

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Signature of certifying official

2/19/90
Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

Entered in the
National Register

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register Andrew Byrum 4/26/90
- determined eligible for the National Register _____
- determined not eligible for the National Register _____
- removed from the National Register _____
- other, explain: _____
- see continuation sheet _____

[Signature] Signature, Keeper of the National Register _____
Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC; single dwelling
AGRICULTURE; agricultural outbuilding, agricultural field

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC; single dwelling
AGRICULTURE; agricultural outbuilding, agricultural field

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Other: hall-parlor type
Other: plantation-plain type

Materials:

foundation	brick
walls	weatherboard
roof	metal
other	wood

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Albert Neal Durden House is located on the old Swainsboro Road (County Road 360) about three miles west of Twin City, Emanuel County, Georgia. The Durden House was built as a home for Albert Neal and Eliza Brinson Durden and has been lived in continuously by succeeding children and grandchildren. It sits on 162 acres in the heart of an originally larger plantation. The surrounding area remains very rural. The unpaved road runs through the property only about 35 feet from the front of the house.

The Durden House consists of a plantation-plain type house constructed about 1870 and an 1850s hall-parlor type house attached by an enclosed walkway. Two historic outbuildings remain. The 1850s hall-parlor house is wood-framed with weatherboard siding, side-gabled roof, and exterior end brick chimneys. This section of the house, still in use as the dining room and kitchen, was originally built on the corner of the present lot. Sometime between 1868 and 1872, this section was moved, and the two-story plantation-plain section was constructed in front of it, with a covered walkway connecting the two. The chimneys of the 1850s section were rebuilt after the move, with one chimney having an inscription of 1885.

The c.1870 plantation-plain section is two-story, one-room deep, with one-story, full-width front porch and rear rooms. The exterior is covered with weatherboarding. The main roof is side-gabled with a single front, central gable. All roofs are covered with standing-seam metal. There are two exterior end brick chimneys, one dated 1884. The symmetrical front facade has five bays with central entrance on the first floor flanked by two windows on either side and a single

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window set within the centered front gable on the second floor. The plantation-plain house retains many unusual decorative sawn-wood details designed by the builder, Henry Murray, including both exterior and interior details and the wooden picket fence in front of the house. The sawn-wood details are concentrated on the house's front facade. The front porch frieze consists of a series of fleur-de-lis patterns. The four porch posts extend to the ground and are flat cut-outs resembling tree trunks. A balustrade with turned posts and balusters surrounds the porch. The entrance door and window hoods are intricately sawn with a variety of patterns. Original windows are double-hung, six-over-six, with original wooden shutters. The entrance door is flanked by transom and sidelights.

The floor plan of the main section of the house consists of two rooms on either side of a central hallway that serve as parlors. Two small rear rooms separated by what was originally a back porch are located directly behind each parlor, and these serve as bedrooms. A staircase from the back porch leads to two bedrooms separated by a hallway upstairs. In 1966 the back porch was enclosed by adding a closet and a bathroom and enclosing the walkway to the dining room and kitchen.

The main house is constructed of heart-pine lumber which was sawn on the farm, and the older section is of hand-hewn heart pine. All of the bricks for the foundations and chimneys reportedly were hand-made on the farm and fired in the kiln there. The structural system of the house uses heart-pine squared sills placed on brick pillars about three feet above the ground. The foundation has now been infilled with concrete blocks between the brick pillars.

Wide, heart-pine boards also sawn on the farm were used for interior material on the house's walls and ceilings. The floors throughout the house are also wide, heart-pine boards. Some of these boards reach 18 inches in width. Throughout the house simple moldings were used around the doors, windows, and ceilings. In the central hallway wainscoting of wide, vertical boards was placed to a height of 26 inches. The two fireplaces in the main part of the house have distinctive hand-sawn mantels. The builder's creativity is displayed here in a cut-out design of hearts and diamonds decorating the side panels of one mantel and a cut-out outline of hand prints on the other. The fireplaces and mantels in the kitchen and dining room are simpler. These mantels are wide boards supported by brackets. The dining room mantel holds an old clock, lamp, candle molds, and other artifacts original to the house. Hanging on hooks under the mantel are kitchen utensils of the Civil War period.

Hardware throughout the house is extant for the most part. The old hinges on the doors, the locks on all the interior doors, and the white porcelain door knobs are original. Originally candles and lamps

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furnished the lighting for the house. The old candle molds and various oil lamps which are original to the house remain. Early in the twentieth century carbide lamps were installed, and some of these fixtures are still stored on the place. The Rural Electrification program brought electricity to the house for the first time in the early 20th century. The four fireplaces were first used for heating. In the following eras, kerosene oil heaters, then electric and propane gas heaters, supplemented the open fireplaces. The kitchen wood range added warmth to that part of the house.

Plumbing was non-existent in the early years, and the outdoor privy still stands behind the house. The shelf still exists on the front porch that held water bowls and pitchers. The water supply was from wells which are still usable, one in the side yard and the other at the kitchen. A third well was in the horse lot. Each of the three original tenant houses also had a well. About 1950 a deep well was drilled, and a pump provided running water for the house.

The historic wooden picket fence in front of the house was constructed by the builder at the same time the plantation-plain house was built. The curved picket gate is covered by an arched gateway with hand-carved finials atop two side supports. The fence forms the front boundary for the yard surrounding the house within which landscaping was placed. Trees, ornamental bushes, and flowering plants are informally planted throughout the yard. An old brick walk leads to the house and is flanked by two century-old arborvitae trees planted by Albert Durden. Moss-covered crepe myrtles and old cedars still flourish. Old-fashioned violets and day lilies bloom in the yard as well as newer plantings of azaleas, camellias, and flowers. A wire fence encloses the other three sides of the yard.

The privy and the gear house are the oldest existing outbuildings at the house. The gear house is a wood-framed, gable-roofed structure that is half enclosed and half open and was probably built in the first decade of the 20th century. The privy is wood-framed with a shed roof. The farm was self-sustaining, and outbuildings were erected as specific needs arose. These buildings included a smoke house, wine and syrup house, wash house, cane mill, buggy house, dairy house, tool house, two cotton houses, another gear house, a flower pit, a two-story ten-horse barn, a wagon house in a fenced-in lot, a cow lot with a hay loft also in a fenced-in lot, and three tenant houses. One of the tenant houses was where builder Henry Murray was living when he built the main house for the Durdens around 1870. This tenant house burned in 1938. The one remaining tenant house was erected in 1943. Other remaining nonhistoric outbuildings are a concrete block storehouse and a greenhouse.

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Originally a nearby mill pond served as the source of power for a grist mill, rice mill, saw mill, planing mill, flour bolter, and cotton gin. Other Durden family enterprises included a blacksmith shop, an equipment house, a mercantile store, a post office, and a commissary for workers. Several tenant houses for workers in the planing mill and dwelling houses for two of the Durden sons were also located nearby. None of these buildings are now extant, and their former sites are located off the present property.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance:

1850s, c.1870

Significant Dates:

1850s, c.1870

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Murray, Henry

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Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Albert Durden House is a mid-19th-century, southeast Georgia farmhouse within a landscaped setting and set on 162 rural acres with two historic outbuildings that were historically part of the Durden family farm. The Durden House is significant in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture. These areas of significance support National Register eligibility under Criterion C.

In the area of architecture, the property is significant for the very intact mid-19th-century farmhouse that represents two stages of construction and two distinct house types. The rear wing of the house was built in the 1850s as a hall-parlor type house and retains the characteristic features of two unequally sized rooms, side-gabled roof, and exterior end chimneys. Historic materials such as interior random-width, flush boards on walls, ceilings, and floors, very simple moldings and mantels, and nine-over-six double-hung windows as well as exterior weatherboarding and brick chimneys are representative of 1850s vernacular building materials. The main section of the house is a plantation-plain type constructed about 1870 by a local builder named Henry Murray. This main section has always been connected to the rear wing by a covered walkway. The definitive plantation-plain type features of two stories, one-room depth, one-story front shed porch and rear shed rooms, side-gabled roof, and exterior end chimneys are intact. The floor plan is a central hallway plan on each floor. The house's unique features, apparently both designed and made by the builder, are the exterior and interior sawn-wood decorative details. The front facade's sawn decorative porch details and window and door hoods and the centered front gable are vernacular interpretations of Italianate features meshed by the builder with the strong, mid-19th-century traditions of symmetry and the plantation-plain house type. On the interior, the house retains its original wide, flush boards on walls, ceilings, and floors, mantels with unique sawn details, simple moldings, and stairway tucked away and entered from the back porch. The Durden property is also significant for the two historic outbuildings that remain - a small, shed-roofed privy and a weatherboarded, gable-roofed gear house probably built in the first decade of the 20th century.

In the area of landscape architecture, the property is significant for the landscaped setting within which the house sits. Approximately 30 feet from the front of the house is a historic wooden picket fence that was reportedly constructed by the builder at the same time the house was constructed. This fence forms a yard within which

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landscaping took place. According to general landscape literature, many rural houses had such a landscaped yard immediately surrounding the house in which a fence separated the landscaped area from the remainder of the surrounding land. The landscaping around the Durden house is a good intact example of this type of landscaped yard and reflects late-19th-century landscaping ideas by the use of trees, ornamental bushes, and flowering plants informally planted throughout the grassed lawn. The yard contains some trees and bushes originally planted by the Durdens and has been carefully tended and added to over the years while maintaining the same landscape philosophy. The entire landscaped setting is significant as a historic landscape in itself and as an appropriate historic setting for the Durden house. The fence is a rare survivor in current rural Georgia landscapes, as most similar fences have long since disappeared.

In the area of social history, the property may be shown in the future to be significant as the homeplace of a locally prominent family. The Durdens at one time operated a number of enterprises that served the surrounding community, including a post office, grist mill, rice mill, saw mill, planing mill, flour bolter, cotton gin, mercantile store, and commissary for their own tenant workers, along with farming their land. They were also active in their church. The house has remained continuously in the ownership of the Durden family, as the current owner is the granddaughter of Albert and Eliza Durden. Many items used by the Durden family in both their businesses and home remain in the Durden house and provide an extensive record of the family's life. However, at this time no sufficient comparative studies have been done to justify this area of significance for the Durden house and family.

National Register Criteria

The Albert Durden House is eligible under Criterion C for the architecture of the house, the work of a local builder, and the landscaped setting in which the house sits. The house consists of very intact examples of two house types, an 1850s hall-parlor type house and a c.1870 plantation-plain type house. The house also represents the work of local builder Henry Murray. Murray combined the traditional, mid-19th-century, symmetrical plantation-plain type house with his own interpretations of Italianate features and unique exterior and interior decorative sawn details. The house's landscaped setting comprised of a wooden picket fence with gateway, also the work of the builder, that forms a yard within which the late-19th-century landscape was placed is a rare surviving example of a once common landscape.

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Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification, if applicable)

The significant dates of the Durden House are the 1850s for the construction of the hall-parlor section of the house and c.1870 for the construction of the plantation-plain house.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

Albern Neal Durden (1828-1904), son of Dennis and Phoebe Dillard Durden, and Eliza Brinson (1833-1911), daughter of Benjamin E. and Mary Lewis Brinson, were married in Swainsboro, Emanuel County, Georgia, on January 23, 1851 by the Reverend Lott Barwick. The young couple first lived at Brinson's Mill Race about eight miles from the site of the Durden House. Eliza's father had a grist mill there, and Albert was miller. Shortly before the Civil War the Durdens moved into an existing small house on the present property. This 1850s hall-parlor house now serves as the dining room and kitchen.

In the 1860 Agricultural Census, Albert Durden is listed as owning 1,590 acres. Eliza's mother Mary Brinson is listed as owning 5,000 acres. Eliza's father died in 1860, and it is assumed that a majority of his land went to his wife and a portion went to his daughter Eliza and her husband Albert Durden. Durden's major crops were corn, peas and beans, and sweet potatoes, along with the production of butter and molasses. His livestock included cows, sheep, and swine. At this time he grew only two bales of cotton, so it seems that his livelihood was based on both agriculture and the operation of the grist mill.

Approximately 1870 the hall-parlor house was moved slightly, and the two-story plantation-plain house was constructed to accommodate the large Durden family. The Durdens had eight children from 1851 to 1872. Their last child, Fannie Ethel, was born in the c.1870 house.

Albert served in the Civil War and was paroled from the Confederate army to run the grist mill. His memorabilia of army service - gun, sword, tin powder can, and parole documents - are still in the house. The Reconstruction period was a hard and trying time. The workers on the Durden farm were sharecroppers returning from service and freedmen who worked for small wages and keep.

The latter part of the nineteenth century was a time of prosperity for Albert and Eliza. Their older children were grown, and the sons were helping them to secure financial success. Their economic basis became

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less agricultural, though farming was still important. A large mill pond covering several hundred acres that was the source of power for the grist mill was also used to power a flour bolter, a rice mill, a saw mill, a planing mill, and a cotton gin, all operated by the Durdens. The dam for the pond was built across the confluence of two fairly large creeks nearby, Reedy and Little Canoochee Creeks. Other enterprises that were developed and operated by the Durdens during this period were a blacksmith shop, an equipment shop, a mercantile store for trade, and a commissary for workers on the farm. Several tenant houses for workers in the planing mill and two dwelling houses for sons Math and Dennis and their families were built at a nearby locale named Math after the Durden son. An early post office was also located at Math. Later, between 1890 and 1900, the post office was moved to the Durden house's back porch and renamed Kilburn. The old post office desk with pigeon-holed mail rack is still in the house. Letters, deeds, ledgers, tax records, and diaries remaining in the Durden House give details of this period.

The Durden House and its extensive collection of family belongings reflects the family's social and cultural influence in the area. Daughter Mollie Durden's teakwood accordion predates a melodean of hers purchased in 1868. Both of these instruments are in the parlor of the house. An interesting story of an example of the family's social life is of the visit in the mid-1880s of Fanny J. Crosby to the Durden home. Fanny J. Crosby was a blind sacred song writer, prominent in her day. To honor her and to give the people of the community an opportunity to meet her, a large picnic was held at Math. So that she might perform for the crowd, Albert had the melodean loaded on a wagon and taken down to the picnic. Miss Crosby was lifted up onto the wagon where she played the melodean and sang her hymns.

Other social activities included cane grindings and swimming in the mill race. Homer Durden, Sr. (1890-1979), a grandson, in his personal papers described one of the social gatherings at the homeplace in these words:

Cane grindings were turned into festive occasions and contributed much to the social life of the entire community. After the young children had been satiated with cane juice and the sweet foam from the hot syrup, eaten with a cane peeling, they played around the kettle house, the cane mill, or in the nearby yard. The old folks sat in front of the kettle house and talked.

Many items from the Durden Mercantile Store at Math remain in the Durden house. Old pharmacy cabinets from which medicine was dispensed at the store, the post office desk, an old J and P Coats thread chest

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mounted on an iron stand, an old brass pendulum clock, and a wall pocket are some of the items from the store which now serve as conversation pieces and decorative items in the home.

The Durdens were early members and loyal supporters of Antioch Primitive Baptist Church, constituted December 10, 1842. Much of their social life centered around the church and its members. Traveling ministers would visit in the Durden home and great Biblical and theological discussions would be held. Both Eliza and Albert are buried in the church yard at Antioch, as are daughter Fannie Ethel Durden Farmer, her husband Matthew Farmer, her son Matthew Albert, and the oldest Durden child Mary Lucinda (Mollie). Even today family members gather there once a year, the second Sunday in October, to attend a Durden family reunion. Fannie Eliza Farmer Brewer, present owner of the Durden House, has been organist at the church for the past fifteen years.

Albert Neal Durden died in 1904 and in his will left the Durden House and the 182 acres remaining in the property in a life estate to his wife, Eliza, and at her death to their youngest daughter, Fannie Ethel, who lived at home. At his daughter's death the property was to be divided equally among his children if she left no descendents. His will also listed monies and acreages previously given to his other children. At the time his will was written (1903), his oldest child Mollie, who was a spinster and had lived at home, had died in 1900. Sons Matthew, Dennis, and Frank were married and established. Daughters Sarah Phoebe and Carrie Eliza were also married and lived away from the homeplace with their own families.

On March 4, 1900, Fannie Ethel Durden (1872-1942) married Matthew Farmer (1869-1920). Matthew worked in the Durden businesses, and he and Fannie Ethel always lived in the Durden House. After Mollie's death in 1900, the household consisted of Albert, Eliza, Fannie Ethel and her husband Matthew. Two children, a daughter Fannie Eliza, and a son Matthew Albert, were born to the Farmers after Albert's death.

Fannie Ethel considered the Durden homeplace a family trust, and for her entire life she carefully maintained the Durden House and property. She cherished and protected artifacts, family lore, and traditions which bore evidence of her family's life on the homeplace. Prior to her marriage Fannie Ethel taught school since Eliza and Mollie were at home to manage the household. Fannie Ethel received a teacher contract on February 12, 1894, from the Emanuel County Board of Education. The contract guaranteed a teaching position at Coleman school paying a salary of \$150.00 per school year "upon her securing (sic) 2nd and or 1st grade license to teach for the Emanuel County Board of Education. To the contrary Should She only Secure 3rd grade

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License She agrees to deduct five dollars from Said amount per month." This contract to teach is still in the family home. Another relic of her career is the attendance record of her students. She lists the names, days attended, and days absent of her 36 pupils in the one-room, one-teacher school.

Fannie saved her money earned by teaching and bought the piano in the parlor around 1898-1900. Some of the other items of interest in the home include a spinning wheel and some of the quilts made by Eliza, Mollie, and Fannie Ethel. Albert's wine safe with punched design in the tin shutters is now used as a china cabinet in the dining room, and a wonderful old milk safe with original screen wire and worn red paint is extant.

The first telephone service in the house was powered by acid-filled battery jars. Albert had this first telephone line run from the Durden house to Dr. Bowie's house because of the serious illness of one of the family members. Later the lines were run by a local telephone company out of Twin City.

Eliza died in 1911, and Fannie Ethel's husband Matthew Farmer died in 1920. Fannie Ethel faced a time of declining financial security and the responsibility of rearing two children and farming the land. The rest of the family had left Math and Kilburn by this time. Older brothers Math and Dennis had developed a lucrative business partnership and lived in Graymont. Frank was an attorney and had moved to Savannah. Fannie Ethel survived agricultural disasters and the Depression era of the thirties. The house of necessity was never altered, but only maintained.

Fannie Ethel became an invalid after a long period of illness, then died in 1942. Her son, Matthew Albert, died in 1950. The present owner of the Durden House, Fannie Ethel's daughter Fannie Eliza Farmer Brewer, is the last surviving member of the family to live continuously in the house. Fannie Eliza worked in Athens, Georgia, for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during the early 1940s. While working there she met Allen Lee Brewer, a fellow worker, and they were married on April 30, 1942.

Allen Brewer served in the army in Chemical Corps Intelligence until he retired as a full colonel after 22 years of service. The Brewers led the mobile life of the army and would get home at intervals each year. After Allen's retirement, the Brewers came home to the Durden House to stay. It was they who cleared the underbrush of the yards and saved the remaining plants and shrubs. They sought advice about adding a closet and bathroom to the house while keeping its architectural integrity.

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The house, two historic outbuildings, and several nonhistoric structures on 162 acres remain of the once extensive Durden homeplace. The very intact house represents the family's physical and financial growth and the domestic architecture of rural southeast Georgia during two periods of the 19th century. The house's extensive collection of family heirlooms are a unique and valuable record of the family's life there.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Brewer, Fannie Eliza Farmer, Robert Lane Overstreet, and Madge Durden Bowen. Historic Property Information Form, December 7, 1987. On file at the Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (x) N/A

- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- () previously listed in the National Register
- () previously determined eligible by the National Register
- () designated a National Historic Landmark
- () recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- () recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- (x) State historic preservation office
- () Other State Agency
- () Federal agency
- () Local government
- () University
- () Other, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 162 acres

UTM References

- A) Zone 17 Easting 384810 Northing 3605105
- B) Zone 17 Easting 385510 Northing 3604900
- C) Zone 17 Easting 385460 Northing 3604220
- D) Zone 17 Easting 384660 Northing 3603930

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property follows the current legal boundaries as drawn on the current Emanuel County tax map, and encompasses 162 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the 162 acres that were historically part of the Durden farm and that are now owned by the current owner. This area represents the historic core of the farmstead and constitutes an appropriate rural setting for the surviving historic buildings.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debra A. Curtis
organization Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone 404-656-2840 **date** February 16, 1990

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Photographs

Name of Property: Albert Durden House
City or Vicinity: Twin City
County: Emanuel
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: March 1989

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 14: Plantation-plain house with fence and landscaped yard; photographer facing northwest.
- 2 of 14: Front facade of plantation-plain house with fence gateway and landscaping; photographer facing north.
- 3 of 14: Side and rear facades of plantation-plain house; photographer facing southeast.
- 4 of 14: Hall-parlor house and enclosed walkway connecting to rear of plantation-plain house; photographer facing southwest.
- 5 of 14: Hall-parlor house; photographer facing northeast.
- 6 of 14: Front facade of plantation-plain house; photographer facing north.
- 7 of 14: Front porch of plantation-plain house; photographer facing west.
- 8 of 14: East parlor on first floor of plantation-plain house; photographer facing east.
- 9 of 14: West parlor on first floor of plantation-plain house; photographer facing northwest.
- 10 of 14: East bedroom on second floor of plantation-plain house; photographer facing northeast.
- 11 of 14: Enclosed walkway connecting hall-parlor house and plantation-plain house; photographer facing north.
- 12 of 14: Dining room in hall-parlor house; photographer facing southeast.

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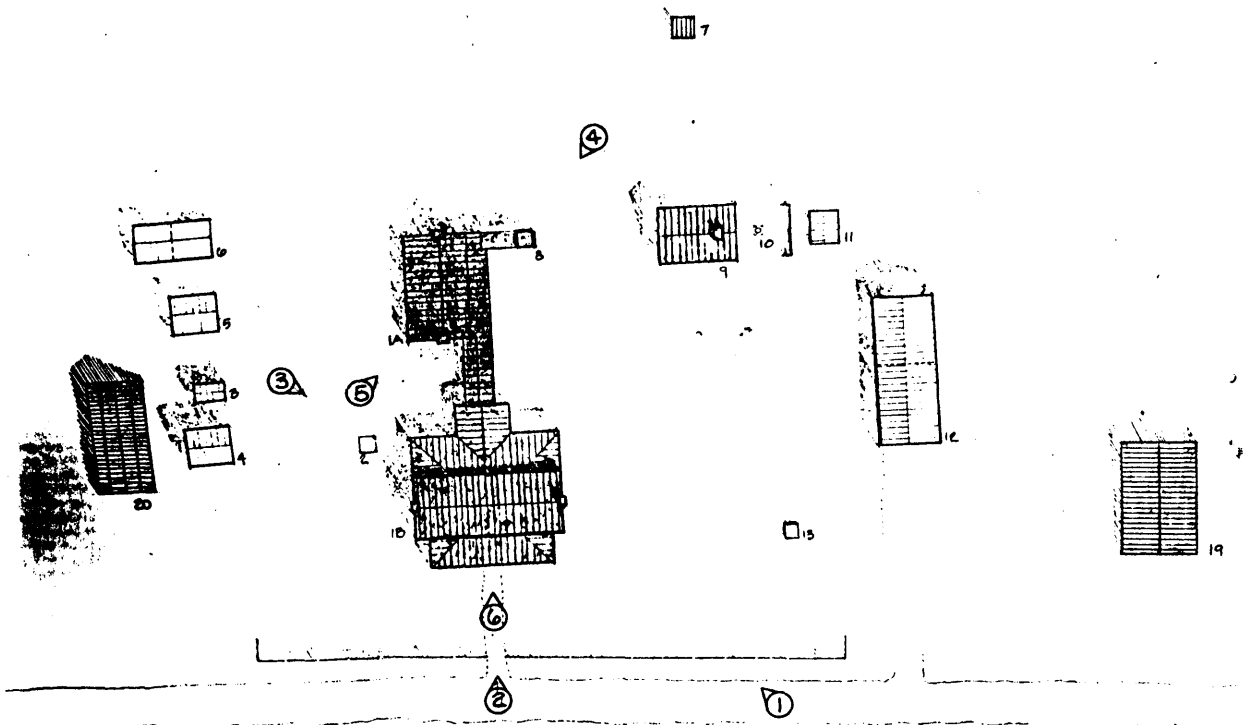
Photographs

13 of 14: Historic gear house; photographer facing northeast.

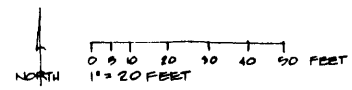
14 of 14: Nonhistoric tenant house; photographer facing northwest.



- 1A ORIGINAL HOUSE - EXTANT
- 1B MAIN HOUSE - EXTANT
- 2 FLOWER PIT
- 3 DAIRY HOUSE
- 4 SMOKE HOUSE
- 5 COTTON HOUSE
- 6 SYRUP, SUGAR AND WINE HOUSE
- 7 PRIVY - EXTANT
- 8 WELL - EXTANT
- 9 WASH HOUSE, now CONCRETE BLOCK STOREHOUSE - EXTANT
- 10 CANE MILL
- 11 TOOL HOUSE
- 12 BUGGY HOUSE
- 13 YARD WELL - EXTANT
- 14 COTTON HOUSE
- 15 GEAR HOUSE - EXTANT
- 16 LOT WELL
- 17 HORSE BARN
- 18 COW LOFT
- 19 TENANT HOUSE - EXTANT
- 20 GREENHOUSE - EXTANT



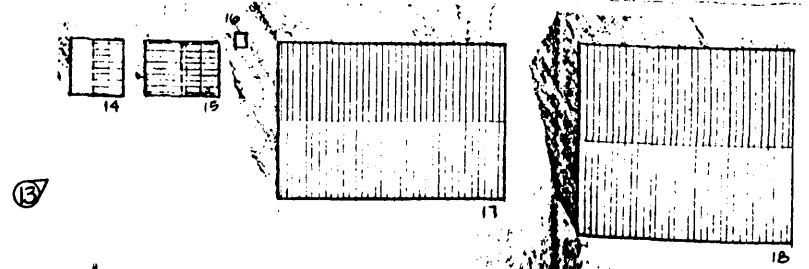
DURDEN - BRINSON - BREWER





Albert Durden House
 Emanuel County, Georgia
 Site Plan

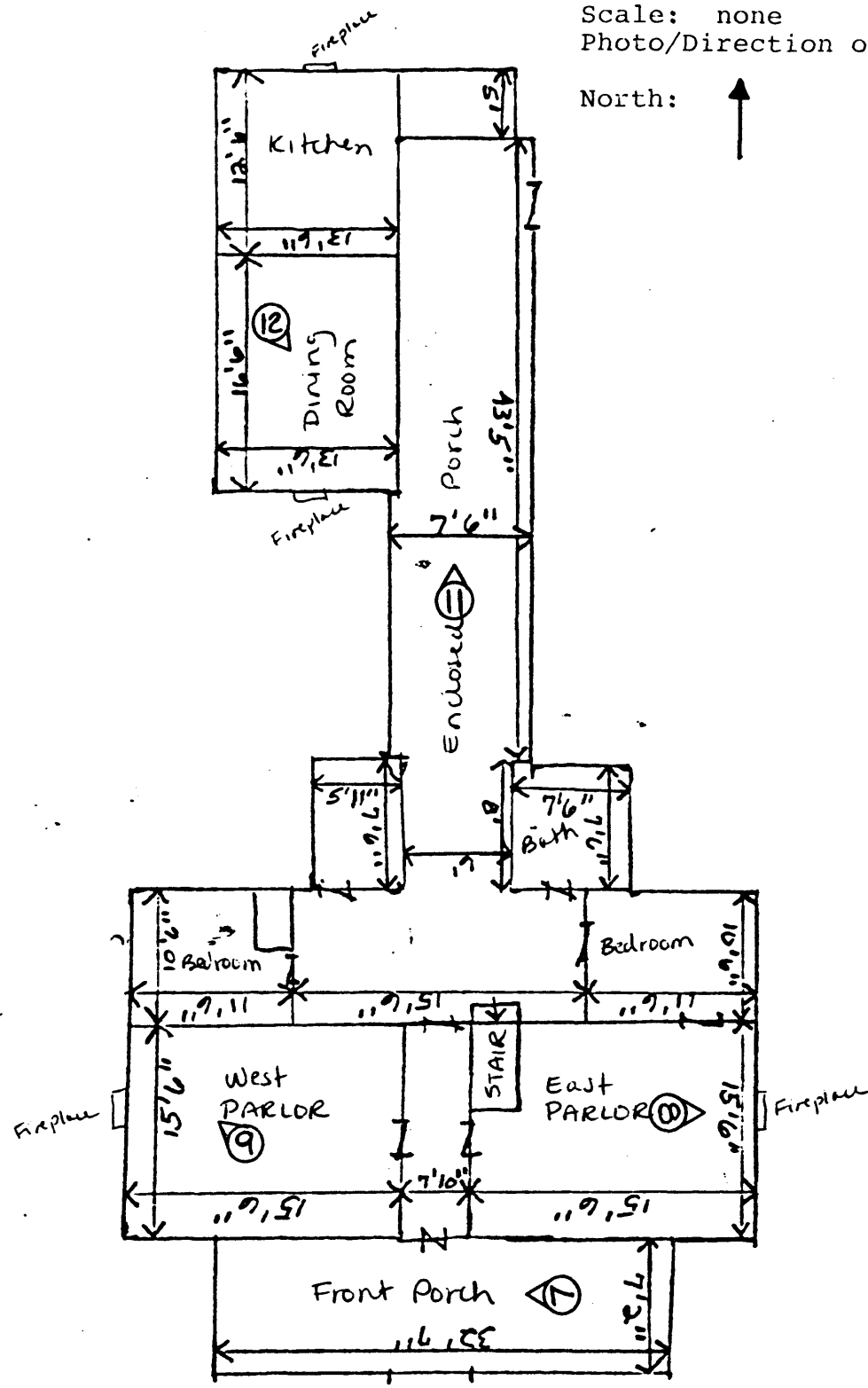
Scale: 0' ————— 40'
 Photo/Direction of View:

North:



Albert Durden House
 Emanuel County, Georgia
 First Floor Plan
 Scale: none
 Photo/Direction of View: 

North: 





Main Dwelling
 Down Stairs

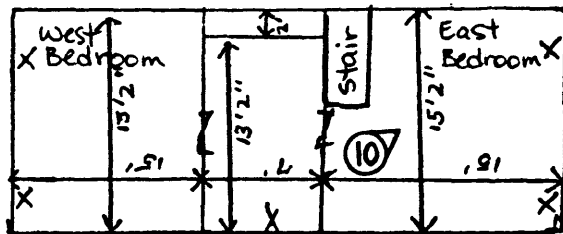
NATIONAL
 42-381 30 SHEETS 3 SQUARE
 42-382 100 SHEETS 5 SQUARE
 42-389 200 SHEETS 5 SQUARE
 MADE IN U.S.A.



Albert Durden House
Emanuel County, Georgia
Second Floor Plan


Scale: none

Photo/Direction of View: 

North: 



Albert Durden House
Emanuel County, Georgia
Tax Map
Scale: 0'  660'
District Boundary: 

North: 





Albert Durden House
Emanuel County, Georgia
Tax Map - Parcel #7

Scale: 0' ————— 660'
North ↑

This tax map is drawn to the scale of 1" = 660'.
It is the only available representation in map form
of this area of Emanuel County.