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Phase I Historic Resources Survey

South Bainbridge-Climax Transmission Study

December 2012



The University of Georgia
College of Environment + Design
Center for Community Design & Preservation
Historic Resources Survey Report

Owens Library
College of Environment & Design
University of Georgia

Credits

Report Submitted to:

Georgia Transmission Corporation
2100 East Exchange Place
Tucker, Georgia 30084-5342

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Table of Contents

Page 4	List of Figures
Page 4	List of Tables
Page 5	Project Description
Page 8	Methodology
Page 9	Criteria for Evaluation
Page 11	Survey Results
Page 19	Integrity
Page 20	Conclusion
Page 21	Documented Resources
Page 37	Appendix A: Glossary of Architectural Terms
Page 41	Bibliography

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Location of Decatur County, Georgia	Page 6
Figure 2.	Map of Survey Area	Page 7
Figure 3.	Recorded Historic Resources within Study Area	Page 10
Figure 4.	Resource Location by Date	Page 12
Figure 5.	Resource Location by Building Type	Page 13
Figure 6.	National Register Eligibility for Documented Resources	Page 18

List of Tables

Table 1.	Field Survey Results, Use	Page 14
Table 2.	Property Use by Percentage	Page 14
Table 3.	Age Distribution	Page 15
Table 4.	Age Distribution by Percentage	Page 15
Table 5.	Building Types Identified	Page 16
Table 6.	Building Type by Percentage	Page 16
Table 7.	Description of Identified Resources	Page 17

Project Description

The Center for Community Design and Preservation (CCDP) located within the University of Georgia's College of Environment and Design (CED) conducted a preliminary historic resources survey of the South Bainbridge- Climax 230 kV Transmission Line corridor in November 2012. The project area covered the approximately 48 square miles immediately surrounding Climax, Georgia, as well as the .8 incorporated square miles within the city limits. The entire survey area is located approximately 16 miles east of Bainbridge, Georgia Decatur County, roughly bordered by Open Pond Road to the north, Jones Road and McIntyre Farms Road to the east, Cedar Grove Road to the south, and Nebo Church Road to the west.

The resource survey was performed by historic preservation professionals and graduate students in the Historic Preservation program (MHP) and the Masters of Landscape Architecture program (MLA) at the CED. The survey consisted of background research, with particularly heavy focus on the 1998 Georgia Historic Resource Survey of Climax, Georgia and unincorporated Decatur County, windshield and pedestrian field work, and data collection and analysis.

The information collected by the field survey was entered into Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographical Information System, (GNARHGIS), a web-based geographical information system designed to store and display information about Georgia's cultural resources. GNARHGIS is the repository for all of the current statewide historic resources survey data.¹ The survey information was entered under survey ID 2214, "S. Bainbridge- Climax Transmission Study," and can be accessed at: <https://www.gnahrgis.org/gnahrgis/index.do>.

¹ Karen Anderson-Cordova and Leigh Burns. *Preservation Primer: A Resource Guide for Georgia*, Atlanta: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, 2011, 5.

Figure 1. Location of Decatur County, Georgia

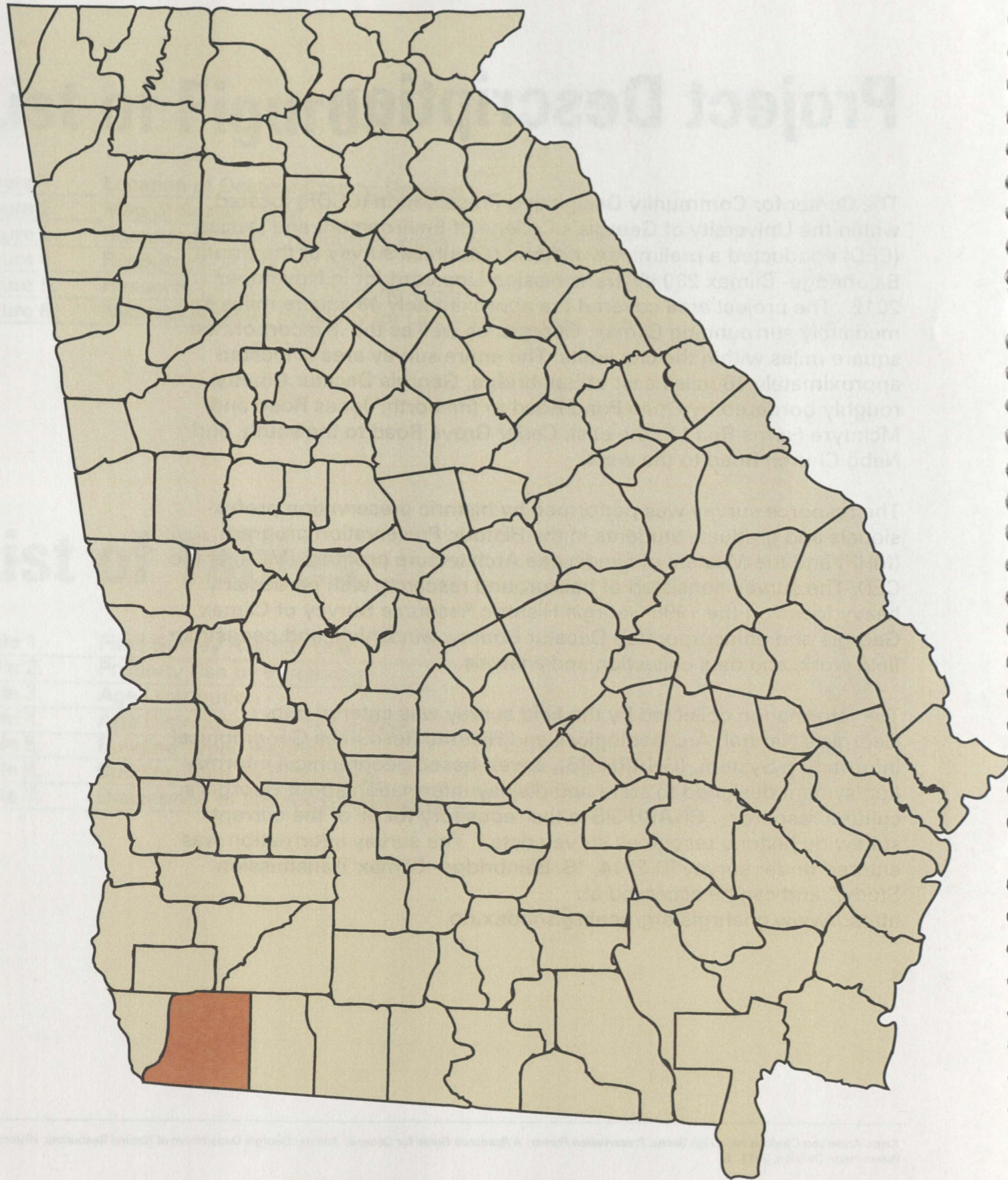



Figure 2. Map of Survey Area



Legend

 Climax Boundary

0 1 2 Miles

Methodology

The survey was conducted according to the procedures outlined in *The Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual*. Prior to fieldwork, an assessment of the survey area was conducted using the 1998 Georgia Historic Resources report sponsored by the Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division (HPD) of Decatur County. Not all resources identified in the previous survey fell within the borders of the current study area. The surveyors used a combination of USGS base maps and GIS data obtained from the Georgia Transmission Corporation to identify potentially historic parcels and structures.

The area was surveyed over the course of several days with systematic coverage of the project area. Each assigned resource (within the assigned boundaries) was assessed for historic significance, and architectural integrity. A Georgia Historic Resources survey form was completed for buildings having a minimum level of architectural integrity. A structure with architectural integrity is one that generally retains its original location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Properties with a significant loss of physical integrity, or those lacking historic significance were not surveyed. The physical condition of structures was not a consideration for identification for resources which retained architectural integrity. All identified resources were approximately 50 years old or older, with the exception of Ranch Houses which were documented with a construction date prior to 1972. All properties surveyed were assigned an identification number then documented with the completion of a Georgia Historic Resource Survey Form, as well as photo documentation and corresponding georeferencing data. The survey form includes information about the use, style, floor plan, materials, context, physical description and an accurate determination of the date of construction and additions. Sources utilized for age determination and architectural style and type description included Lee and Virginia McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*, the *Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual*, *Georgia's Living Places*¹ and *A Visual Guide to Architecture* by Francis D. K. Ching. All dates of construction are presented in nine year increments unless explicitly identified by markers or other documentation.

¹ *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings* (1991), http://georgiashpo.org/sites/uploads/hpd/pdf/NR15arch_20080521100904_optimized.pdf, (accessed August 01, 2012).

Criteria for Evaluation

National Register for Historic Places

Each resource was evaluated for potential listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The criteria for listing are outlined in the National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* published by the U.S Department of Interior, National Park Service. Cultural resources can be defined as eligible for the NRHP if they:

- A. Are associated with events that have had a significant contribution to a broad pattern of history; or
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C. Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguished entity whose components may lack distinction; or
- D. Have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.¹

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 last 50 years are not considered for the National Register. However, properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or 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 or her productive life; or
- d. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves or 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 achieving significance within the last 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

For a property to qualify for the National Register it must meet one of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation by:

- Being associated with an important historical **context** and
- Retaining historic integrity of those features to convey its significance.

To determine whether a property or site retains integrity, it needs to be evaluated for the aspects of its location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association to convey its historic significance.²

¹ The Criteria for Evaluation are found in the *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60*, reprinted in U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, Washington, D.C., 1997, p. 2-3.2
² A complete list of areas of significance can be accessed at http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_5.htm

Figure 3. Recorded Historic Resources within the Studied Area



Survey Results

A total of twenty seven (27) resources are currently extant within the S. Bainbridge-Climax survey area, and maintain a minimum level of age, integrity and significance. The construction date of all resources ranged from the mid-1840s to the late 1940s. The majority of resources date to the turn of the 20th Century; thirteen resources (48%) are believed to have been constructed between 1900 and 1915.

The variance in building type and use exhibited throughout the study area is typical for largely agrarian communities. The majority of identified resources are single family residences (70%), with the single-story Georgian Cottage prevalent building type (26%), followed by the Front Gable Bungalow (17%). The rest of the identified resources had a fairly consistent representation of building types found in Georgia.

A number of existing historic outbuildings were noted by the surveyors; however, these structures were not associated with buildings which retained architectural integrity and therefore were not surveyed for a lack of significance.

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Figure 4. Resource Location by Date

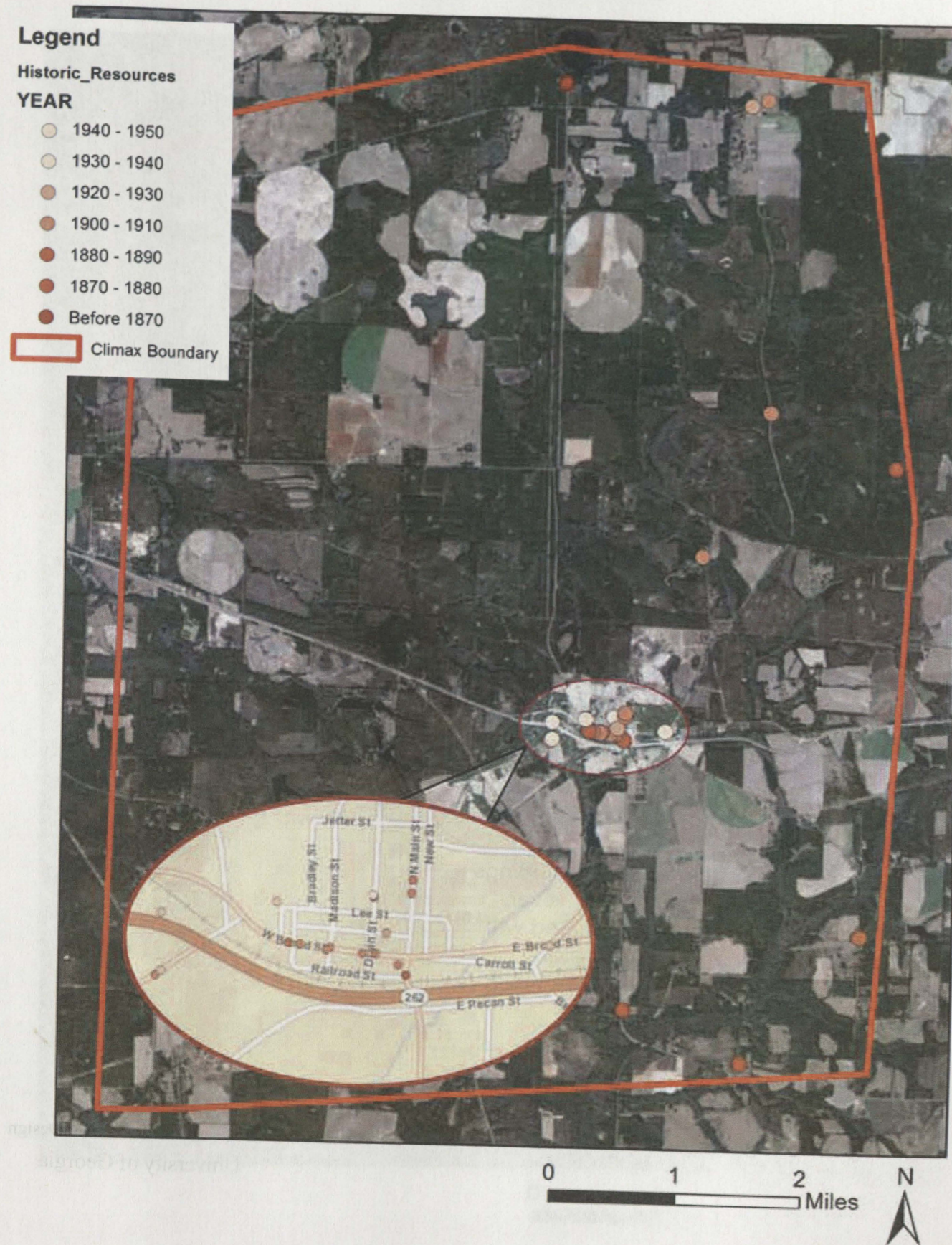


Figure 5. Resource Location by Building Type

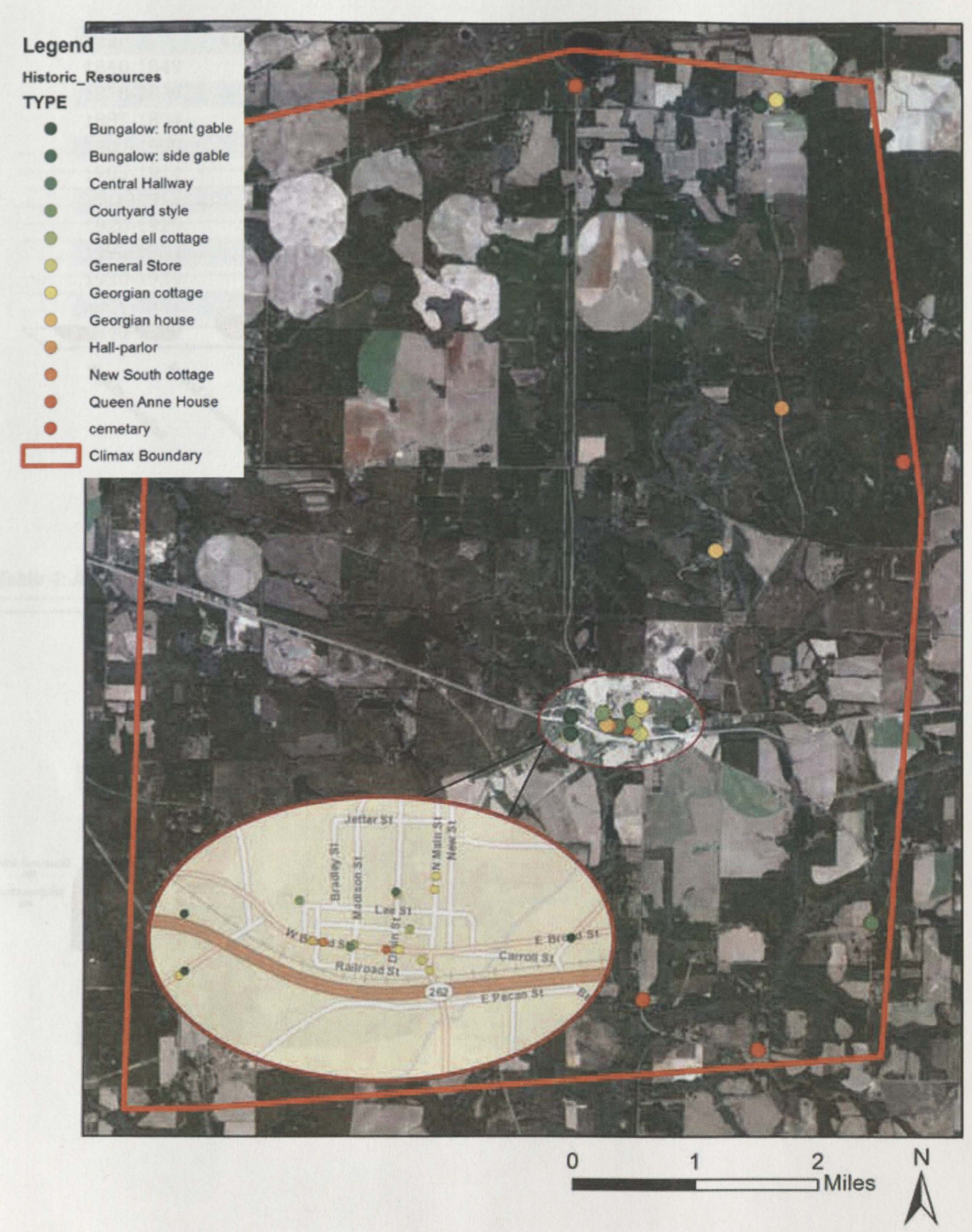


Table 1: Field Survey Results, Use

Current Use	Count
Single Family Residential	19
Vacant	4
Commercial: Vacant	2
Eduational: School	1
Religious:Church	1

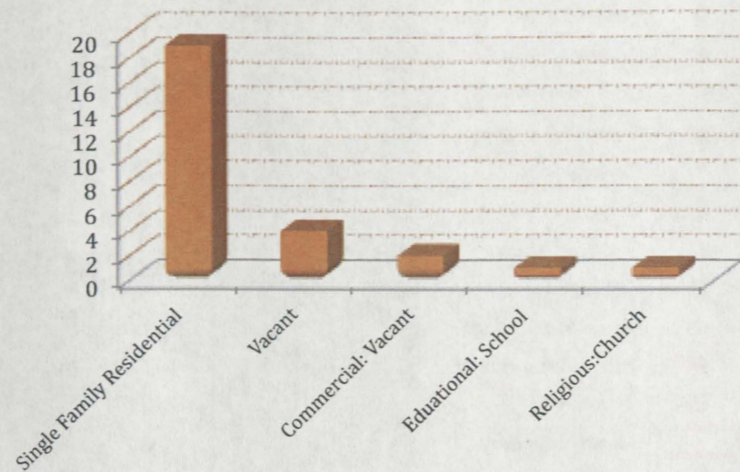


Table 2: Property Use by Percentage

Current Use	Percentage
Single Family Residential	70%
Vacant	22%
Commercial: Vacant	4%
Eduational: School	4%
Religious:Church	4%

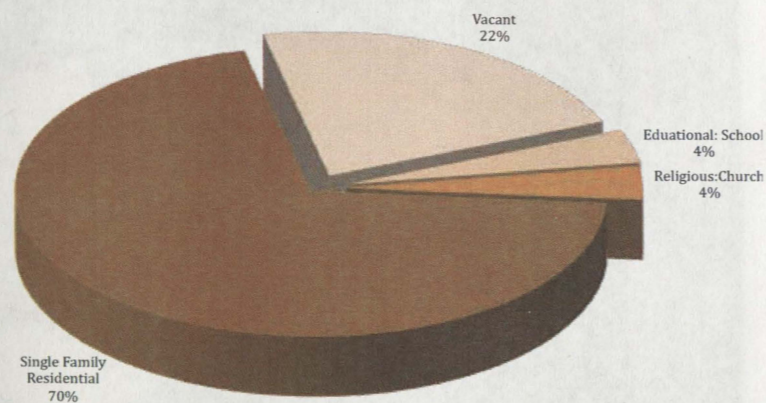


Table 3: Age Distribution

Year	Count
1840-1849	1
1870-1879	3
1885-1894	3
1900-1909	8
1905-1914	5
1910-1919	1
1920-1929	1
1925-1934	1
1930-1939	2
1935-1944	1
1940-1949	1

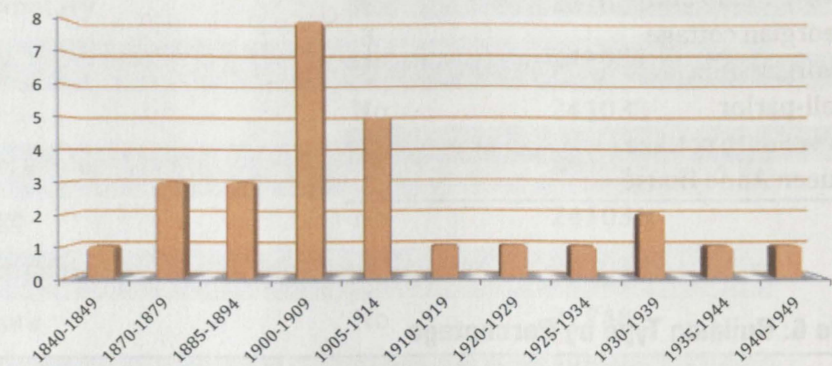


Table 4: Age Distribution by Percentage

Year	Percentage
1840-1849	4%
1870-1879	11%
1885-1894	11%
1900-1909	30%
1905-1914	19%
1910-1919	4%
1920-1929	4%
1925-1934	4%
1930-1939	7%
1935-1944	4%
1940-1949	4%

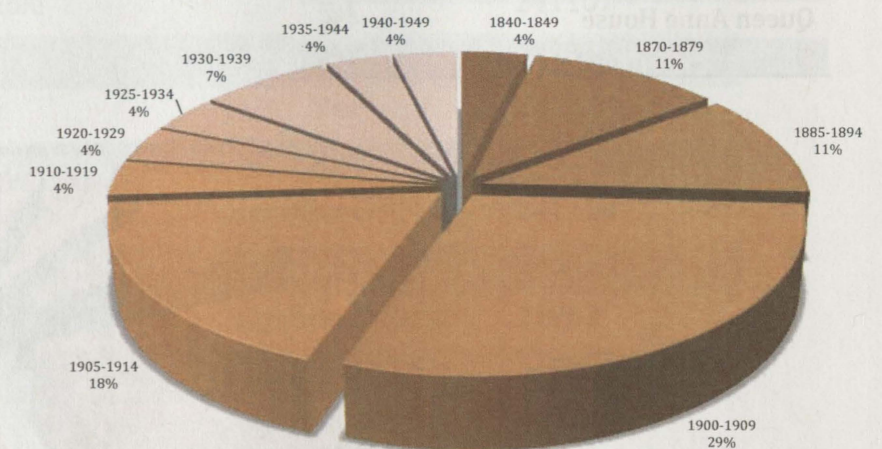


Table 5: Building Types identified

Building Type	Count
Bungalow: front gable	4
Bungalow: side gable	1
Central Hallway	2
School: Courtyard style	1
Gabled ell cottage	2
Single Retail Store	2
Georgian cottage	6
Georgian house	2
Hall-parlor	1
New South cottage	1
Queen Anne House	1

Table 6: Building Type by Percentage

Building Type	Percentage
Bungalow: front gable	17%
Bungalow: side gable	4%
Central Hallway	9%
School: Courtyard style	4%
Gabled ell cottage	9%
Single Retail Store	9%
Georgian cottage	26%
Georgian house	9%
Hall-parlor	4%
New South cottage	4%
Queen Anne House	4%
	100%

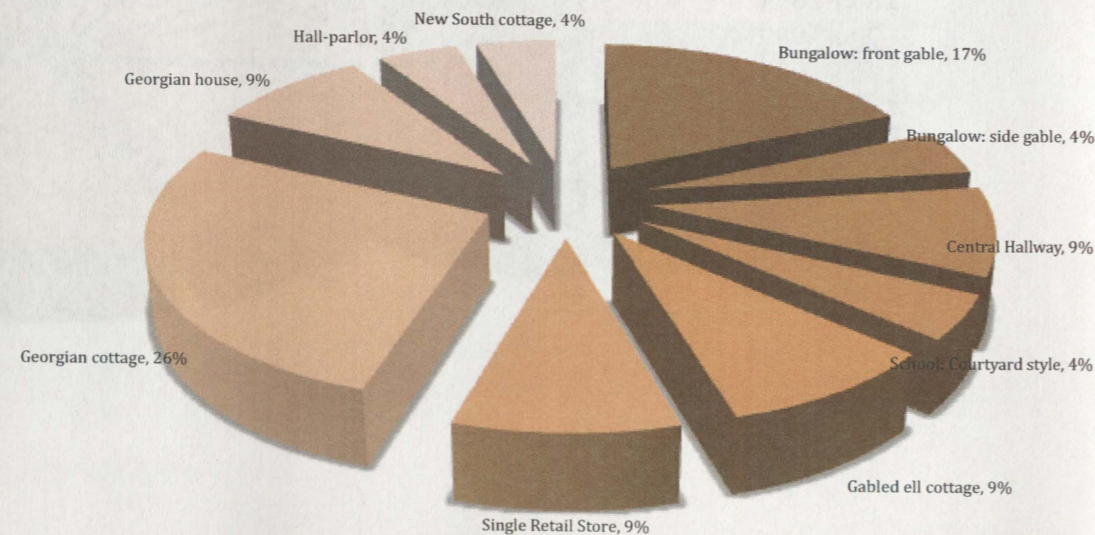
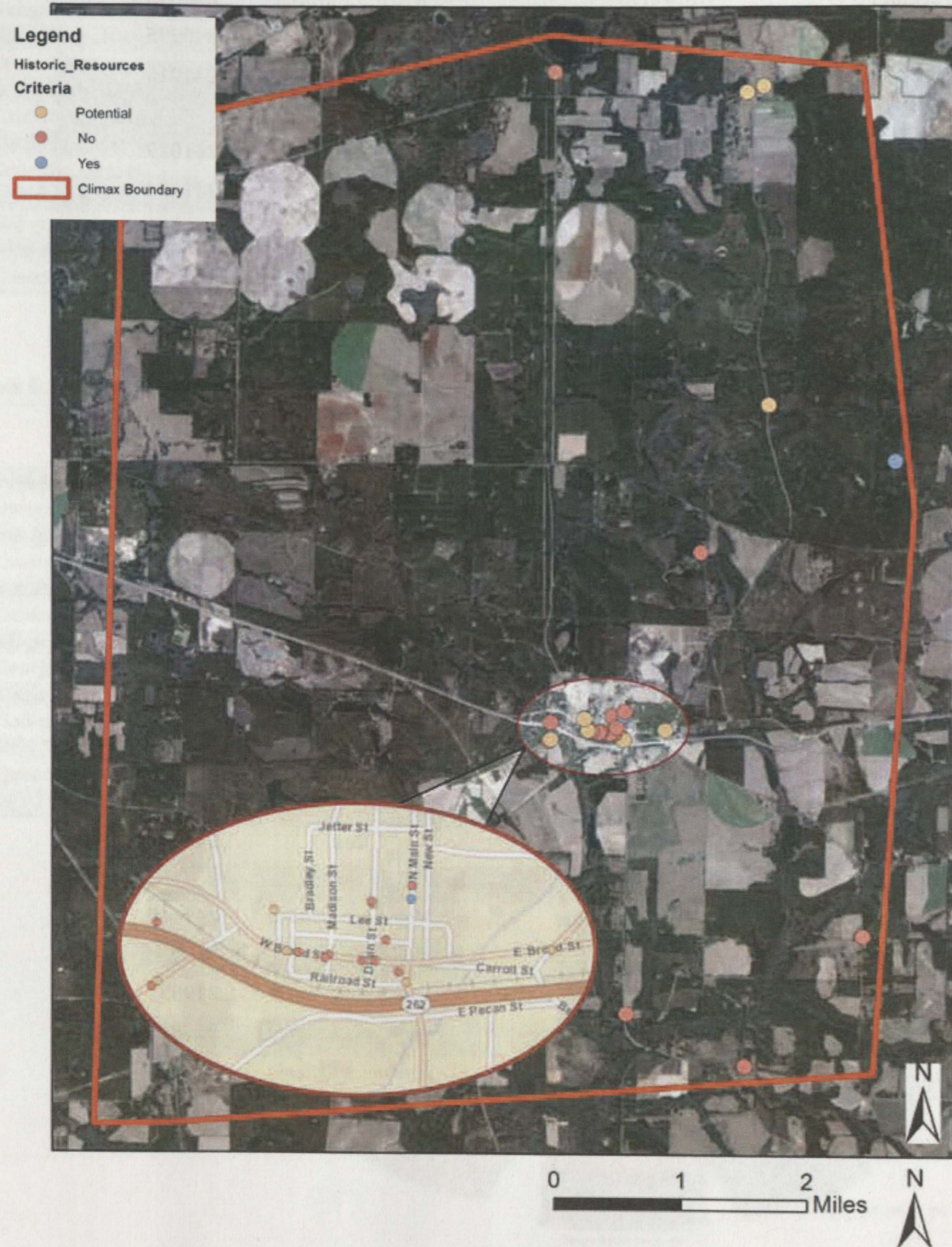


Table 7: Description of Identified Resources

Resource ID	Description	NRHP Eligibility	GNAHRGIS ID
DR-01	Georgian house	No	240995
DR-02	Salem Baptist Church Cemetery	No	241015
DR-03	Cedar Grove Cemetery	No	241029
DR-04	Central Hallway	No	241031
DR-05	Cemetery	No	241033
DR-06	Bungalow: front gable	No	241034
DR-07	Georgian cottage	No	241036
DR-08	Bungalow: front gable	May meet Criteria	241037
DR-09	Single Retail Store	No	22748
DR-CX-10	Single Retail Store	May meet Criteria	22749
DR-CX-11	Georgian Cottage	No	22744
DR-CX-12	Queen Anne House	No	22743
DR-CX-13	Gabled ell cottage	No	22738
DR-CX-14	Central Hallway	No	22740
DR-CX-15	New South cottage	No	22734
DR-CX-16	Georgian house	May meet Criteria	22733
DR-CX-17	Courtyard style	May meet Criteria	22729
DR-CX-18	Georgian cottage	May meet Criteria	22722
DR-CX-19	Bungalow: side gable	No	241107
DR-CX-20	Gabled ell cottage	No	22734
DR-CX-21	Georgian cottage	Yes	241109
DR-CX-22	Georgian cottage	No	22716
DR-CX-23	Bungalow: front gable	May meet Criteria	241110
DR-24	Cemetery	Yes	241111
DR-25	Bungalow: front gable	May meet Criteria	21983
DR-26	Georgian cottage	May meet Criteria	21982
DR-27	Hall-parlor	May meet Criteria	241112

Figure 6. National Register Eligibility for Documented Resources



Integrity



The condition of most surveyed resources was noted as fair to good, with the majority displaying a medium level of integrity. The integrity of the documented resources is often affected by major non-historic alterations, which compromises the resource's design, materials, and/or historic workmanship. These changes include additions to the building and material replacement including but not limited to: exterior cladding, porch alterations, window or door replacement, etc. Routine maintenance such as roof repair or brick repointing was not considered when evaluating architectural integrity.

Of the resources with minimal alterations, 11 (41%) are, or are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

These resources were individually evaluated under the appropriate criteria and maintain fair to excellent architectural integrity. Each resource will need further investigation through historic research in order to accurately assess potential listing.

6 of the 27 (22%) documented resources surveyed are currently vacant. Vacant structures are considered highly endangered because they are more susceptible to fire and vandalism. Additionally, repairs and weatherproofing are not carried out in a timely manner, thus leaving them to decay.

Conclusion



The number of surviving historic resources within the S. Bainbridge-Climax survey area is typical of a heavily agricultural community. In the last thirty years, the survey area has undergone road rerouting and the incorporation of new and manufactured homes. Those historic properties which are still extant have undergone extensive alterations to materials and design; especially within city limits, which would suggest no potential historic districts.

Two properties are listed in the National Register for Historic Places which are located within the survey area; Curry Hill Plantation, (30.884247,-84.472151), and the Allen Mercantile Company, (30.875302, -84.431284). Neither of these properties retains minimal architectural integrity nor can they adequately represent their historic period of significance. These properties have not been de-listed from the National Register.



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-01
Address 261 Earl Hester Rd
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 240995

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Single Family Residence
Date of Construction 1900-1909
House Type Georgian House
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon Frame
Style Colonial Revival
Roof Gable: side
Exterior Cladding Synthetic: Vinyl Siding
Foundation Pier with Infill: Concrete Block
Porch Verandah, Wrap-around, Balcony
Windows Double Hung Sash: 9/9
Chimney Both Gable Ends: Brick
Alterations Replacement materials

Preliminary Assessment
Not Eligible

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-02
Address 119 Salem Church Rd
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 241015

Resource Type Site
Resource Use Funerary: Cemetery
Date of Construction 1847
House Type
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System
Style
Roof
Exterior Cladding
Foundation
Porch
Windows
Chimney
Alterations

Preliminary Assessment
Not Eligible

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
A



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-03
Address 535 GA-262
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 241029

Resource Type Site
Resource Use Funerary: Cemetery
Date of Construction 1870
House Type
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System
Style
Roof
Exterior Cladding
Foundation
Porch
Windows
Chimney
Alterations

Preliminary Assessment
Not Eligible

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
A



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-04
Address Meredith Jones Rd @ 353 Jones Rd
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 241031

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Single Family Residence
Date of Construction 1885-1894
House Type Central Hallway
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon Frame
Style No Academic Style
Roof Gable: side
Exterior Cladding Wood: Weatherboard
Foundation Unknown
Porch Verandah
Windows Double Hung Sash: 6/6
Chimney Both Gable Ends: Stone
Alterations Enclosed Verandah

Preliminary Assessment
Not Eligible

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-05
Address 760 GA-262
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 241033

Resource Type Site
Resource Use Funerary: Cemetery
Date of Construction 1876
House Type
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System
Style
Roof
Exterior Cladding
Foundation
Porch
Windows
Chimney
Alterations

Preliminary Assessment
Not Eligible

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
A



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-06
Address 3653 Thomasville Hwy
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 241034

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Religious: Church
Date of Construction 1930-1939
House Type Bungalow: Front Gable
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon Frame
Style Craftsman
Roof Gable: front
Exterior Cladding Shiplap
Foundation Continuous: Concrete block
Porch Verandah
Windows Double Hung Sash: 6.1
Chimney No chimney observed
Alterations Moved from original location

Preliminary Assessment
Not Eligible

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-07
Address 149 Attapulugus-Climax Rd
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 241036

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Single Family Residence
Date of Construction 1900-1909
House Type Georgian cottage
Barn Type Machinery
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon frame
Style No Academic Style
Roof Hip
Exterior Cladding Synthetics: Vinyl Siding
Foundation Pier with Infill: Brick
Porch Verandah
Windows Double Hung Sash: 2/2
Chimney Gable end interior: Brick
Alterations Material replacements; Altered verandah

Preliminary Assessment
Not Eligible

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-08
Address 146 Attapulugus-Climax Rd
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 241037

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Single Family Residence
Date of Construction 1930-1939
House Type Bungalow: Front Gable
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon Frame
Style Craftsman
Roof Gable: front
Exterior Cladding Shiplap
Foundation Unknown
Porch Verandah
Windows Double Hung Sash: 4/1
Chimney Lateral exterior: Brick
Alterations Rear shed addition

Preliminary Assessment
May meet criteria

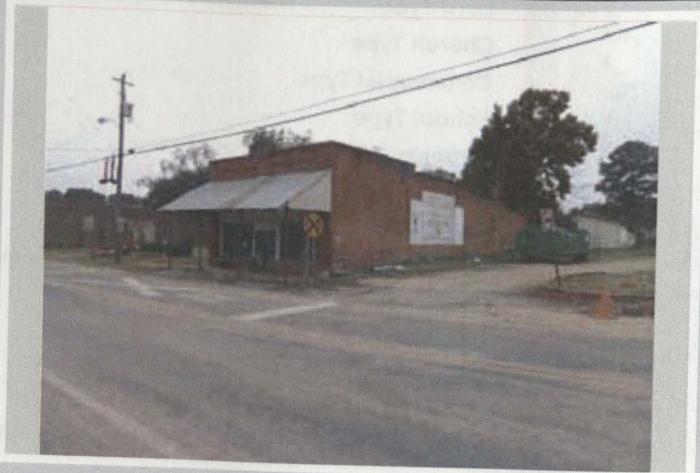
Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-CX-09
Address 105 Main Street
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 22748

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Vacant
Date of Construction 1905
House Type
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type Single retail
School Type
Structural System Balloon frame
Style No Academic Style
Roof Flat
Exterior Cladding Brick: common bond
Foundation Unknown
Porch None
Windows Fixed: rectangle
Chimney Lateral interior: brick
Alterations

Preliminary Assessment
Not Eligible

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-CX-10
Address 101 Main St
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 22749

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Vacant
Date of Construction 1885-1894
House Type
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type Single retail
School Type
Structural System Balloon Frame
Style No academic style
Roof Flat
Exterior Cladding Brick: common bond
Foundation Continuous: brick
Porch Recessed
Windows Fixed: rectangular
Chimney Lateral interior: Brick
Alterations

Preliminary Assessment
May meet criteria

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-CX-11
Address 114 West Broad St
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 22744

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Single Family Residence
Date of Construction 1905-1914
House Type Georgian cottage
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon frame
Style Greek Revival: elements
Roof Hip
Exterior Cladding Synthetics: Vinyl siding
Foundation Unknown
Porch Wrap-around
Windows Double hung sash: 1/1
Chimney No chimney observed
Alterations Multiple rear additions

Preliminary Assessment
Not Eligible

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-CX-12
Address 202 West Broad St
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 22743

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Single Family Residence
Date of Construction 1905-1914
House Type Queen Anne House
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon Frame
Style Folk Victorian
Roof Complex
Exterior Cladding Weatherboard; Drop Shingle
Foundation Pier with infill: brick
Porch Wrap-around; balcony
Windows Double hung sash: 1/1
Chimney Off Center within roof surface: brick
Alterations Replacement materials, rear additions

Preliminary Assessment
Not Eligible

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-CX-13
Address 216 West Broad St
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 22738

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Single Family Residence
Date of Construction 1905-1914
House Type Gabled ell cottage
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon frame
Style Folk Victorian
Roof Gable: cross
Exterior Cladding Synthetics: Vinyl siding
Foundation Pier with infill: brick
Porch Verandah
Windows Double hung sash: 9/6
Chimney No chimney observed
Alterations Replacement materials; rear shed addition

Preliminary Assessment
Not Eligible

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-CX-15
Address 314 West Broad St
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 22734

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Single Family Residence
Date of Construction 1905-1914
House Type New South cottage
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon frame
Style Queen Anne, Colonial Revival
Roof Complex
Exterior Cladding Shiplap
Foundation Pier with infill: brick
Porch Wrap-around
Windows Double hung sash: 1/1
Chimney Multiple random
Alterations Enclosed porch

Preliminary Assessment
Not Eligible

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-CX-14
Address 301 West Broad St
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 22740

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Single Family Residence
Date of Construction 1900-1909
House Type Central hallway
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon Frame
Style Folk Victorian
Roof Gable: cross
Exterior Cladding Synthetics: vinyl siding
Foundation Pier: brick
Porch Verandah
Windows Double hung sash: 1/1
Chimney Gable end exterior: brick
Alterations Rear gable addition, material replacements

Preliminary Assessment
Not Eligible

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-CX-16
Address Peabody St at West Broad St.
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 22733

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Vacant
Date of Construction 1885-1894
House Type Georgian House
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon Frame
Style Colonial revival
Roof Hip
Exterior Cladding Synthetics: vinyl siding
Foundation Pier: brick
Porch Verandah
Windows Double hung sash: 2/2
Chimney Off center within roof: brick
Alterations Late 19th century alterations

Preliminary Assessment
May meet criteria

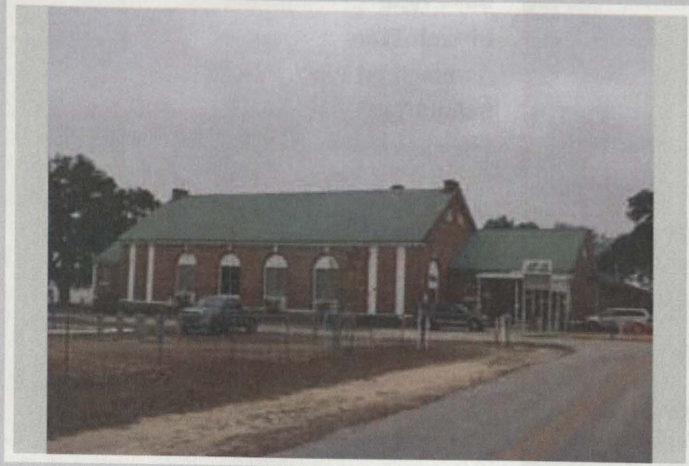
Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-CX-17
Address School Street at Lee Street
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 22729

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Educational
Date of Construction 1925-1934
House Type
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type Courtyard
Structural System Balloon frame
Style Colonial Revival
Roof Complex
Exterior Cladding Brick
Foundation Continuous: brick
Porch
Windows Double hung sash: 3/3
Chimney Off center within roof surface: brick
Alterations Enclosed arches; replacement materials

Preliminary Assessment
Not Eligible

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-CX-19
Address 301 Drane Street
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 241107

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Single Family Residence
Date of Construction 1940-1949
House Type Bungalow: side gable
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Post-and-beam
Style Craftsman
Roof Gable:side
Exterior Cladding Shiplap
Foundation Continuous: concrete
Porch Stoop
Windows Double hung sash: 4/4
Chimney No chimney observed
Alterations Material replacement; rear addition

Preliminary Assessment
Not Eligible

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-CX-18
Address 404 Drane Street
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 22722

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Single Family Residence
Date of Construction 1905-1914
House Type Georgian cottage
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon Frame
Style No academic style
Roof Hip
Exterior Cladding Shiplap
Foundation Unknown
Porch Wrap-around
Windows Double hung sash: 2/2
Chimney No chimney observed
Alterations Rear shed addition, replacement materials

Preliminary Assessment
Not eligible

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-CX-20
Address 110 Church Street
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 22734

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Single Family Residence
Date of Construction 1910-1919
House Type Gabled ell house
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon Frame
Style No academic style
Roof Irregular
Exterior Cladding Weatherboard; vinyl siding
Foundation Unknown
Porch Verandah
Windows Double hung sash: 4/4
Chimney Off center within roof surface: brick
Alterations Multiple alterations; material replacements; additions

Preliminary Assessment
Not eligible

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-CX-21
Address 412 Main Street
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 241109

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Single Family Residence
Date of Construction 1900-1909
House Type Georgian cottage
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon frame
Style Folk Victorian
Roof Hip; Gable:front
Exterior Cladding Shiplap
Foundation Pier: brick
Porch Verandah
Windows Double hung sash: 2/2
Chimney No chimney observed
Alterations

Preliminary Assessment Eligible
Status - Listed Not Listed
Applicable Criteria C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-CX-23
Address Burt Phillips Rd at Hwy 262 S
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 241110

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Single Family Residence
Date of Construction 1935-1944
House Type Bungalow: front gable
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon frame
Style Craftsman
Roof Gable: front
Exterior Cladding Shiplap
Foundation Pier: brick
Porch Verandah
Windows Double hung sash: 2/2
Chimney Off center, ridgeline: brick
Alterations

Preliminary Assessment May meet criteria
Status - Listed Not Listed
Applicable Criteria C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-CX-22
Address 418 Main Street
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 22716

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Single Family Residence
Date of Construction 1900-1909
House Type Georgian cottage
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon Frame
Style No academic style
Roof Hip
Exterior Cladding Shiplap
Foundation Pier: brick
Porch Verandah
Windows Double hung sash: 2/2
Chimney No chimney observed
Alterations Side shed addition; Replacement materials

Preliminary Assessment Not eligible
Status - Listed Not Listed
Applicable Criteria C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-CX-24, Arline Cemetery
Address End of Arline Cemetery Rd.
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 241111

Resource Type Site
Resource Use Funerary: cemetery
Date of Construction 1874
House Type
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System
Style
Roof
Exterior Cladding
Foundation
Porch
Windows
Chimney
Alterations

Preliminary Assessment Eligible
Status - Listed Not Listed
Applicable Criteria A, C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-25
Address Open Pond Rd. at Pelham Rd.
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 21983

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Single Family Residence
Date of Construction 1920-1929
House Type Bungalow: front gable
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon frame
Style Craftsman
Roof Gable: front
Exterior Cladding Shiplap
Foundation Pier with infill: brick
Porch Verandah
Windows Double hung sash: 6/6
Chimney Off center within roof surface: brick
Alterations Historic wing addition

Preliminary Assessment
May meet criteria

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
A, C



S. Bainbridge-Climax Historic Resource

Resource ID DR-26
Address Old Pond Rd, 100 yards east of Pelham Rd.
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 21982

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Vacant
Date of Construction 1900-1909
House Type Georgian cottage
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon frame
Style No academic style
Roof Hip
Exterior Cladding Weatherboard
Foundation Unknown
Porch Verandah
Windows Double hung sash: 4/4
Chimney Off center within roof surface: brick
Alterations Historic gable rear addition

Preliminary Assessment
May meet criteria

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
A, C



Resource ID DR-27
Address Mile marker 18 on Pelham Rd.
County Decatur



NARGHIS ID 241112

Resource Type Building
Resource Use Vacant
Date of Construction 1900-1909
House Type Hall-parlor
Barn Type
Church Type
Commercial Type
School Type
Structural System Balloon frame
Style No academic style
Roof Gable: side
Exterior Cladding Weatherboard
Foundation Pier: brick
Porch Verandah
Windows N/A
Chimney Both gable ends: brick
Alterations

Preliminary Assessment
May meet criteria

Status - Listed
Not Listed

Applicable Criteria
C

Appendix A

Glossary of Architectural Terms

Brick:

- **Brick Bonds:**

- **American:** A bond in which every fifth or sixth course consists of headers, the other courses being stretchers. Widely used because such brickwork can be laid quickly.
 - **Common:** also called American.
 - **Flemish:** A form of brickwork in which headers (end) and stretchers (horizontal length) alternate. Usually, each header is centered above and below the stretchers. Headers: short side of the brick faces out. During Colonial times, the silver color of the headers occurred on bricks placed close to the wall of the kiln. In effect, these were over baked. Found in almost all western styles of architecture since the Middle Ages.
- **Course:** a horizontal row of stones or bricks in a wall.
 - **Header:** A brick laid so that only its short face is visible.
 - **Stretcher:** A brick laid so that only its long face is visible
 - **Soldier Course:** a continuous course of soldiers in brickwork (bricks running perpendicular in brick work. Seen often in Ranch houses beneath the roof line).

Exterior Materials:

- **Asbestos siding:** type of composite siding. They may be in the form of shingles or boards, in which case they are sometimes called clapboard. Composite sidings are available in many styles and can mimic the other siding options. Composite materials are ideal for achieving a certain style or 'look' that may not be suited to the local environment (e.g., corrugated aluminum siding in an area prone to severe storms; steel in coastal climates; wood siding in termite-infested regions). These products are normally cheaper than Stucco and Stone/Brick but have similar life spans.
- **Asphalt shingles:** roofing and wall cladding units made from asphalt-saturated vegetable or mineral fiber fest surfaced with mineral or ceramic granules on the face exposed to the weather. Early units took the form of individual shingles; later units took the form of strips notched at the bottom edge to provide a covering resembling the configuration of wood, slate, or tile shingles. Sometimes embossed with patterns simulating wood or slate.
- **Board and batten:** Siding consisting of wide boards or plywood sheets set vertically whose joints are covered by narrow strips of wood (battens) over joints or cracks.
- **Clapboard:** long thin board with one edge thicker than the other, laid horizontally as bevel siding.
- **Concrete Masonry Unit:** masonry unit, solid or with vertical hollow cores, made of concrete. Concrete block, available widely from the earliest years of the 20th century, can have either a plan smooth surface or a three-dimensional decorative surface.

Appendix A

- **Drop Siding:** siding composed of boards narrowed along the upper edges to fit into grooves in the lower edges, laid horizontally with their backs flat against the sheathing or studs of the wall. Also called novelty siding or rustic siding.
- **Masonite siding:** type of tempered hardboard (hardboard impregnated with a drying oil or other oxidizing resin and baked to improve its hardness and moisture resistance).
- **Weatherboard:** is the cladding or 'siding' of a house consisting of long thin timber boards that overlap one another, either vertically or horizontally on the outside of the wall. They are usually of rectangular section with parallel sides. Some horizontal sections have a tongued and grooved joint arranged to link the boards together, they can also be similar to North American riven clapboards of triangular or "feather-edged" section where the upper edge is the thinner one. Generally vertical boarding uses rectangular sections placed alternatively heart side in, heart side out (heart side means the side of the wood being nearest the heartwood, the central sap-less core of the original tree trunk).
- **Vertical board (vertical siding):** siding consisting of matched boards applied vertically.

Ornamentation:

- **Bracket:** A projection from a vertical surface providing structural or visual support under cornices, balconies, or any other overhanging member.
- **Flemish Eave:** Part of a roof that has a gradually diminishing slope and that projects beyond the face of an exterior wall, flaring outward near its lower end
- **Knee braces:** A diagonal support placed across the angle between two members that are joined; serves to stiffen and strengthen the members. Found in Bungalow, Stick, Arts & Crafts styles.
- **Mid-Century Awnings:** lightweight, roof-like covering—often made of canvas on a metal framework but also made of thin metal or plastic, with or without a frame—projecting from a wall, often above a window or door, to provide shade and protection from rain. Some awnings are fixed and some awnings can be folded upward against a building.
- **Porte Cochere:** A porch large enough for a carriage to pass through.
- **Rafter tails:** the lower exposed, end of a rafter that overhangs a wall.
- **Turret:** A small tower that is part of a building, usually round and corbeled from a corner; sometimes octagonal in shape; Sometimes rises above the roof line to create an extra story; Sometimes contains a staircase. Common in Queen Anne, Eastlake, Romanesque styles

Roof Types:

- **Flat:** roof with no slope, called dead flat or with only enough slop, generally one quarter inch per foot, to cause water to run to drains, gutters, or scuppers.
- **Gable:** Gable roof: A pitched roof having a gable at each end. Types: side, front, cross, multi, clipped, stepped, parapet
- **Hip:** A roof with four sloped sides. Found in Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Neoclassical, Italianate, Federal, Greek Revival, Arts & Crafts, Georgian Revival, Renaissance Revival, Prairie styles.
- **Pyramidal:** Roof with a square base (4 equal bases) and sloping sides meeting at an apex.
- **Shed:** A roof shape having only one sloping plane

Appendix A

Windows:

- **Casement:** A window frame hinged on one side so that it swings out or in to open. Casements were the most common form of domestic window before the introduction of the sash, and usually contain leaded lights. Found in Prairie, Tudor Revival, International (metal only).
- **Chicago Window:** The "Chicago window" originated in this school. It is a three-part window consisting of a large fixed center panel flanked by two smaller double-hung sash windows. The arrangement of windows on the facade typically creates a grid pattern, with some projecting out from the facade forming bay windows. The Chicago window combined the functions of light-gathering and natural ventilation; a single central pane was usually fixed, while the two surrounding panes were operable. These windows are often deployed in bays, known as oriel windows that projected out over the street.
- **Double Hung Sash:** A window having two vertically sliding sashes, each designed to close a different half of the window.
- **Fanlight:** a window, often semi-circular, over a door with radiating muntins suggestive of a fan. Used widely in several periods of architecture, including Georgia, Federal, and Colonial Revival.
- **Jalousie:** A jalousie window is a window which consists of parallel glass, acrylic, or wooden louvers set in a frame. The louvers are locked together onto a track, so that they may be tilted open and shut in unison, to control airflow through the window. They are usually controlled by a crank mechanism
- **Light:** a section if a window; the pane or glass
- **Muntin:** A secondary framing member to hold panes within a window, window wall, or glazed door. An intermediate vertical member that divides the panels of a door.
- **Mullion:** A vertical strip dividing the panes of windows. Found in all western styles of architecture.
- **Sidelight:** glazed sash adjacent to a door, generally fixed.
- **Single Hung Sash:** A window having two sashes, of which only one is movable.
- **Transom:** window above a doorway with either fixed or operable sash or a light.
- **Tripartite Window:** A window having a wide rectangular sash at its center and a narrower sash on each side; all three sashes are of the same height and are in the same plane; this type of window was introduced in America in about 1785. Compare with treble sash and Chicago window.

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