of potential uses. It is hoped that it will provide, in conjunction with the Historic Preservation Handbook, useful information for developers and planners, as well as private citizens and groups interested in working on preservation projects or in supporting preservation planning in their area. All of the information in this book will therefore not necessarily be of interest to everyone using it. Following is a general breakdown of potential users of this book and chapters of specific interest to them.

1. Of General Interest to Everyone - Chapters I, II, VII, VIII, X
2. Of Interest to Developers and Potential Developers - Chapters III, V, VI, IX
3. Of Interest to Planners - Chapters III, V, VI, IX
4. Of Interest to Local Groups and Organizations - Chapters IV, V
5. Of Interest to Individuals - Chapter IX

We hope that this Workbook will be accessible and useful as an information source for all who are interested in planning for the preservation of coastal Georgia's historic resources

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CHAPTER I

CHAPTER I

WHY PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION?

The Georgia coast has a rich heritage worthy of preservation. Indians inhabited the area for thousands of years before the Spanish came to explore and establish settlements in the sixteenth century. Georgia's subsequent history as an English colony includes valiant revolutionary activity contributing to its establishment as one of the thirteen original states. The prospect of injudicious development on the coast poses a threat to the bountiful natural resources that made Georgia's coast attractive to its original inhabitants as well as its European settlers. Such development also threatens to obscure or destroy evidence of the life and work of these peoples both historic and prehistoric. The introduction to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 states, in part:

The Congress found and declared:

- a) That the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic past.
- b) That the historical and cultural foundations of the nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people.

It behooves coastal Georgians to preserve and protect the heritage of the oldest part of Georgia, one of the thirteen original States.

Aside from the moral obligations for preservation and its intangible benefits there are potential financial benefits to be gained as well. Historic preservation can be a positive economic factor in a community. In this era of increased historic awareness fostered by America's

Bicentennial celebration, there is an increasing trend for Americans to seek out historically-oriented activities. Below are several examples of Americans' willingness to spend time and money as tourists visiting places which offer historic and cultural education in the form of historic sites. We do not offer these as examples for future development on the coast, but simply as illustrations of the economic potential of historic preservation and related activities.

A good example is the St. Augustine, Florida area. St. Augustine expects 1.5 million visitors this year. Visitors to St. Augustine and the northeast Florida area were spending an average of \$21 per person per day during the last quarter of 1975. The historic district proper of St. Augustine expects half a million of these visitors this year; the Castillo de San Marcos expects three quarters of a million.

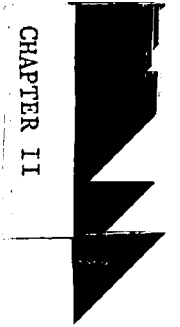
Operating on a smaller scale than St. Augustine, though quite successful in drawing visitors to its area, is Westville, near Lumpkin, in Stewart County, Georgia. Westville is a functioning recreation of a mid-nineteenth century Georgia village containing authentic buildings, restored and relocated at the site. Working craftsmen at Westville demonstrate skills of the period. In 1975, Westville sold 35,000 tickets for a total of almost \$54,000. Additionally, sales in Westville shops amounted to \$38,000. Westville estimates that from all sources, direct and indirect, it brings around \$200,000 into the Stewart County economy each year. Westville's location is somewhat off the beaten path, and its large number of visitors is indicative of people's willingness to seek out historic experiences.

Another type of financially feasible preservation activity is adaptive use. Adaptive use differs from the museum type approach described

above in that it continues the active useful life of a building through adapting it to a different purpose. For adaptive use to be of value as historic preservation, the adaptation of the building must be done in a careful and sensitive manner in order to avoid destroying the building's original character.

An excellent example of a well-executed adaptation which has been financially viable is the Station in Athens, Georgia. In 1972, three entrepreneurs acquired the old Southern Railroad Station and warehouse in Athens which had been vacant for seven years. The new owners adapted the two old buildings into a restaurant and shopping complex which, since opening, has been very popular with Athens' citizens and University of Georgia students alike. Some exterior restoration work was necessary and interiors were carefully adapted for their new uses. This was accomplished with a minimal outlay. In order to maintain the architectural character of the complex, businesses which rent space in the Station property are not allowed to make any changes without written consent from the owners. The fact that the same owners have opened another similar facility in North Carolina and are planning a third is illustrative of their apparent success.

As with the museum-type activities mentioned above, the Station is not offered as a specific model for coastal area development, but rather as an illustration of the feasibility and potential of adaptive use. Other examples of feasible and beneficial historic preservation activity which could be cited are neighborhood conservation projects such as Inman Park and Ansley Park in Atlanta, which not only preserve historic structures, but improve the quality of life in the area. The economic potential, coupled with the intangible benefits exhibited by historic preservation make a strong case for including historic preservation as a goal in planning for Georgia's coastal development.



CHAPTER II

CHAPTER II

CURRENT PRESERVATION ACTIVITY ON GEORGIA'S COAST

Historic preservation activities are being conducted in Georgia under the sponsorship of programs and organizations operating on various levels, national, state and local. Below listed, and briefly described, are the major forces behind historic preservation in Georgia and the coastal area in particular.

The National Register Program

The National Register of Historic Places was created by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665). The law authorized the Secretary of the Interior to maintain "a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture." Properties which meet the criteria and are entered on the Register are recorded, recognized and protected as cultural elements worthy of preservation. National Register listing provides for protection from impairment by federally funded or federally licensed projects. No restrictions as to use and disposition of registered properties are made on property owners. The restrictions are placed only on Federal Agencies whose activities might "adversely affect" the registered property. In addition, the National Register Program provides for matching grants for acquisition and/or restoration of registered properties and for historical and archeological surveys.

In Georgia, the National Register Program is administered by the Historic Preservation Section of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources'

Office of Planning and Research. Following the passage of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, responsibility for the administration of the program was placed with the Georgia Historical Commission, an agency within the Office of the Secretary of State. In 1972, under Governor Carter's reorganization plan, the duties of the Historical Commission were given to the Department of Natural Resources and the Historic Preservation Section of the Office of Planning and Research was established.

The chief of the Historic Preservation Section, who is the State Historic Preservation Officer for Georgia, directs a program utilizing a professional staff with expertise in architecture, archaeology, history, photography and planning. Proposals for National Register nominations are recommended to a professional Review Board by the State Historic Preservation Officer. If a property meets National Register criteria, the Board recommends it for nomination to the National Register. In 1969, the first edition of The National Register of Historic Places, which is published biennially, contained thirteen sites in Georgia. As of June, 1976, more than 325 Georgia sites have been entered in the Register.

The following criteria are designed to guide the States and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating potential entries (other than areas of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks) to the National Register:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- (A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

- (B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- (A) a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- (B) a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- (C) a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or

- (D) a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- (E) a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- (F) a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- (G) a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

As a part of the ongoing survey program conducted by the Survey and Planning Unit of the Historic Preservation Section, an architectural survey of the eight-county area served by the Coastal Area Planning and Development Commission (Coastal APDC) was conducted between June 1974 and December 1975. This and other such county by county surveys in the State have been accomplished by driving an entire county, road by road, recording on film and paper all structures which appear to fit the National Register criteria mentioned above. Such survey work is done with the valuable cooperation of property owners and other local citizens who provide historical insights and leads for further investigation. The results of this survey are on file with the Historic Preservation Section and are listed in Chapter VI of this book. They are also shown on the county maps located in the pockets in the covers of this book.

To compliment the architectural survey, archaeological survey work has been conducted in portions of all the counties of the Coastal APDC area. These surveys were accomplished by walking the land and recording surface indications of sites of potential archaeological interest. The results of these surveys are on file with the Anthropology Department of the University of Georgia at Athens. Approximate locations of the sites identified in these surveys are indicated on the maps located in the cover pockets of this book. These locations are only generalized because of the need to protect such sites from relic hunters. Because of the fragile nature of archaeological material and the necessity of recording archaeological data accurately and completely, it is most important that only a professional archaeologist excavate and deal with such a site.

We must strongly emphasize that, although every effort has been and is being made to make them so, neither of these surveys is exhaustive or complete. This is especially true of the archaeological survey, but applies to the architectural survey as well. Simply because no architectural or archaeological site of historic significance has been identified and listed at a certain location, it would be incorrect to assume that none exists there. It is important to contact the Historic Preservation Section for information on possible additions to the listed sites during the earliest phases of planning.

The Georgia Heritage Trust

The Heritage Trust program was established in 1972 by an Executive Order of then Governor Jimmy Carter for the purpose of identifying, acquiring and protecting critically endangered sites important to Georgia's heritage. During its first year the program was funded with \$12.5 million from the Georgia General Assembly. Since that time, due to a tightening

budget situation, appropriations for the program have decreased significantly. The Heritage Trust currently operates in the capacity of acquiring real property for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. The State now owns a number of historic sites on the coast, and the Heritage Trust is conducting several ongoing acquisition projects in the area. State-owned sites of historic interest are listed in Chapter VII.

The Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation

The Georgia Trust is a private non-profit organization established in 1973 and dedicated to historic preservation activities in Georgia. The Trust's stated goals are to inform the public of Georgia's heritage, to serve as an auxiliary to State agencies involved in historic preservation, to own and maintain sites of historic significance, and to encourage architectural and archaeological research. The Georgia Trust holds an Annual Preservation Conference each spring, conducts quarterly field trips called Rambles, publishes a quarterly newsletter and has set up committees to study various aspects of historic preservation. As of this writing, the Georgia Trust has no definite plans for specific preservation activities in the coastal area. A full time executive secretary maintains Trust headquarters in Atlanta. The Georgia Trust welcomes new members.

The Nature Conservancy

In light of the fact that valuable natural areas and historic sites are often inextricably linked together, organizations dedicated to conservation often act as a positive force for historic preservation as well. The Nature Conservancy is a national non-profit organization dealing with the identification, preservation and management of unique

natural areas throughout the United States. The Nature Conservancy works through their own projects and in cooperation with State governments and other non-profit organizations. In the Georgia coastal area the Conservancy has recently cooperated with the Heritage Trust in its acquisition of the Wormsloe and Hofwyl Plantations. The Nature Conservancy's Southeastern regional office is located in Decatur, Georgia.

The Georgia Conservancy

Similar in its aims to the Nature Conservancy, Georgia Conservancy is a citizens' membership organization dedicated to promoting environmental quality in Georgia. The Georgia Conservancy has been active in support of Historic Savannah and in efforts to acquire and preserve the LeConte-Woodmanston site in Liberty County. It is also actively interested in the Dungeness site on Cumberland Island. The Conservancy maintains an office in Atlanta and a Coastal Office in Savannah.

Garden Clubs

The scope of historic preservation is not limited to the preservation of architectural and archaeological sites proper. Another vital component of historic preservation is the identification and preservation of historic gardens and the authentic landscaping of historic sites. The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. which has headquarters in Athens, has been active in this field. Currently the National Council of State Garden Clubs is compiling a survey of historic gardens in the United States. Seven have so far been identified in Georgia. The Garden Club of Georgia is one of the organizations cooperating in the acquisition of the LeConte-Woodmanston Plantation Site.

Other Organizations

Local historical societies, garden clubs, and local chapters of national patriotic societies can and do provide tremendous support for historic preservation even though historic preservation may not be their primary objective. Such organizations can stimulate public opinion in favor of historic preservation, often a valuable tool. Additionally a number of these groups have sponsored preservation projects and related activities, including architectural surveys, historic landscaping and actual preservation work. These organizations can also function as excellent information sources for persons engaged in the research work which accompanies historic preservation.

(Addresses for organizations interested in historic preservation are listed in Chapter IX of this book.)

The potential for productive historic preservation work exists not only with State and National programs and organized groups, but with interested individuals as well. As of June, 1976, Georgia has just over 325 sites listed on the National Register out of a total of about 60,000 potential National Register sites in the State. This huge backlog, coupled with existing work loads on the limited staff of the Historic Preservation Section makes the process of placing a site on the National Register a lengthy one. Extensive research is required for the completion of the National Register nomination forms. Valuable contributions of research data have been and are being made by individuals and local groups. This volunteer effort has the potential of reducing the waiting time required for having a site placed on the Register from a matter of years to several months.

The preceding information is, to the best of our knowledge, complete and current. Because of the necessity of being brief, it is possible that we have failed to include mention of a preservation project or an interested group. The loose leaf format of this book will allow corrections and additions of any pertinent new information.

CHAPTER III

IMPACTS OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION ON THE COAST

This Chapter is a closer look at the historic preservation programs and activities discussed in Chapter II emphasizing their potential impact on coastal planning and development. This information should be of vital interest to planners and developers as well as to anyone seeking more detailed information on the operation of historic preservation efforts not only in Georgia but throughout the country.

The National Register Program

The National Register Program, established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (see Appendix A) operates in two ways which have a direct impact on Georgia and its coastal area.

- A. The National Register Program functions as a planning tool for Federal agencies, insuring that historic sites are considered in the planning of Federal undertakings.
- B. The National Register is a source of grant monies which promote historic preservation in several ways.

The Historic Preservation Section of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources' Office of Planning and Research administers the National Register Program in the State of Georgia. Discussed below are functions of the National Register Program and the Historic Preservation Section which effect planning and development in coastal Georgia as well as the rest of the State.

- A. The National Register Program as a planning tool for Federal Agencies.

In addition to creating the National Register of Historic Places, the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 charged the heads of Federal agencies with the responsibility of assessing the potential effects of their agency's undertakings on sites listed in the National Register. Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act states in part:

The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in the National Register.

Executive Order 11593, signed in 1971 by President Nixon (see Appendix B), extends this responsibility to the consideration of properties which are not listed in the National Register but which appear to be eligible for listing. Section 2 of the Executive Order states, in part, that the heads of Federal agencies shall:

- (a) with the advice of the Secretary of the Interior, and in cooperation with the liaison officer for historic preservation for the State or territory involved, locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all sites, buildings, districts, and objects under their jurisdiction or control that appear to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
- (b) exercise caution during the interim period until inventories and evaluations required by subsection (a) are completed to assure that any federally owned property that might qualify for nomination is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished or substantially altered. The agency head shall refer any questionable actions to the Secretary of the Interior for an opinion respecting the property's eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary shall consult with the liaison officer for historic preservation for the State or territory involved in arriving at his opinion. Where, after a reasonable period in which to review and evaluate the property, the Secretary determines that the property is likely to meet the criteria prescribed for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the Federal agency head shall reconsider the proposal in light of national environmental and preservation policy.

Although Section 2 mentions only federally-owned property, Section I (3) of Executive Order 11593 makes the protection and preservation of non-federally owned properties a matter of government policy as well. Section I (3) states, in part, that heads of Federal agencies shall "institute procedures to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally-owned sites, structures and objects of historical, architectural or archaeological significance.

The Historic Preservation Section performs several functions in relation to the above quoted provisions of the Historic Preservation Act and the Executive Order. One of the duties of the Historic Preservation Section is to conduct a county by county survey to identify sites potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register. This survey has been completed in the eight coastal counties and continues in other parts of the State. These surveys, once complete, not only provide a source of potential National Register nominations but also are a vital source of information for Federal agencies, which, as stated above, have the responsibility of considering historic sites in their planning. Assessing effects of planned Federal undertakings in counties where surveys have not yet been completed is always more difficult and often less successful than in counties where a survey has been completed.

The "liaison officer for historic preservation" mentioned in Section 2 (a) of the Executive Order is the State Historic Preservation Officer. The State Historic Preservation Officer, who in the case of Georgia, is in charge of the Historic Preservation Section, is frequently in consultation with Federal agencies regarding their planned undertakings. His consulting role will be discussed in more detail below.

In addition to establishing the National Register of Historic Places and giving Federal agencies the responsibility to consider historic sites in planning, the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 also created the

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Advisory Council is composed of twenty members including various Cabinet officers, the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and ten members from outside Federal Government, appointed to five year terms by the President of the United States. The duties of the Council are outlined in Section 202 (a) of the Historic Preservation Act as follows:

The Council Shall -

- (1) advise the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation; recommend measures to coordinate activities of Federal, State, and local agencies and private institutions and individuals relating to historic preservation; and advise on the dissemination of information pertaining to such activities;
- (2) encourage, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and appropriate private agencies, public interest and participation in historic preservation;
- (3) recommend the conduct of studies in such areas as the adequacy of legislative and administrative statutes and regulations pertaining to historic preservation activities of State and local governments and the effects of tax policies at all levels of government on historic preservation;
- (4) advise as to guidelines for the assistance of State and local governments in drafting legislation relating to historic preservation; and,
- (5) encourage, in cooperation with appropriate public and private agencies and institutions, training and education in the field of historic preservation.

Section I (3) of Executive Order 11593 indicates that heads of Federal agencies are to consult with the Council on matters concerning the preservation of historic sites. Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act affords the Council opportunity to comment on the effects of proposed Federal undertakings. Section 105 concludes,

The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, established under Title II of this Act, a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

The responsibility of the Council to consult with Federal agencies and to comment on their undertakings leads to another function of the Historic Preservation Section. The Section is responsible for review and comment upon Federal and federally funded and licensed activities undertaken in Georgia. This review process is conducted under the authority of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-95 (see Appendix D). Circular A-95 provides for the establishment of

a network of State, regional, and metropolitan planning and development clearinghouses which will aid in the coordination of Federal or federally assisted projects and programs with State, regional and local planning for orderly growth and development.

It requires that any applicant for Federal assistance notify the State Clearinghouse of its intent to apply for funds and briefly describe the proposed undertaking as a part of such notification.

Section 3 (c) of Circular A-95 states, in part, that the State Clearinghouse, in accordance with Section 102 (2) (c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (see Appendix E), is to assure that

appropriate State, metropolitan, regional or local agencies which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards are informed of and are given opportunity to review and comment on the environmental significance of proposed projects for which Federal assistance is sought.

Since historic sites are part of the cultural environment, effects on historic sites must be considered in any assessment of environmental impact. Thus Circular A-95 affords the Historic Preservation Section the opportunity to review plans for federally funded or licensed activity in Georgia to determine if adverse impact to sites either listed or eligible for listing in the National Register is likely to result. If the Historic Preservation

Section feels that an adverse effect will result from a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking it can assist the project sponsor in complying with the provisions of the Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593.

The Advisory Council has developed procedures (see Appendix C) for dealing with such cases and encouraging compliance with Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act and Section 2 of the Executive Order. These procedures require the head of a Federal agency to:

1. Identify properties in the impact area of the proposed undertaking which are in the National Register, or eligible for inclusion, by consulting the National Register and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).
2. In consultation with the SHPO, apply the criteria for effect (Section 800.8 of Appendix C) to determine if any historic site will be effected by the project in question.
3. If it is determined that a historic site will be effected, apply the criteria for adverse effect (Section 800.9 of Appendix C) to determine if the effect will be adverse.

If an adverse effect is likely, a consultation process (Section 800.5 of Appendix C) among the agency head, the SHPO and the Advisory Council staff ensues. The consultation process considers alternative actions to avoid the adverse effect and leads to a unanimously agreed upon Memorandum of Agreement which acknowledges avoidance or successful mitigation of the potential adverse effect.

If a unanimous agreement cannot be reached, the proposed undertaking is considered by the full Advisory Council (Section 800.6 of Appendix C). After studying a case report on the undertaking, the Council issues comments.

The comments are addressed to the head of the agency involved, forwarded to the President of the Congress and published as soon as possible in the Federal Register. The Advisory Council has no veto power over Federal and federally assisted undertakings but hopes, through its procedures for compliance with the Historic Preservation Act and the Executive Order, to insure protection for historic sites.

The National Register Program as a Source of Grant Monies

Section 101 (a) (2) of the Historic Preservation Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to

establish a program of matching grants-in-aid to states for projects having as their purpose the preservation for public benefit of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture.

These 50 percent matching funds are made available to the States for their continuing activities of surveying and inventorying historic sites, nominating sites to the National Register and updating the State Historic Preservation Plan. Funds are also made available to the States to distribute as matching grants for the purpose of acquisition, restoration and/or preservation of properties listed on the National Register. Any applicant, an individual, an organization, a State or local government, is eligible to receive these grants so long as a 50 percent share is provided by the applicant and the property to benefit from the grant is listed in the National Register. (The applicant's matching share may not come from any other Federal source with the exception of Community Development Block Grant funds.)

The Historic Preservation Section is in charge of distributing the National Register grant funds for the State of Georgia. The staff of the Section has prepared a brochure which explains the grants program and procedures for applying for a grant. The National Park Service has also prepared a brochure on grants which covers not only National Register grants

but other sources of grants for historic preservation as well. Both brochures are available free from the Historic Preservation Section.

It is important to emphasize that the grant funds are severely limited. For the fiscal year 1975, the Historic Preservation Section received applications for almost \$3.5 million in grants and received only around \$150,000 to disburse. Grants are recommended by the Historic Preservation Section strictly on the basis of objective criteria including the property's endangeredness, its significance and its proximity to properties which have received grants in the past. For 1976 four grants have been awarded in the eight-county coastal area. These grants were for study and planning for restoration of the First African Baptist Church in Savannah and the restoration of the Lighthouse Keeper's Building on St. Simons Island. While the amount available for distribution as grants will probably never equal the amount applied for, the more money that is applied for, the more money the State of Georgia will receive from the Federal Government to distribute as grants. Therefore, continued grant applications are most important.

In brief summary, the National Register program can be expected to directly affect the coastal area in two ways, as a planning tool and as a source of grant funds. Through legislation and regulations requiring Federal agencies to consider historic sites in planning, the Federal Government seeks to insure that, if possible, none of its actions shall harm any part of the national heritage. To a degree these regulations directly affect non-Federal agencies and individuals because the agency assisting them must see that the undertaking is in compliance with Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act and Section 2 of Executive Order 11593. By heeding the strictures the Federal Government has placed on itself, developers and planners in Georgia's coastal area can avoid many potential problems

as well as contribute to the preservation of the tangible remains of Georgia's heritage.

As a source of grant funds the National Register Program can mean the difference between planning for historic preservation activity and actually realizing goals. Continued grant applications from coastal Georgia can help to increase the amount of Federal grant funds available to advance historic preservation in the area.

The Heritage Trust

Since the Heritage Trust's function is to acquire real property for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, any property it acquires will be controlled by the State and protected from any developments or impact contrary to State plans. In addition to sites already owned by the State, the Heritage Trust is conducting several on-going acquisition projects in the coastal area (see Chapter VI for listing). In the case of these on-going acquisition projects, project boundaries have been established by the State and lands within are acquired piece by piece as funds become available. This means that some acreage within these established boundaries is still in private hands and is likely to be so for some time in the future. The State has no control over these privately held lands but would make clear its intention to eventually purchase these lands and its opposition to development on them. Should any development on such land take place in spite of State opposition, the State could conceivably acquire the land anyway, using condemnation as a tool. Plans for State acquisition are revised at least annually; planners and developers need to check with the Department of Natural Resources to avoid possible future conflicts with Heritage Trust or other State acquisition plans.

The Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation

Although the Georgia Trust has no specific plans for acquisition or preservation efforts in the coastal area, this situation could change in the future. The Georgia Trust's membership includes 1600 individuals and 35 organizations who share a common interest in preserving historic sites. Their influence and lobbying potential could have a great effect on public sentiments regarding any unwise modification or destruction of historic sites on the coast or anywhere in Georgia. This could have the potential of protecting sites from adverse impact of private development over which the National Register program has no jurisdiction.

Other Organizations

Organizations such as the Nature Conservancy and the Georgia Conservancy, the Garden Clubs, Patriotic Societies and local historical groups can have a decided impact on coastal development and planning beside that of their historic preservation activities mentioned in Chapter II. Like the Georgia Trust, these organizations are made up of concerned individuals. Since historic preservation is generally an interest of these groups, if not the primary purpose, they have a similar potential for creating public awareness of historic preservation and lobbying against unwise development.

CHAPTER IV

ZONING AND EASEMENTS AS PRESERVATION TOOLS

While the National Register Program offers a degree of protection of historic sites, its powers are limited. Functioning mainly as a planning tool for Federal agencies, the National Register Program can only act in an advisory capacity when Federal undertakings are planned and has no power over the activities of private individuals unless some form of Federal assistance is involved. However, there are certain tools available to State and local governments which can afford a great degree of protection to historic sites by legally restricting alteration and demolition of historic sites and controlling development within historic areas. This chapter will briefly examine zoning ordinances and easements and how they can be used for historic preservation purposes.

Zoning for Historic Preservation

Zoning is basically a method of insuring that various land uses in a community are allotted adequate space and situated in relation to one another so that development is controlled and orderly and so that all sectors can be adequately served by governmental services such as utilities and schools. A city or county zoning ordinance is generally based on a comprehensive land-use plan and involves land-use only. Restrictions are placed on maximum building height or building size in certain districts in a typical zoning ordinance, but generally no provisions are made for control over the method of construction or the physical appearance of buildings.

For the zoning ordinance to function effectively as a historic preservation tool it must provide not only for historic districts but also for powers to control the physical appearance of buildings in such a district. An historic district is made up of a number of structures, as well as the spaces between them, which create a separate coherent environment and provide a greater sense of the character of the past than do individual preserved structures. For this environment to be maintained, development and change within the historic district must be carefully controlled.

Municipalities derive their power to zone from the State's Constitution. Presently Georgia Code Section 2-7901A (see Appendix F) authorizes counties and municipalities to zone and plan. In 1976, Georgia voters will have the opportunity to approve a revision of the State's Constitution. The revised Constitution specifically confers on counties and municipalities the authority to plan and zone and to enact ordinances for that purpose. Certain Georgia cities, Savannah among them, have set up historic districts and regulatory commissions by means of a Constitutional Amendment. Chapter V contains a discussion of historic preservation zoning as applied in Georgia.

Easements

Another tool which may be employed to provide local control over the preservation of historic sites is that of obtaining easements for historic preservation purposes. Historic preservation easements have been called a confusing variety of names, "preservation agreement" or "restrictions" or "restrictive covenants" but regardless of the terminology, a preservation easement is the acquisition of less than fee simple title to property in order to exert control over that property.

A common analogy used to explain easements compares title to a "bundle" of rights. If a property owner holds the whole "bundle" of rights he is said to have fee simple title. However, the bundle of ownership rights can be divided up. For example if a land owner grants a utility company the right to run a power line across his land, he has given up one of the rights from the bundle to the utility company. Even so he still retains title to the land, even where the power line is located. The landowner has become the grantor of an easement to the utility company, the grantee. The granting of such an easement has a two sided aspect: the affirmative right of the utility to use the owners land, and the negative restraint on the owner not to interfere with the easement.

Since the giving up on one or more rights of ownership makes the remaining bundle theoretically less valuable, an easement has, in theory, monetary value. However, for an easement to have any lasting value, it must be granted in such a way that it becomes part of the land. In such a case the easement is said to "run" with the land.

Preservation easements generally differ from other easements in that they involve no affirmative rights, only negative restrictions. Among the rights of owning a building for example, are the right to tear the building down, the right to alter the facade, the right to do anything the owner want to with the building, so long as it is legal. With a preservation easement, the grantor typically gives up at least his right to alter the facade without permission of the grantee, and the right to demolish the building. Sometimes rights to alter other parts of the building and surrounding grounds are given up as well. The grantee, which may be a state or local government, or a preservation organization, holds few if any affirmative rights to use the property. The grantee merely holds negative restrictions in order to preserve the exterior appearance of the building and prevent its destruction. Preservation easements can be effective with all types of privately owned historic sites. Similar

easements have been used, generally under the name "scenic" or "conservation easements", to protect natural areas and to retain unspoiled vistas by restricting roadside development.

Because easements are, in theory, valuable, it would follow that preservation easements would be difficult and expensive to obtain. What typical property owner would lightly give up the right to develop his property as he sees fit? Taxation has provided an incentive to encourage the granting of easements for historic preservation. Since an easement is worth money, the IRS has ruled that the free donation of a preservation or a conservation easement to a government or a non-profit organization can be considered a tax deductible charitable gift. Also in some areas property owners who grant easements, whether free or for a price, are entitled to a re-evaluation of their property for tax purposes because their property has become less valuable as a result of the easement.

A bill authorizing preservation and conservation easements was enacted by the 1976 session of the Georgia Legislature (see Appendix H). This law authorizes preservation easements within locally established historic districts. Chapter V contains a discussion of the law and suggestions for drafting an ideal easement instrument.

CHAPTER V

CHAPTER V

HISTORIC DISTRICT ZONING AND PRESERVATION EASEMENTS IN GEORGIA

This Chapter follows the general discussion of historic district zoning and preservation easements with more specific information on what Georgians have done in these areas and what they can do.

Historic District Zoning

Section 2-7901a of the Georgia Code authorizes counties and municipalities to plan and zone. The powers conferred on county and local governments include the power to enforce architectural controls within an historic district. Any county or local government planning to establish an historic district and enforce architectural controls within, should check with the State Attorney General's Office regarding the legality of their plans. Prior to 1972, when Section 2-7901a became a part of the Georgia Constitution, several Georgia cities, Savannah among them, have established historic district commissions to enforce controls through an amendment to the Georgia Constitution. In 1968, legislators from Chatham County drew up an amendment to the Georgia Constitution authorizing the City of Savannah to enact historic district zoning. The amendment was approved by the General Assembly on April 9, 1968, and ratified by the voters of Chatham County by a margin of 3:1.

In 1972, after a Mayor's Committee and the Metropolitan Planning Commission prepared Historic District Regulations, the Historic Zoning Ordinance was enacted. Following is a brief summary of the ordinance which is found complete, in Appendix G.

Section 1 - is a statement of purpose.

Section 2 - describes the Historic District boundaries.

Section 3 - is entitled "Relationship of Zoning Districts." It states that

the regulations of established zoning districts within the historic district shall continue to apply unless in conflict with Historic District regulations. In such a case the more restrictive regulation shall apply.

Section 4 - provides for classification of buildings and structures in the Historic District. The classifications are (1) historic, (with 4 sub-classifications according to the building's merit) and (2) contemporary.

Section 5 - provides that a Certificate of Appropriateness, approved by the Historic District Board of Review, be issued for any of the following activities:

In all areas of the Historic Districts:

1. Demolition of an historic building
3. Materially altering the exterior appearance of an historic building.

Within Zone I of the Historic District (which constitutes the major portion of the District):

1. Any new construction visible from the street.
2. Change in walls or fences of construction of new ones along public streets.
3. Materially altering the exterior appearance of any contemporary building.

Section 6 - sets forth the application process for a Certificate of Appropriateness.

Section 7 - sets forth procedures for actions on a Certificate of Appropriateness by the Board of Review.

Section 8 - deals with the Board of Review.

1. Creation and composition of the Board.
2. Jurisdiction of the Board.
3. Terms of Office of Board members.
4. Members serve without pay.
5. Organization of the Board.
6. Director of Inspections shall assist the Board.
7. Meetings of the Board.

Section 9 - is entitled "Development Standards". These are the regulations that the Board of Review enforces.

1. An historic building or related structure shall only be altered in such a way that will preserve its historical and architectural character.
2. Demolition of historic buildings. If a property owner demonstrates that an historic building is incapable of earning an economic return on its value, and the Board of Review fails to approve the issuance of a demolition permit, the building may be demolished anyway provided that proper notice is given, up to twelve months in advance. Notice must be placed on the building, clearly visible from the street, and published at least three times in a local newspaper of general circulation.
3. Relocation of historic buildings. Acceptable reasons for relocating historic buildings are given.

4. Protective maintenance must be provided to all historic buildings so that they meet the minimum Housing Code and the Building Code.
5. Contemporary Buildings within Zone I of the Historic District. Provisions for acceptable new construction and alteration of contemporary buildings in Zone I are set forth.
6. Visual compatibility factors. Within Zone I alteration of any building and any new construction shall be visually compatible with its surroundings in the following ways:
 - a. height
 - b. proportion of front facade
 - c. proportion of openings
 - d. rhythm of solids to voids in front facade
 - e. rhythm of spacing of buildings along a street
 - f. rhythm of entrance and/or porch projections
 - g. relationship of materials, texture, and color
 - h. roof shapes
 - i. walls of continuity
 - j. scale of a building
 - k. directional expression of front elevation(The ordinance explains each of these items.)
7. Contemporary Buildings in Zone II. All applicable standards of the zoning ordinance shall apply to new construction in Zone II of the Historic District.

Section 10 - repeals all ordinances conflicting with the Historic District Zoning.

Section 11 - states that this ordinance shall be administered as a part of the Savannah Zoning Ordinance.

In brief summary the Savannah Historic District Ordinance provides for the following:

- 1.. A delineated historic district.
2. Classification of buildings within the district.
3. A Board of Review.
4. Detailed development standards to be enforced by the Board of Review and procedures for enforcement.

Preservation Easements

The State of Georgia now has enabling legislation for preservation easements. House Bill No. 1935 (see appendix H) entitled "Facade and Conservation Easements Act of 1976" was enacted by the 1976 session of the Georgia legislature. This law provides authorization for the granting of easements to protect natural areas and easements to preserve and protect historic

buildings. Following is a brief summary of the sections of the law dealing with historic preservation easements.

Section 2 (b) of the Act defines a facade easement as "any restriction or limitation on the use of real property ... whose purpose is to preserve historically or architecturally significant structures or sites located within an officially designated historic district ..." The local government must designate an historic district for such easements to be granted.

Section 3 states that facade and conservation easements may be acquired by any governmental unit, or charitable or educational organization with the power to acquire interests in land. Easements must be acquired through an express grant, not purchase. Further, Section 3 states that such easements are created in perpetuity (to "run" with the land) unless the specific easement document states otherwise.

Section 4 states that the granting of a conservation or a facade easement entitles the property owner to a revaluation of his property to reflect the encumbrance of the easement in the next succeeding tax digest. Anyone who is not satisfied with his revaluation or the lack of a revaluation may appeal to his county's Board of Equalization and may appeal the Board's decision in accordance with Georgia law.

Section 7 states that all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the Act are repealed.

Since Georgia local governments are authorized to zone historical districts and grant preservation easements within, it is important for those planning to employ easements for preservation to be aware of how to write an easement document. A study done for the National Park Service entitled Should "Easements" be Used to Protect National Historic Landmarks? contains a number of suggestions on writing an easement document which are summarized

below. A well written document should include all of the following which are applicable:

1. Description of the property. It should be described as precisely as possible.
2. Standards of care and maintenance for the protected property and responsibility for the maintenance should be outlined. Duties of the easement holder and property owner should be precisely outlined to avoid any potential conflicts.
3. Description of procedures for approval of alterations to the property.
4. Description of procedures for arbitration of disputes between the easement holder and property owner.
5. The easement holder should have the right to enter the premises and inspect them.
6. Precise definition of the building's exterior and interior and what parts of each are covered by the easement. Often photographs and measured drawings are included in the easement document to make clear what is covered.
7. Restrictions on land surrounding a building to protect its environs.
8. Description of procedures to deal with destruction of the property by fire or natural calamity and subsequent repair or reconstruction.
9. The term of the easement should be established.
10. Assignability of the rights of the easement holder to another party should be defined.
11. The restrictions of the easements on the property owner should be made binding on successive owners.
12. The extent of the right of public access to the property should be defined.
13. The right of first refusal should be given to the easement holder in the event the owner decides to sell the property.
14. The rights and obligations of the property owner and the rights and obligations of the easement holder should be precisely defined.

The above suggestions point out the importance of clarity in the easement document. The owner has only those rights and obligations specified in the document and the same is true for the easement holder. Clarity and exactness are necessary to avoid conflicts which could render the easement ineffective.

CHAPTER VI

DEALING WITH HISTORIC SITES IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

This chapter should be of interest to those persons and groups involved in planning in the coastal area. It is of vital importance that planning of all types, large scale planning as well as planning for specific developments, both public and private, include an early and careful consideration of historic sites both above and below ground.

In addition to the moral and potential financial motivations for planning with historic preservation in mind, there is a common sense motive as well. Planning which takes historic sites into account at an early stage can avoid problems and delays later on. Local pressure for preservation can be intense and has often caused the alteration or cancellation of planned developments. Additionally if planned undertakings involve Federal assistance or license, there are Federal requirements which must be met (see chapter III). These requirements are best met and cause a minimum of delay and difficulty when planned for and met early. If there are any additional state or local requirements, such as those in Savannah's Historic District, careful planning is again the key to meeting requirements without problems or delay.

It is important to emphasize here that when considering historic sites in planning, both above and below ground sites must be considered. Generally speaking, below ground sites are less well-known than above ground sites and receive less attention in planning, yet it is as important, if not more so, to consider them.

A few words on below ground sites

Because below ground sites are not readily visible, they are frequently completely unknown and are often only discovered when disturbed by construction projects which result in the destruction of the site. Below ground sites are also very fragile. They are totally non-renewable. An historic building can be restored or even reconstructed; a below ground site cannot. Even the careful excavation of a site conducted by professional archaeologist must result in the destruction of the site itself (even though valuable information is gathered in the process). Because below sites are so fragile and so little known, consideration of them in the early planning stages is essential.

It is also important that the planning approach toward below ground sites should differ somewhat from that toward above ground sites. Below ground sites, to be of value as a source of information, must be taken as a whole. Individual artifacts, pot fragments, projectile points, taken by themselves are of little use unless they are considered in the context of where they are found. Below ground sites need protection from land disturbing undertakings, amateurs who dig up souvenirs, or any activity which destroys the context of where artifacts are found.

Also, unlike above ground sites, not every below ground site can be, or need be, thoroughly researched and excavated immediately. Some must be preserved intact and saved for investigation in the future. Thus the planning approach toward below ground sites should be one which protects the sites from disturbance and allows a judgement to be made by an archaeologist regarding which sites are essential for immediate investigation and which should be preserved for the future.

Taking historic sites into the planning process

Following are several suggestions on how to go about including historic sites as a consideration in planning. This is not a plan itself but information to aid in developing a plan.

1. Identify the specific area involved. Whether the plan is for county-wide land use or for a small subdivision, historic sites cannot be identified unless sure boundaries are defined.
2. Locate all historic sites within the planning area. Checking the maps included with this book, and the listings in Chapter VII is a good start toward locating above ground sites, but this information, while good, is not necessarily complete. Further, below ground sites are only located approximately on the maps (as a protection against souvenir hunters) and are not listed in Chapter VII. Surveys for below ground sites in the coastal area are much less complete than that done for above ground sites. Contacting the Historic Preservation Section is the logical next step. The staff can help with further information and advice on difficult matters such as archaeological survey work. We cannot overemphasize the importance of dealing only with a qualified professional archaeologist when archaeological assistance is needed. Contact the Historic Preservation Section if you need archaeological advice.
3. Become acquainted with any regulations or restrictions which will affect your planning. If Federal assistance or license is involved, the Federal regulations covered in Chapter III will affect you. Any additional state and local regulations or restrictions must be considered also, as must strong public sentiment for preservation.

4. The above three factors, considered together, should provide a good basis for considering historic sites in your planning. With early and careful consideration, a plan can be developed which will make possible the most advantageous handling of historic sites in the area.

CHAPTER VII

CHAPTER VII

SITES TO CONSIDER IN PLANNING

This chapter is essentially a listing of the above ground sites you will find located on the maps in the cover pockets of this book, plus a separate listing of State-owned sites and sites already listed on the National Register. Each of these sites is worthy of the planners careful consideration. This list cannot be considered complete, however, and a check with the Historic Preservation Section is important to make sure that all historic sites within any specific areas have been identified. This is especially true in the case of below ground sites which are not listed in this chapter and are located only approximately on the maps.

National Register Sites - by County

Bryan County

Fort McAllister - State-owned Historic Site
Seven Mile Bend or Bryan's Neck

Camden County

Orange Hall
St Marys Historic District

Chatham County

Bethesda Home for Boys
Fort Jackson Maritime Museum
Fort Pulaski
Mulberry Grove
Savannah Historic District
Savannah Victorian Historic District
Wormsloe Plantation - State-owned Historic Site

Effingham County

Ebenezer town site and Jerusalem Church

Glynn County

Bay Street Urban Renewal Area
Fort Frederica National Monument
Horton-duBignon House
Jekyll Island Club
St. Simons Lighthouse Keeper's Building (Museum of Coastal History)

Liberty County

Fort Morris - Sunbury Historic Site - State-owned Historic Site
LeConte-Woodmanston Site
Midway Historic District
Old Fort Argyle Site
St. Catherines Island

McIntosh County

Fort Barrington Site
Fort King George - State-owned Historic Site

Sites Potentially Eligible for the National Register

The Following are sites identified in the architectural surveys conducted in the coastal counties by Mr. Van Martin. No determination of eligibility has been made for the vast majority of these sites but all should be considered potentially eligible and taken into account in the planning process.

Bryan County

1. "Kilkenny"
at Kilkenny in S.E.
Bryan Co.
2. Keller-Jessup House
Kilkenny
3. Ft. McAllister - On The
National Register, on the
Ogeechee River, S.E. of
Bryan Co.
4. Williams-Meeks House
7 mi. S.E. of U.S. 17 on
Ogeechee River
5. Strathey Hall
5 mi. S.E. of U.S. 17 on
Ogeechee River
6. "Richmond"
1 1/2 mi. E. of Richmond
Hill
7. St. Ann Catholic Church
Richmond Hill, on Ga. 67
8. Bryan Lodge #303 -
Old Courthouse
Richmond Hill, off U.S. 17,
on Ga. 67
9. Ford Cottage
1/8 mi. N.W. of U.S. 17
on Ga. 67
10. Calvary Baptist Church
Daniel
11. Ft. Argyle - On The
National Register
4-5 mi. N. of Richmond Hill
on Ogeechee River
12. Bird-Everett-Morgan House
2 mi. E. of Ellabelle on
Ga. 204
13. United Methodist Church of
Ellabelle, Ellabelle on
Ga. 204
14. Plantation Plain House
1 1/2 mi. E. of Lanier
on Ga. 204
15. Lanier House
Lanier on Ga. 280
16. Lanier Church
Lanier on Ga. 280
17. Victorian Building
U.S. 80, 4 1/2 mi. N.W. of
Blichton
18. Futch-Drexel House
2 1/2 mi. W.NW. of Black
Creek
19. Hulon Page House
8 mi. NE. of Pembroke on
Ga. 119
20. Cowart House
5 mi. N.E. of Pembroke on
Ga. 119

Bryan County - continued

21. Warnell House
Ga. 119, 4½ mi. N.E. of
Pembroke
22. Beulah Baptist Church
1 mi. E. of Ga. 67, 3 mi.
S.E. of Pembroke
- 23-25 Pembroke
23. Carter-Bacon House
Burkhalter and Church Streets
24. S. O. Strickland House
Strickland Street
25. Strickland-Bacon House
Strickland Street
26. Groveland Church
Groveland
27. Board and Batten House
Dirt road, S. of Groveland
28. House at Groveland on
Ga. 280
29. Massey House
Belfast Rd., ½ mi. W. of
Bryan Neck Rd.
30. Bryan Neck Presbyterian Church
Belfast Rd., ½ mi. W. of Bryan
Neck Rd.
31. Baker-Week House
Tivoli Bluff, ¾ mi. S. of
Belfast Rd.
32. Bryan Neck Road House
Bryan Neck Rd.

Camden County

1. Atkinson-Kirby House or "Black Hammock" - Black Hammock, on the Little Satilla River
2. Tabbey Ruins at Dover Bluff 1 1/2 mi. from the end of Dover Bluff Road
3. Atkinson-Dunwoody-Bridges House New Post Road, 1 mi. W. of Ga. 110
4. Atkinson-Adams House Waverly
5. Providence Methodist Church 6 mi. W. of U.S. 17, N. of White Oak
6. McCarthy-White House White Oak, on Ga. 252
7. Baker-Harrell House White oak at Ga. 252 and U.S.17
8. McCarthy House Tarboro
9. White House Tarboro
10. McKinnon-White Store Tarboro
11. Goodbread-Brown-Moore House off Ga. 252, 3 mi. N.E. of Burnt Fort
12. Littlefield House off Ga. 252, 3 mi. N.E. of Burnt Fort
13. Brown-Godley House Dirt Road 1 1/2 mi. N.E. of Burnt Fort
14. Buie House Burnt Fort
15. Burnt Fort Cemetery Burnt Fort, 1 mi. E of Ga. 252
16. McBride Cabin Jerusalem, on Road to Bailey's Mills
17. Stevens-Roach Cabin Jerusalem, on Road to Bailey's Mills
18. Levi Benjamin Grocery Jerusalem
19. Refuge Plantation 2 1/2 mi. W. of U.S. 17 N. of Big Satilla River
20. Woodbine Plantation 1 mi. W. of Woodbine on Satilla River
- 21-25. Woodbine
21. Brondon-Gust House Railroad Street
22. Davis-Colson House 4th and E. Railroad Streets
23. Swift-Bryant House 4th Street
24. Murray House Railroad Street, S. of 3rd Street
25. Camden County Courthouse Georgia Avenue and 4th Street
26. St. Marks Episcopal Church Bedell Avenue and 3rd Street
27. Lang-Colson House Lang Road, 3 mi. E. of Woodbine
28. Jeffersonton Church Jeffersonton
29. Sullivan House Jeffersonton
30. Hopkins Cemetery 1/2 mi., W. of Old National Hwy, S. of Road to Clark's Bluff
31. Floyd's Bellevue and Fairfield Plantation End of Harriet's Bluff Road
32. Carnegie Chapel E. of U.S. 17, 3 mi. N. of Kingsland
33. Kinlaw-Rosenwald Training School E. of U.S. 17, 3 mi. N. of Kingsland
34. Ruhama Baptist Church Ga. 40, 4 mi. W. of Kingsland
35. Allen-Powell House on St. Marys River, 2 mi off Ga. 40
36. Wagner-Sillcox House off Ga. 40, 10 mi. W. of Kingsland
37. Coleraine Plantation Old Coleraine Town, off Ga. 40
- 38-40. Kingsland
38. Prince-Fleming House 120 King Street
39. Gross-Chrissey House 302 E. King Street
40. Readdick House 402 E. King Street
41. Carmichael-Casey Building 1/4 mi. W. of U.S. 17, S. of Kingland
42. John Houston McIntosh Sugar Mill W. of Ga. 40, 1/5 mi. N. of Kings Bay Road

Camden County (Continued)

43. Reddick-Bailey House
1 1/4 mi. W. of Ga. 40
Spur at Marsh Bluff
44. Point Peter Site
Point Peter E. of
St. Marys
- 45-49. On Cumberland Island
45. "Plum Orchard"
46. "Greyfield"
47. Wooden House at Dungeness
48. House at Dungeness
49. "Dungeness"

St. Mary's

1. Oak Grove Cemetery
Bartlett Street
2. 101 Wheeler Street
- *3. Riverview Hotel
105 Osborne Street
4. Vocelle-Bryan House
Stable Alley Between
Osborne and Wheeler
Streets
5. People's Bank of St. Mary's
Stable Alley and Osborne
Street
6. Gillis House
124 Osborne Street
7. Catholic Church
Osborne and Bryant Streets
8. Spencer House
Osborne and Bryant Streets
9. Sandiford-Dickson House
208 Osborne Street
- *10. Rudolph-Riggins House
211 Osborn Street
11. Burns-Baker House
213 Osborne Street
12. Baschlott-Porter House
220 Osborne Street
13. Long-Arnou House
301 Osborne Street
14. Rudolph House
Osborne Street
- *15. Archibald Clarke-McDonell House
314 Osborne Street
16. Orange Hall - On The National
Register, Conyers and Osborne
Streets
- *17. Presbyterian Church
Conyers and Osborne Streets
- *18. Washington Pump and Oak
Conyers and Osborne Streets
- *19. Pratt-Gillican-Mizell House
401 Wheeler Street
20. Bealey-Simpson House
214 W. Conyers Street
21. Bealey House
405 Seagrove Street
22. Christ Episcopal Church
Wheeler Street Between Conyers
and Weed Streets
23. Arnou-Bunkley House
303 Wheeler Street
24. Russell-Lovell House
301 Wheeler Street
25. Rose-Lovell House
207 W. Weed Street
26. Russell-Nettles House
Bryant Street Between Seagrove
and Wheeler Streets
- *27. Frohock-Bauknecht House
201 Ready Street
28. 203 Bryant Street
29. 210 E. Weed Street
30. 212 E. Conyers Street
31. 211 E. Conyers Street
32. St. Mary's Methodist Church
E. Conyers Street Between
Osborne Street
33. Tompkins-Long House
314 Ready Street
34. 306 Ready Street
35. Miller-McLendon House
206 Ready Street
36. Stone-Guy House
207 Ready Street
37. Flood-Todd House
502 Ready Street
- *38. Buddell-Bloodworth House
Ready Street Between Alexander
and Dillingham Streets
39. Harris House
800 Osborne Street

* There are among the buildings included in the St. Marys' Historic District which is listed in the National Register. Following is the boundary description of the district

Starting at a point on the south bounded by the St. Mary River and running east to the centerline of Norris Street; proceed north to the centerline of East Alexander Street at which point proceed west to center line of Ready Street; proceed south

St. Mary's (Continued)

along Ready Street to East Conyers; proceed along rear lot lines of structures on north side of Conyers in a westerly direction to the western-most lot lines of the structures at Seagrove and Conyers; proceed along centerline of Conyers east to the rear lot lines of structures on Wheeler Street; proceed south to centerline of West Weed Street; proceed along centerline of West Weed in westerly direction to Oak Grove Cemetery; proceed south along western boundary of Oak Grove Cemetery to the St. Marys River.

Chatham

1. DuBose-Desnoys House
1/2 mi. S.W. of Bloomingdale
2. Bloomingdale House
Gregor and Poplar Streets,
Bloomingdale
3. House in Pooler #1
Collins and Chestnut Streets
4. House in Pooler #2
Holley and Rogers Streets
5. House in Pooler #3
Rogers Street, N. of U.S. 80
6. House in Pooler #4
Newton and Sycamore Streets
7. House in Pooler #5
Rogers and Rothwell Streets
8. House in Pooler #6
Symon and Rogers Streets
9. House in Pooler #7
Symon and Rogers Streets
10. House in Pooler #8
Symon and Rogers Streets
11. House in Pooler #9
Rogers Street, S. of Symons
Street
12. House in Pooler #10
Rogers Street, S. of Symons
Street
13. House in Pooler #11
1st Street, N. of U.S. 80
14. House in Pooler #12
1st Street, N. of U.S. 80
15. House in Pooler #13
U.S. 80, 1 block E. of Rogers
Street
16. House in Pooler #14
U.S. 80, 1 block W. of Newton
Street
17. House in Pooler #15
Newton and Sycamore Street
18. House in Pooler #16
Newton Street, S. of Sycamore
Street
19. Ulmer-Oliver House -
Coldbrook Plantation
5 1/2 mi. N.W. of Port Wentworth,
on Effingham Co. line
20. North Salem Baptist Church
Ga. 30, 4 1/2 mi. N.W. of Port
Wentworth
21. Oliver House
Ga. 30, 3 1/2 mi. N.W. of Port
Wentworth
22. Williams-Dukes House
Ga. 30 2 1/2 mi. N.W. of Port
Wentworth
23. Wendelken House
Ga. 30, 2 mi. N.W. of Port
Wentworth
24. Rosella Boughton House
Ga. 30, 1 mi. N.W. of Port
Wentworth
25. White Oak Baptist Church
Ga. 30, 1 1/2 mi. N.W. of Port
Wentworth
26. Smith House
Ga. 30 near intersection of Ga.
27. Richmond Church
Ga. 21, 3 mi. N. of Port
Wentworth
28. Georgia Fawcett Cottage
Little Neck Road, 4 1/2 mi. N.
of U.S. 17
29. Bouchillon House
U.S. 17, 10 mi. S.W. of Savannah
30. Lebonon Plantation
on Little Ogeechee River, 2 mi.
S.E. of U.S. 17
31. Cone House
Grove Point Road, 2 mi. S. of
U.S. 17
32. Wild Heron Plantation
Wild Horn and Grove Point Roads
33. Grove Point Plantation
End of Grove Point Road, 6 mi. S
of U.S. 17
34. St. Bartholemew Church
Chevis Road, 3 1/2 mi. S. of
U.S. 17
35. Nicholsonboro Baptist Church
White Bluff Road, 4 1/2 mi. S.
of Montgomery Crossroad
36. 15 E. Back Street
Coffee Bluffs
- 37-44. Vernonberg
37. Troup-Brandt House
38. Maner House
39. Vernon Hall
703 Dancy Street
40. Strong House
623 Dancy Street
41. Rockwell-Murray House
611 Dancy Street
42. Vernonburg Cottage
43. Hungerpillar House
44. "Bonnie Doon"
Rockswell Street
- 45-54. Beaulieu
45. von Schaick-Slater House
46. von Schaick House

Chatham County (Continued)

47. Millikan House
48. Marion Thompson House
49. Ashburn House
50. Hancock-Wall House
51. Cottage at Beaulieu
52. Saffold Estate
53. George Clark House
54. Train House
55. Bethesda Home for Boys - On the National Register - off Ferguson Avenue, 2 mi. N.W. of Beaulieu
- 56-78. Isle of Hope
56. Wormsloe Plantation - On The National Register
57. Fisher House
7 Rose Avenue
58. Mallory House
1 Noble Glen Drive
59. Solana House
75 W. Bluff Road
60. Isle of White House
West Bluff Road
61. Bee-Lebey House
61 W. Bluff Road
62. Barrington House
63. Isle of Hope Methodist Church
64. St. Thomas Episcopal Church
65. Victorian Cottage
Bluff Road, E. of Rose Avenue
66. Italianate House
Bluff Road
67. Chapel of Our Lady of Good Hope
68. Houses on Bluff Road
Between Rosenbloom and St. Thomas Streets
69. Cullen House
25 Bluff Road
70. Cottage
Bluff Drive
71. 15 Bluff Drive
72. 7 Bluff Drive
73. Gallie-Wully Wright House
3 Bluff Drive
74. Vaughn House
75. Vaughn Nursing Home
Bluff Drive
76. MacTear House
E. Bluff Drive
77. Waitte-Padgette House
18 Hope Crest Drive
78. White Hall
27 Island Drive
79. LaRoche Cottage
off LaRoche Avenue, 2 mi. N.W. of Isle of Hope
80. Fort Jackson - On The National Register, on Savannah River S.W. of Elba Island
81. W.O. Sasser House
Wilmington Island, Ga. 307 E. of Turner River
82. Savannah Inn and Country Club
Wilmington Island
83. Osborne-Crymes House
27 Oaks Street Wilmington Island
84. Martin House
Wilmington Island
85. Ft. Pulaski - On The National Register, On Tybee Knoll Spit
- 86-99. Tybee Island
86. Ft. Screven
N. end of Tybee Island
87. Officers' Row - Ft. Screven
N. end of Tybee Island
88. Tybee Lighthouse
N. end of Tybee Island
89. House on Butler Street
90. "Fresh Air Home"
on the beach, Between 9th and 10th Streets
91. Metz House
7th and Butler Streets
92. House on 9th Street at the Ocean
93. House on 9th and Butler Streets
94. House on N.E. corner of Butler and 11th
95. House on N.W. corner of Butler and 11th
96. Peach View Hotel
17th Terrace and Butler Streets
97. H.F. Peeples House
19th and Butler Streets
98. Henry Buckley House
Chatham and 19th Streets
99. Buildings on 16 Street

Savannah

1. Bonaventure Cemetery
Bonaventure Road
2. Savannah Water Distribution Center
Stiles and West Gwinnett Street
3. DeLyon-dalaMotta Cemetery
Spruce and Cohen Streets
4. House at Corner of Spruce and
Wilson Streets
5. First Bryan Baptist Church
Bryan Street
6. 911 E. Walburg Street
7. 808-812 E. Park Street
8. 906-910 E. Park Street
9. 1004 E. Park Street
10. 1206 E. Duffey Street
11. 908 E. Duffey Street
12. 827 E. Duffey Street
13. 814 E. Anderson Street
14. 821 E. Anderson Street
15. 830 E. Anderson Street
16. 910 E. Anderson Street
17. 1020 E. Anderson Street
18. 1022 E. Anderson Street
19. 1110 E. Henry Street
20. 1100 E. Henry Street
21. United Methodist Church
22. 924 E. Henry Street
23. 916-918 E. Henry Street
24. 915 E. Henry Street
25. 908 E. Henry Street
26. 902 E. Henry Street
27. 806-08 E. Henry Street
28. 812-14 E. Henry Street
29. 818 E. Henry Street
30. 728 E. Henry Street
31. 726 E. Henry Street
32. 722 E. Henry Street
33. 658 E. Henry Street
34. 1136 E. Waldburg Street
35. 1024 E. Bolton Street
36. 1020-22 E. Bolton Road
37. 824 E. Bolton Street
38. Engine House #7
Paulsen and Gwinnett Street
39. House at Corner of Gwinnett
Street on Wheaton Street
40. 607-617 Anderson Street
41. 301-303 W. 31st Street
42. 1402-12 Jefferson Street
43. 222 W. 31st Street
44. 102 E. 31st Street
45. 106 E. 31st Street
46. 114 E. 31st Street
47. 118 E. 31st Street
48. 101 E. 31st Street
49. 105 E. 31st Street
50. 201 E. 31st Street
51. 212 E. 31st Street
52. 225 E. 31st Street
53. 315 E. 31st Street
54. 222 E. 32nd Street
55. 218 E. 32nd Street
56. 214 E. 32nd Street
57. 212 E. 32nd Street
58. 10 E. 32nd Street
59. 117-119 W. 32nd Street
60. 114-120 W. 32nd Street
61. 221 E. 34th Street
62. 22 E. 34th Street
63. 18 E. 34th Street
64. 118 E. 35th Street
65. 122 E. 36th Street
66. 121 E. 36th Street
67. 117 E. 36th Street
68. 207 W. 36th Street
69. 209-221 W. 36th Street
70. 302-308 W. 36th Street
71. Metropolitan Baptist Church
72. 208 W. 37th Street
73. 201 W. 37th Street
74. House on N.E. Corner of
Whitaker and 37th Streets
75. 37th Street Elementary School
76. 1404-1414 Barnard Street
77. St. Paul Christian Methodist
Church, 1600 Block of Barnard
Street
78. "The Gingerbread House"
Bull and 36th Street
79. Sacred Heart Rectory
1707 Bull Street
80. Sacred Heart Church
1701 Bull Street
81. St. Pauls Greek Orthodox Chur
Bull and Anderson Street
82. Methodist Church
Whitaker and West 35th Street
83. 1908-1910 Whitaker Street
84. 2007 Whitaker Street
85. House at Corner of Habersham
and 31st Street.
86. 1717-1719 Habersham Street
87. 316 W. 38th Street
88. 302 W. 38th Street
89. 38th Street Elementary School
90. 205 W. 38th Street
91. 105-111 W. 38th Street
92. 12 W. 38th Street
93. 102 E. 38th Street
94. 122 E. 38th Street
95. 213 E. 38th Street
96. 202,206 E. 39th Street

Savannah (Continued)

- 97. 107 E. 39th Street
- 98. 103 E. 39th Street
- 99. 206-210 W. 39th Street
- 100. 204 E. 40th Street
- 101. 16-22 E. 41st Street
- 102. 105-107 W. 41st Street
- 103. 22 E. 42nd Street
- 104. 2420 Abercorn Street
- 105. The Cottage Shop
2422 Abercorn Street
- 106. 2105 Bull Street
- 107. Epworth Methodist Church
Bull and W. 38th Streets
- 108. 2237 Whitaker Street
- 109. 2301 Whitaker Street
- 110. 2303 Whitaker Street
- 111. 2506 Barnard Street
- 112. 2319-21 Barnard Street
- 113. 2313 Barnard Street
- 114. 2304 Barnard Street
- 115. 2218-20 Barnard Street
- 116. 2214 Barnard Street
- 117. 2211 Barnard Street
- 118. Savannah Fire Department
38th and Barnard Street
- 119. 105 E. 37th Street
- 120. "little Sisters of the
Poor" Nursing Home
222 E. 37th Street
- 121. 5 W. Victory Drive
- 122. 920 E. Victory Drive
- 123. 702 E. Victory Drive
- 124. 648 E. Victory Drive
- 125. 602 E. Victory Drive
- 126. 515 E. Victory Drive
- 127. House at S.E. Corner of E.
Victory Dr. & Abercorn Street
- 128. House on 46th Street Between
Abercorn and Habersham Streets
- 129. House at Corner of Abercorn
and 46th Streets
- 130. 516 Ott Street
- 131. 938 Wheaton Street
- 132. 920 Wheaton Street
- 133. 914 Wheaton Street
- 134. 814-820 Wheaton Street

135-152 Victorian District - On the National Register

- 135. 222-224 E. Henry Street
- 136. 1212-1214 Lincoln Street
- 137. 208 E. Henry Street
- 138. 12 W. Duffy Street

- 139. 122 E. Duffy Street
- 140. Telfair Hospital, Corner of
Drayton and Park Streets
- 141. 119 W. Park Street
- 142. 114 W. Bolton Street
- 143. 121 W. Gwinnett Street
- 144. 123 W. Gwinnett Street
- 145. 210-218 W. Bolton Street
- 146. 214-218 W. Walburg Street
- 147. 305 E. Gwinnett Street
- 148. 918 Abercorn Street
- 149. 115 E. Park Street
- 150. 1006, 1010 Drayton Street
- 151. 211 E. Park Street
- 152. 116-118 E. Walburg Street

Savannah Historic District
On the National Register

- 1. Johnson Square
- 2. 7-9, 1-5 E. Bay Street
- 3. Christ Church
28 Bull Street
- 4. U. S. Post Office
- 5. Wayne-Gordon House
10 E. Oglethorpe Street
- 6. 35 Whitaker Street
- 7. 102-116 W. St. Julian Street
- 8. Telfair Academy
121 Barnard Street
- 9. Broughton Street Between
Bernard & Whitaker Streets
- 10. Oliver-Sturgess House
27 Abercorn Street
- 11. The Pink House
23 Abercorn Street
- 12. Richardson-Owens-Thomas House
124 Abercorn Street
- 13. Marshall Row
236-244 E. Oglethorpe Street
- 14. 122 E. Oglethorpe Street
- 15. First African Baptist Church
- 16. 402 E. Bryan Street
- 17. 426 East St. Julian Street
- 18. Oddingsells House
510 E. St. Julian Street
- 19. 40 Price Street
- 20. Davenport House
324 E. State Street
- 21. City Hall
- 22. Savannah Cotton Exchange
100 E. Bay Street
- 23. 112-130 Bay Street
- 24. 656 E. Broughton Street
- 25. Chippewa Square, Oglethorpe
Monument

Savannah Historic District (continued)

26. Independent Presbyterian Church
Oglethorpe Street
27. 101-105 E. Oglethorpe Street
28. 124 E. McDonough Street
29. 11 E. Perry Street
30. Ravenel House
114 E. McDonough Street
31. Hull-Barrow House
Chippewa Square
32. Champion-MacAlpine-Fowlkes House
230 Barnard Street
33. Sorrel-Weed House
6 W. Harris Street
34. 14-18 W. Harris Street
35. Green-Meldrim House
327 Bull Street
36. 11-17 W. Charlton Street
37. Sisters of Mercy
207 E. Liberty Street
38. Cathedral of St. John
222 E. Harris Street
39. 321 Barnard Street
40. 308 E. Liberty Street
41. Gordon Row
Gordon Street
42. 10 E. Taylor Street
43. 443-451 Bull Street
44. Hunt Building
3 West Gordon Street
45. Mercer-Wilder House
429 Bull Street
46. 421-427 Bull Street
47. 4 W. Taylor Street
48. Minis House
204 E. Jones Street
49. 325 Abercorn Street
50. Colonial Park Cemetery
51. Massie School
201-213 E. Gordon Street
52. 220 E. Gaston Street
53. 501 Whitaker Street
54. Forsyth Park
55. 213-221 E. Gaston Street
56. 120 E. Gaston Street
57. 220 E. Gwinnett Street
58. 208 E. Hall Street
59. Scarbrough House
41 W. Broad Street
60. Central of Georgia R.R. Yard
61. 122-124 W. Oglethorpe Street
62. 127-129 Abercorn Street
63. 204, 208, 210 E. Liberty Street
64. House at corner of Hall and
Bernard Streets

Effingham County

1. Neo-Classical Cottage
U. S. 80
2 1/2 miles N. of Chatham County line
Meldrim: #2-15
2. House in Meldrim #2
3rd and 2nd streets
3. House in Meldrim #3
3rd Street, S. of 2nd Street
4. House in Meldrim #4
3rd Street, S. of Railroad
5. House in Meldrim #5
2nd Street
6. Ferguson House
7. House in Meldrim #7
1st Street, S. of Railroad
8. Victorian Cottage
9. Geiger-Hopper House
10. House in Meldrim #10
At Railroad and S1868 Intersection
11. Episcopal Church-Turner House
1st Street
12. Mew-Scott House
13. Saturday House
14. B.F. Rogers House
15. Burney-Mason House
16. Boy Scout Troup 601
Ga. 80, 4 1/2 miles N. of Chatham
County
17. Zittrover House
2 miles N.E. of Morgans Pond on
dirt road, S.E. Effingham County
18. Kessler House
2 1/2 miles N.E. of Morgans Pond
on dirt road, S.E. Effingham
County
19. C. E. Helme House
Ga. 30, 2 miles N. of Chatham
County line
20. Darker-Gnann House
Ga. 17, 4 miles S. of Marlowe
21. Parker House
Marlowe
22. Maner House
Marlowe
23. White-Mingledorff House
Marlowe
24. Lassiter House
Pineora
25. Pineora Trading Company
Pineora
26. Pineora House
Pineora
27. Sam Phillips House
Pineora
28. Victorian Ballustrated House
1/4 mile E. of Ga. 17, S. of Guyton
29. Victorian House
S.W. of Guyton on W. Central
Extention
Guyton: #30-85
30. Al Parker House
Springfield and W. Central
Avenues
31. Winn-Hembel House
Springfield and W. Central Aves.
32. Armstrong-Kilgore House
Springfield and Central
Avenues
33. Devant-Thompson House
Central Avenue, N. of
Springfield Avenue
34. Nichols-Alsobrook House
Central Avenue, N. of
Springfield Avenue
35. House in Guyton #6
Central Avenue, N. of
Springfield Avenue
36. Guyton Drug Store
2nd and Central Streets
37. House in Guyton #8
Futrell and W. Central
Streets
38. House in Guyton #9
W. Central Avenue, N. of
Futrell Street
39. House in Guyton #10
Central Avenue, S. of 5th
Street
40. Crapps House
Central Avenue and 5th Street
41. House in Guyton #12
Central Avenue and 5th Street
42. George Mason House
Central Avenue, N. of 5th
Street
43. W. E. Patterson House
Central Avenue, N. of 5th
Street
44. Baptist Parsonage-Wade
Harrell House
Central Avenue and 6th Street
45. W. E. Hurst House
Central Avenue and 6th Street
46. Hank Morris House
Central Avenue, N. of 6th
Street
47. House in Guyton #18
7th and Pine Streets
48. House in Guyton #19
6th and Pine Streets
49. House in Guyton #20
4th and Pine Streets

Effingham County - Continued

50. House in Guyton #21
4th and Pine Streets
51. House in Guyton #22
Pine Street, S. of 4th Street
52. House in Guyton #23
Pine Street, N. of 3rd Street
53. House in Guyton #24
Pine and 3rd Streets
54. Christian Church
Pine and 3rd Streets
55. House in Guyton #26
Pine and 3rd Streets
56. House in Guyton #27
Pine and 3rd Streets
57. Guyton Laundry, Volunteer Fire Dept.
and City Hall
2nd and Pine Streets
58. Pine Street Baptist Church
2nd Avenue and Pine Street
59. House in Guyton #30
Springfield Avenue and Pine Street
60. House in Guyton #31
Springfield Avenue and Pine Street
61. House in Guyton #32
Springfield Avenue, E. of Central
Avenue
62. House in Guyton #33
W. Central Avenue, S. of 2nd Street
63. House in Guyton #34
W. Central Avenue and 2nd Street
64. House in Guyton #35
W. Central Avenue and 6th Street
65. House in Guyton #36
W. Central Avenue, S. of Cemetery
Road
66. House in Guyton #37
W. Central Avenue, S. of 7th
Street
67. Brown Sweat House
Central Avenue, W. of 7th Street
68. House in Guyton #39
5th and Church Streets
69. House in Guyton #40
5th and Church Streets
70. Todd House
5th Street, W. of Church Street
71. Guyton United Methodist Church
4th and Church Streets
72. Guyton United Methodist Church
Parish House
4th and Church Streets
73. House in Guyton #44
4th and Church Streets
74. House in Guyton #45
3rd and Church Streets
75. House in Guyton #46
3rd and Church Streets
76. Dr. Leander Powers House
2nd and Church Streets
77. House in Guyton #48
2nd and Church Streets
78. Baynard-Yarborough House
Springfield Avenue, E. of
Church Street
79. Yarborough House
Church Street and Spring-
field Avenue
80. House in Guyton #51
Church Street and Spring-
field Avenue
81. House in Guyton #52
Springfield Avenue, W. of
Church Street
82. House in Guyton #53
Springfield Avenue between
Church and Pine Streets
83. House in Guyton #54
W. Central, S. of Spring-
field Avenue
84. House in Guyton #55
S. of Guyton on W. Central
Avenue
85. House in Guyton #56
Magnolia Street, S. of
6th Street
86. House in Guyton #60
3/4 miles E. of Guyton
on Ga. 119
87. J. B. Hodges House
Dirt Road, 1 1/2 miles S.E.
of Guyton
88. 2-Story House
Ga. 119, 1/2 mile E. of
Guyton
89. Knightlinger House
Dirt Road, 4 miles S.W. of
Springfield
90. House South of Marlowe
On Ga. 17
91. L. M. Dasher House
Dirt Road, 16 miles W. of
Rincon
92. Broken Pitch Cottage
Paved Road, 3 miles W. of
Rincon
93. Goshen United Methodist
Church
Ga. 21, 3 miles S. of
Rincon

Effingham County - Continued

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|------|---|------|--|
| 94. | Huger House
Ga. 21, 3 miles S. of Rincon | 120. | House in Springfield #2
Railroad Avenue N. of
1st Street |
| 95. | T. L. Emanuel House
Exley | 121. | House in Springfield #11
Springfield |
| 96. | Exley House
Exley | 122. | House in Springfield #5
Pine and Rabun Streets |
| 97. | S. Wheaton House
Dirt Road, 1 mile E. of Rincon | 123. | Effingham County Courthouse
Pine and Rabun Streets |
| 98. | Cottage
Dirt Road, 1 mile E. of Rincon
Rincon: #99-104 | 124. | Effingham County Jail
Early and Pine Streets |
| 99. | House in Rincon #1
6th and Carolina Streets | 125. | House in Springfield #7
Early and Oak Streets |
| 100. | Dasher-Gnann House
6th and Carolina Streets | 126. | House in Springfield #8
Oak Street S. of Early |
| 101. | Simmons House
5th and Georgia Streets | 127. | House in Springfield #6
Maple and Early Streets |
| 102. | House in Rincon #4
6th and Georgia Streets | 128. | Lutheran Parsonage-Kick-
lighter House
Maple and Early Streets |
| 103. | Ackerman House
9th and Georgia Streets | 129. | Leslie Thompson Funeral
Home
Maple Street, N. of Early
Street |
| 104. | House in Rincon #6
9th and Savannah Streets | 130. | House in Springfield #9
Jackson and Oak Streets |
| 105. | House #105
3 1/2 miles W. of Ebenezer | 131. | Bernard Mott House
Franklin and Oak Streets |
| 106. | Jerusalem Church - On the
the National Register
Ebenezer | 132. | McGinness House
Oak Street between Franklin
and Jefferson Streets |
| 107. | House at Ebenezer | 133. | House in Springfield #10
Jefferson and Oak Streets
Stillwell: #134-139 |
| 108. | Stanton-Long House
3 miles W. of Ebenezer, off Ga. 275 | 134. | Henry Gnann House |
| 109. | Rahn House
Dirt Road S. of Springfield | 135. | Gnann-Futch House |
| 110. | Victorian House
1/2 mile S. of Springfield, W. of
Railroad
Springfield: #111-133 | 136. | Alvin Gnann House |
| 111. | The Peddlers Parlor
Laurel and Elbert Streets | 137. | Gnann Store-Post Office |
| 112. | Methodist Parsonage
Laurel and Cleveland Streets | 138. | Simmons-Snooks House |
| 113. | House in Springfield #3
Cleveland Street and Railroad Avenue | 139. | Stillwell House |
| 114. | Holy Trinity Lutheran Church
Laurel Street and Ga. 119 | 140. | Gnann-Seckinger House
1 1/2 miles N.E. of Stillwell |
| 115. | Baxley House
Webb and Ash Streets | 141. | Wilson House
3 miles N.E. of Stillwell |
| 116. | House in Springfield #4
Ash Street, S. of Early Street | 142. | House in Guyton
Central Avenue, S. of
Springfield Avenue |
| 117. | Brinson-Rahn House
4th Street and Railroad Avenue | 143. | Reisser-Zoller House
Ga. 119, 4 1/2 miles N.E. of
Springfield |
| 118. | Central of Georgia Depot
2nd Street at the Railroad | 144. | Groover-Rahn House
Ga. 119, 6 miles N.E. of
Springfield |
| 119. | House in Springfield #1
1st Street and Railroad Avenue | | |

Effingham County - Continued

145. Gnann-Exley House
Off Ga. 119, 8 miles N.E. of
Springfield
146. G. A. Metzger House
Ga. 119, 10 miles N.E. of
Springfield
Clyo: #147-152
147. Metzger House
148. R. D. Mallory Stores
149. House in Clyo #1
150. House in Clyo #2
151. Clyo Church
152. A. C. Metzger House
153. Snooks-Morgan House
4 miles N. of Clyo
154. Morrell-Fetzer House
6 miles N. of Clyo
155. Mingledorff House
6 miles E. of Kildare
156. Mizpah Methodist Church
4 1/2 miles E. of Kildare
157. Oaky Farms Store
3 miles E. of Ga. 21, 12 miles
N. of Springfield
158. S. L. Trowell House
2 miles W. of Kildare
159. Elam-Egypt Church
Egypt
160. Victorian House
Egypt
161. Typical Worker's House
Egypt
162. Egypt Baptist Church
2 miles S.E. of Elam
163. Plantation Plain House
1/2 mile S.E. of Elam Cemetery
164. Classical Plan House
At Tusculum, 2 miles W. of Ga. 17
165. Deep Branch House
Ga. 17, 2 miles W. of Guyton
166. Morris House
Ga. 17, 1/2 mile N. of Guyton
167. House
1 mile N. of Shawnee, off Ga. 21
168. Edwards House
5 miles N.E. of Springfield
169. Plantation Plain House
N.E. of Springfield
170. Gnann-Arnesdorff House
1 mile W. of Turkey Branch Church
171. Gene Gnann House
1/4 mile E. of Ga. 21, 4 miles N.
of Springfield
172. Lutheran Parsonage-
Lancaster House
E. of Ga. 21, 3 1/2 miles
W. of Springfield
173. Stotesberry House
2 3/4 miles N.E. of
Springfield
174. Plantation Plain House
1 1/2 miles E. of Ga. 21,
N. of Springfield, at the
Railroad
175. House
3 miles E. of Guyton
176. Plain House
1 1/2 miles S. of Guyton
177. Miller House
Ga. 119, 3/4 miles E. of
Guyton
178. House
1/2 mile E. of Guyton
179. Zion Lutheran Church
Ga. 30 at Ga. 17

Glynn

1. Salem Baptist Church
off U.S. 341, 1 mi.
of Everett Store
2. J. C. Johns, Jr. House
4 mi. N.W. of Everett Store
3. Good Shepard Episcopal Church
4 1/2 mi. N.W. of Everett Store
4. Jerusalem Church
5 mi. N.W. of Everett Store
5. Anguilla Plantation House
Ga. 32, 4 mi. W.S.W. of
Everett Store
6. Lewis-Cason House
Ga. 99 3 mi. S.W. of
Anguilla
7. A.M.E. Church
Brookman
8. Spring Hill Church
E. of Brookman, 1 1/2
mi. S. of Ga. 50
9. Short House
1 mi. E. of Ga. 50,
of Brookman
10. Scarlet House
Ga. 50, 1 mi. N. of
U.S. 17
- 11-28. Jekyll Island Club -
Village Area - On The
National Register
11. "Moss Cottage" -
Struthers-Macy Cottage
12. Goodyear Cottage
13. "Mistletoe Cottage" -
Porter Claflin Cottage
14. "Indian Mound" -
McKay-Rockefeller Cottage
15. "Sans Souci"
16. Indoor Tennis Courts
17. deBignon House
18. Servants Quarters
19. Servants Quarters
20. Faith Chapel
21. Jekyll Island Clubhouse
22. Crane Cottage
23. "Cherokee" -
Shrady-James Cottage
24. "Villa Mariana" -
Frank Gould Cottage
25. Gould Auditorium
26. "Hollybourne" -
Charles S. Maurice Cottage
27. "Villa Ospe" -
Walter Jennings Cottage
28. Jekyll Island Club Infirmary
29. Horton-deBignon House
Jekyll Island
30. Old Glynn Academy Building
At Sterling and U.S. 341
31. Eugene O'Neill House
19th Street, Sea Island
32. Hartridge House
At Black Banks
- 33-54. St. Simons Island
33. Cannon's Point or Couper
Plantation Ruins
34. First African Baptist Church
1 mi. E. of Ft. Frederica
35. Christ Church
1/2 mi. S.E. of Ft. Frederica
36. Stevens House
1/2 mi. S. of Ft. Frederica
37. Pink Chapel
1 1/2 mi. N. of Ft. Frederica
38. West Point Slave Cabins
1 1/2 mi. N. of Ft. Frederica
39. Ft. Frederica - On The National
Register
40. Winpenny-Martin House
Off Frederica Road, 3/4 mi. N.
of Airport
41. The Tabby House
Frederica Road and Demere Road
42. St. Ignatius Episcopal Church
Jewtown
43. Cassina Garden Club Slave House
At Gascoigne Bluff
44. Old Schoolhouse
At Gascoigne Bluff
45. Lovely Lane Chapel or St. James
Parrish Chapel, Epworth - by-
the-Sea
46. Hamilton Plantation Slave Cabin
Epworth - by-the-Sea
47. Hamilton Plantation Carriage House
Epworth - by-the-Sea
48. Havey House
Epworth - by-the-Sea
49. The V.I.P. House
Epworth - by-the-Sea
50. The "Parsonage"
Epworth - by-the-Sea
51. Retreat Plantation -
Sea Island Golf Course
S. of McKinnon Airport
52. Strachan-Stuckey House
On beach 2 blocks W. of
Mallory Street

Glynn County (Continued)

53. St. Simons Lighthouse-Keeper's
House - On The National
Register
54. Emanuel Baptist Church
Demere Road
55. New Hope Church
U.S. 17, 6 mi. N. of
Glynnco
56. Hofwyl Plantation
On The National Register
Off U.S. 17, near inter-
section of Ga. 99
57. Elizafield Plantation -
Boy's Estate, N. of Ga. 99
near intersection of U.S. 17
58. Reg Taylor House
Taylor's Fish Camp,
St. Simons Island

Brunswick

1. Manoe-Sweat House
229 Wolf Avenue
2. Knight-Stokes House
201 Wolf Avenue
3. Mendes-Armstrong House
428 Union Street
4. Ross-DuBose House 508 Union
Street Avenue
5. King House
528 Union Steet Avenue
6. Leotis-Mills House
Union Street
7. 601 Union Avenue
8. 508 First Avenue
9. 501 First Avenue
10. 509 First Avenue
11. 511 First Avenue
12. 526 Newcastle Street
13. 203 Dartmouth Street
14. 725 Oglethorpe Street
15. 729 Oglethorpe Street
16. Old Brunswick Hospital
523 Norwich Street
17. 1011 Grant Street
18. 1012 Grant Street
19. 206 George Street
20. 1202 Reynolds Street
21. 1113 Grant Street
22. 1117 Grant Street
23. 403 Dartmouth Street
24. 913 Newcastle Street
25. Hazelhurst-Taylor House
8 Hanover Park
26. Hanover Square
27. 1139 Newcastle Street
28. 1206 Newcastle Street
29. Old City Hall
Mansfield & Newcastle
Streets
30. 1312-1320 Newcastle Street
31. 1330 Newcastle Street
32. 1311 Newcastle Street
33. 1333 Newcastle Street
- 34-36. Commercial Buildings on
Newcastle Street Between
Monk and Cloucester Streets
37. Elliott Building
1419 Newcastle Street
38. N.E. Corner of Newcastle an
Gloucester Streets
- 39-41. Commercial Buildings on
Newcastle Street Between
Gloucester and F. Streets
42. Commercial Buildings on
Newcastle Street Between
F and G Streets
43. 1811 Reynolds Street
44. 1809 Reynolds Street
45. 609 H Street
46. Second Advent Christian
Church, H and Union Streets
47. 1711 Reynolds Street
48. 1715 Reynolds Street
49. McGarveys Trendition House/
Mahoney House, Reynolds
Street
50. Glynn County Courthouse
Courthouse Square
51. 1623 Reynolds Street
52. 1609 Reynolds Street
53. 1611 Reynolds Street
54. 1606 Reynolds Street
55. 1529 Reynolds Street
56. 1606 Union Street
57. 1610 Union Street
58. 1616 Union Street
59. 1620 Union Street
60. 1624 Union Street
61. 1628 Union Street
62. 706 G Street
63. 710 G Street
- 64-69. Houses on G. Street Between
Ellis and Norwich Streets
70. 809 G Street
71. 803 G Street
72. 1712 Ellis Street
73. 1716 Ellis Street
74. 1610 Norwich Street
75. 1608 Norwich Street
76. 1606 Norwich Street
77. Mary Ross House
1518 Norwich Street
78. Borchadt-Flanders House
1527 Norwich Street
79. 1601 Norwich Street
80. 901 F Street
81. 1527 Egmont Street
82. 1525 Egmont Street
83. St. Marks Episcopal Church
Gloucester Street
84. 1417 Edgemont Street
85. City Hall
Gloucester Street
86. First Methodist Episcopal
Church, Monk and Norwich Street
87. 903 Monk Street

Brunswick, Georgia (Continued)

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|
| 88. | Temple Beth Tifilloh
Monk and Egmont Streets | 127. | Fleming-Bennett House
502 London Street |
| 89. | Carey Marlin House
808 Monk Street | 128. | 1014 Richmond Street |
| 90. | Franklin-Macon House
809 Monk Street | 129. | 1018 Richmond Street |
| 91. | 805 Monk Street | 130. | House at Corner of George
and Richmond Streets |
| 92. | 801 Monk Street | 131. | Torras-Tuten House
1027 Union Street |
| 93. | 804 Monk Street | 132. | 1028 Union Street |
| 94. | Glynn Academy
Mansfield Street | 133. | 1024 Union Street |
| 95. | Glynn Academy Annex
Mansfield Street | 134. | 1014 Union Street |
| 96. | Glynn Academy Prep Building
Mansfield Street | 135. | McKinnon-Friedman House
1010 Union Street |
| 97. | Listener-Jackson House
1327 Union Street | 136. | Aiken-Patelidas House
1015 Union Street |
| 98. | 1322 Union Street | 137. | McKinnon-Morton House
1008 Union Street |
| 99. | 1315 Union Street | 138. | Lissner-Hafner House
1000 Union Street |
| 100. | YMCA
1311 Union Street | 139. | Coney-Tiller House
928 Union Street |
| 101. | 1303 Union Street | 140. | Lucas-Copeland House
927 Union Street |
| 102. | 603 Mansfield Street | 141. | King-Simmons House
Union Street |
| 103. | 600 Mansfield Street | 142. | Taylor-Houseman House
923 Union Street |
| 104. | 604 Mansfield Street | 143. | 922 Union Street |
| 105. | 1229 Union Street | 144. | Miss Kezzie Conoley House
915 Union Street |
| 106. | 1217 Union Street | 145. | Cool Pack House
908 Union Street |
| 107. | 1215 Union Street | 146. | 905 Union Street |
| 108. | 1216 Union Street | 147. | 900 Union Street |
| 109. | 1212 Union Street | 148. | Lott-Parker House
827 Union Street |
| 110. | 1208 Union Street | 149. | 828 Union Street |
| 111. | 1205 Union Street | 150. | 711 Prince Street |
| 112. | McKinnon-Powell House
1201 Union Street | 151. | Downing-Engel House
825 Egmont Street |
| 113. | 1200 Union Street | 152. | 817 Egmont Street |
| 114. | Tuttle-Highsmith House
1128 Union Street | 153. | Nightingale-Taylor House
902 Halifax Square |
| 115. | Greer-Bartree House
1127 Union Street | 154. | Cunningham-Hart House
1008 Halifax Square |
| 116. | 1120 Union Street | 155. | Parker-Irwin House
1102 Prince Street |
| 117. | Knights of Columbus Hall
1100 Blocks of Union Street | 156. | Nightingale-Hughes Street
900 Carpenter Street |
| 118. | 1114 Union Street | 157. | Thomas-Vogel House
9 Halifax Square |
| 119. | 1112 Union Street | 158. | Harrington-Aiken House
3 Halifax Square |
| 120. | 1108 Union Street | 159. | 913 Egmont Street |
| 121. | Presbyterian Manse
1100 Union Street | 160. | 915 Egmont Street |
| 122. | First Presbyterian Church
George Street | 161. | 919 Egmont Street |
| 123. | 509 George Street | | |
| 124. | Dodd-Menedez House
503 George Street | | |
| 125. | Elliott-Stubbs House
1108 Richmond Street | | |
| 126. | Marie Torras House
1112 Richmond Street | | |

Brunswick, Georgia (Continued)

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|
| 162. | McKinnon-Owen House
929 Egmont Street | 205. | 720 Union Street |
| 163. | McKinnon-Westbrook House
1001 Egmont Street | 206. | Lockwood House
721 Union Street |
| 164. | McKinnon-Tuten House
1000 Egmont Street | 207. | 728 Union Street |
| 165. | Scarlett-Chaney House
902 Weight Street | 208. | Strachan-Andrews House
822 Union Street |
| 166. | 1009 Egmont Street | 209. | Atlantic Refining-Parham House
801 Union Street |
| 167. | Buford-Furtwright House
1017 Egmont Street | 210. | McCullough-Womack House
811 Union Street |
| 168. | 1027 Egmont Street | 211. | Church-Hunt House
Union Street |
| 169. | Burnette Morris House
George and Egmont Streets | 212. | Curry House
Union Street |
| 170. | 1119 Egmont Street | 213. | 706 Dartmouth Street |
| 171. | 1121 Egmont Street | 214. | 708 Dartmouth Street |
| 172. | 1123 Egmont Street | 215. | 707 Dartmouth Street |
| 173. | 1206 Ellis Street | 216. | 711 Ellis Street |
| 174. | 805 George Street | 217. | 714 Ellis Street |
| 175. | 710 George Street | 218. | Brantley-Beard House
807 Dartmouth Street |
| 176. | 804 George Street | 219. | Boyd House
903 Dartmouth Street |
| 177. | 803 London Street | 220. | 713 Egmont Street |
| 178. | 706-708 London Street | 221. | 717 Egmont Street |
| 179. | 802 London Street | 222. | 723 Egmont Street |
| 180. | 509 London Street | 223. | 727 Egmont Street |
| 181. | 601 Prince Street | 224. | 729 Egmont Street |
| 182. | 511 Prince Street | 225. | House at Corner of Norwich and
Albemarle Streets |
| 183. | 507 Prince Street | 226. | 629 Norwich Street |
| 184. | 501 Prince Street | 227. | 623 Norwich Street |
| 185. | House at Corner of Richmond
and Prince Street | 228. | 619 Norwich Street |
| 186. | 820 Richmond Street | 229. | Baumagrtner-Hamilton House
Between Norwich and Carpenter
Streets |
| 187. | 814 Richmond Street | 230. | 1002 Dartmouth Street |
| 188. | 808 Richmond Street | 231. | 1004 Dartmouth Street |
| 189. | 802 Richmond Street | 232. | 1300 Dartmouth Street |
| 190. | 509 Albemarle Street | 233. | 1301 Dartmouth Street |
| 191. | G. T. Rogers House
Reynolds and Albemarle
Streets | 234. | 707-709 Albany Street |
| 192. | 506 Albemarle Street | 235. | 711 Albany Street |
| 193. | 501 Dartmouth Street | 236. | 1203 Albemarle Street |
| 194. | 500 Dartmouth Street | 237. | 1103 Albemarle Street |
| 195. | 502 Dartmouth Street | 238. | 708 Carpenter Street |
| 196. | 504 Dartmouth Street | 239. | 710 Carpenter Street |
| 197. | 506 Dartmouth Street | 240. | 718 Carpenter Street |
| 198. | 601 Dartmouth Street | 241. | 722 Carpenter Street |
| 199. | 602 Dartmouth Street | 242. | 814 Carpenter Street |
| 200. | Lipthrott House
703 Union Street | 243. | 908 Carpenter Street |
| 201. | 704 Union Street | 244. | 912 Carpenter Street |
| 202. | R. E. Knight House
705 Union Street | 245. | 918 Carpenter Street |
| 203. | 711 Union Street | 246. | 1102 London Street |
| 204. | duBignon-Cate House
716 Union Street | 247. | 1018 Carpenter Street |
| | | 248. | 1022 Carpenter Street |

Brunswick, Georgia (Continued)

- 249. 1111 Prince Street
- 250. E. G. Lambright House
1203 Prince Street
- 251. 1110 Prince Street
- 252. Aiken-Ruff House
1303 Prince Street
- 253. 825 Albany Street
- 254. 815 Albany Street
- 255. 828 Albany Street
- 256. 816 Albany Street
- 257. 1400 Prince Street
- 258. 1203 London Street
- 259. 1013 Albany Street
- 260. 1017 Albany Street
- 261. Day-Powell House
1021 Albany Street
- 262. 1027 Albany Street
- 263. 1202 George Street
- 264. 1302 George Street
- 265. 1306 George Street
- 266. 1310 George Street
- 267. 1309 Mansfield Street
- 268. St. Ignatius Episcopal Church
Monk and Albany Streets
- 269. 1105-1111 Monk Street
- 270. 1408 Albany Street
- 271. 1412 Albany Street
- 272. 1416 Albany Street
- 273. 1418 Albany Street
- 274. 1422 Albany Street
- 275. DeLoach-Murphy-Gregory
House, 1447 Albany
Street
- 276. First African Baptist Church
1416 Amherst Street
- 277. 1525-1257 Amherst Street
- 278. 1612 Amherst Street
- 279. Edo Miller Funeral Home
Gloucester and wolf Streets
- 280. Glynn Ice and Coal Company
George Street
- 281. Oak Grove Cemetery
Mansfield and Magnolis
Streets
- 282. 1409 Mansfield Street
- 283. S. Hadley Brown House
Highway 25 Near G
Street
- 284. 2026-2028 Reynolds Street
- 285. Harvey-Morgan House
Reynolds Street
- 286. 2226 Norwich Street
- 287. 2303 Norwich Street
- 288. 2314-18-20 Norwich Street
- 289. 609 J. Street
- 290. 1928 Union Street
- 291. 1917 Union Street
- 292. 1915 Union Street
- 293. 1911 Union Street
- 294. 1902 Union Street
- 295. Lanier's Oak
Highway 25, South of
Talmadge Street

McIntosh County

1. Williams-Clark House
Jones Station
2. House West of U. S. 17
near Jones
3. Young-Poppell House
Youngs Island
4. Bacon-Jenkins Store
Eulonia
5. McIntosh-Townsend House
Eulonia
6. Thorpe-Rosier House
1/4 mile N. Of Townsend
7. Townsend Methodist Church
Sallie M. David Chapel
Townsend
8. Thorpe-Bond House
Townsend
9. Thorpe-Bond Store
Townsend
10. Ft. Barrington Site
On the National Register
15 mi. N.W. of Darien on
Altamaha River
11. Second Woodland Baptist Church
1 mi. E. of Cox on Ga. 25
12. Robson House
6 mi. S. of Townsend
13. King Mueller-Seabrook
islands House, at Harris
Neck S. of Ga. 131
14. Walker-Smith House
Pine Harbor
15. Lewis House
Pine Harbor
16. Walker House
Pine Harbor
17. Mallow PlantationpCaptain
William McIntosh Grave
Pine Harbor
18. Belleville-Troup Cemetery
Belleville
19. LaToche House
Crescent
20. "Crescent Lodge" - Hopkin House
on S. Sapolo River 1/2 mi. E. of
Ga. 95
21. D'Antignat House
Crescent
22. Walker-Mallard House
Crescent
23. Hopkins-Williams House
Crescent
24. Atwood House
Cedar Point
25. Hudson Home Society
Meridian
26. Holmes-Scott House
Meridian
27. Johnson House
Meridian
28. Meridian House
Meridian
29. Durant House
Meridian
30. Hammond Cabin
Carnochan
31. Lotson-Bryan House
Carnochan
32. Lotson House
Carnochan
33. Carnochan Cabin
Carnochan
34. Washinton Bloodworth Cabin
Carnochan
35. Pease-Crumm-Hatcher House
Carnochan
36. Garnett-Hatcher House
3/4 mi. E. of Ga. 99
37 - 52 The Ridge
37. Rowan-Todd House
38. Hagen-Parks House
39. Sutton-Ferrell House
40. Dean House
41. Thompson-Dean House
42. Crumley-Waters House
43. Branson House
44. O'Brien-Mack House
45. McQuaig House
46. Clarke-Reams House
47. Epping-Stebbins House
48. Downey House
49. Patterson-White House
50. Patterson-Brown House
51. Methodist Parsonage-Blount House
52. Dunwoody-Tyson House
2 mi N.E. of Darien off Ga. 99
53. Legree-Brirr House
54. Fisher-Gardiner House
55. Ingram-Varnedoe House
56. Norma Mack House
57. Wilds-Mack-Collier House
58. "Ashantilly"
1 1/2 mi. N.E. of Darien

McIntosh County (Continued)

59. St. Andrew Cemetery
1 1/2 mi. N.E. Off Ga. 99
60. Ft. King George -
On the National Register
E. of Darien on Ga. 25 span
61. Butler Island Plantation
1 mi. S. of Darien
62. "The Thickett" at Carnochan,
E. of Ga. 99

Darien, Georgia

1. Strain-White Store
Screven and Broad
Streets
2. Palmer-Woodare House
Congress Screven Street
3. Clarke-Kennon House
Screven and 2nd Street
4. Winn-Bailey House
Screven and 2nd Street
5. Thomas-Jackson House
2nd Street and U.S. 17
6. Hackel-Stebbins House
2nd Street and U.S. 17
7. Walker-Bramlett House
2nd and Jackson Street
8. Manson House
2nd and Jackson Street
9. McIntosh-Sunderhaus House
3rd and Jackson Street
10. Darien First Presbyterian Church
3rd and Jackson Street
11. House at Corner of Clark
and 3rd streets
12. Gale House
Clark and 2nd Street
13. Durant House
Clark and 3rd Street
14. Gale Cottage
2nd Street
15. Bealer-Sawyer House
2nd and Elbert Street
16. Kenneth Gale House
Congress and Jackson
Street
17. M. Bluestein House
Congress Street Between
Screven Street and U.S. 17
18. House on Ft. King George Road
Between 1st Street and Fort King
George Road.
19. Manson-Bluestein House
Franklin Street and Fort King
George Road
20. Emanuel Brown House
Fort King George Road Between
Union and Franklin Streets
21. St. Cyprians Episcopal Church
Fort King George Road and Union
Street
22. Austin Young House
Fort King George Road and Union
Street
23. St. Andrews Vicarage
Union Street
24. St. Andrews Episcopal Church
Congress Street Between 1st and
Union Street
25. Bealers-Gale House
Wayne Steet N. of St. Andrews
Church
26. Ploeger House
1st and Wayne Street
27. Darien United Methodist Church
1st and Wayne Street
28. Hilton-Wilkins House
1st and Congrss Streets
29. Andy Green House
Market Street Between Congress and
Wayne Streets
30. Old Fire Station
U.S. 17 Between Congress and
Adams Street
31. McIntosh County Courthouse
U.S. 17 and Adams Street
32. McIntosh County Jail
U.S. 17 and Adams Street
33. Stacy-Fisher-Schmidt House
Adams and Market Street
34. First African Baptist Church
Market and Madison Street
35. Miss Willie Young House
Market and Madison Street
36. Young-Wylly House
Monroe and Franklin Streets
37. Young Wylly Cottage
Monroe and Franklin Streets
38. Hall House
Monroe and Franklin Streets
39. Harry Johnson House
Monroe and Franklin Streets
40. Stebbins-McGahee House
Franklin Street N. of Madison Stre
41. Grace Baptist Church
Franklin and Adams Streets
42. Wilson-Grant House
Union and Grant Streets
43. Darien High School
Union and Adams Streets

McIntosh County - Darien (Continued)

44. George Taylor House
Adams Street E. of Union
Street
45. House on Ft. King George Road
Between 4th and 5th Streets
46. House on East Congress
Between 4th and 5th Streets
47. House on N.W. Corner of 7th
and Clark Streets
48. St. Johns Baptist Church
6th Avenue and Jackson Street
49. House on N. E. Corner of Union
and Adams Streets

Liberty County

1. Delk Homestead
Gum Branch, off Wells Road
2. Smith-Lee House
Gum Branch, on Wells Road, off Ga. 196
3. Todd-Fulton House
Off Ga. 196, 3 miles S.E. of Gum Branch Baptist Church
4. Wells-Ray House
Off Ga. 196, 3 miles S.E. of Gum Branch Baptist Church
5. Lester J. Wells House
Gum Branch, 1/3 miles S.W. of Wells Cemetery
6. Wells-Mitchell House
Gum-Branch, 1/3 miles S.W. of Wells Cemetery
7. Zorn-Johnson-Floyd House
N.W. of Ga. 196, S.E. of Hinesville
8. Deveraux House
Gum Branch, 1/4 mile S. of St. Luke's Church
9. Benjamin Johnson House
Walthourville
10. Miller-Ashmore House
Walthourville, Walthourville-Riceboro Road
11. McLamb House
Walthourville Station
12. St. Thomas Methodist Church
Off Walthourville-Riceboro Road
13. Friendship Baptist Church
Walthourville-Riceboro Road, E. of Walthourville Station
14. Walthourville Cemetery
Off Walthourville-Riceboro Road
15. Baconton Church
Walthourville-Riceboro Road
16. Ed Fleming House
At Briar Bay-Walthourville Road
17. First African Baptist Church
Sandy Run Road and Burrington Fy Road
18. First African Baptist Church and Monument
Sand Run Road and Burrington Fy Road
19. Cedar Hill Plantation
Walthourville-Riceboro Road, W. of U. S. 17
20. Montevideo Plantation
E. of Riceboro at Interstate Paper Mill
21. "Halls Knoll"
U.S. 17, 1 mile N. of Midway Church
22. Ida Carter House
Freedmans Grove
23. Freedman Grove Store
Freedmans Grove, N. of Midway on U.S. 17
24. Oddfellows Hall
Freedmans Grove, W. of U.S. 17
25. Ebenezer Church
Freedmans Grove
26. Kit Jackson House
Limerick Road, N. of Midway, off U.S. 17
27. Limerick Plantation
1 3/4 miles E. of Freedmans Grove
28. Williams Cabin
Limerick Road, off U.S. 17 at Freedmans Grove
29. Lambright House
Limerick Road, off U. S. 17 at Freedmans Grove
30. Williams House
U.S. 17, N. of Freedmans Grove
31. Shave-Clark House
Ga. 196 and Road to Fleming Station
32. Haymans-Blount House
N.E. of Fleming Station
33. Coffey House
Fleming Station West of Post Office
34. Bacon Rental House
S.E. of Freedmore Grove
35. Bacon Cottage
Freedman's Grove Road, South of Ga. 196
36. White-Vincente House
Freedmans Grove Road W. of U.S. 17
37. Roberts House
U.S. 82 W. of Midway
38. Louis Morrison House
U.S. 82, S.E. of Snellsonville

39. Stiles-Maxwell House
U.S. 82, W. of Midway
40. Dorchester Academy
Men's Dormitory
Snellsonville
41. Joe Quarterman House
Snellsonville
42. Parsonage for Midway
Congregational Church
Snellsonville
43. Givens Funeral Home
Snellsonville
44. Morrison House
Snellsonville
45. McClain House
Snellsonville
46. J. A. Lewis House
Snellsonville
47. Monroe House
Riceboro-McIntosh Road
W. of Screven Fork
48. Cassells' Store
S. of U.S. 82 at McIntosh
49. Baker-Wiggins House
U.S. 52 at McIntosh
50. Quarterman-Kozma House
U.S. 52 between McIntosh
and Flemington
51. Cassells-Martin House
off U.S. 52, East of
Flemington
52. Winn-Stacy House
S. of U.S. 82, E. of
Flemington
53. Fraser-Martin House
Flemington
54. Quarterman-Stacy House
Flemington
55. Flemington Post Office
Flemington
56. Stafford-Clark House
Flemington
57. M. F. Martin House
Flemington
58. C. J. Martin House
of U.S. 82 between
Flemington and Hinesville
59. Fraser-Menius-Davis House
Flemington
60. Flemington Presbyterian Church
Flemington
61. Cassels-Mills House
Gravel Hill
Flemington
62. Ward-Jones House
Ga. 38 W. of Old
Dorchester
63. Dorchester Presbyterian Church
Old Dorchester Village
6 miles E. of Midway
64. Dorchester School
Old Dorchester Village
6 miles E. of Midway
65. Stebbins-Way House
Ga. 38, across from New
Dorchester Cemetery
66. Perry-Lucas House
off Ga. 35, dirt
Road to Sunbury
67. Delegal-Williams House
off Ga. 38, dirt
Road to Sunbury
68. Sunbury School
off Ga. 38, dirt
Road to Sunbury
69. Sunbury Baptist Church and
Cemetery - off Ga. 35 between
Dorchester and Colonels Island
70. Palmyra Baptist Church and
Cemetery - off Road from
Ga. 38 to Sunbury
71. Sunbury Colonial Cemetery
Between Sunbury and Midway
72. Springfield Plantation
off Ga. 38, Colonels Island
73. Brown House
N. Newport River at
Halfmoon landing
74. "Maxwellton"
Colonels Island
75. Ft. Morris - On the National
Register - Sunbury
76. St. Catherines Island -
National Historic Landmark
77. LeConte-Woodmanston Plantation -
On the National Register
S.W. of Riceboro off
Barrington Ferry Road
78. Midway Congregational Church -
On the National Register
Midway, U.S. 17
79. Biddiford Plantation
U.S. 17 N. of Freedmans Grove
80. Taylor's Creek Cemetery and
Methodist Church Site
off Ga. 67 N.W. of Hinesville
in Ft. Stewart
81. Henry Stevens House -
Palmyra Plantation
Colonels Island
82. Dunlevy-Durden House
Allenburst
83. Dunlevy-Sapp House
Allenburst

84. Dunlevy-Miller House
Allenhurst
85. Dunlevy-Sikes House
Allenhurst
86. Robinson-Cox House
Allenhurst
87. Dunlevy-Waters House
Allenhurst
88. Dunlevy-Troha House
Allenhurst
89. Long-Wells House
off Wells Road
1 Mile N. of Gum
Branch Church
90. H. A. Bacon House
600 Oglethorpe Highway
Hinesville
91. Wallace F. Mills House
Washington Avenue and
Oglethorpe Highway
Hinesville
92. Fraser Cottages
211 and 212 E. Court
Street, Hinesville
93. Bacon-Fraser House
305 E. Court Street
Hinesville
94. Liberty County Courthouse
Courthouse Square
Hinesville
95. J. Madison Smith House
Washington Avenue and N.
Main Street, Hinesville
96. Caswell-Groover House
300 N. Main Street
Hinesville
97. Martin-Downs House
306 N. Main Street
Hinesville
98. Brewton House
325 N. Main Street
Hinesville
99. Glenn Blanton House
N. Main and W. Mills
Streets, Hinesville
100. Ganey-Norman House
501 N. Main Street
Hinesville
101. Judge Brewton's Law Office
301 Gause Street
Hinesville
102. Leon Cameron House
103 Gause Street
Hinesville
103. Charleton Hines House
101 W. Court Street
Hinesville
104. E. C. Miller House
West and Pine Streets
Hinesville
105. B. C. McCall House
105 N. Main Street
Hinesville
106. Old Jail
S. Main Street
Hinesville
107. Ashmore House
Ga. 196 near Ga. 119
Hinesville
108. Way House
608 Oglethorpe Highway
Hinesville

Long County

1. Walthourville Presbyterian Church
Old Walthourville, S. of Allen-
hurst
2. Dr. Raynomd V. Harris House
Quality Hill, S. of Allenhurst
3. William Bacon House
Old Walthourville S. of Allen-
hurst
4. Norman House
Old Walthourville, S. of Allen-
hurst
5. Howard-Popell House
W. of Middleton Church S.E. Long
County
6. Eason-Middleton House
E. of Middleton Church S.E. Long
County
7. Middleton-Harrison House
Ga. 99 8 1/2 mi. S.E. of Ludowici
8. Chapman-Smiley
On 00 1/4 mi. S.E. of Ludowici
9. Boggs-Knight House
Road to Concord Cemetary, 3 mi.
S.E. of Ludowici
10. C.A. Brewer House
S. of Concord Cemetery
11. Henry P. Brewer House
S. of Concord Cemetery
12. Ellerbee House
Dirt Road from Ludowici to
Concord Cemetery
13. Gaskins House
1/3 mi. N.W. of Concord Cemetery
14. McGowan-Murray House
U.S. 82, 5 mi. N.E. of
Concord Cemetery
15. Foster-Everett House
Dirt Road Behind Elm Baptist
Church
16. Tom Lee House
1 mi. N.E. of Elm Baptist
Church at Crossroads
17. Rosa Perry House
4 mi. E. of Rye Patch Church
18. Hodges-Hinely House
2 3/4 mi. E. of Rye Patch Church
19. Rye Patch Baptist Church
Tye Patch, 4 mi. S. of Ga. 196
20. Truman Garrison Cabin
1 mi. N. Of Rye Patch Church
21. W. J. Garrison Cabin
Dirt Road 1 mi. from Rye Patch
Church
22. Macedonia Baptist Church
off Ga. 196, 2 mi. W. of
liberty County Line
23. Pinholster-Smiley Cabin
Ga. 196, 2 mi. W. of Liberty
County Line
24. Hires-Blocker House
Ga. 261, 2 mi. S. of Ga. 196
25. Nobles Rental House
Ga. 261, 2 mi. N. of U.S. 301
26. Nobles House
Beards Creek, off U.S. 301
27. Howard-Strickland House
Off U.S. 301, 1 mi. S.E. of
Tattnall County line
28. C. W. Howard, Sr. House
U.S. 301, 2 mi. S. of Tattnall
County Line
29. Mrs. Lawton Howard House
U.S. 301, 2 1/2 mi. S. of
Tattnall County Line
30. Howard-Todd House
U.S. 301, 3 mi. S. of
Tattnall County Line
31. Baxter House
U.S. 301, 10 mi. N.W. of
Ludowici
32. Hampton Baxter Cabin
U.S. 301, 10 mi. N.W. of
Ludowici
33. Sullivan-Howard House
Off U.S. 301 at St. Thomas
Church
34. Parker House
Dirt Road, S. of Donald
35. Horne House
At Firetower, 6 mi. N. of
Ludowici
36. Smith House
At Firetower, 6 mi. N. of
Ludowici
37. M. F. Futch House
U.S. 301, 7 1/2 mi. N. of
Ludowici
38. Jimmy Parker House
U.S. 301, 7 mi. N. of
Ludowici
39. Hughes House
Dirt Road 5 mi. N. of
Ludowici
40. Hughes-Howard House
Dirt Road, 5 mi. N. of
Ludowici

Long County (Continued)

41. Jones Creek Baptist Church
U.S. 301, 5 mi. N of
Ludowici
42. Stevens House
U.S. 301, 3 1/2 N. of
Ludowici
43. Chapman House
U.S. 301, 2 mi. N. of
Ludowici
44. Price-Chapman House
U.S. 301, 2 mi. N. of
Ludowici
45. Folsum-Coxon House
U.S. 301, 1 mi. N. of
Ludowici
46. Johnson-Hughes House
U.S. 301, 1 mi. N. of
Ludowici
- 47-101. Ludowici
47. Gordon House
N. end of 4th Street
48. Mrs Modie Trhasher House
Way street
49. W. F. Chapman House
Oak Street Between 3rd and
McDonald Streets
50. Johnston-Chapman House
State Street Between 3rd and
Main Streets
51. Baggs-Long House
Long and Main Streets
52. Baggs-Smith House
Railroad Street Between Pine
and Main Streets
53. Mrs. R. B. Smiley House
Railroad Street Between Pine
and Main Streets
54. Neill McQueen House
McQueen Street, W. of
the Gazebo
55. Gazebo
McQueen Street, W. of Main
Street
56. Ludowici Railroad Depot
E. of Main Street at Rail-
Road
57. Citizens Bank
McQueen Street Between McDonald
and Main Streets
58. Liberty Banking Company
McQueen Street Between McDonald
and Main Streets
59. Rimes Bros. Store
McQueen Street Between McDonald
and Main Street
60. Mrs R. L. Dawson House
Celadon and McDonald
Streets
61. Branch-Shaw Building
Main Street Between McQueen
and Celadon
62. McQueen-Bullard House
Main and Celadon Streets
63. Winn-Shaw House
McQueen Street Across from
the Gaxebo
64. Rimes-Smith House
McQueen Street
65. Houston House
McQueen and Gill Streets
66. Daniels-Gordon House
Celadon and Gill Streets
67. Rimes House
Celadon and Gill Streets
68. Ludowici Celadon Clubhouse
Plywood and Factory Streets
69. Brick Office Buildings
S.W. end of Plywood Street
70. House on Factory Hill
71. Baggs-Howard House
Church and Main Streets
72. Mrs. Annie Shaw House
Church and McDonald Streets
73. Horne-Stafford House
Church and Main Streets
74. Judge Price House
Academy and Main Streets
75. Chapman Bazemore House
Railroad Street Between Mc-
Donald and Macon Streets
76. Johnston-Mitcham House
Way Street near Macon Street
77. Masonic Hall
Macon Street Between State
and Railroad Streets
78. Mrs. Buford Mobley House
Way and Macon Streets
79. Johnston-Love House
Macon and Railroad Streets
80. Gordon-McCollough House
Macon and Railroad Streets
81. Warnell-Godfrey House
Macon and Railroad Streets
82. Long-Gordon House
Railroad Street Between
McDonald and Macon Streets
83. Chapman-McCullough House
S. Railroad Street, E. of
McDonald Street

Long County (Continued)

84. M. C. Smith House
S. Macon Street, Between
Church and Union Streets
85. First Baptist Parsonage
Macon Street Between Church
and Academy Streets
86. Long County Community Center
Macon Street Between Church
and Academy Streets
87. Cohen-Davis House
Macon Street Between Church
and Academy Streets
88. Railroad-Warren House
Macon Street, S. of Academy
Street
89. Board and Batten Cabin
with Tile Roof
Dirt Road Between McDonald
and Macon Streets
90. Board and Batten Cabin
Dirt Road Between McDonald
and Macon Streets
91. Andrews-Smith House
Dirt Road Between McDonald
and Macon Streets
92. Devine-Lewis House
Dirt Road Between McDonald
and Macon Streets
93. Jerry Stapleton House
S. Extention of Macon
Street
94. Samson-Walker House
off Ga. 99 Between City
Limits and Franklin Steet
95. Freeman Fraser Rental House
Franklin Street
96. Freeman Fraser House
Dirt Road S. of Masonic Hall
97. Miles Derry House
E. Franklin Street
98. Canty-Baggs House
Peach and Walker Streets
99. Canty-Mallard House
Peach Street
100. Canty-Perry House
Dirt Road off Peach Steet
101. Doston-Walker House
N. end of Peach Street
102. Thurmon-Johnson House
Donald
103. Holland-Swindle House
Donald
104. Donald Baptist Church
Donald
105. Tommy Bacon House
Donald
106. Long County Courthouse
McDonald Street Between
Boundry and Academy Streets,
Ludowici
107. Hall House
off U.S. 301, 1 mi. N. of
Ludowici

CHAPTER VIII

SOURCES OF HELP AND INFORMATION

Listed below are a number of areas relating to historic preservation in which coastal citizens and planners might need specialized assistance. Under each category are the names of organizations which might be able to offer such assistance. Some can logically fall under more than one category. Rather than listing the same address several times, names and addresses for all are contained in a single alphabetical list at the end of the chapter.

As a source of information, this chapter will be more useful if consulted together with Chapter IX and X.

A. Sources of Grants

1. The Historic Preservation Section administers National Register grants in Georgia. They will provide brochures explaining various grant programs upon request.
2. Low-interest Title I Home Improvement Loans have recently been made available for rehabilitation, restoration or preservation work on residential structures listed in the National Register or certified eligible for the Register by the Secretary of the Interior. The Historic Preservation Section can provide more information about these loans.
3. A surprising number of Federal programs other than the National Register Program provide grants and loans for historic preservation and related activities. Assistance need not be limited to actual preservation or restoration work. For example, the Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce, provides long-term low-interest loans for new businesses and the expansion of existing firms. These loans may be used for old buildings if the loan creates new sources of employment. Those seeking financial assistance for preservation activities need not stop at applying for National Register grants. Other sources exist. Chapter X contains a listing of several publications on sources of assistance. A Guide to Federal Programs, published by the National Trust for historic preservation is an especially good source.

B. Sources of Research Materials

1. American Association for State and Local History (AASLH).
2. Georgia Department of Archives and History.
3. Immigration and Naturalization Service.
4. Library of Congress.
5. National Archives, Regional Office.
6. Preservation Bookstore
National Trust for Historic Preservation
7. Sanborn Map Company.

- C. Sources of Specialized Information
1. Archaeological Advice.
 - a. Historic Preservation Section
 - b. Society for American Archaeology
 - c. Southeast Archaeological Center
National Park Service
 2. Architectural Advice
 - a. The Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation offers to its members technical advice in a range of areas, from preservation planning and funding to techniques of restoration and architectural evaluation. Requests for assistance should be submitted by letter to Mr. Edward W. Neal, Chairman, Technical Committee, at the Georgia Trust Office.
 - b. Society of Architectural Historians.
 - c. The Victorian Society in America.
 - d. Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records.
 3. Gardening
 - a. The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc.
 - b. Chapter X of this book lists a number of publications on historic gardens and preservation techniques.
 4. Restoration Materials
 - a. Westville in Stewart County, Georgia, is a recreated village of the 1850's. Extensive restoration work has been done at Westville and advice on sources for restoration materials can be obtained by writing: Director, Historic Westville, Lumpkin, Georgia 31815.
 - b. The Buyer's Guide published by Old House Journal.
 5. Restoration Techniques and Technical Assistance
 - a. American Association for State and Local History (AASLH). (See Chapter X for a listing of several AASLH Technical Leaflets which deal with a wide range of technical problems).
 - b. The Association for Preservation Technology. The Association publishes quarterly bulletins containing articles on preservation and restoration technology.
 - c. The Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation Technical Assistance (See above).
 - d. Old House Journal contains articles on restoration and preservation.
 - e. Society for Industrial Archaeology. The SIA is an organization which promotes the study of the physical survivals of the technological and industrial past and encourages their preservation and adaptive use. The SIS publishes a newsletter and a journal, I A.
 6. Tax and Financial Advice
 - a. The National Trust for Historic Preservation offers tax advice. Contact: Mr. Frank B. Gilbert, Director
Landmarks and Preservation
Law Division
at the National Trust in Washington, D. C.
 - b. The Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation Technical Assistance Committee. (See above).

ADDRESSES

The Historic Preservation Section
Department of Natural Resources
703-C
270 Washington Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Telephone: 404-656-2840

The American Association for State
and Local History
1400 Eighth Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37204

Association for Preservation Technology
Ann A. Falkner
Box 2487, Station D
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5W6

Committee for the Preservation of
Architectural Records
The Architectural League of New York
41 East 65th Street
New York, N. Y. 10021

The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc.
325 S. Lumpkin Street
Athens, Georgia 30602
Telephone: 404-542-3631

Georgia Department of Archives
and History
330 Capitol Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Telephone: 404-656-2350

The Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation
9 Baltimore Place
Atlanta, Georgia 30308
Telephone: 404-881-9980

Immigration and Naturalization Service
119 "D" Street, N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20536

Library of Congress
Washington, D. C. 20540

National Archives, Regional Office
1557 St. Joseph Street
East Point, Georgia 30344
Telephone: 404-526-7474

The National Trust for Historic
Preservation (The Preservation
Book Store is at same address)
740-748 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Old House Journal
199 Berkeley Place
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11217

Sanborn Map Company
629 Fifth Avenue
Pelham, N. Y. 10803

The Society for American Archae-
ology
1703 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Society for Industrial Archae-
ology
Room 5020
National Museum of History and
Technology
Washington, D. C. 20560

Southeast Archaeological Center
National Parks Service
P. O. Box 2416
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

The Victorian Society in America
Savannah Chapter
c/o The Georgia Historical Society
501 Whitaker Street
Savannah, Georgia 31401

CHAPTER IX

CHAPTER IX

INTERESTED ORGANIZATIONS

These organizations all share an interest in historic preservation even though preservation may not be their main purpose. These organizations can be excellent sources of help, advice and information. The Historic Preservation Section tries to maintain contact with groups such as these and might have more current telephone numbers or addresses if any of these become obsolete.

Coastal Area Historical Societies

Camden County

Camden County Historical Commission
Mrs. J. W. Bailey
Box 398
St. Marys, Georgia 31558

Chatham County

Georgia Historical Society
501 Whitaker Street
Savannah, Georgia 31401
912-994-2128

Historic Savannah Foundation, Inc.
DeCourcy E. McIntosh
P.O. Box 1733
Savannah, Georgia 31402
912-233-7757

Effingham County

The Georgia Salzburger Society
Mrs. Charles A. LeBey, Vice President
9375 Whitefield Avenue
Savannah, Georgia 31406
912-355-1825

Glynn County

Coastal Georgia Historical Society
Mr. James P. Gould, President
P.O. Box 1151
St. Simons Island, Georgia 31522
912-638-4666

COASTAL ZONE
INFORMATION CENTER

Liberty County
Liberty County Historical Society
Mrs. William H. Rosier, President
P.O. Box 105
Midway, Georgia 31320
912-884-5415

Other Interested Organizations

The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc.
State Headquarters
325 S. Lumpkin Street
Athens, Georgia 30602
404-542-3631

The Georgia Conservancy
Atlanta Office
3376 Peachtree Street, Suite 414
Atlanta, Georgia 30326
404-262-1967

Coastal Office
Savannah Science Museum
4405 Paulsen Street
Savannah, Georgia 31405
912-355-4840

The Nature Conservancy
Southeastern Regional Office
4289 Memorial Drive, Suite K
Decatur, Georgia 30032
404-294-7054

Ujaama, Inc. (an organization studying coastal black history and Gullah culture)
Mr. Marvin Weeks
922 Gordon Street
Brunswick, Georgia 31520
912-264-1647

Patriotic Societies such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Dames, the United Daughters of the Confederacy and others are often interested in and supportive of Historic preservation. Since offices of these organizations change annually, please contact the Georgia Historical Society for information on an area contact for these organizations.

CHAPTER X

BIBLIOGRAPHY

For the reader's convenience, we have reproduced below and on following pages the entire bibliography from the 1972 edition of the Historic Preservation Guidebook prepared by the Historic Preservation Section. It is an extensive list, but we feel that some useful additions can be made. Therefore, following the Handbook bibliography are several pages of additional material. As stated elsewhere, this chapter will be more useful as an information source when used together with Chapters VIII and IX.

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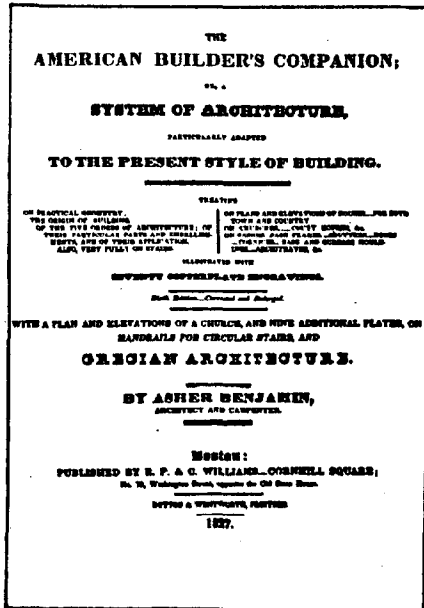
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Neighborhood Preservation: A Catalog of Local Programs

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Federal Programs for Neighborhood Conservation - available from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

A Guide to Federal Programs - available from the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Related Periodicals

Historic Preservation

Preservation News - both available through membership in the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

IA - a journal available through membership in the Society for Industrial Archaeology.

Old House Journal - available from: Old House Journal, 199 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11217.

(Old House Journal also publishes a buyer's guide containing materials for old buildings.)

*AASLH - The American Association for State and Local History.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966



Public Law 89-665
89th Congress, S. 3035
October 15, 1966

An Act

80 STAT. 915

To establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

The Congress finds and declares—

(a) that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic past;

(b) that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;

(c) that, in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation; and

(d) that, although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

Historic properties.
Preservation program established.

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized—

(1) to expand and maintain a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, hereinafter referred to as the National Register, and to grant funds to States for the purpose of preparing comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans, in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary, for the preservation, acquisition, and development of such properties;

Buildings and objects, etc.
Expansion and maintenance of National Register.

(2) to establish a program of matching grants-in-aid to States for projects having as their purpose the preservation for public benefit of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture; and

Grants to states.

(3) to establish a program of matching grant-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by act of Congress approved October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 927), as amended, for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities of the National Trust.

National Trust for Historic Preservation.
16 USC 468-468d.

(b) As used in this Act—

(1) The term "State" includes, in addition to the several States of the Union, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

"State."

(2) The term "project" means programs of State and local governments and other public bodies and private organizations and individuals for the acquisition of title or interests in, and for the develop-

"Project."

80 STAT. 916

ment of, any district, site, building, structure, or object that is significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, or property used in connection therewith, and for its development in order to assure the preservation for public benefit of any such historical properties.

"Historic preservation."

(3) The term "historic preservation" includes the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture.

"Secretary." Conditions for grants.

(4) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 102. (a) No grant may be made under this Act—

(1) unless application therefor is submitted to the Secretary in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by him;

(2) unless the application is in accordance with the comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan which has been approved by the Secretary after considering its relationship to the comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan prepared pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897);

16 USC 4601-4 note.

(3) for more than 50 per centum of the total cost involved, as determined by the Secretary and his determination shall be final;

(4) unless the grantee has agreed to make such reports, in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may from time to time require;

(5) unless the grantee has agreed to assume, after completion of the project, the total cost of the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary; and

(6) until the grantee has complied with such further terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary or advisable.

Waiver.

(b) The Secretary may in his discretion waive the requirements of subsection (a), paragraphs (2) and (5) of this section for any grant under this Act to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, in which case a grant to the National Trust may include funds for the maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(c) No State shall be permitted to utilize the value of real property obtained before the date of approval of this Act in meeting the remaining cost of a project for which a grant is made under this Act.

Apportionment.

Sec. 103. (a) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans under this Act shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary on the basis of needs as determined by him: *Provided, however,* That the amount granted to any one State shall not exceed 50 per centum of the total cost of the comprehensive statewide historic survey and plan for that State, as determined by the Secretary.

Limitation.

(b) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for projects under this Act for each fiscal year shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary in accordance with needs as disclosed in approved statewide historic preservation plans.

The Secretary shall notify each State of its apportionment, and the amounts thereof shall be available thereafter for payment to such State for projects in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Any amount of any apportionment that has not been paid or obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which such notification is given, and for two fiscal years thereafter, shall be reapportioned by the Secretary in accordance with this subsection.

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Sec. 104. (a) No grant may be made by the Secretary for or on account of any survey or project under this Act with respect to which financial assistance has been given or promised under any other Federal program or activity, and no financial assistance may be given under any other Federal program or activity for or on account of any survey or project with respect to which assistance has been given or promised under this Act.

Coordination
with other Fed-
eral programs.

(b) In order to assure consistency in policies and actions under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, and to assure coordination of the planning acquisition, and development assistance to States under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, the President may issue such regulations with respect thereto as he deems desirable, and such assistance may be provided only in accordance with such regulations.

Sec. 105. The beneficiary of assistance under this Act shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the disposition by the beneficiary of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

Records.

Sec. 106. The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under title II of this Act a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

Sec. 107. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be applicable to the White House and its grounds, the Supreme Court building and its grounds, or the United States Capitol and its related buildings and grounds.

Exemptions.

Sec. 108. There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act for the fiscal year 1967, and not more than \$10,000,000 for each of the three succeeding fiscal years. Such appropriations shall be available for the financial assistance authorized by this title and for the administrative expenses of the Secretary in connection therewith, and shall remain available until expended.

Appropriation.

TITLE II

Sec. 201. (a) There is established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") which shall be composed of seventeen members as follows:

Advisory Council
on Historic
Preservation,
membership.

- (1) The Secretary of the Interior.
- (2) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
- (3) The Secretary of Commerce.
- (4) The Administrator of the General Services Administration.
- (5) The Secretary of the Treasury.
- (6) The Attorney General.
- (7) The Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Terms of office.

(8) Ten appointed by the President from outside the Federal Government. In making these appointments, the President shall give due consideration to the selection of officers of State and local governments and individuals who are significantly interested and experienced in the matters to be considered by the Council.

(b) Each member of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) may designate another officer of his department or agency to serve on the Council in his stead.

(c) Each member of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of subsection (a) shall serve for a term of five years from the expiration of his predecessor's term; except that the members first appointed under that paragraph shall serve for terms of from one to five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, in such manner as to insure that the terms of not less than one nor more than two of them will expire in any one year.

(d) A vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment (and for the balance of the unexpired term).

Chairman, selection.

(e) The Chairman of the Council shall be designated by the President.

Duties.

(f) Eight members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 202. (a) The Council shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation; recommend measures to coordinate activities of Federal, State, and local agencies and private institutions and individuals relating to historic preservation; and advise on the dissemination of information pertaining to such activities;

(2) encourage, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and appropriate private agencies, public interest and participation in historic preservation;

(3) recommend the conduct of studies in such areas as the adequacy of legislative and administrative statutes and regulations pertaining to historic preservation activities of State and local governments and the effects of tax policies at all levels of government on historic preservation;

(4) advise as to guidelines for the assistance of State and local governments in drafting legislation relating to historic preservation; and

(5) encourage, in cooperation with appropriate public and private agencies and institutions, training and education in the field of historic preservation.

Report to President and Congress.

(b) The Council shall submit annually a comprehensive report of its activities and the results of its studies to the President and the Congress and shall from time to time submit such additional and special reports as it deems advisable. Each report shall propose such legislative enactments and other actions as, in the judgment of the Council, are necessary and appropriate to carry out its recommendations.

Other Federal agencies, cooperation.

SEC. 203. The Council is authorized to secure directly from any department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this title; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality is authorized to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics to the extent permitted by law and within available funds.

Compensation.

SEC. 204. The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 201(a) shall serve without additional compen-

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mation. The members of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of section 201(a) shall receive \$100 per diem when engaged in the performance of the duties of the Council. All members of the Council shall receive reimbursement for necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties of the Council.

Sec. 205. (a) The Director of the National Park Service or his designee shall be the Executive Director of the Council. Financial and administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel and procurement) shall be provided the Council by the Department of the Interior, for which payments shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Council in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the regulations of the Department of the Interior for the collection of indebtedness of personnel resulting from erroneous payments (5 U.S.C. 46e) shall apply to the collection of erroneous payments made to or on behalf of a Council employee, and regulations of said Secretary for the administrative control of funds (31 U.S.C. 665 (g)) shall apply to appropriations of the Council: *And provided further*, That the Council shall not be required to prescribe such regulations.

Executive
Director.

(b) The Council shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such additional personnel as may be necessary to carry out its duties, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949.

68 Stat. 483.

Personnel.

(c) The Council may also procure, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the executive departments by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals.

Ante, p. 288.

60 Stat. 810.

(d) The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 201(a) shall provide the Council, on a reimbursable basis, with such facilities and services under their jurisdiction and control as may be needed by the Council to carry out its duties, to the extent that such facilities and services are requested by the Council and are otherwise available for that purpose. To the extent of available appropriations, the Council may obtain, by purchase, rental, donation, or otherwise, such additional property, facilities, and services as may be needed to carry out its duties.

Approved October 15, 1966.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1916 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 1363 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 112 (1966):

July 11: Considered and passed Senate.
Sept. 19: Considered in House.
Oct. 10: Considered and passed House, amended.
Oct. 11: Senate concurred in House amendment.

APPENDIX B

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11593

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT
OF THE CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and in furtherance of the purposes and policies of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666, 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), and the Antiquities Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.), it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. The Federal Government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation. Agencies of the executive branch of the Government (hereinafter referred to as "Federal agencies") shall (1) administer the cultural properties under their control in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations, (2) initiate measures necessary to direct their policies, plans and programs in such a way that federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural or archaeological significance are preserved, restored and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people, and (3) in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (16 U.S.C. 470i), institute procedures to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned sites, structures and objects of historical, architectural or archaeological significance.

Sec. 2. Responsibilities of Federal agencies. Consonant with the provisions of the acts cited in the first paragraph of this order, the heads of Federal agencies shall:

(a) no later than July 1, 1973, with the advice of the Secretary of the Interior, and in cooperation with the liaison officer for historic preservation for the State or territory involved, locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all sites, buildings, districts, and objects under their jurisdiction or control that appear to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

(b) exercise caution during the interim period until inventories and evaluations required by subsection (a) are completed to assure that any federally owned property that might qualify for nomination is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished or substantially altered. The agency head shall refer any questionable actions to the Secretary of the Interior for an opinion respecting the property's eligibility for inclusion on the

National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary shall consult with the liaison officer for historic preservation for the State or territory involved in arriving at his opinion. Where, after a reasonable period in which to review and evaluate the property, the Secretary determines that the property is likely to meet the criteria prescribed for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the Federal agency head shall reconsider the proposal in light of national environmental and preservation policy. Where, after such reconsideration, the Federal agency head proposes to transfer, sell, demolish or substantially alter the property he shall not act with respect to the property until the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation shall have been provided an opportunity to comment on the proposal.

(c) initiate measures to assure that where as a result of Federal action or assistance a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places is to be substantially altered or demolished, timely steps be taken to make or have made records, including measured drawings, photographs and maps, of the property, and that copy of such records then be deposited in the Library of Congress as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey or Historic American Engineering Record for future use and reference. Agencies may call on the Department of the Interior for advice and technical assistance in the completion of the above records.

(d) initiate measures and procedures to provide for the maintenance, through preservation, rehabilitation, or restoration, of federally owned and registered sites at professional standards prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(e) submit procedures required pursuant to subsection (d), to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation no later than January 1, 1972, and annually thereafter, for review and comment.

(f) cooperate with purchasers and transferees of a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places in the development of viable plans to use such property in a manner compatible with preservation objectives and which does not result in an unreasonable economic burden to public or private interests.

Sec. 3. Responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior shall:

(a) encourage State and local historic preservation officials to evaluate and survey federally owned historic properties and, where appropriate, to nominate such properties for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

(b) develop criteria and procedures to be applied by Federal agencies in the reviews and nominations required by section 2(a). Such criteria and procedures shall be developed in consultation with the affected agencies.

(c) expedite action upon nominations to the National Register of Historic Places concerning federally owned properties proposed for sale, transfer, demolition or substantial alteration.

(d) encourage State and Territorial liaison officers for historic preservation to furnish information upon request to Federal agencies regarding their properties which have been evaluated with respect to historic, architectural or archaeological significance and which as a result of such evaluations have not been found suitable for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

(e) develop and make available to Federal agencies and State and local governments information concerning professional methods and techniques for preserving, improving, restoring and maintaining historic properties.

(f) advise Federal agencies in the evaluation, identification, preservation, improvements, restoration and maintenance of historic properties.

(g) review and evaluate the plans of transferees of surplus Federal properties transferred for historic monument purposes to assure that the historic character of such properties is preserved in rehabilitation, restoration, improvement, maintenance and repair of such properties.

(h) review and comment upon Federal agency procedures submitted pursuant to section 2(e) of this order.

RICHARD NIXON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

May 13, 1971.

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ADVISORY COUNCIL PROCEDURES

Title 36—Parks, Forests, and Public Property

CHAPTER VIII—ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PART 800—PROCEDURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF HISTORIC AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470) and Executive Order 11593, May 13, 1971, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" (36 FR 8921, 16 U.S.C. 470), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has established Procedures for Compliance, set forth in the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 28, 1973 (38 FR 5388), to implement the purposes of those authorities. Proposed revisions to those procedures were published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of November 5, 1973 (38 FR 30464) and 30 days were allowed for public comment. Federal agencies were also solicited to consult with the Advisory Council with regard to the development of procedures for the protection of non-federally owned historic and cultural properties as required by section 1(3) of Executive Order 11593.

In response to comments received by the Advisory Council and in consultation with Federal agencies, the proposed procedures have been revised to incorporate suggestions from Federal and State agencies and private citizens. It is the purpose of this notice, through publication of revised "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties," to apprise the public as well as government agencies, associations, and all other organizations and individuals interested in historic preservation, that the following procedures are hereby adopted as set forth below. The procedures will appear in the Code of Federal Regulations in Title 36, Chapter 8 at Part 800. The procedures are being codified because they affect State and local governmental agencies, private organizations, and individuals, in addition to Federal agencies, to which they are specifically directed, and because of the resultant need to make them widely and readily available.

Federal agencies are advised that the procedures set forth certain steps for agencies to follow to fulfill their obligations pursuant to section 1(3) of Executive Order 11593 and to use as a guide in the development of their required internal procedures in consultation with the Council. The Advisory Council reiterates its solicitation of Federal agencies to consult with the Council on the development of those procedures. Inquiries regarding such consultation, as well as inquiries regarding the substance of and compliance with the procedures in general, should be directed to the Executive Secretary, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Suite 430, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Effective date: January 25, 1974.

ROBERT R. GARVEY, JR.,
Executive Director, Advisory
Council on Historic Preservation.

A new Chapter VIII, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, containing Part 800, Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, is added to title 36, CFR, reading as set forth below.

Sec.	
800.1	Purpose and authorities.
800.2	Coordination with agency requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act.
800.3	Definitions.
800.4	Agency procedures.
800.5	Consultation process.
800.6	Council procedures.
800.7	Other powers of the Council.
800.8	Criteria of effect.
800.9	Criteria of adverse effect.
800.10	National Register criteria.

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 89-665, 80 Stat. 915, (16 U.S.C. 470); E.O. 11593, 3 CFR 1971 Comp., p. 154.

§ 800.1 Purpose and authorities.

(a) The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent agency of the Executive branch of the Federal Government, to advise the President and Congress on matters involving historic preservation. Its members are the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Administrator of the General Services Administration, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and 10 citizen members appointed by the President on the basis of their outstanding service in the field of historic preservation.

(b) The Council reviews Federal, federally assisted, and federally licensed undertakings affecting cultural properties as defined herein in accordance with the following authorities:

(1) Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Section 106 requires that Federal, federally assisted, and federally licensed undertakings affecting properties included in the National Register of Historic Places be submitted to the Council for review and comment prior to the approval of any such undertaking by the Federal agency.

(2) Section 1(3) of Executive Order 11593, May 13, 1971, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment." Section 1(3) requires that Federal agencies, in consultation with the Council, establish procedures regarding the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned historic and cultural properties in the execution of their plans and programs. After soliciting consultation with the Federal agencies, the Advisory Council has adopted procedures, set forth in §§ 800.3 through 800.10, to achieve this objective and Federal agencies should fulfill their responsibilities under section 1(3) by following these procedures. The Council further recommends that Federal agencies use these procedures as a guide in the development, in consultation with the Council, of their required internal procedures.

(3) Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593, May 13, 1971, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment." Federal agencies are required, by section 2(a) of the Executive Order, to locate, inventory, and nominate properties under their jurisdiction or control to the National Register. Until such processes are complete, Federal agencies must submit proposals for the transfer, sale, demolition, or substantial alteration of federally owned properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register to the Council for review and comment. Federal agencies must continue to comply with section 2(b) review requirements, even after the initial inventory is complete, when they obtain jurisdiction or control over additional properties that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register or when properties under their jurisdiction or control are found to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register subsequent to the initial inventory.

§ 800.2 Coordination with agency requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act.

Section 101(b)(4) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) declares that one objective of the national environmental policy is to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice." In order to meet this objective, the Advisory Council instructs Federal agencies to coordinate NEPA compliance with the separate responsibilities of the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593 to ensure that historic and cultural resources are given proper consideration in the preparation of environmental impact statements. Agency obligations pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593 are independent from NEPA and must be complied with even when an environmental impact statement is not required. However, where both NEPA and the National Historic Preservation Act or Executive Order 11593 are applicable, the Council on Environmental Quality, in its *Guidelines for the Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements* (40 CFR Part 1500), directs that compliance with section 102(2)(C) of NEPA should, to the extent possible, be combined with other statutory obligations—such as the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593—to yield a single document which meets all applicable requirements. To achieve this objective, Federal agencies should undertake, to the fullest extent possible, compliance with the procedures set forth below whenever properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register are involved in a project to ensure that obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593 are fulfilled during the preparation of a draft environmental impact statement required under section 102(2)(C) of NEPA. The Advisory Council recommends that compliance with these procedures be undertaken at the earliest

stages of the environmental impact statement process to expedite review of the statement. Statements on projects affecting properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register should be sent directly to the Advisory Council for review. All statements involving historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural resources, whether or not included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register, should be submitted to the Department of Interior for review.

§ 800.3 Definitions.

As used in these procedures:

(a) "National Historic Preservation Act" means Public Law 89-665, approved October 15, 1966, an "Act to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation and for other purposes," 80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470, as amended, 84 Stat. 204 (1970) and 87 Stat. 139 (1973) hereinafter referred to as "the Act."

(b) "Executive Order" means Executive Order 11593, May 13, 1971, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," 36 FR 8921, 16 U.S.C. 470.

(c) "Undertaking" means any Federal action, activity, or program, or the approval, sanction, assistance, or support of any other action, activity or program, including but not limited to:

(1) Recommendations or favorable reports relating to legislation, including requests for appropriations. The requirement for following these procedures applies to both: Agency recommendations on their own proposals for legislation and agency reports on legislation initiated elsewhere. In the latter case only the agency which has primary responsibility for the subject matter involved will comply with these procedures.

(2) New and continuing projects and program activities: directly undertaken by Federal agencies; or supported in whole or in part through Federal contracts, grants, subsidies, loans, or other forms of funding assistance; or involving a Federal lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use.

(3) The making, modification, or establishment of regulations, rules, procedures, and policy.

(d) "National Register" means the National Register of Historic Places, which is a register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of section 2(b) of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666, 16 U.S.C. 461) and section 101(a)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act. The National Register is published in its entirety in the FEDERAL REGISTER each year in February. Addenda are published on the first Tuesday of each month.

(e) "National Register property" means a district, site building, structure, or object included in the National Register.

(f) "Property eligible for inclusion in the National Register" means any dis-

trict, site, building, structure, or object which the Secretary of the Interior determines is likely to meet the National Register Criteria. As these determinations are made, a listing is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on the first Tuesday of each month, as a supplement to the National Register.

(g) "Decision" means the exercise of agency authority at any stage of an undertaking where alterations might be made in the undertaking to modify its impact upon historic and cultural properties.

(h) "Agency Official" means the head of the Federal agency having responsibility for the undertaking or a subordinate employee of the Federal agency to whom such authority has been delegated.

(i) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, or such member designated to act in his stead.

(j) "Executive Director" means the Executive Director of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established by Section 205 of the Act, or his designated representative.

(k) "State Historic Preservation Officer" means the official within each State, authorized by the State at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to act as liaison for purposes of implementing the Act, or his designated representative.

(l) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, or his designee authorized to carry out the responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior under Executive Order 11593.

§ 800.4 Agency procedures.

At the earliest stage of planning or consideration of a proposed undertaking, including comprehensive or area-wide planning in which provision may be made for an undertaking or an undertaking may be proposed, the Agency Official shall take the following steps to comply with the requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and sections 1(3) and 2(b) of Executive Order 11593.

(a) *Identification of resources.* As early as possible and in all cases prior to agency decision concerning an undertaking, the Agency Official shall identify properties located within the area of the undertaking's potential environmental impact that are included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

(1) To identify properties included in the National Register, the Agency Official shall consult the National Register, including monthly supplements.

(2) To identify properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register, the Agency Official shall, in consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer, apply the National Register Criteria, set forth in Section 800.10, to all properties possessing historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural value located within the area of the undertaking's potential environmental impact. If the Agency Official determines that a property appears to meet the Criteria, or if it is questionable

whether the Criteria are met, the Agency Official shall request, in writing, an opinion from the Secretary of the Interior respecting the property's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. The Secretary of the Interior's opinion respecting the eligibility of a property for inclusion in the National Register shall be conclusive for the purposes of these procedures.

(b) *Determination of effect.* For each property included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register that is located within the area of the undertaking's potential environmental impact, the Agency Official, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, shall apply the Criteria of Effect, set forth in Section 800.8, to determine whether the undertaking has an effect upon the property. Upon applying the Criteria and finding no effect, the undertaking may proceed. The Agency Official shall keep adequate documentation of a determination of no effect.

(c) *Effect established.* Upon finding that the undertaking will have any effect upon a property included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register, the Agency Official, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, shall apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect, set forth in §800.9, to determine whether the effect of the undertaking is adverse.

(d) *Finding of no adverse effect.* Upon finding the effect not to be adverse, the Agency Official shall forward adequate documentation of the determination, including evidence of the views of the State Historic Preservation Officer, to the Executive Director for review. Unless the Executive Director notes an objection to the determination within 45 days after receipt of adequate documentation, the Agency Official may proceed with the undertaking.

(e) *Finding of adverse effect.* Upon finding the effect to be adverse or upon notification that the Executive Director does not accept a determination of no adverse effect, the Agency Official shall: (1) Request, in writing, the comments of the Advisory Council; (2) notify the State Historic Preservation Officer of this request; (3) prepare a preliminary case report; and (4) proceed with the consultation process set forth in Section 800.5.

(f) *Preliminary case report.* Upon requesting the comments of the Advisory Council, the Agency Official shall provide the Executive Director and the State Historic Preservation Officer with a preliminary case report, containing all relevant information concerning the undertaking. The Agency Official shall obtain such information and material from any applicant, grantee, or other beneficiary involved in the undertaking as may be required for the proper evaluation of the undertaking, its effects, and alternate courses of action.

§ 800.5 Consultation process.

(a) *Response to request for comments.* Upon receipt of a request for Advisory Council comments pursuant to Section 800.4(e), the Executive Director shall ac-

knowledge the request and shall initiate the consultation process.

(b) *On-site inspection.* At the request of the Agency Official, the State Historic Preservation Officer, or the Executive Director, the Agency Official shall conduct an on-site inspection with the Executive Director, the State Historic Preservation Officer and such other representatives of national, State, or local units of government and public and private organizations that the consulting parties deem appropriate.

(c) *Public information meeting.* At the request of the Agency Official, the State Historic Preservation Officer, or the Executive Director, the Executive Director shall conduct a meeting open to the public, where representatives of national, State, or local units of government, representatives of public or private organizations, and interested citizens can receive information and express their views on the undertaking, its effects on historic and cultural properties, and alternate courses of action. The Agency Official shall provide adequate facilities for the meeting and shall afford appropriate notice to the public in advance of the meeting.

(d) *Consideration of alternatives.* Upon review of the pending case and subsequent to any on-site inspection and any public information meeting, the Executive Director shall consult with the Agency Official and State Historic Preservation Officer to determine whether there is a feasible and prudent alternative to avoid or satisfactorily mitigate any adverse effect.

(e) *Avoidance of adverse effect.* If the Agency Official, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Executive Director select and unanimously agree upon a feasible and prudent alternative to avoid the adverse effect of the undertaking, they shall execute a Memorandum of Agreement acknowledging avoidance of adverse effect. This document shall be forwarded to the Chairman for review pursuant to Section 800.6(a).

(f) *Mitigation of adverse effect.* If the consulting parties are unable to unanimously agree upon a feasible and prudent alternative to avoid any adverse effect, the Executive Director shall consult with the Agency Official and the State Historic Preservation Officer to determine whether there is a feasible and prudent alternative to satisfactorily mitigate the adverse effect of the undertaking. Upon finding and unanimously agreeing to such an alternative, they shall execute a Memorandum of Agreement acknowledging satisfactory mitigation of adverse effect. This document shall be forwarded to the Chairman for review pursuant to Section 800.6(a).

(g) *Memorandum of Agreement.* It shall be the responsibility of the Executive Director to prepare each Memorandum of Agreement required under these procedures. In preparation of such a document the Executive Director may request the Agency Official to prepare a proposal for inclusion in the Memorandum, detailing actions to be taken to avoid or mitigate the adverse effect.

(h) *Failure to avoid or mitigate adverse effect.* Upon the failure of consulting parties to find and unanimously agree upon a feasible and prudent alternative to avoid or satisfactorily mitigate the adverse effect, the Executive Director shall request the Chairman to schedule the undertaking for consideration at the next Council meeting and notify the Agency Official of the request. Upon notification of the request, the Agency Official shall delay further processing of the undertaking until the Council has transmitted its comments or the Chairman has given notice that the undertaking will not be considered at a Council meeting.

§ 800.6 Council procedures.

(a) *Review of Memorandum of Agreement.* Upon receipt of a Memorandum of Agreement acknowledging avoidance of adverse effect or satisfactory mitigation of adverse effect, the Chairman shall institute a 30-day review period. Unless the Chairman shall notify the Agency Official that the matter has been placed on the agenda for consideration at a Council meeting, the memorandum shall become final: (1) Upon the expiration of the 30-day review period with no action taken; or (2) when signed by the Chairman. Memoranda duly executed in accordance with these procedures shall constitute the comments of the Advisory Council. Notice of executed Memoranda of Agreement shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER monthly.

(b) *Response to request for consideration at Council meeting.* Upon receipt of a request from the Executive Director for consideration of the proposed undertaking at a Council meeting, the Chairman shall determine whether or not the undertaking will be considered and notify the Agency Official of his decision. To assist the Chairman in this determination, the Agency Official and the State Historic Preservation Officer shall provide such reports and information as may be required. If the Chairman decides against consideration at a Council meeting, he will submit a written summary of the undertaking and his decision to each member of the Council. If any member of the Council notes an objection to the decision within 15 days of the Chairman's decision, the undertaking will be scheduled for consideration at a Council meeting. If the Council members have no objection, the Chairman shall notify the Agency Official at the end of the 15-day period that the undertaking may proceed.

(c) *Decision to consider the undertaking.* Upon determination that the Council will consider an undertaking, the Chairman shall: (1) Schedule the matter for consideration at a regular meeting no less than 60 days from the date the request was received, or in exceptional cases, schedule the matter for consideration in an unassembled or special meeting; (2) notify the Agency Official and the State Historic Preservation Officer of the date on which comments will be considered; and (3) authorize the Executive Director to prepare a case report.

(d) *Content of the case report.* For

purposes of arriving at comments, the Advisory Council prescribes that certain reports be made available to it and accepts reports and statements from other interested parties. Specific informational requirements are enumerated below. Generally, the requirements represent an explication of elaboration of principles contained in the Criteria of Effect and in the Criteria of Adverse Effect. The Council notes, however, that the Act recognizes historical and cultural resources should be preserved "as a living part of our community life and development." Consequently, in arriving at final comments, the Council considers those elements in an undertaking that have relevance beyond historical and cultural concerns. To assist it in weighing the public interest, the Council welcomes information not only bearing upon physical, sensory, or esthetic effects but also information concerning economic, social, and other benefits or detriments that will result from the undertaking.

(e) *Elements of the case report.* The report on which the Council relies for comment shall consist of:

(1) A report from the Executive Director to include a verification of the legal and historical status of the property; an assessment of the historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance of the property; a statement indicating the special value of features to be most affected by the undertaking; an evaluation of the total effect of the undertaking upon the property; a critical review of any known feasible and prudent alternatives and recommendations to remove or mitigate the adverse effect;

(2) A report from the Agency Official requesting comment to include a general discussion and chronology of the proposed undertaking; when appropriate, an account of the steps taken to comply with section 102(2)(A) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852, 42 U.S.C. 4321): an evaluation of the effect of the undertaking upon the property, with particular reference to the impact on the historic, architectural, archeological and cultural values; steps taken or proposed by the agency to take into account, avoid, or mitigate adverse effects of the undertaking; a thorough discussion of alternate courses of action; and, if applicable and available, a copy of the draft environmental statement prepared in compliance with section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969;

(3) A report from any other Federal agency having under consideration an undertaking that will concurrently or ultimately affect the property, including a general description and chronology of that undertaking and discussion of the relation between that undertaking and the undertaking being considered by the Council;

(4) A report from the State Historic Preservation Officer to include an assessment of the significance of the property; an identification of features of special value; an evaluation of the effect of the undertaking upon the property and its specific components; an evaluation of

known alternate courses of action; a discussion of present or proposed participation of State and local agencies or organizations in preserving or assisting in preserving the property; an indication of the support or opposition of units of government and public and private agencies and organizations within the State; and the recommendations of his office;

(5) A report by any applicant or potential recipient when the Council considers comments upon an application for a contract, grant, subsidy, loan, or other form of funding assistance, or an application for a Federal lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use. Arrangements for the submission and presentation of reports by applicants or potential recipients shall be made through the Agency Official having jurisdiction in the matter; and

(6) Other pertinent reports, statements, correspondence, transcripts, minutes, and documents received by the Council from any and all parties, public or private. Reports submitted pursuant to this section should be received by the Council at least two weeks prior to a Council meeting.

(f) *Coordination of case reports and statements.* In considerations involving more than one Federal department, either directly or indirectly, the Agency Official requesting comment shall act as a coordinator in arranging for a full assessment and discussion of all interdepartmental facets of the problem and prepare a record of such coordination to be made available to the Council. At the request of the Council, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall notify appropriate governmental units and public and private organizations within the State of the pending consideration of the undertaking by the Council, and coordinate the presentation of written statements to the Council.

(g) *Council meetings.* The Council does not hold formal hearings to consider comments under these procedures. Two weeks notice shall be given, by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, of all meetings involving Council review of Federal undertakings in accordance with these procedures. Reports and statements will be presented to the Council in open session in accordance with a prearranged agenda. Regular meetings of the Council generally occur on the first Wednesday and Thursday of February, May, August and November.

(h) *Oral statements to the Council.* A schedule shall provide for oral statements from the Executive Director; the referring Agency Official presently or potentially involved; the applicant or potential recipient, when appropriate; the State Historic Preservation Officer; and representatives of national, State, or local units of government and public and private organizations. Parties wishing to make oral remarks shall submit written statements of position in advance to the Executive Director.

(i) *Comments by the Council.* The comments of the Council, issued after consideration of an undertaking at a

Council meeting, shall take the form of a three-part statement, including an introduction, findings, and a conclusion. The statement shall include notice to the Agency Official of the report required under section 800.8(j) of these procedures. Comments shall be made to the head of the Federal Agency requesting comment or having responsibility for the undertaking. Immediately thereafter, the comments of the Council will be forwarded to the President and the Congress as a special report under authority of section 202(b) of the Act and published as soon as possible in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Comment shall be available to the public upon receipt of the comments by the head of the Federal Agency.

(j) *Report of agency action in response to Council comments.* When a final decision on the undertaking is reached by the Federal Agency, the Agency Official shall submit a written report to the Council containing a description of actions taken by the Federal Agency subsequent to the Council's comments; a description of actions taken by other parties pursuant to the actions of the Federal Agency; and the ultimate effect of such actions on the property involved. The Council may request supplementary reports if the nature of the undertaking requires them.

(k) *Records of the Council.* The records of the Council shall consist of a record of the proceedings at each meeting, the case report prepared by the Executive Director, and all other reports, statements, transcripts, correspondence, and documents received.

(l) *Continuing review jurisdiction.* When the Council has commented upon an undertaking pursuant to Section 800.8 such as a comprehensive or area-wide plan that by its nature requires subsequent action by the Federal Agency, the Council will consider its comments or approval to extend only to the undertaking as reviewed. The Agency Official shall ensure that subsequent action related to the undertaking is submitted to the Council for review in accordance with § 800.4(e) of these procedures when that action is found to have an adverse effect on a property included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

§ 800.7 Other powers of the Council.

(a) *Comment or report upon non-Federal undertaking.* The Council will exercise the broader advisory powers, vested by section 202(a) (1) of the Act, to recommend measures concerning a non-Federal undertaking that will adversely affect a property included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register: (1) upon request from the President of the United States, the President of the U.S. Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or (2) when agreed upon by a majority vote of the members of the Council.

(b) *Comment or report upon Federal undertaking in special circumstances.* The Council will exercise its authority to comment to Federal agencies in certain special situations even though written notice that an undertaking will have an

effect has not been received. For example, the Council may choose to comment in situations where an objection is made to a Federal agency finding of "no effect."

§ 800.8 Criteria of effect.

A Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed undertaking shall be considered to have an effect on a National Register property or property eligible for inclusion in the National Register (districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, including their settings) when any condition of the undertaking causes or may cause any change, beneficial or adverse, in the quality of the historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural character that qualifies the property under the National Register Criteria.

§ 800.9 Criteria of adverse effect.

Generally, adverse effects occur under conditions which include but are not limited to:

(a) Destruction or alteration of all or part of a property;

(b) Isolation from or alteration of its surrounding environment;

(c) Introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting;

(d) Transfer or sale of a federally owned property without adequate conditions or restrictions regarding preservation, maintenance, or use; and

(e) Neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction.

§ 800.10 National Register criteria.

(a) "National Register Criteria" means the following criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating and determining the eligibility of properties for listing in the National Register: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of State and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and:

(1) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(2) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(3) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(4) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(b) *Criteria considerations.* Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in na-

ture, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

(1) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance;

(2) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is

the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event;

(3) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life;

(4) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events;

(5) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived;

(6) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

(7) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

[FR Doc.74-1036 Filed 1-24-74; 3:45 am]

APPENDIX D

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET CIRCULAR A-95

**REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 204 OF THE DEMONSTRATION
CITIES AND METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1966,
TITLE IV OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ACT
OF 1968, AND SECTION 102 (2) (C) OF THE NATIONAL
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969**

PART I: PROJECT NOTIFICATION AND REVIEW SYSTEM

1. Purpose. The purpose of this Part is to:

a. Further the policies and directives of Title IV of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 by encouraging the establishment of a network of State, regional, and metropolitan planning and development clearinghouses which will aid in the coordination of Federal or federally assisted projects and programs with State, regional, and local planning for orderly growth and development.

b. Implement the requirements of section 204 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 for metropolitan areas within that network.

c. Implement, in part, requirements of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, which require State and local views of the environmental impact of Federal or federally assisted projects.

d. Encourage, by means of early contact between applicants for Federal assistance and State and local governments and agencies, an expeditious process of intergovernmental coordination and review of proposed projects.

2. Notification.

a. Any agency of State or local government or any organization or individual undertaking to apply for assistance to a project under a Federal program listed in Attachment D will be required to notify the planning and development clearinghouse of the State

(or States) and the region, if there is one, or of the metropolitan area in which the project is to be located, of its intent to apply for assistance. Notification will be accompanied by a summary description of the project for which assistance will be sought. The summary description will contain the following information:

(1) Identity of the applicant agency, organization, or individual.

(2) The geographic location of the project to be assisted.

(3) A brief description of the proposed project by type, purpose, general size or scale, estimated cost, beneficiaries, or other characteristics which will enable the clearinghouses to identify agencies of State or local government having plans, programs, or projects that might be affected by the proposed projects.

(4) A brief statement of whether or not an environmental impact statement is required and, if so, an indication of the nature and extent of environmental impact anticipated.

(5) The Federal program and agency under which assistance will be sought as indicated in the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* (April 1970 and subsequent editions).

(6) The estimated date by which time the applicant expects to formally file an application.

Many clearinghouses have developed notification forms and instructions. Applicants are urged to contact their clearinghouses for such information in order to expedite clearinghouse review.

b. In order to assure maximum time for effective coordination and so as not to delay the timely submission of the completed application to the Federal agency, such notifications should be sent at the earliest feasible time.

3. Clearinghouse functions. Clearinghouse functions include:

a. Evaluating the significance of proposed Federal or federally assisted projects to State, areawide or local plans and programs, as appropriate.

b. Receiving and disseminating project notifications to appropriate State agencies in the case of the State clearinghouse and to appropriate local governments and agencies in the case of regional or metropolitan clearinghouses; and providing liaison, as may be necessary, between such agencies or bodies and the applicant.

c. Assuring, pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, that appropriate State, metropolitan, regional, or local agencies which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards are informed of and are given opportunity to review and comment on the environmental significance of proposed projects for which Federal assistance is sought.

d. Providing, pursuant to Part II of these regulations, liaison between Federal agencies contemplating direct Federal development projects and the State or areawide agencies or local governments having plans or programs that might be affected by the proposed project.

4. Consultation and review.

a. State, metropolitan, and regional clearinghouses may have a period of 30 days after receipt of a project notification in which to inform State agencies, other local or regional bodies, etc., that may be affected by the project (including agencies authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards) and to arrange, as may be necessary, to consult with the applicant on the proposed project.

b. During this period and during the period in which the application is being completed, the clearinghouse may work with the applicant in the resolution of any problems raised by the proposed project.

c. Clearinghouses may have, if necessary, an additional 30 days to review the completed application and to transmit to the applicant any comments or recommendations the clearinghouse (or others) may have.

d. In the case of a project for which Federal assistance is sought by a special purpose unit of government, clearinghouses will assure that any unit of general local government, having jurisdiction over the area in which the project is to be located, has opportunity to confer, consult, and comment upon the project and the application.

e. Applicants will include with the completed application as submitted to the Federal agency:

(1) Any comments and recommendations made by or through clearinghouses, along with a statement that such comments have been considered prior to submission of the application; or

(2) A statement that the procedures outlined in this section have been followed and that no comments or recommendations have been received.

f. Where regional or metropolitan areas are contiguous, coordinative arrangements should be established between the clearinghouses in such areas to assure that projects in one area which may have an impact on the development of a contiguous area are jointly studied. Any comments and recommendations made by or through a clearinghouse in one area on a project in a contiguous area will accompany the application for assistance to that project.

5. Subject matter of comments and recommendations. Comments and recommendations made by or through clearinghouses with respect to any project are for the purpose of assuring maximum consistency of such project with State, regional and local comprehensive plans. They are also intended to assist the Federal agency (or State agency, in the case of projects for which the State under certain Federal grants has final project approval) administering such a program in determining whether the project is in accord with applicable Federal law. Comments or recommendations, as may be appropriate, may include information about:

a. The extent to which the project is consistent with or contributes to the fulfillment of comprehensive planning for the State, region, metropolitan area, or locality.

b. The extent to which the project contributes to the achievement of State, regional, metropolitan, and local objectives as specified in section 401(a) of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, as follows:

(1) Appropriate land uses for housing, commercial, industrial, government, institutional, and other purposes;

(2) Wise development and conservation of natural resources, including land, water, minerals, wildlife, and others;

(3) Balanced transportation systems, including highway, air, water, pedestrian, mass transit, and other modes for the movement of people and goods;

(4) Adequate outdoor recreation and open space;

(5) Protection of areas of unique natural beauty, historical and scientific interest;

(6) Properly planned community facilities, including utilities for the supply of power, water, and communications, for the safe disposal of wastes, and for other purposes; and

(7) Concern for high standards of design.

c. As provided under section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the extent to which the project significantly affects the environment including consideration of:

(1) The environmental impact of the proposed project;

(2) Any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposed project be implemented;

(3) Alternatives to the proposed project;

(4) The relationship between local short term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long term productivity; and

(5) Any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed project or action, should it be implemented.

d. In the case of a project for which assistance is being sought by a special purpose unit of government, whether the unit of general local government having jurisdiction over the area in which the project is to be located has applied, or plans to apply for assistance for the same or similar type project. This information is necessary to enable the Federal (or State) agency to make the judgments required under section 402 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968.

6. Federal agency procedures. Federal agencies having programs covered under this Part (see Attachment D) will develop appropriate procedures for:

a. Informing potential applicants for assistance under such programs of the requirements of this Part (1) in program information materials, (2) in response to inquiries respecting application procedures, (3) in pre-application conferences, or (4) by other means which will assure earliest contact between applicant and clearinghouses.

b. Assuring that all applications for assistance under programs covered by this part have been submitted to appropriate clearinghouses for review.

c. Notifying clearinghouses within seven days of any action (approvals, disapprovals, return for amendment, etc.) taken on applications that have been reviewed by such clearinghouses. Where a State clearinghouse has assigned an identification number to an application, the Federal agency will refer to such identification number in notifying clearinghouses of actions taken on the application.

d. Assuring, in the case of an application submitted by a special purpose unit of government, where accompanying comments indicate that the unit of general local government having jurisdiction over the area in which the project is to be located has submitted or plans to submit in application for assistance for the same or a similar type project, that appropriate considerations and preferences as specified in section 402 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968,

APPENDIX E

SECTION 10: (2) (C) OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969

"Sec. 102. The Congress authorizes and directs that, to the fullest extent possible: (1) the policies, regulations, and public laws of the United States shall be interpreted and administered in accordance with the policies set forth in this Act, and (2) all agencies of the Federal Government shall--...

- "(C) include in every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, a detailed statement by the responsible official on--
 - "(i) the environmental impact of the proposed action,
 - "(ii) any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented,
 - "(iii) alternatives to the proposed action,
 - "(iv) the relationship between local short-term use of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and
 - "(v) any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented.

"Prior to making any detailed statement, the responsible Federal official shall consult with and obtain the comments of any Federal agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved. Copies of such statement and the comments and views of the appropriate Federal, state, and local agencies, which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards, shall be made available to the President, the Council on Environmental Quality and to the public as provided by section 552 of Title 5, United States Code, and shall accompany the proposal through the existing agency review processes....."

APPENDIX F

GEORGIA CODE SECTION 2-7901a

2-7901a Paragraph I. Counties and municipalities or certain combinations thereof authorized to provide certain services

In addition to and supplementary of any powers now conferred upon and possessed by any county, municipality, or any combination thereof, any county, any municipality and any combination of any such political subdivisions may exercise the following powers and provide the following services:

- (1) Police and fire protection.
- (2) Garbage and solid waste collection and disposal.
- (3) Public health facilities and services; including hospitals, ambulance, emergency rescue services, and animal control.
- (4) Street and road construction and maintenance; including curbs, sidewalks, street lights and devices to control the flow of traffic on streets and roads constructed by counties and municipalities or any combination thereof.
- (5) Parks, recreational areas, programs and facilities.
- (6) Storm water and sewage collection and disposal system.
- (7) Development, storage, treatment and purification and distribution of water.
- (8) Public housing.
- (9) Urban redevelopment programs.
- (10) Public transportation system.
- (11) Planning and zoning.
- (12) Libraries.
- (13) Terminal and dock facilities and parking facilities.
- (14) Building, housing, plumbing, and electrical codes.
- (15) Air pollution control;

Provided, however, that no city or county may exercise any such powers or provide any such service herein listed inside the boundaries of any other local governments except by contract with the city or county affected unless otherwise provided by any local or special law and no existing local or special laws or provision of this Constitution is intended to be hereby repealed.

Each county and municipality, and any combination thereof, shall have the authority to enact ordinances and to contract with each other in pursuance of this Paragraph and for the purpose of carrying out and effectuating the powers herein conferred upon such political subdivisions and in order to provide such services. Any county, municipality, and any combination thereof, or the General Assembly, may provide for the creation of special districts within which the above services, or any portion thereof, shall be provided, and to determine and fix reasonable charges and fees for such services. In addition, the powers of taxation and assessment may be exercised by any county, municipality or any combination thereof, or within any such district, for the above powers and in order to provide such services.

Editorial Note

Acts 1972, p. 1552, proposed that the above be added as a new section to the Constitution. Ratified, Nov. 7, 1972. It was proposed as a new section to be added to Article IX; apparently, however, Article XI was intended.

SAVANNAH HISTORIC DISTRICT ZONING ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE ZONING ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH THE HISTORIC DISTRICT: TO PROVIDE REGULATIONS THEREIN: TO PROVIDE FOR ZONES WITHIN SAID DISTRICT: TO REPEAL ALL CONFLICTING ORDINANCES AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah, in Council assembled.

SECTION 1

Purpose: The purpose of the Historic District is to promote the educational, cultural, economic and general welfare of the City pursuant to the provisions of the amendment to Article XI of the Constitution of Georgia, ratified November 5, 1968 (Ga. Laws 1968, Page 1591).

SECTION 2

Boundaries: The boundaries of the Historic District shall be the "area bounded on the north by the Savannah River; on the east by Randolph Street between the Savannah River and Broughton Street and by East Broad Street between Broughton and Gwinnett Streets; on the south by Gwinnett Street; and on the west by West Boundary Street." Within said District Zones shall be designated as Historic Zone I and Historic Zone II on the zoning map of the City.

SECTION 3

Relationship to Zoning Districts: The Historic District regulations as provided herein for zones within said District are intended to preserve and protect the historic or architecturally worthy buildings, structures, sites, monuments, streetscapes, squares, and neighborhoods of the historic area. In all zoning districts lying within the boundaries of the Historic District the regulations for both the zoning district and the Historic Zone shall apply. Whenever there is conflict between the regulations of the zoning district and the regulations of the Historic Zone, the more restrictive shall apply.

SECTION 4

Classification of buildings and structures: Within the Historic District, all buildings and structures shall be classified and designated on the Historic Building Map adopted and approved by the Mayor and Aldermen and made a part of the zoning map. Such buildings and structures shall be divided into two (2) classes:

1. Historic:

Those buildings classified as Historic shall possess identified historical or architectural merit of a degree warranting their preservation. They shall be further classified as:

- A. Exceptional
- B. Excellent
- C. Notable
- D. Of value as part of the scene

2. Contemporary:

Those buildings and structures not classified on the Historic Building Map as Exceptional, Excellent, Notable, or Of value as part of the scene.

SECTION 5

Certificate of Appropriateness required. A certificate of appropriateness issued by the Zoning Administrator after approval by the Board of Review shall be required before a permit is issued for any of the following:

A. Within all zones of the Historic District:

1. Demolition of a historic building.
2. Moving a historic building.
3. Material change in the exterior appearance of existing buildings classified as Historic by additions, reconstruction, alteration, or maintenance involving exterior color change; and

B. Within Historic Zone I:

1. Any new construction of a principal building or accessory building or structure subject to view from a public street.
2. Change in existing walls and fences, or construction of new walls and fences, if along public street rights-of-way, excluding lanes.
3. Material change in the exterior appearance of existing contemporary buildings by additions, reconstruction, alteration, or maintenance involving exterior color change, if subject to view from a public street.

SECTION 6

Application for certificate of appropriateness. Application for a certificate of appropriateness shall be made in the office of the Zoning Administrator on forms provided therefor, obtainable at said Office. Detailed drawing, plans or specifications shall not be required but each application shall be accompanied by such sketches, drawings, photographs, descriptions or other information showing the proposed exterior alterations, additions, changes or new construction as are reasonably required for the Board of Review and the Zoning Administrator to make a decision.

SECTION 7

Action on applications for certificate of appropriateness. The Zoning Administrator shall transmit the application for a certificate of appropriateness, together with the supporting information and material, to the Board of Review for approval. The Board of Review shall act upon the application within thirty days after the filing thereof, otherwise the application shall be deemed to be approved and a certificate of appropriateness shall be issued. Nothing herein shall prohibit an extension of time where mutual agreement has been made and the

Board of Review may advise the applicant and make recommendations in regard to the appropriateness. If the Board of Review approves the application, a certificate of appropriateness shall be issued. If the certificate of appropriateness is issued, the application shall be processed in the same manner as applications for building or demolition permits. If the Board of Review disapproves the application, a certificate of appropriateness shall not be issued. The Board shall state its reasons in writing, and the Zoning Administrator shall advise the applicant and a permit shall not be issued.

SECTION 8**Board of Review.**

1. **Creation and composition.** There is hereby created a Board of Review, which shall consist of six members appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen who shall be residents of the City of Savannah interested in the preservation and development of the Historic Area.
2. **Jurisdiction.** The Board's jurisdiction shall be limited to the Historic District. The Board shall be concerned with those elements of development, redevelopment, rehabilitation and/or preservation that affect visual quality of the Historic Area. They shall not consider detailed design, interior arrangements or building features not subject to public view nor shall they make any requirement except for the purpose of preventing development or demolition obviously incongruous to the Historic Area surroundings.
3. **Terms of office.** The terms of office shall consist of six members appointed by first appointed, two shall be appointed for one year, two for two years, and two for three years.
4. **Serve without pay.** Members of the Board shall serve without pay.
5. **Organization.** The Board shall elect from its membership a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman who shall serve for terms of one year and who shall be eligible for re-election. The Chairman shall preside over the Board and shall have the right to vote. In the absence or disability of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman shall perform the duties of the Chairman. The Director of Inspections as the Zoning Administrator shall serve as Secretary of the Board.

A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, however no application for approval shall be denied except by the affirmative vote of a majority of the entire Board.

The Board shall adopt rules for the transaction of its business and consideration of applications not inconsistent herewith which shall provide for the time and place of regular meetings and for the calling of special meetings. All meetings of the Board shall be open to the

public and a public record shall be kept of the Board's resolutions, proceedings and actions.

6. **Assistance of Director of Inspections.** The Director of Inspections (as Zoning Administrator) shall provide such technical, administrative, and clerical assistance as required by the Board of Review.
7. **Meetings.** The Board shall hold regular meetings, at least monthly, to review applications for certificates of appropriateness.

SECTION 9

Development Standards:

1. **Preservation of Historic buildings within all zones in the Historic District.** A building or structure, classified as Historic, or any part thereof, or any appurtenance related thereto including but not limited to stone walls, fences, light fixtures, steps, paving and signs shall only be moved, reconstructed, altered or maintained in a manner that will preserve the historical and architectural character of the building, structure or appurtenance thereto.
2. **Demolition of Historic buildings.** Whenever a property owner shows that a building classified as Historic is incapable of earning an economic return on its value, as appraised by a qualified real estate appraiser, and the Board of Review fails to approve the issuance of a certificate of appropriateness, such building may be demolished, provided, however, that before a demolition permit is issued, notice of proposed demolition shall be given as follows:
 1. For buildings rated Exceptional: 12 months.
 2. For buildings rated Excellent: Six months.
 3. For buildings rated Notable: Four months.
4. For buildings of value as part of the scene: Two months.

Notice shall be posted on the premises of the building or structure proposed for demolition in a location clearly visible from the street. In addition, notice shall be published in a newspaper of general local circulation at least three times prior to demolition, the final notice of which shall be not less than fifteen days prior to the date of the permit, and the first notice of which shall be published no more than fifteen days after the application for a permit to demolish is filed. The purpose of this section is to further the purposes of this ordinance by preserving historic buildings which are important to the education, culture, traditions and the economic values of the City, and to afford the City, interested persons, historical societies or organiza-

tions the opportunity to acquire or to arrange for the preservation of such buildings. The Board of Review may at any time during such stay approve a certificate of appropriateness in which event a permit shall be issued without further delay.

3. **Relocation of historic buildings.** A historic building shall not be relocated on another site unless it is shown that the preservation on its existing site is not consistent with the purposes of this section, or such building will not earn an economic return for the owner of such building on such site.
4. **Protective maintenance of historic buildings.** Historic buildings shall be maintained to meet the requirements of the Minimum Housing Code and the Building Code.
5. **Contemporary buildings, Zone I.** The construction of a new building, or structure, and the moving, reconstruction, alteration, major maintenance or repair involving a color change materially affecting the external appearance of any existing contemporary building, structure, or appurtenance thereof within Zone I shall be generally of such design, form, proportion, mass, configuration, building material, texture, color and location on a Lot as will be compatible with other buildings in the Historic Area, and particularly with buildings designated as Historic and with squares and places to which it is visually related.
6. **Visual compatibility factors.** Within said Zone I, new construction and existing buildings and structures and appurtenances thereof which are moved, reconstructed, materially altered, repaired or changed in color shall be visually compatible with buildings, squares and places to which they are visually related generally in terms of the following factors:
 - a. **Height.** The height of proposed building shall be visually compatible with adjacent buildings.
 - b. **Proportion of building's front facade.** The relationship of the width of building to the height of the front elevation shall be visually compatible to buildings, squares and places to which it is visually related.
 - c. **Proportion of openings within the facility.** The relationship of the width of the windows to height of windows in a building shall be visually compatible with buildings, squares and places to which the building is visually related.
 - d. **Rhythm of solids to voids in front facades.** The relationship of solids to voids in the front facade of a build-

ing shall be visually compatible with buildings, squares and places to which it is visually related.

- e. **Rhythm of spacing of buildings on streets.** The relationship of building to the open space between it and adjoining buildings shall be visually compatible to the buildings, squares and places to which it is visually related.
 - f. **Rhythm of entrance and/or porch projection.** The relationship of entrances and porch projections to sidewalks of a building shall be visually compatible to the buildings, squares and places to which it is visually related.
 - g. **Relationship of materials, texture and color.** The relationship of the materials, texture and color of the facade of a building shall be visually compatible with the predominant materials used in the buildings to which it is visually related.
 - h. **Roof shapes.** The roof shape of a building shall be visually compatible with the buildings to which it is visually related.
 - i. **Walls of continuity.** Appurtenances of a building such as walls, wrought-iron fences, evergreen landscape masses, building facades shall, if necessary, form cohesive walls of enclosure along a street, to insure visual compatibility of the building to the buildings, squares and places to which it is visually related.
 - j. **Scale of a building.** The size of a building, the building mass of a building in relation to open spaces, the windows, door openings, porches and balconies shall be visually compatible with the buildings, squares and places to which it is visually related.
 - k. **Directional expression of front elevation.** A building shall be visually compatible with the buildings, squares, and places to which it is visually related in its directional character, whether this be vertical character, horizontal character or non-directional character.
7. **Contemporary Buildings, Zone II.** All applicable standards as provided in the zoning ordinance shall apply as the Development Standards for Zone II of the Historic District.

SECTION 10

ALL ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 11

This Ordinance shall be administered with and as a part of the Zoning Ordinance.

APPENDIX H

FACADE AND CONSERVATION EASEMENT ACT OF 1976

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

To enact the Facade and Conservation Easements Act of 1976; to provide for definitions; to state the duration and means of acquisition of such easements; to provide for recordation; to require tax assessors to revalue encumbered property; to provide for appeals; to provide an effective date; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

Section 1. Short title. This Act shall be known and may be cited as the "Facade and Conservation Easements Act of 1976."

Section 2. Definitions. As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Facade" an interior or exterior surface of a building which is given emphasis by special architectural treatment.

(b) "Facade easement" means any restriction or limitation on the use of real property expressly recited in any deed or other instrument of grant or conveyance executed by or on behalf of the owner of real property whose purpose is to preserve historically or architecturally significant structures or sites located within an officially designated historic district pursuant to the applicable provisions of any local political subdivision's authority to provide for such districts and to provide for special zoning restrictions therein.

(c) "Conservation easement" means a restriction or limitation on the use of real property expressly recited in any deed or other instrument of grant or conveyance executed by or on behalf of the owner of the land described therein whose purpose is to preserve land or water areas predominantly in their natural, scenic, landscape or open condition or in agricultural, farming, forest or open space use or to return land or water areas to such conditions or uses when such land is located within a historic district provided for in (a) above.

Section 3. Interest in land; how acquired; duration. Such facade and conservation easements are interests in land and may be acquired through express grant to any governmental body or charitable or educational corporation, trust or organization which has the power to acquire interests in land. Where such facade and conservation easements are not acquired for the benefit of any dominant tract of land, they shall be enforceable against the servient estate, both at law and in equity, as an easement in gross, and as such they may be assignable to any governmental body or charitable or educational corporation, trust or organization as aforesaid. It shall be presumed that such facade or conservation easements are created in perpetuity, unless the instrument of conveyance creating such facade or conservation easements shall state otherwise, in which case the easement may be extinguished or released, in whole or in part by the dominant owner in the same manner or by the same means as other easements are extinguished or released.

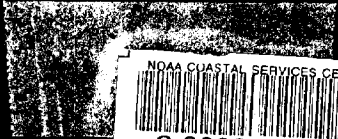
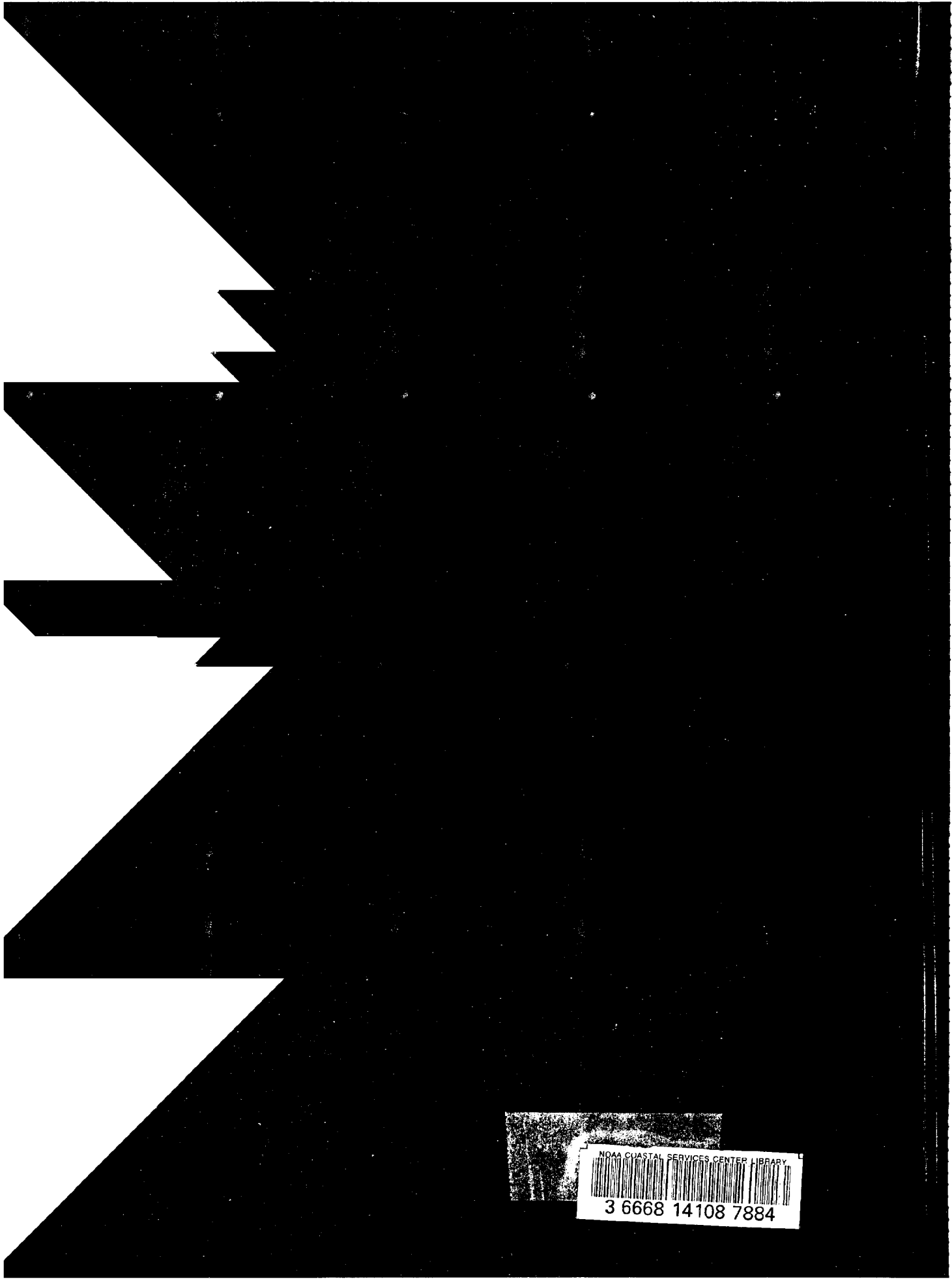
Section 4. Assessment of real property to reflect encumbrance of easements. The instrument of conveyance of such facade or conservation easement shall conform to the formalities of a registerable deed to land and be recorded in the office of the clerk of the superior court of the county where the land lies. Such recording shall be notice to the Board of Tax Assessors of such county of the conveyance of the facade or conservation easement and shall entitle the owner to a revaluation of the encumbered real property so as to reflect the existence of such encumbrance on the next succeeding digest of such county. Any owner who so records and is aggrieved by a revaluation or lack thereof under this Section may appeal to the Board of Equalization and may appeal from the decision of the Board of Equalization in accordance with the provisions of Code Section 92-6912.

Section 5. Legislative purpose. The General Assembly hereby finds, determines and declares that the historical, cultural and aesthetic heritage of this State is among its most valued and important assets and that the preservation of this heritage is essential to the promotion of the health, prosperity and general welfare of the people.

In accordance with this finding, it is hereby declared to be the purpose and intent of the General Assembly to encourage and promote the protection, enhancement, perpetuation and use of places, districts, sites, buildings, structures, and works of art having a special historical, cultural and aesthetic interest or value.

Section 6. Effective Date. This Act shall become effective upon its approval by the Governor or upon its becoming law without his approval.

Section 7. Repealer. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.



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