

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280

JUL 10 2015

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See *National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Ashantilly  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 15591 Georgia Highway 99  not for publication  
city or town Darien  vicinity  
state Georgia code GA county McIntosh code 191 zip code \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility 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 \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
 national  statewide  local

William R. Hoyer William R. Hoyer 9 July 2015  
Signature of certifying official/Tribal Director/Deputy SHPO Date  
Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register  
 other (explain:)

[Signature] 8/25/15  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box.)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	2	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	2	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

EDUCATION: education-related

COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS:  
Colonial Revival

OTHER: TABBY; CONCRETE;  
foundation: STONE

walls: STUCCO; CONCRETE; WOOD

roof: ASPHALT; METAL

other:

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### Summary Paragraph

Ashantilly is a 34-acre property located north of Darien, Georgia, along the marsh facing Black Island Creek with views to Black Island. The main house is a two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival-style dwelling with one-story side wings. The core of the house has a central-hallway plan with flanking one-story rooms. The house was constructed using the ruins of tabby walls from a prior c.1820 house on the site. A fire in 1937 damaged the c.1820 house and it was rebuilt beginning in 1939. The rebuilding continued for many years under the direction of owner William "Bill" G. Haynes, Jr. Haynes' work, which changed the appearance of the house, incorporated many architectural elements salvaged from historic houses in Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina, such as mantels and door surrounds. During this rebuilding, electricity, plumbing, and gas piping were added, as well as side additions, and a major rear entrance stairway. The property also includes the Ashantilly print shop, which was built in 1962 and enlarged in 1974. A two-story art studio/guest house was built in 1978 and a garage/workroom was added to the property c.1979. The setting includes mature magnolia, pecan, and live oak trees and the remains of a formal garden begun in 1939 that was patterned after a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century garden at the Hampton-Preston Mansion in Columbia, South Carolina.

### Narrative Description

Ashantilly is located just northeast of the small town of Darien along the Georgia coast in McIntosh County. The area is primarily rural with modern development limited due to the surrounding marshland. The 34-acre property is sited along the marsh facing Black Island Creek with views across the marsh to Black Island. The property comprises the main house and outbuildings. The setting includes mature trees such as live oak, magnolia, and pecan. Remnants of a formal garden designed and begun by Haynes c.1939 are located beside the house.

#### The Main House

At the time that William G. Haynes, Sr. purchased the property in 1918, a large tabby house existed on the property. The house had been built c.1820 by Thomas Spalding, a local planter and statesman, who also owned property on nearby Sapelo Island. The property was named Ashantilly after the Spalding family property in Scotland. When Haynes bought the house, it had fallen into disrepair and was being used as a barn. That house burned in 1937. Only the tabby walls of the main block remained. Tabby is a type of building material used in the coastal Southeastern United States. True tabby is made of equal parts lime, water, sand, oyster shells, and ash. The house that exists today was constructed using the four tabby walls as a basis for the rebuilt house. Construction of the house was ongoing for many years and was never fully completed.

The main house is a two-and-a-half story, central-hallway, Colonial Revival-style house with one-story side wings (photographs 1-4). The roof is a gable-end roof with three dormers in the half-story. Parts of the walls date to c.1820, however the house was rebuilt beginning in 1939 after the fire. The main block of the house has tabby walls covered with stucco. The main or east façade is symmetrical with a central entrance. The main block consists of three bays with one opening per bay. On the first floor, a single concrete stoop leads to the central, wood, double-entrance door with a screen door and louvered shutters. The door is topped by a fanlight. The entire entrance is defined by an arched surround (photograph 5). Large multi-light, floor-to-ceiling, wood windows are evenly spaced on each side of the door. The second floor has three multi-light, double-hung, wood windows with louvered shutters. The sills are concrete. The windows on the first and second floors are capped by lintels with a stucco keystone. The third floor has pedimented dormer windows with pilasters on each side of the window. The gable-end roof is covered with metal. The foundation is tabby. Stucco quoins are located at all four corners of the main block.

The north and south one-story wings are of concrete-block construction with gable roofs (photographs 6-8). The foundation is stone and concrete. Both wings have large wood entrance doors that are separated from double-hung wood windows by square columns. An addition to the south wing is a rectangular concrete-block wing with a front facing gable with pediment. Within the pediment is an arched louvered vent. A central window opening is located on the east elevation. The south elevation of the wing has a chimney that is off center. To the left of the chimney are two double doors with transom lights. To the right of the chimney there is one double-entrance door with transom light. A single, double-hung, wood window is located further west on this elevation.

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The rear or west elevation has a centrally located, divided, concrete stairway that leads to a French door on the main block (photographs 9-11). A single door located between the stairs and under the stoop leads to the first floor. There is a small arched window on each side of the stairs. Stuccoed brick chimneys are located on either side of the stairs. A small window is located beside each of the chimneys on the second floor. A gable with ocular window at the center of the pediment is centered above the doors. On the third floor, a dormer window is located on each side of the gable. The one-story wings have pedimented gables with temple-front porches. The porch columns and floor are concrete and the ceilings are wood.

#### Interior

Fire destroyed the entire interior of the c.1820 house. The construction of the house that exists today began in 1939. It is unknown where all of the materials in the house originated from. Haynes bought salvaged molding, mantels, and other woodwork from houses in Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina. Because no records were kept on the exact dates of installation of all of the materials, it is impossible to know when and where the material was installed in the house. In general, the interior of the first floor has seven-inch-wide floor boards and plaster walls.

The central hallway (# 101) is accessed from the arched entrance door (photograph 12). The room has seven-inch-wide wood floors and ceilings. Plaster paneling is found on the lower three feet of walls with plywood above it. A circular stair at the end of the hall leads to the second floor.

A room behind the stairs (#116) has a concrete floor. Walls and ceiling are of rough plaster.

The dining room (#102) located to the left of the entrance has wood floors and plaster walls (photograph 13). Doors to this room are double, wood-paneled doors. Inside the room, there is a classical Greek cornice above the doorway. The south wall has a six-paneled door with a triangular Greek pediment and molding. The pine mantel is Adamesque with a marble hearth.

Within the south wing are several rooms. The sitting room (#103) located off of the dining room has wood floors and plaster walls and ceiling.

The library (#104) also has wood floors and plaster ceiling and walls (photograph 14). Centered between the windows on the south wall is a fireplace of plaster in the Greek Revival style. The west wall has two six-paneled wood doors that lead to a hallway (#105) and storage room (#108).

The hallway (#105) has a wood floor with plaster walls and ceiling. A three-panel double door on the west wall leads to the kitchen.

The kitchen (#106) has a concrete floor and plaster walls and ceiling. The west wall of the kitchen has an exterior wood-paneled door leading to the porch. Wood double-hung windows are located on the north and south walls of the kitchen.

A bedroom (#111) is located off of the sitting room. The bedroom has wood flooring and plywood walls and ceiling.

A living room or parlor (#112) on the north side of the central hallway has wood flooring and plaster walls and ceiling (photograph 15). A geometric Greek-style plaster medallion is located in the ceiling. The doorway to this room has the same Greek Revival-style door surround as the dining room. The west wall has an Adamesque-style wood mantel. The north wall of the room has a doorway with Greek surround that matches the south doorway of the dining room.

Within the north wing is one main room. This bedroom (#113) has plaster walls and ceiling. The floor is carpeted. The door to the room has a six-paneled door with an abstract surround. Doors on the west wall lead to a bathroom and storage.

Stairs that access the upper floors are located in the central hallway. On the first landing is a set of French doors that open to the exterior.

The upper floors are unfinished, consisting primarily of plywood walls and ceilings (photograph 16). Both floors contain two rooms and a bathroom. The stairs lead into a hallway from which both rooms and the bathrooms can be accessed.

The house is a contributing building.

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#### Print Shop

The print shop is a rectangular-shaped concrete-block building with a gable roof. It was constructed in 1962 and added on to in 1974. Double-entrance doors are located off-center on the east elevation. The roof is metal. A rectangular window is located under the pediment of the gable; two windows are located to the left of the door; one window to the right. Windows are all awning-type windows. Interior walls are unfinished concrete block. Floors are concrete. There are two rooms of nearly equal size divided by a concrete-block wall. Haynes' printing equipment remains intact in the building (photographs 17-20). The print shop is a contributing building.

#### Art Studio/Guest Cottage

The concrete-block art studio/guest cottage with metal roof was built in 1978 by Bill Haynes as an art studio/guest cottage (photograph 21). The interior of the two-room cottage contains gypsum board walls and ceilings. The screened porch was enclosed in 2006. The art studio/guest cottage is a noncontributing building.

#### Garage/Workroom

The garage was built c.1979-1980 and is concrete block with two doors, a concrete floor, and small workroom for the storage of extra press equipment on the north side of the building. There are no windows. The garage is a noncontributing building.

#### Landscape

Entrance to the 34-acre property is from Georgia Highway 99 via a driveway through woods before entering an area planted with longleaf pine trees. There is an additional section of woods and then a field to cross before encountering the house and outbuildings. Live oaks and magnolia trees surround the buildings. A lawn bisected by a dirt road leads to the marsh where the guest cottage is located. The view to the marsh and across the bluff to Black Island is uninterrupted from the main house.

The remnants of a formal garden planned with paths, a fountain, camellias, azaleas, *ilex vomitoria*, oaks, magnolias, and pine trees are located on the north side of the main house. The formal garden remnants are counted as a contributing site. One of the remaining specimens in the garden is a camellia which Haynes brought as a seedling from the LeConte-Woodmanston Plantation in Riceboro, Georgia. This was the home of Louis LeConte where he developed a well-known botanical garden that included extensive camellia cultivation. LeConte's garden is no longer extant, so the specimen at Ashantilly remains as a descendant of LeConte's work in hybridizing. Construction on Haynes' design for a tennis court next to the garden was begun, but never completed. Long mounds of dirt adjacent to the site remain where soil was scraped away to create the flat surface of the court.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ART  
COMMUNICATIONS

**Period of Significance**

1955-1962

**Significant Dates**

1955 Ashantilly Press founded  
1962 construction of separate print shop

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins with the founding of the Ashantilly Press in 1955 and ends in 1962 when the separate print shop building was built. This period of significance includes the founding of the press in the main house and includes the building of the separate print shop as Haynes' printing business grew with his success.

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**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

William G. Haynes, Jr. (1908-2001) founded the Ashantilly Press in 1955, which he operated at Ashantilly from his library in the main house and then later in a separate outbuilding dedicated to his letterpress printing operation. The property is significant because of its important role in Darien, Georgia, as the home and site of the founding of Ashantilly Press, the most award-winning private printing press in the state. There have been no other documented properties associated with the private printing press art in Georgia. Ashantilly is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of communications because of the work of William G. Haynes, Jr., founder of the Ashantilly Press. From 1955 to 1991, the press printed 30 books, usually in small-run editions of 500 copies. Ashantilly is also significant under Criterion A at the local level in the area of art. The press was locally and regionally known for its typographic ornament, artwork, and special pressmarks. Haynes also produced dust jacket designs, advertising pieces, and pattern paper. Ashantilly Press books were awarded for outstanding design by the Southern Books Competition almost annually from 1956 to 1976, a total unmatched among Georgia private presses. Books were entered by the individual printer and were reviewed by others in the printing industry. All books that entered the competition had to have been designed, printed, and published in the 16 states that comprised the southern United States. The design quality was representative of both the artwork that Haynes produced for inclusion in the books and the artistic approach that he took in the book layout. Ashantilly reflects the story of the founding of this award-winning printing press and its founder's devotion to the art of fine letterpress printing through its buildings, which have remained intact since the death of Haynes in 2001.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Ashantilly is significant under Criterion A at the local level in the areas of art and communications because of the work of William "Bill" G. Haynes, Jr., founder of the Ashantilly Press. Haynes founded his letterpress in the library of his house, known as Ashantilly. In letterpress printing, a surface with raised letters is inked and pressed to the surface of the printing substrate to reproduce an image in reverse. Typically, metal type has been used but other possibilities include carved wood or stone blocks. The Ashantilly Press operated from 1955 to 1991. During this time, Haynes printed 30 books, usually in small-run editions of 500 copies. The press was known for its typographic ornament, artwork, and special pressmarks. Haynes also produced dust jacket designs, advertising pieces, and pattern paper. His work won more awards than any other private printing press in Georgia. The library of the house where he founded the press, and the separate print shop that he constructed, are both intact and retain evidence of their use for his artwork and hand-printing operation. The period of significance is from 1955, the founding of the press, to 1962, the date of the construction of the print shop.

Fine Printing

In the 1890s a movement for fine printing began under William Morris, England's first industrial designer, who widened the public's appreciation for artistic and fine printing. Morris paid close attention to page design, type design, paper, ink, and illustrations. Others soon followed his lead and an appreciation for fine printing grew in the 20th century with annual book competitions being held. In the U.S. in 1952 the Southeastern Library Association held a Southern Books Competition to honor fine printing. No one from Georgia entered the competition even though there were a few private presses operating in Georgia at the time.

A private press is generally defined as the creation of usually a single person who has the artistic skills to design a beautiful book. Each press is the financial and creative responsibility of the single person, who often expects little financial gain. A private press also publishes books that for one reason or another are unsuitable for commercial publication. The press also prints limited editions, often books of local interest or a first literary effort of someone. Books are published without fanfare and are available to a limited number of people. These presses play a role in the social milieu and reflect the culture of their time and place.

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In mid-to-late 20th century Georgia, only six award-winning private presses were known to exist. While there were other small private presses (at least 45) in the state during this time, the list of Georgia prize-winning private presses cited as fine presses is small. Of the other 45 private presses, most of them operated for only a year or two. Ashantilly Press was among the earliest and longest-lived private printing presses in Georgia. In her 1994 book *Fine Printing in Georgia, 1950s-1990*, Martha Jane K. Zachert identified six award-winning presses. The Ashantilly Press is the earliest of these, with the Pigeonhole Press, the Tinchorn Press, the Beehive Press, the Press of the Nightowl, and the Hillside Press following. Four of these were located in Georgia throughout their existence: Ashantilly, Pigeonhole, Tinchorn, and Beehive. Zachert called Haynes "one of that nearly-extinct species, a scholar-printer."

Three of these presses (Ashantilly, Pigeonhole and Beehive) were located in the Savannah area. The other three were located in north Georgia: the Tinchorn Press (Atlanta) and the Press of the Nightowl (Athens). The Hillside Press was located briefly in Roswell before the owner moved out of state after a year. Each of these unique presses won selection into a juried regional or national exhibit of finely printed books and each of the presses was the creative and financial responsibility of a Georgia resident. The Beehive Press is the only one of the six presses still in operation in Georgia. Beehive used a commercial book printer for large editions that was willing to print to a private owner's design.

Some of these six printer-owners were also artists; some used artwork by local artists or reproduced classic or historic illustrations, artwork, or photographs. Several enhanced their books with typographic ornamentation. The majority of the presses bound their books primarily by hand. The exception was the Beehive Press, which used commercial binders, as did the Press of the Nightowl on occasion. Each of the presses depended upon previous customer mailing lists for distribution of its books and/or sold through local bookstores.

#### Bill Haynes

William "Bill" Greener Haynes, Jr. (1908-2001) was born in Columbia, South Carolina. His father was a cotton merchant whose business fell off at the onset of World War I when shipping to Europe declined. His father sought a new environment for his business and found Ashantilly, at the time a deserted house that had been built c. 1820 by Thomas Spalding. William Haynes, Sr. purchased Ashantilly in 1918 when Bill was 10 years old.

Thomas Spalding, a cotton planter, was the son of James Spalding, a Scotsman who was heir to the Barony of Ashantilly in County Perth. James left Scotland in 1760 and settled on St. Simons Island, Georgia, where Thomas was born. The family left Georgia during the American Revolution for British East Florida, but returned to St. Simons after the war. Thomas married Sarah Leake in 1795. On their multi-year honeymoon to Europe, they admired the classical architecture of the Old World. Returning to Georgia, they settled on Sapelo Island, eventually owning the entire island, and built a large classical-style house on the south end of the island in the early 1800s. They also constructed a mainland winter residence near Darien c. 1820. The house, called Ashantilly, was named for their Scottish ancestral home. The house was constructed of tabby, a mixture of water, oyster shells, lime, and sand, a common building material in coastal Georgia in the Colonial days, which Spalding revived for this house. Sarah died in 1843; Thomas eight years later. Their son Charles inherited the property but was unable to maintain the house. It remained vacant until 1870 when it was bought by the Wilcox family. By the time that William G. Haynes, Sr. bought the property in 1918, it had been owned by the Middleton and Rahl families as well.

After high school, Bill Haynes, Jr. left Darien for New York City to further his education. For 10 years he attended art school, explored the city's art museums, and worked part-time. As the Great Depression altered his prospects for a successful New York art career, he returned to Ashantilly in 1936. Upon his return to Georgia, he held several exhibitions of his artwork. That same year, the Historic American Buildings Survey was working along the Georgia coast to record important buildings as part of Roosevelt's New Deal-era projects. They photographed Ashantilly in December of 1936 only a couple of months before a fire in February 1937 destroyed the house.

Two years after the 1937 fire, Bill Haynes and his two sisters inherited a small amount of money and began rebuilding the house. Building materials and money were scarce as the U.S. was preparing to enter World War II, so little work was done on the house. After Haynes was discharged from the army in 1945, he returned to New York and enrolled in Cooper Union School of Art to study commercial art. In one of his advertising classes, Haynes first encountered printing with a handpress. His immediate attraction to typesetting and printing seemed an answer to his continuing search for a career. Additional printing classes taken through the American Institute of Graphic Arts provided him the opportunity to work on designing and printing a catalogue of Henry Clay Frick's art collection. The type for the catalogue was hand set and

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printed on handmade paper. This opportunity allowed Haynes the chance to work with the top book designers at that time. Skills he learned would be invaluable when he later began Ashantilly Press.

On a summer break from Cooper Union, Bill was back at Ashantilly when he encountered Bessie Lewis, one of his former schoolteachers who knew of a man in Riceboro, Georgia, that had a used printing press for sale. The retired pharmacist had used the press to print medicine bottle labels. The press was a 6 x 9 hand-operated printing press, called a Baltimore Press, a No. 14 side-lever platen model. Bill purchased the pre-1900 press and type for it. He also located additional type in New York and sent it home for storage until he could later use the press.

#### Ashantilly Press

Bill and his wife of two years, Natalie Erdman, moved to Ashantilly in 1954. Bill's mother had recently died and his sister, Anne Lee, was living at Ashantilly. Ashantilly Press was born in the library the following year. His first job was a print of the historic plan of Fort King George at Darien in 1955. The first book project came from a request to reprint *Anchored Yesterdays*, an out-of-print 1923 book on the history of Savannah (Figure 3). Haynes agreed to reprint the book if he could redesign it. By producing woodblocks for the illustrations and setting each line of type by hand, Haynes was able to print the book to his exacting specifications. The first printing included 500 copies. The book won the 1956 Southern Books Competition, the first of many awards he would receive for his work. The competition, operated by the Southeastern Library Association, was open to those with books that were printed with particular attention to design.

When a few years later the family contracted him to print 500 more copies, he was able to print them faster since he had acquired a larger two-page press. The larger letterpress was a Chandler and Price 12 x 18 with a Kluge automatic feeder, which he also installed in his library. Haynes called this a "job press" and identified this type of press as one that was used in most printing houses.

Haynes continued to set his own metal type by hand long after other printers were sending theirs off to be set by machine. His approach to the printing business was not as a commercial printer, but as a fine printer of artistically designed books. Haynes printed about 30 books, some illustrated with hand-cut wood and/or linoleum block prints that he designed. A separate print shop building to house his printing operations was constructed near the main house in 1962.

After *Anchored Yesterdays*, Bill printed a special version of Sidney Lanier's *Marshes of Glynn* as his own project. He illustrated the poem and set the type by hand. It was printed with a paper cover as a pamphlet and became a best seller that was reprinted four or five times. After these two jobs, he did not have to seek work; work found him. His skill and artistry were sought by those looking for special publications.

Several pressmarks were also created by Haynes. The first, the "heron in reeds," was cut in wood by Haynes and was his most frequently used mark (Figure 2). The second mark, a marsh hen or rail in its habitat was created for larger printed pieces. Two additional marks, both of the upper-case letter A were created (Figure 1). Each of the marks added to the beauty of the book in which it appeared, thus helping to give the book a distinctive look.

In the 1960s Haynes began to use machine-set type, while still making up his own pages. By the 1980s when machine setting tripled in price, he went back to hand setting. His illustrations remained typically his own design and cut on block. Sometimes his sister, Anne Lee, also an artist and resident at Ashantilly, would provide the artwork.

#### Awards

According to Zachert, Ashantilly Press books "were selected for the Southern Books Competition almost annually from 1956 to 1976, the total unmatched among Georgia private presses." The Southern Books Competition was inaugurated in 1952 by the Southeastern Library Association in an effort to select outstanding books "on the basis of typographical design and general excellence as examples of the bookmaker's art" according to Marshall in *The Southern Books Competition at Twenty-Five*. While sponsored by a library association, the participation of publishers, presses, and printers was encouraged and sought after. Books were entered by the individual printer and were reviewed by others in the printing industry. All books that entered the competition had to have been designed, printed, and published in one of the 16 states that made up the southern United States. Quality of production, design, and typography were the basis for awards. Over the years, the number of entries varied from year to year - in 1952 there were only 60 entries, while the number reached 250 in 1971. So too did the number of presses and publishers vary from a low of 16 to a high of 55. Each year anywhere from 15 to 30 books were selected for awards. The first year that Haynes submitted a book in 1956, there were 80 entries. His was one of 25 books selected.

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Charles F. Robertson, of The Tindhorn Press in Atlanta, said, "Bill Haynes is the closest thing we have to a living national treasure!" The Ashantilly Press awards by the Southern Books Competition were for outstanding design. The design quality was representative of both the artwork that he produced for inclusion in the books and the artistic approach that he took in the book layout. Haynes selected the best grade of paper, often imported, and unique type that he felt would complement the book topic. Background information for the books was often obtained by interviews with the author and would be reflected in the book design chosen by Haynes.

In addition to his critical acclaim at the Southern Books Competition, the American Institute of Graphic Arts added his books to their Fifty Books of the Year in 1967 and One Hundred Best Children's Books of 1967-1968. Others were added to the private collections of the Newberry Library and the Rare Books Division of the New York Public Library.

Other acclaim came in surveys and exhibits both in the U.S. and abroad. One international survey of fine printing spoke of Haynes' work as "satisfactory typographical form" in works "satisfying to handle and read." National fine printing exhibits from Philadelphia and New York to Ohio and Missouri included Ashantilly titles. The Smithsonian Institution took his work along as part of a traveling exhibition. Copies of one Ashantilly Press book, *The Country Place: Poems*, were purchased for every children's room in the New York Public Library system.

About 30 books were printed by Haynes at Ashantilly Press during his 36-year career. The press also produced smaller items including posters and greeting cards. Each of the works printed by Haynes was a unique work of art, often illustrated by block prints and carved letters. Most of the items were runs of only 300 to 500 copies and each became a collector's item. Only 10 years after its founding, Ashantilly Press had achieved both regional and national recognition with seven books winning the Southern Books Competition. His last work, a pamphlet of poems entitled *Lost Moments* by Mildred Ridley DeSoto, was printed in 1991. He died on August 24, 2001 at 93 years of age.

Awarding winning books include:

1956 - *Anchored Yesterdays*

1957 - *The Marshes of Glynn*

1960 - *A Pair of Odes Commemorating the Departure of the Royal Governor for England, and the Welcoming of his Successor February 16 of the Year 1757*

1961 - *The Journal of Anna Wylly Habersham*

1962 - *Johnny Leber and the Confederate Major*

1963 - *The Field Diary of a Confederate Soldier, Draughton Stith Haynes, While Serving with the Army of Northern Virginia, C.S.A.*

1964 - *Dawn and Other Poems*

1966 - *Some Notes and Reflections Upon a Letter from Benjamin Franklin to Nobel Wimberly Jones, October 7, 1772*

1967 - *The Things I Want: Poems for Two Children*

1968 - *The Merit and Reward of a Good Intention: A Sermon Preached before the Trustees of the Colony of Georgia on March 18, 1742*

1969 - *The Acrobats: A Comedy in Two Acts*

1972 - *To Dwell in Sound*

1975 - *Augusta and the American Revolution: Events in the Georgia Back Country, 1773-1783*

1975 - *Lucy M. Stanton, Artist*

1976 - *In the Calendar's Shadows*

1981 - *Journal of an Expedition against the Rebels of Georgia in North America under the Orders of Archibald Campbell, Esquire, Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's 71<sup>st</sup> Regiment, 1778*

The property now operates as the Ashantilly Center, Inc. a non-profit corporation that maintains the property as a non-profit educational training center and cultural historic site. The mission of the center is to provide education focusing on the natural and built environments of the Georgia Coast. The center also offers workshops on the art of fine letterpress printing. The non-profit was formed in 1993.

Ashantilly  
Name of Property

McIntosh County, Georgia  
County and State

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Marshall, John David, ed. *The Southern Books Competition at Twenty-Five*. Howick House: Jackson, MS: 1980.

Merwin, Jerry. "Bill Haynes Ashantilly Press." *Coastyle* (1997):16

Rawlings, Williams. "Ashantilly-The Unfinished Legacy." *Georgia Backroads* (Summer 2013): 23-27.

Sullivan, Buddy. *Old Tabby*. Darien, GA: The Ashantilly Center, Inc., 2009.

Zachert, Martha Jane K. *Fine Printing in Georgia, 1950s-1990: Six Prize-Winning Private Presses*. Athens, GA: The Press of the Nightowl, 1994.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- 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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 34  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**  
**Datum if other than WGS84:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 31.383393 | Longitude: -81.414624 |
| 2. Latitude: 31.382202 | Longitude: -81.412050 |
| 3. Latitude: 31.379271 | Longitude: -81.414195 |
| 4. Latitude: 31.379418 | Longitude: -81.417156 |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is identified by a heavy black line on the attached map, which is drawn to scale.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the highground portions of the Ashantilly property, which includes the main house and outbuildings. The marsh portions of the property are not within the boundary.

Ashantilly  
Name of Property

McIntosh County, Georgia  
County and State

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**11. Form Prepared By**

---

name/title Lynn Speno  
organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date July 2015  
street & number 2610 Ga Hwy 155 telephone 770-389-7842  
city or town Stockbridge state GA zip code \_\_\_\_\_  
e-mail Lynn.speno@dnr.ga.gov

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

---

**Photographs:**

---

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Ashantilly

City or Vicinity: Darien

County: McIntosh State: Georgia

Photographer: James Lockhart, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

Date Photographed: April 2002 (The property was field checked in 2012 and is unchanged since the photographs were taken, so these photographs are still an accurate representation of the property.)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 25. Main façade of Ashantilly; photographer facing west.
- 2 of 25. Main façade of Ashantilly; photographer facing west.
- 3 of 25. Main façade of Ashantilly; photographer facing west.
- 4 of 25. Main façade of Ashantilly; photographer facing west.
- 5 of 25. Front entrance door; photographer facing west.
- 6 of 25. Main façade and north elevation; photographer facing southwest.
- 7 of 25. South elevation; photographer facing north.
- 8 of 25. Rear elevation; photographer facing northeast.
- 9 of 25. Rear elevation; photographer facing east.

Ashantilly

Name of Property

McIntosh County, Georgia

County and State

- 10 of 25. Rear elevation; photographer facing east.
- 11 of 25. Rear elevation; photographer facing east.
- 12 of 25. Interior entrance hall; photographer facing southwest.
- 13 of 25. Dining room; photographer facing northwest.
- 14 of 25. Library; photographer facing southeast.
- 15 of 25. Living room; photographer facing northwest.
- 16 of 25. Second floor; photographer facing west.
- 17 of 25. Print shop; photographer facing west.
- 18 of 25. Interior print shop; photographer facing east.
- 19 of 25. Interior print shop; photographer facing south.
- 20 of 25. Interior print shop; photographer facing west.
- 21 of 25. Guest Cottage; photographer facing northwest.
- 22 of 25. View towards marsh; photographer facing southeast.
- 23 of 25. View towards marsh; photographer facing southeast.
- 24 of 25. Remnant of fountain; photographer facing north.
- 25 of 25. Entrance road; photographer facing northwest.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

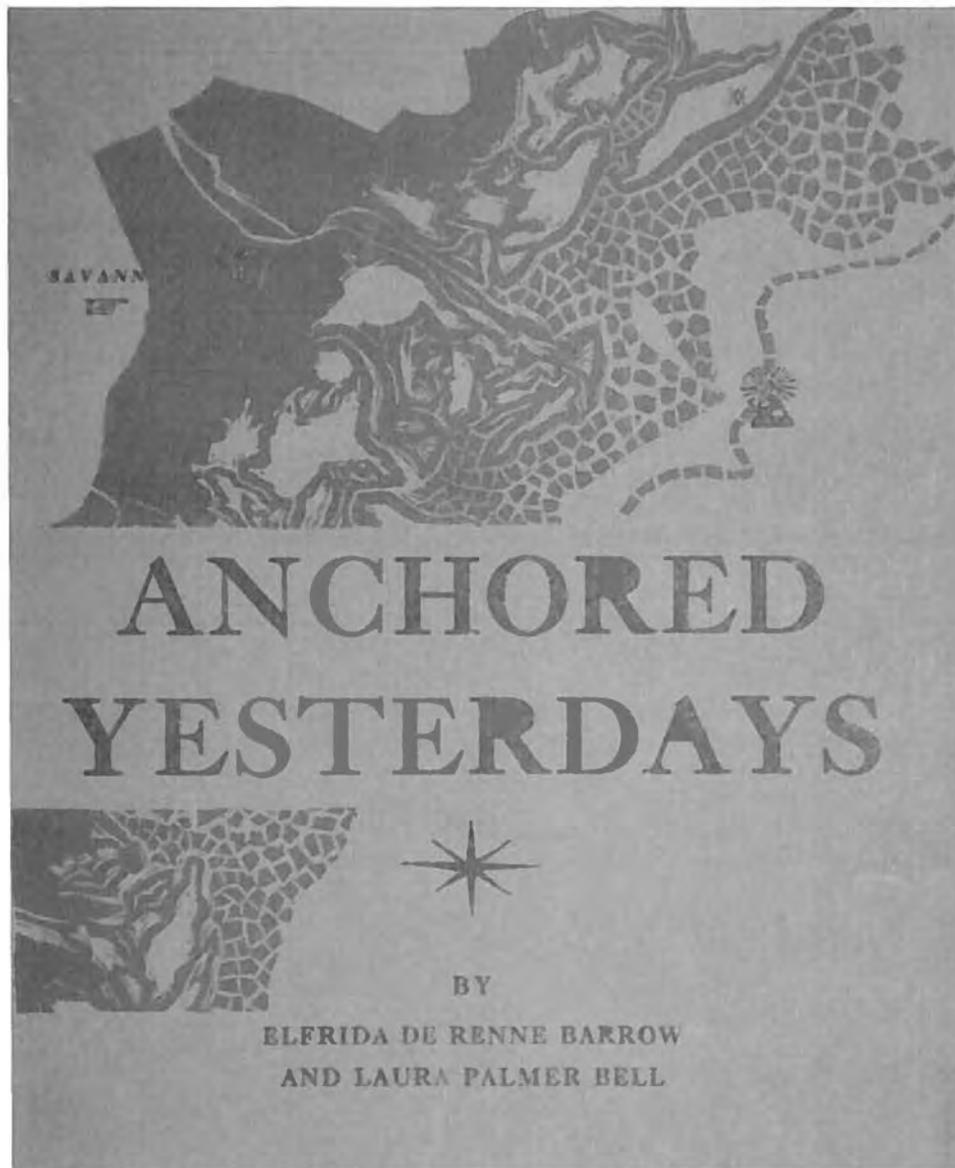
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



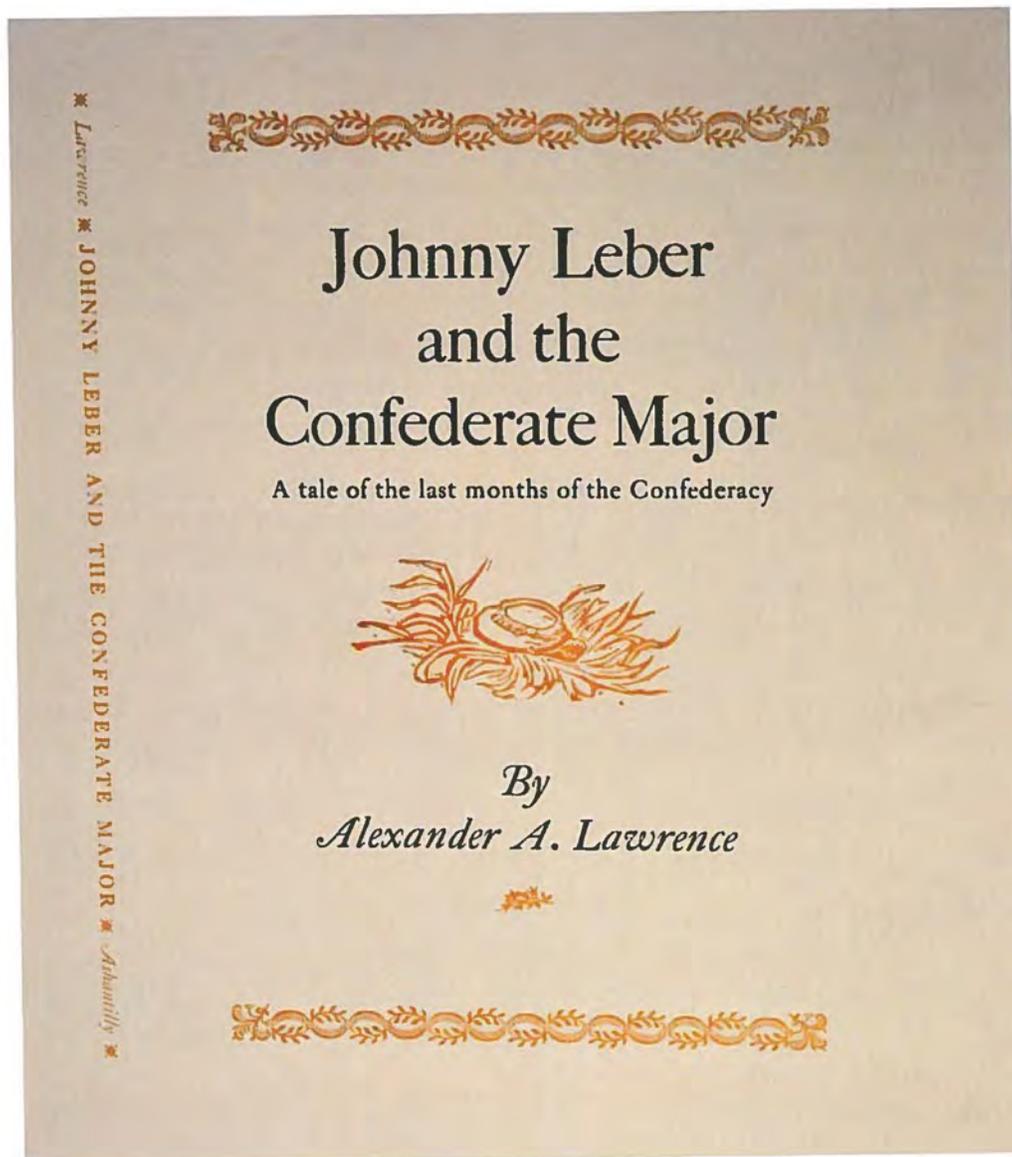
**FIGURE 1:**  
**Ashantilly Press Logo "Capital A"**



**FIGURE 2:**  
Ashantilly Press Logo "Heron"

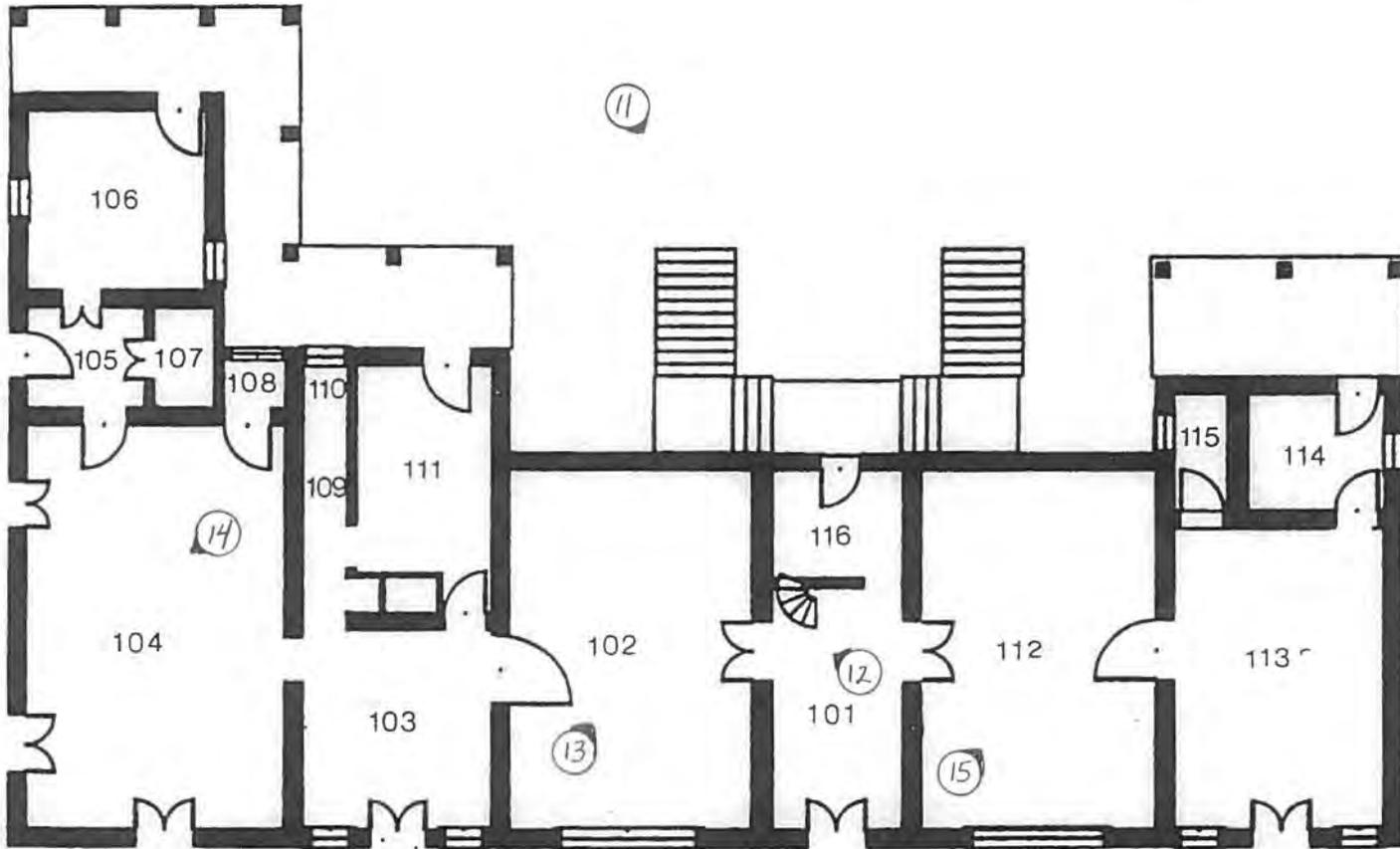


**FIGURE 3:**  
*Anchored Yesterdays*  
Haynes' first award-winning book printed in 1956.



**FIGURE 4:**  
*Johnny Leber*  
Printed by Ashantilly Press in 1962, it was a Southern Books Competition winner.

ASHANTILLY  
MCINTOSH COUNTY, GEORGIA  
FIRST FLOOR PHOTO KEY  
PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: (#)  
NORTH: →



EXISTING FIRST FLOOR

7

8

9-10

11

14

13

12

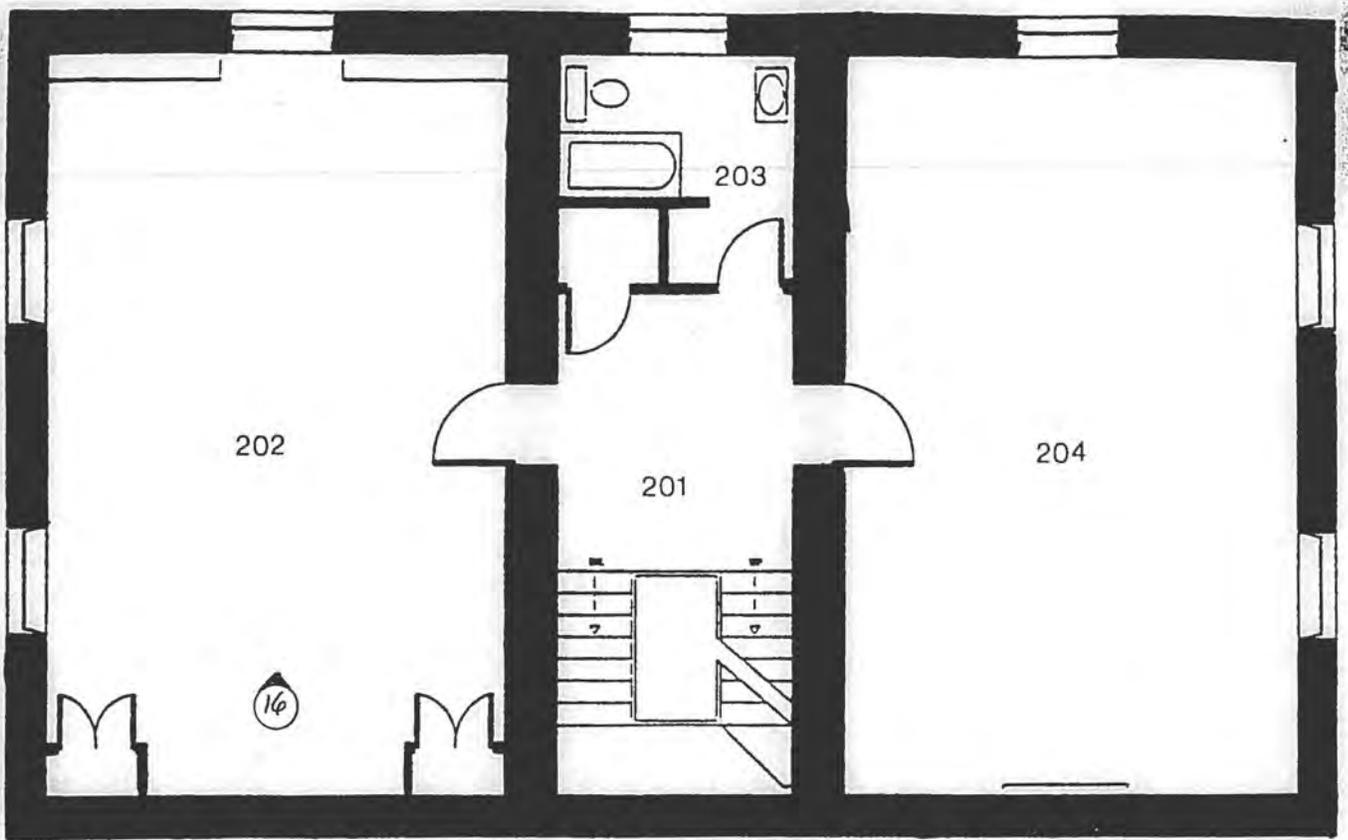
15

5

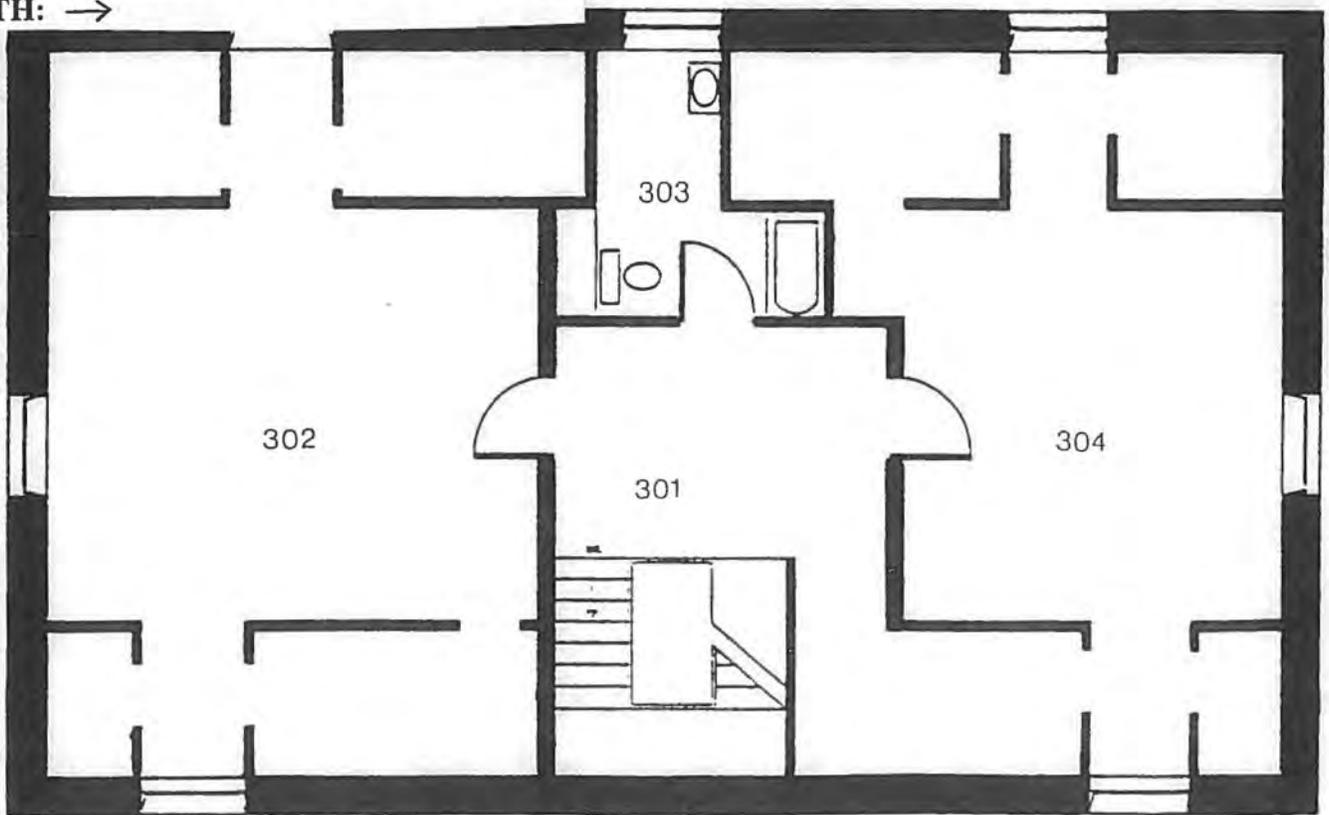
4

1-3

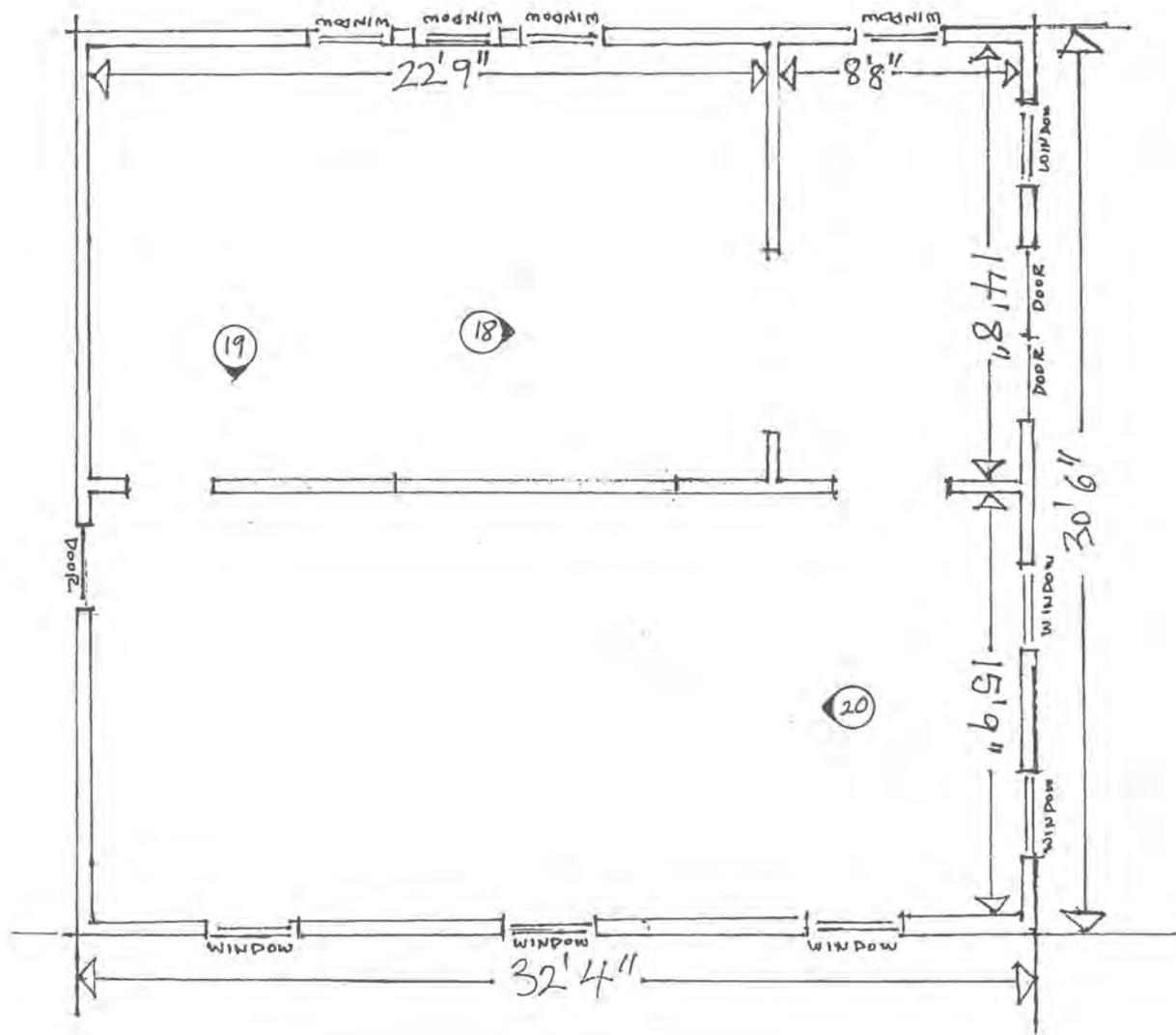
6



ASHANTILLY  
 MCINTOSH COUNTY, GEORGIA  
 SECOND FLOOR PHOTO KEY  
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: (#)  
 NORTH: →



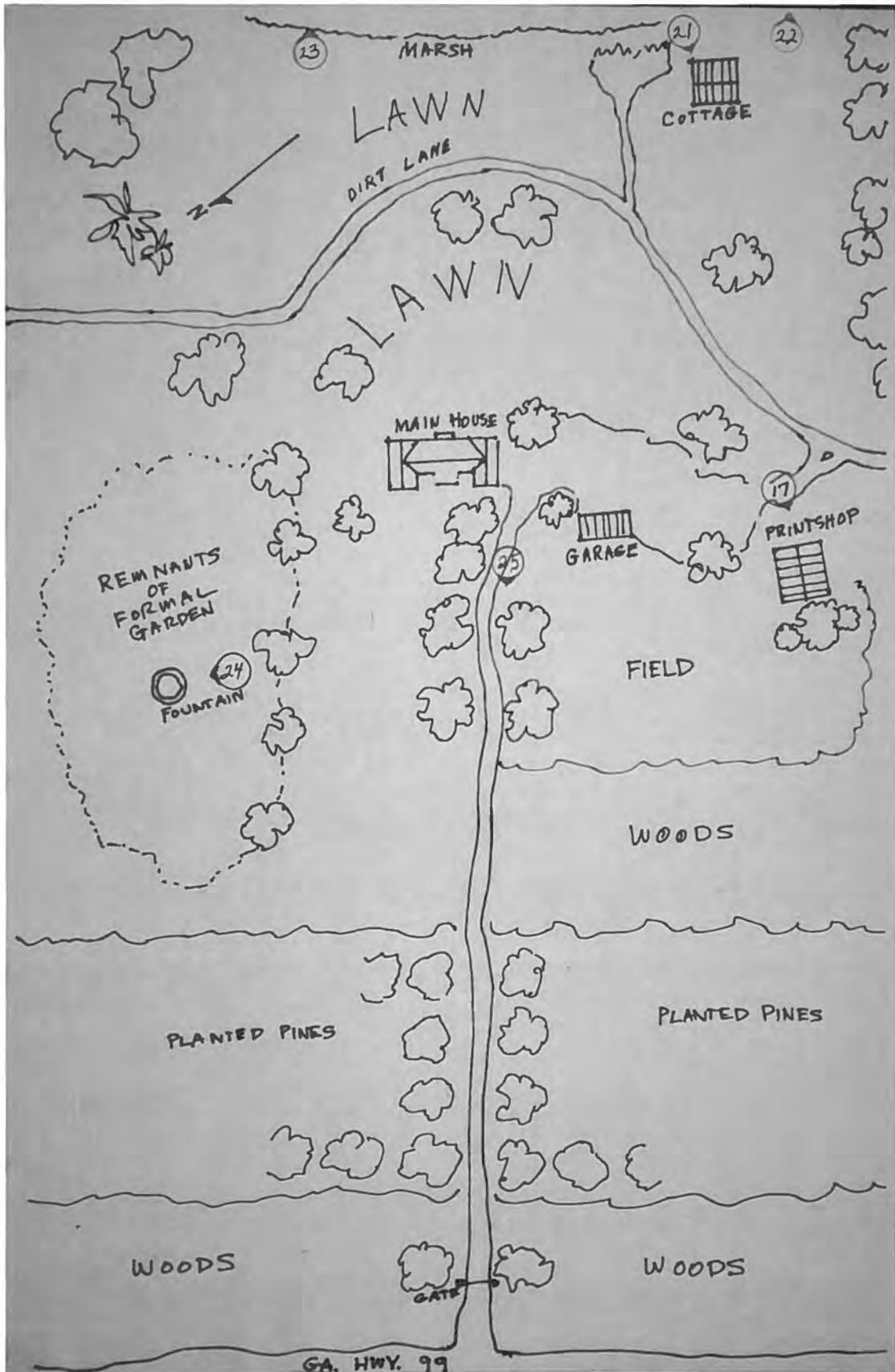
EXISTING THIRD FLOOR



ASHANTILLY  
PRESS  
PRINT SHOP

17

ASHANTILLY  
MCINTOSH COUNTY, GEORGIA  
PRINT SHOP PHOTO KEY  
PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: #  
NORTH: ↑

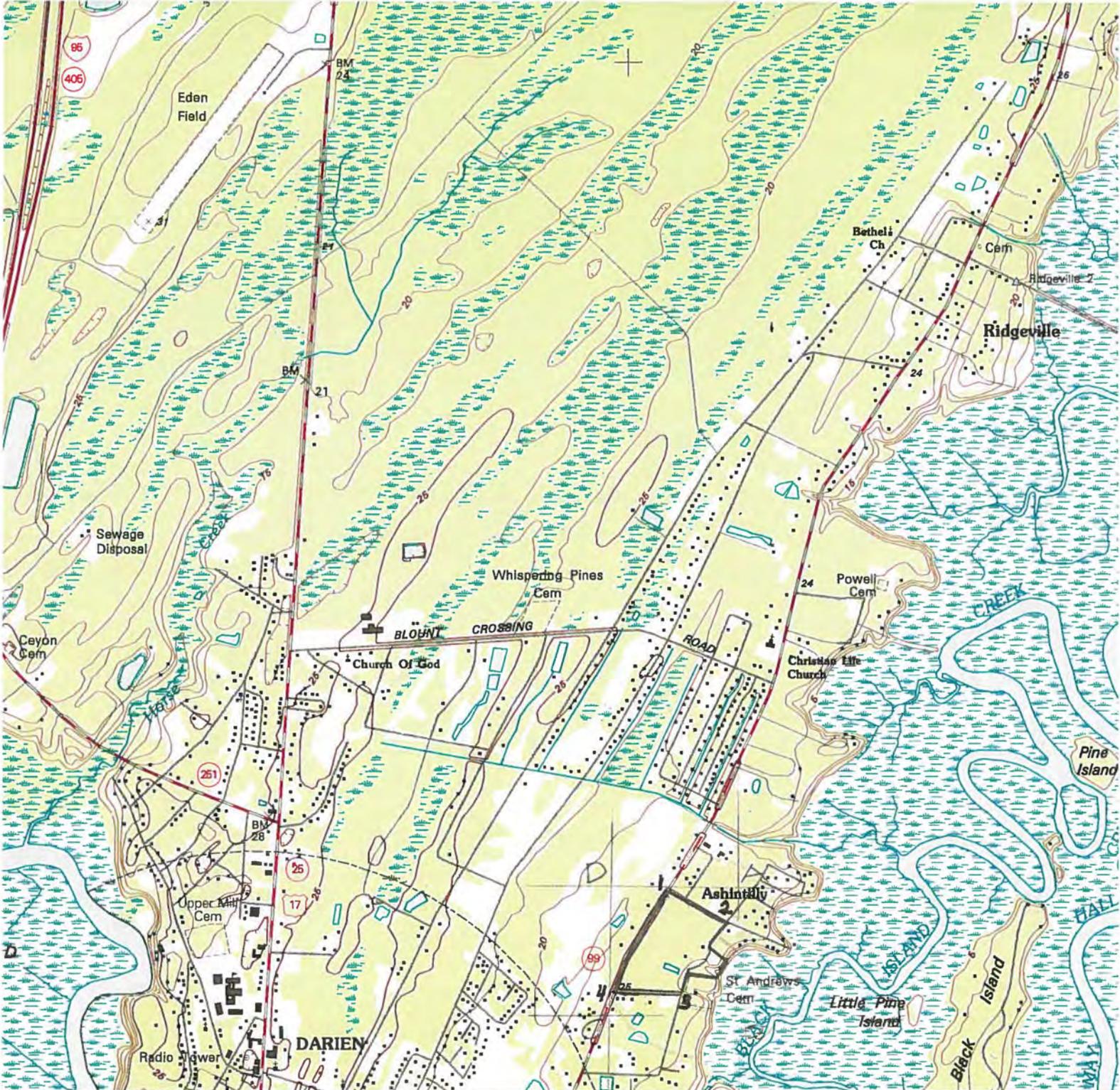


ASHANTILLY  
 MCINTOSH COUNTY, GEORGIA  
 SITE PLAN

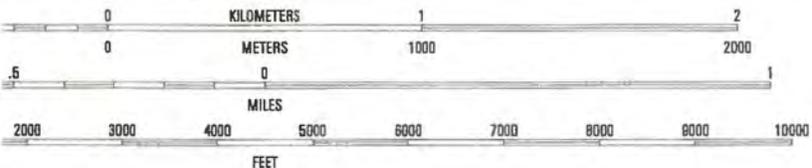
PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: (A)

NORTH: ←





SCALE 1:24000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

**Ashantilly  
 McIntosh County, Georgia**

- 1: 31.383393 -81.414624
- 2: 31.382202 -81.412050
- 3: 31.379271 -81.414195
- 4: 31.379418 -81.417156

Scale: 1:24000  
 Quad: Ridgeville, Georgia

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 FEDERAL CENTER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
 A DESCRIPTION OF TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST





















































National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY Ashantilly  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, McIntosh

DATE RECEIVED: 7/10/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/25/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000103

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 8/25/15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*POS art + Communications  
local level*

RECOM./CRITERIA A

REVIEWER *W. D. ...*

DISCIPLINE *Historic*

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 8/25/15

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS  
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS  
DIVISION DIRECTOR

February 2, 2015

J. Paul Loether  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W. 8th floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005



Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for **Ashantilly, McIntosh County, Georgia** to the National Register of Historic Places.

- Disk of National Register of Historic Places nomination form and maps as a pdf
- Disk with digital photo images
- Physical signature page
- Original USGS topographic map(s)
- Sketch map(s)/attachment(s)
- Correspondence
- Other:

COMMENTS:

- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do \_\_\_\_\_ do not \_\_\_\_\_ constitute a majority of property owners.
- Special considerations:

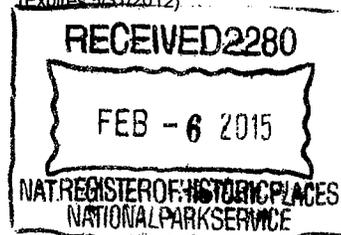
Sincerely,

Lynn Speno  
National Register Specialist

Enclosures

105

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Ashantilly  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 15591 Georgia Highway 99

	not for publication
X	vicinity

  
city or town Darien  
state Georgia code GA county McIntosh code 191 zip code \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility 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 X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national X statewide \_\_\_ local

Dr. David C. Crass 28 January 2015  
Signature of certifying official/Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date

Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- \_\_\_ entered in the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ removed from the National Register
- \_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

Ashantilly  
Name of Property

McIntosh County, Georgia  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box.)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	0	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: education-related

Returned

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS:  
Colonial Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: TABBY; CONCRETE;  
foundation: STONE

walls: STUCCO; CONCRETE; WOOD

roof: ASPHALT; METAL

other:

Ashantilly  
Name of Property

McIntosh County, Georgia  
County and State

### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

Ashantilly is a 34-acre property located north of Darien, Georgia, along the marsh facing Black Island Creek with views to Black Island. The main house is a two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival-style dwelling with one-story side wings. The core of the house has a central-hallway plan with flanking one-story rooms. The house was constructed using the ruins of tabby walls from a prior c.1820 house on the site. A fire in 1937 damaged the c.1820 house and it was rebuilt beginning in 1939. The rebuilding continued for many years under the direction of owner William "Bill" G. Haynes, Jr. Haynes' work, which changed the appearance of the house, incorporated many architectural elements salvaged from historic houses in Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina, such as mantels and door surrounds. During this rebuilding, electricity, plumbing, and gas piping were added, as well as side additions, and a major rear entrance stairway. The property also includes a c.1979 garage/workroom and the Ashantilly print shop, which was built in 1962 and enlarged in 1974. A two-story art studio/guest house was built in 1978. The setting includes mature magnolia, pecan, and live oak trees and the remains of a formal garden begun in 1939 that was patterned after a garden in Columbia, South Carolina.

### **Narrative Description**

Ashantilly is located just northeast of the small town of Darien along the Georgia coast in McIntosh County. The area is primarily rural with modern development limited due to the surrounding marshland. The 34-acre property is sited along the marsh facing Black Island Creek with views across the marsh to Black Island. The property comprises the main house and outbuildings. The setting includes mature trees such as live oak, magnolia, and pecan. Remnants of a formal garden designed and begun by Haynes c.1939 are located beside the house.

#### The Main House

At the time that William G. Haynes, Sr. purchased the property in 1908, a large tabby house existed on the property. The house had been built c.1820 by Thomas Spalding, a local planter and statesman, who also owned property on nearby Sapelo Island. The property was named Ashantilly after the Spalding family property in Scotland. When Haynes bought the house, it had fallen into disrepair and was being used as a barn. That house burned in 1937. Only the tabby walls of the main block remained. Tabby is a type of building material used in the coastal Southeastern United States. True tabby is made of equal parts lime, water, sand, oyster shells, and ash. The house that exists today was constructed using the four tabby walls as a basis for the rebuilt house. Construction of the house was ongoing for many years and was never fully completed.

The main house is a two-and-a-half story, central-hallway, Colonial Revival-style house with one-story side wings (photographs 1-4). The roof is a gable-end roof with three dormers in the half-story. Parts of the walls date to c.1820, however the house was rebuilt beginning in 1939 after the fire. The main block of the house has tabby walls covered with stucco. The main or east façade is symmetrical with a central entrance. The main block consists of three bays with one opening per bay. On the first floor, a single concrete stoop leads to the central, wood, double-entrance door with a screen door and louvered shutters. The door is topped by a fanlight. The entire entrance is defined by an arched surround (photograph 5). Large multi-light, floor-to-ceiling, wood windows are evenly spaced on each side of the door. The second floor has three multi-light, double-hung, wood windows with louvered shutters. The sills are concrete. The windows on the first and second floors are capped by lintels with a stucco keystone. The third floor has pedimented dormer windows with pilasters on each side of the window. The gable-end roof is covered with metal. The foundation is tabby. Stucco quoins are located at all four corners of the main block.

The north and south one-story wings are of concrete-block construction with gable roofs (photographs 6-8). The foundation is stone and concrete. Both wings have large wood entrance doors that are separated from double-hung wood windows by square columns. An addition to the south wing is a rectangular concrete-block wing with a front facing gable with pediment. Within the pediment is an arched louvered vent. A central window opening is located on the east elevation. The south elevation of the wing has a chimney that is off center. To the left of the chimney are two double doors with transom lights. To the right of the chimney there is one double-entrance door with transom light. A single, double-hung, wood window is located further west on this elevation.

Ashantilly  
Name of Property

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The rear or west elevation has a centrally located, divided, concrete stairway that leads to a French door on the main block (photographs 9-11). A single door located between the stairs and under the stoop leads to the first floor. There is a small arched window on each side of the stairs. Stuccoed brick chimneys are located on either side of the stairs. A small window is located beside each of the chimneys on the second floor. A gable with ocular window at the center of the pediment is centered above the doors. On the third floor, a dormer window is located on each side of the gable. The one-story wings have pedimented gables with temple-front porches. The porch columns and floor are concrete and the ceilings are wood.

#### Interior

Fire destroyed the entire interior of the c.1820 house. The construction of the house that exists today began in 1939. It is unknown where all of the materials in the house originated from. Haynes bought salvaged molding, mantels, and other woodwork from houses in Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina. Because no records were kept on the exact dates of installation of all of the materials, it is impossible to know when and where the material was installed in the house. In general, the interior of the first floor has seven-inch-wide floor boards and plaster walls.

The central hallway (# 101) is accessed from the arched entrance door (photograph 12). The room has seven-inch-wide wood floors and ceilings. Plaster paneling is found on the lower three feet of walls with plywood above it. A circular stair at the end of the hall leads to the second floor.

A room behind the stairs (#116) has a concrete floor. Walls and ceiling are of rough plaster.

The dining room (#102) located to the left of the entrance has wood floors and plaster walls (photograph 13). Doors to this room are double, wood-paneled doors. Inside the room, there is a classical Greek cornice above the doorway. The south wall has a six-paneled door with a triangular Greek pediment and molding. The pine mantel is Adamesque with a marble hearth.

Within the south wing are several rooms. The sitting room (#103) located off of the dining room has wood floors and plaster walls and ceiling.

The library (#104) also has wood floors and plaster ceiling and walls (photograph 14). Centered between the windows on the south wall is a fireplace of plaster in the Greek Revival style. The west wall has two six-paneled wood doors that lead to a hallway (#105) and storage room (#108).

The hallway (#105) has a wood floor with plaster walls and ceiling. A three-panel double door on the west wall leads to the kitchen.

The kitchen (#106) has a concrete floor and plaster walls and ceiling. The west wall of the kitchen has an exterior wood-paneled door leading to the porch. Wood double-hung windows are located on the north and south walls of the kitchen.

A bedroom (#111) is located off of the sitting room. The bedroom has wood flooring and plywood walls and ceiling.

A living room or parlor (#112) on the north side of the central hallway has wood flooring and plaster walls and ceiling (photograph 15). A geometric Greek-style plaster medallion is located in the ceiling. The doorway to this room has the same Greek Revival-style door surround as the dining room. The west wall has an Adamesque-style wood mantel. The north wall of the room has a doorway with Greek surround that matches the south doorway of the dining room.

Within the north wing is one main room. This bedroom (#113) has plaster walls and ceiling. The floor is carpeted. The door to the room has a six-paneled door with an abstract surround. Doors on the west wall lead to a bathroom and storage.

Stairs that access the upper floors are located in the central hallway. On the first landing is a set of French doors that open to the exterior.

The upper floors are unfinished, consisting primarily of plywood walls and ceilings (photograph 16). Both floors contain two rooms and a bathroom. The stairs lead into a hallway from which both rooms and the bathrooms can be accessed.

The house is a contributing building.

Ashantilly  
Name of Property

McIntosh County, Georgia  
County and State

Print Shop

The print shop is a rectangular-shaped concrete-block building with a gable roof. It was constructed in 1962 and added on to in 1974. Double-entrance doors are located off-center on the east elevation. The roof is metal. A rectangular window is located under the pediment of the gable; two windows are located to the left of the door; one window to the right. Windows are all awning-type windows. Interior walls are unfinished concrete block. Floors are concrete. There are two rooms of nearly equal size divided by a concrete-block wall. Haynes' printing equipment remains intact in the building (photographs 17-20). The print shop is a contributing building.

Art Studio/Guest Cottage

The concrete-block art studio/guest cottage with metal roof was built in 1978 by Bill Haynes as an art studio/guest cottage (photograph 21). The interior of the two-room cottage contains gypsum board walls and ceilings. The screened porch was enclosed in 2006. The art studio/guest cottage is a contributing building.

Garage/Workroom

The garage was built c.1979-1980 and is concrete block with two doors, a concrete floor, and small workroom for the storage of extra press equipment on the north side of the building. There are no windows. The garage is a contributing building.

Landscape

Entrance to the 34-acre property is from Georgia Highway 99 via a driveway through woods before entering an area planted with longleaf pine trees. There is an additional section of woods and then a field to cross before encountering the house and outbuildings. Live oaks and magnolia trees surround the buildings. A lawn bisected by a dirt road leads to the marsh where the guest cottage is located. The view to the marsh and across the bluff to Black Island is uninterrupted from the main house.

The remnants of a formal garden planned with paths, a fountain, camellias, azaleas, *illex vomitoria*, oaks, magnolias, and pine trees are located on the north side of the main house. Construction on Haynes' design for a tennis court next to the garden was begun, but never completed. Long mounds of dirt adjacent to the site remain where soil was scraped away to create the flat surface of the court. One of the remaining specimens in the garden is a camellia which Haynes brought as a seedling from the LeConte-Woodmanston Plantation in Riceboro. This was the home of Louis LeConte where he developed a well-known botanical garden that included extensive camellia cultivation. LeConte's garden is no longer extant, so the specimen at Ashantilly remains as a descendant of LeConte's work in hybridizing.

RECEIVED

Ashantilly  
Name of Property

McIntosh County, Georgia  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ART  
COMMUNICATIONS

**Period of Significance**

1955-1991 dates of operation of Ashantilly Press

**Significant Dates**

1955 Ashantilly Press founded  
1962 construction of separate print shop  
1991 Ashantilly Press final printing

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins with the founding of the Ashantilly Press in 1955 and ends in 1991 when the press ceased operation.

Returned

Ashantilly  
Name of Property

McIntosh County, Georgia  
County and State

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

Ashantilly continued to achieve significance into a period less than 50 years before its nomination and must therefore meet Criteria Consideration G. The property is exceptionally significant because of its important role in Georgia as the home and site of the founding of Ashantilly Press, the most award-winning private printing press in the state. There have been no other documented properties associated with the private printing press art in Georgia. Ashantilly tells the little-known story of the founding of this press and its founder's devotion to the art of fine letterpress printing. Since the property continued in this use until 1991, the period of significance should reflect the entire career of William G. Haynes, Jr. The library of the house where he founded the press, and the separate print shop that he constructed, are both intact and retain evidence of their use for his hand-printing operation.

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

William G. Haynes, Jr. (1908-2001) founded the Ashantilly Press in 1955, which he operated at Ashantilly from his library and then later in a separate outbuilding dedicated to his letterpress printing operation. Ashantilly is significant at the state level under Criterion A in the area of communications because of the work of William G. Haynes, Jr., founder of the Ashantilly Press, the most award-winning private printing press in the state. From 1955 to 1991, the press printed 30 books, usually in small-run editions of 500 copies. Ashantilly is also significant under Criterion A at the state level in the area of art. The press was regionally known for its typographic ornament, artwork, and special pressmarks. Haynes also produced dust jacket designs, advertising pieces, and pattern paper. Ashantilly reflects the story of the founding of this press and its founder's devotion to the art of fine letterpress printing through its buildings, which have remained intact since the death of Haynes in 2001. Ashantilly Press books were selected for the Southern Books Competition almost annually from 1956 to 1976, the total unmatched among Georgia private presses. The Ashantilly Press awards were for outstanding design. The design quality was representative of both the artwork that Haynes produced for inclusion in the books and the artistic approach that he took in the book layout.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Ashantilly is significant under Criterion A at the state level in the areas of art and communications because of the work of William "Bill" G. Haynes, Jr., founder of the Ashantilly Press. Haynes founded his letterpress in the library of his house, known as Ashantilly. In letterpress printing, a surface with raised letters is inked and pressed to the surface of the printing substrate to reproduce an image in reverse. Typically, metal type has been used but other possibilities include carved wood or stone blocks. The period of significance is from 1955 to 1991 the years of operation of the press. During this time, Haynes printed 30 books, usually in small-run editions of 500 copies. The press was known for its typographic ornament, artwork, and special pressmarks. Haynes also produced dust jacket designs, advertising pieces, and pattern paper. His work won more awards than any other private printing press in Georgia.

**Fine Printing**

In the 1890s a movement for fine printing began under William Morris, England's first industrial designer, who widened the public's appreciation for artistic and fine printing. Morris paid close attention to page design, type design, paper, ink, and illustrations. Others soon followed his lead and an appreciation for fine printing grew with annual book competitions being held. In the U.S. in 1952 the Southeastern Library Association held a Southern Books Competition to honor fine printing. No one from Georgia entered the competition even though there were a few private presses operating in Georgia at the time.

A private press is generally defined as the creation of usually a single person who has the artistic skills to design a beautiful book. Each press is the financial and creative responsibility of the single person, who often expects little financial gain. A private press also publishes books that for one reason or another are unsuitable for commercial publication. The press also prints limited editions, often books of local interest or a first literary effort of someone. Books are published without fanfare and are available to a limited number of people. These presses play a role in the social milieu and reflect the culture of their time and place.

In mid-to-late 20th century Georgia, only six award-winning private presses were known to exist. While there were other small private presses in the state during this time, the list of Georgia prize-winning private presses cited as fine presses is

Ashantilly  
Name of Property

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County and State

small. In her 1994 book *Fine Printing in Georgia, 1950s-1990*, Martha Jane K. Zachert identified six award-winning presses. The Ashantilly Press is the earliest of these, with the Pigeonhole Press, the Tinhorn Press, the Beehive Press, the Press of the Nightowl, and the Hillside Press following. Four of these were located in Georgia throughout their existence: Ashantilly, Pigeonhole, Tinhorn, and Beehive. Zachert called Haynes "one of that nearly-extinct species, a scholar-printer."

Three of these presses (Ashantilly, Pigeonhole and Beehive) were located in the Savannah area. The other three were located in north Georgia: the Tinhorn Press (Atlanta) and the Press of the Nightowl (Athens). The Hillside Press was located briefly in Roswell before the owner moved out of state after a year. Each of these unique presses won selection into a juried regional or national exhibit of finely printed books and each of the presses was the creative and financial responsibility of a Georgia resident. The Beehive Press is the only one of the six presses still in operation in Georgia. Beehive used a commercial book printer for large editions that was willing to print to a private owner's design.

Some of these six printer-owners were also artists; some used artwork by local artists or reproduced classic or historic illustrations, artwork, or photographs. Several enhanced their books with typographic ornamentation. The majority of the presses bound their books primarily by hand. The exception was the Beehive Press, which used commercial binders, as did the Press of the Nightowl on occasion. Each of the presses depended upon previous customer mailing lists for distribution of its books and/or sold through local bookstores.

#### Bill Haynes

William "Bill" Greaner Haynes, Jr. (1908-2001) was born in Columbia, South Carolina. His father was a cotton merchant whose business fell off at the onset of World War I when shipping to Europe declined. His father sought a new environment for his business and found Ashantilly, at the time a deserted house that had been built c.1820 by Thomas Spalding. William Haynes, Sr. purchased Ashantilly in 1918 when Bill was 10 years old.

Thomas Spalding, a cotton planter, was the son of James Spalding, a Scotsman who was heir to the Barony of Ashantilly in County Perth. James left Scotland in 1760 and settled on St. Simons Island, Georgia, where Thomas was born. The family left Georgia during the American Revolution for British East Florida, but returned to St. Simons after the war. Thomas married Sarah Leake in 1795. On their multi-year honeymoon to Europe, they admired the classical architecture of the Old World. Returning to Georgia, they settled on Sapelo Island, eventually owning the entire island, and built a large classical-style house on the south end of the island in the early 1800s. They also constructed a mainland winter residence near Darien c.1820. The house, called Ashantilly, was named for their Scottish ancestral home. The house was constructed of tabby, a mixture of shells, lime, and sand, a common building material in coastal Georgia in the Colonial days, which Spalding revived for this house. Sarah died in 1843; Thomas eight years later. Their son Charles inherited the property but was unable to maintain the house. It remained vacant until 1870 when it was bought by the Wilcox family. By the time that William G. Haynes, Sr. bought the property in 1918, it had been owned by the Middleton and Rahl families as well.

After high school, Bill Haynes, Jr. left Darien for New York City to further his education. For 10 years he attended art school, explored the city's art museums, and worked part-time. As the Great Depression altered his prospects for a successful New York art career, he returned to Ashantilly in 1936. That same year, the Historic American Buildings Survey was working along the Georgia coast to record important buildings as part of Roosevelt's New Deal-era projects. They photographed Ashantilly in December of 1936 only a couple of months before a fire in February 1937 destroyed the house.

Two years after the 1937 fire, Bill Haynes and his two sisters inherited a small amount of money and began rebuilding the house. Building materials and money were scarce as the U.S. was preparing to enter World War II, so little work was done on the house. After Haynes was discharged from the army in 1945, he returned to New York and enrolled in Cooper Union School of Art to study commercial art. In one of his advertising classes, Haynes first encountered printing with a handpress. His immediate attraction to typesetting and printing seemed an answer to his continuing search for a career. Additional printing classes taken through the American Institute of Graphic Arts provided him the opportunity to work on designing and printing a catalogue of Henry Clay Frick's art collection. The type for the catalogue was hand set and printed on handmade paper. This opportunity allowed Haynes the chance to work with the top book designers at that time. Skills he learned would be invaluable when he later began Ashantilly Press.

On a summer break from Cooper Union, Bill was back at Ashantilly when he encountered Bessie Lewis, one of his former schoolteachers who knew of a man in Riceboro, Georgia, that had a used printing press for sale. The retired pharmacist

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had used the press to print medicine bottle labels. The press was a 6 x 9 hand-operated printing press, called a Baltimore Press, a No. 14 side-lever platen model. Bill purchased the pre-1900 press and type for it. He also located additional type in New York and sent it home for storage until he could later use the press.

#### Ashantilly Press

Bill and his wife of two years, Natalie Erdman, moved to Ashantilly in 1954. Bill's mother had recently died and his sister, Anne Lee, was living at Ashantilly. Ashantilly Press was born in the library the following year. His first job was a print of the historic plan of Fort King George at Darien in 1955. The first book project came from a request to reprint *Anchored Yesterdays*, an out-of-print 1923 book on the history of Savannah (Figure 3). Haynes agreed to reprint the book if he could redesign it. By producing woodblocks for the illustrations and setting each line of type by hand, Haynes was able to print the book to his exacting specifications. The first printing included 500 copies. The book won the 1956 Southern Books Competition, the first of many awards he would receive for his work. The competition, operated by the Southeastern Library Association, was open to those with books that were printed with particular attention to design.

When a few years later the family contracted him to print 500 more copies, he was able to print them faster since he had acquired a larger two-page press. The larger letterpress was a Chandler and Price 12 x 18 with a Kluge automatic feeder, which he also installed in his library. Haynes called this a "job press" and identified this type of press as one that was highly used in most printing houses.

Haynes continued to set his own metal type by hand long after other printers were sending theirs off to be set by machine. His approach to the printing business was not as a commercial printer, but as a fine printer of artistically designed books. Haynes printed about 30 books, some illustrated with hand-cut wood and/or linoleum block prints that he designed. A separate print shop building to house his printing operations was constructed near the main house in 1962; it was enlarged in 1974.

According to Zachert, Ashantilly Press books "were selected for the Southern Books Competition almost annually from 1956 to 1976, the total unmatched among Georgia private presses." Charles F. Robertson, of The Tinhorn Press in Atlanta, said, "Bill Haynes is the closest thing we have to a living national treasure!" The Ashantilly Press awards were for outstanding design. The design quality was representative of both the artwork that he produced for inclusion in the books and the artistic approach that he took in the book layout. Haynes selected the best grade of paper, often imported, and unique type that he felt would complement the book topic. Background information for the books was often obtained by interviews with the author and would be reflected in the book design chosen by Haynes.

After *Anchored Yesterdays*, Bill printed a special version of Sidney Lanier's *Marshes of Glynn* as his own project. He illustrated the poem and set the type by hand. It was printed with a paper cover as a pamphlet becoming a best seller that was reprinted four or five times. After these two jobs, he did not have to seek work; work found him. His skill and artistry were sought after by those looking for special publications.

Several pressmarks were also created by Haynes. The first, the "heron in reeds," was cut in wood by Haynes and was his most frequently used mark (Figure 2). The second mark, a marsh hen or rail in its habitat was created for larger printed pieces. Two additional marks, both of the upper-case letter A were created (Figure 1). Each of the marks added to the beauty of the book in which it appeared, thus helping to give the book a distinctive look.

In the 1960s Haynes began to use machine-set type, while still making up his own pages. By the 1980s when machine setting tripled in price, he went back to hand setting. His illustrations remained typically his own design and cut on block. Sometimes his sister, Anne Lee, also an artist and resident at Ashantilly, would provide the artwork.

In addition to his critical acclaim at the Southern Books Competition, the American Institute of Graphic Arts added his books to their Fifty Books of the Year in 1967 and One Hundred Best Children's Books of 1967-1968. Others were added to the private collections of the Newberry Library and the Rare Books Division of the New York Public Library.

Other acclaim came in surveys and exhibits both in the U.S. and abroad. One international survey of fine printing spoke of Haynes' work as "satisfactory typographical form" in works "satisfying to handle and read." National fine printing exhibits from Philadelphia and New York to Ohio and Missouri included Ashantilly titles. The Smithsonian Institution took his work along as part of a traveling exhibition. Copies of one Ashantilly Press book, *The Country Place: Poems*, were purchased for every children's room in the New York Public Library system.

Ashantilly  
Name of Property

McIntosh County, Georgia  
County and State

About 30 books were printed by Haynes at Ashantilly Press during his 36-year career. The press also produced smaller items including posters and greeting cards. Each of the works printed by Haynes was a unique work of art, often illustrated by block prints and carved letters. Most of the items were runs of only 300 to 500 copies and each became a collector's item. Only 10 years after its founding, Ashantilly Press had achieved both regional and national recognition with seven books winning the Southern Books Competition. His last work, a pamphlet of poems entitled *Lost Moments* by Mildred Ridley DeSoto, was printed in 1991. He died on August 24, 2001 at 93 years of age.

Awarding winning books include:

- 1956 - *Anchored Yesterdays*
- 1957 - *The Marshes of Glynn*
- 1960 - *A Pair of Odes Commemorating the Departure of the Royal Governor for England, and the Welcoming of his Successor February 16 of the Year 1757*
- 1961 - *The Journal of Anna Hylly Habersham*
- 1962 - *Johnny Leber and the Confederate Major*
- 1963 - *The Field Diary of a Confederate Soldier, Draughton Stith Haynes, while serving with the Army of Northern Virginia, C.S.A.*
- 1964 - *D\*Dawn and Other Poems*
- 1966 - *Some Notes and Reflections Upon a Letter from Benjamin Franklin to Nobel Wimberly Jones, October 7, 1772*
- 1967 - *The Things I Want: Poems for Two Children*
- 1968 - *The Merit and Reward of a Good Intention: A Sermon Preached before the Trustees of the Colony of Georgia on March 18, 1742*
- 1969 - *The Acrobats: A Comedy in Two Acts*
- 1972 - *To Dwell in Sound: May 19, 1959*
- 1975 - *Augusta and the American Revolution: Events in the Georgia Back Country, 1773-1783*
- 1975 - *Lucy M. Stanton, Artist*
- 1981 - *Journal of an Expedition against the Rebels of Georgia in North America under the Orders of Archibald Campbell, Esquire, Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's 71<sup>st</sup> Regiment, 1778*

The property now operates as the Ashantilly Center, Inc. a non-profit corporation that maintains the property as a non-profit educational training center and cultural historic site. The mission of the center is to provide education focusing on the natural and built environments of the Georgia Coast. The center also offers workshops on the art of fine letterpress printing. The non-profit was formed in 1993.

Returned

Ashantilly  
Name of Property

McIntosh County, Georgia  
County and State

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Merwin, Jerry. "Bill Haynes Ashantilly Press." *Coastyle* (1997):16

Rawlings, Williams. "Ashantilly-The Unfinished Legacy." *Georgia Backroads* (Summer 2013): 23-27.

Sullivan, Buddy. *Old Tabby*. Darien, GA: The Ashantilly Center, Inc., 2009.

Zachert, Martha Jane K. *Fine Printing in Georgia, 1950s-1990: Six Prize-Winning Private Presses*. Athens, GA: The Press of the Nightowl, 1994.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- 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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 34

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

**Datum if other than WGS84:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 31.383393 | Longitude: -81.414624 |
| 2. Latitude: 31.382202 | Longitude: -81.412050 |
| 3. Latitude: 31.379271 | Longitude: -81.414195 |
| 4. Latitude: 31.379418 | Longitude: -81.417156 |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is identified by a heavy black line on the attached map, which is drawn to scale.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the highground portions of the Ashantilly property, which includes the main house and outbuildings. The marsh portions of the property are not within the boundary.

Returned

Ashantilly  
Name of Property

McIntosh County, Georgia  
County and State

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Lynn Speno  
organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date January 2015  
street & number 254 Washington Street, Ground Level telephone (404) 656-2840  
city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30334  
e-mail Lynn.speno@dnr.state.ga.us

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Ashantilly

City or Vicinity: Darien

County: McIntosh State: Georgia

Photographer: James Lockhart, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

Date Photographed: April 2002 (The property was field checked in 2012 and is unchanged since the photographs were taken, so these photographs are still an accurate representation of the property.)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 25. Main façade of Ashantilly; photographer facing west.
- 2 of 25. Main façade of Ashantilly; photographer facing west.
- 3 of 25. Main façade of Ashantilly; photographer facing west.
- 4 of 25. Main façade of Ashantilly; photographer facing west.
- 5 of 25. Front entrance door; photographer facing west.
- 6 of 25. Main façade and north elevation; photographer facing southwest.
- 7 of 25. South elevation; photographer facing north.
- 8 of 25. Rear elevation; photographer facing northeast.
- 9 of 25. Rear elevation; photographer facing east.
- 10 of 25. Rear elevation; photographer facing east.

Returned

Ashantilly

Name of Property

McIntosh County, Georgia  
County and State

- 11 of 25. Rear elevation; photographer facing east.
- 12 of 25. Interior entrance hall; photographer facing southwest.
- 13 of 25. Dining room; photographer facing northwest.
- 14 of 25. Library; photographer facing southeast.
- 15 of 25. Living room; photographer facing northwest.
- 16 of 25. Second floor; photographer facing west.
- 17 of 25. Print shop; photographer facing west.
- 18 of 25. Interior print shop; photographer facing east.
- 19 of 25. Interior print shop; photographer facing south.
- 20 of 25. Interior print shop; photographer facing west.
- 21 of 25. Guest Cottage; photographer facing northwest.
- 22 of 25. View towards marsh; photographer facing southeast.
- 23 of 25. View towards marsh; photographer facing southeast.
- 24 of 25. Remnant of fountain; photographer facing north.
- 25 of 25. Entrance road; photographer facing northwest.

Returned

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

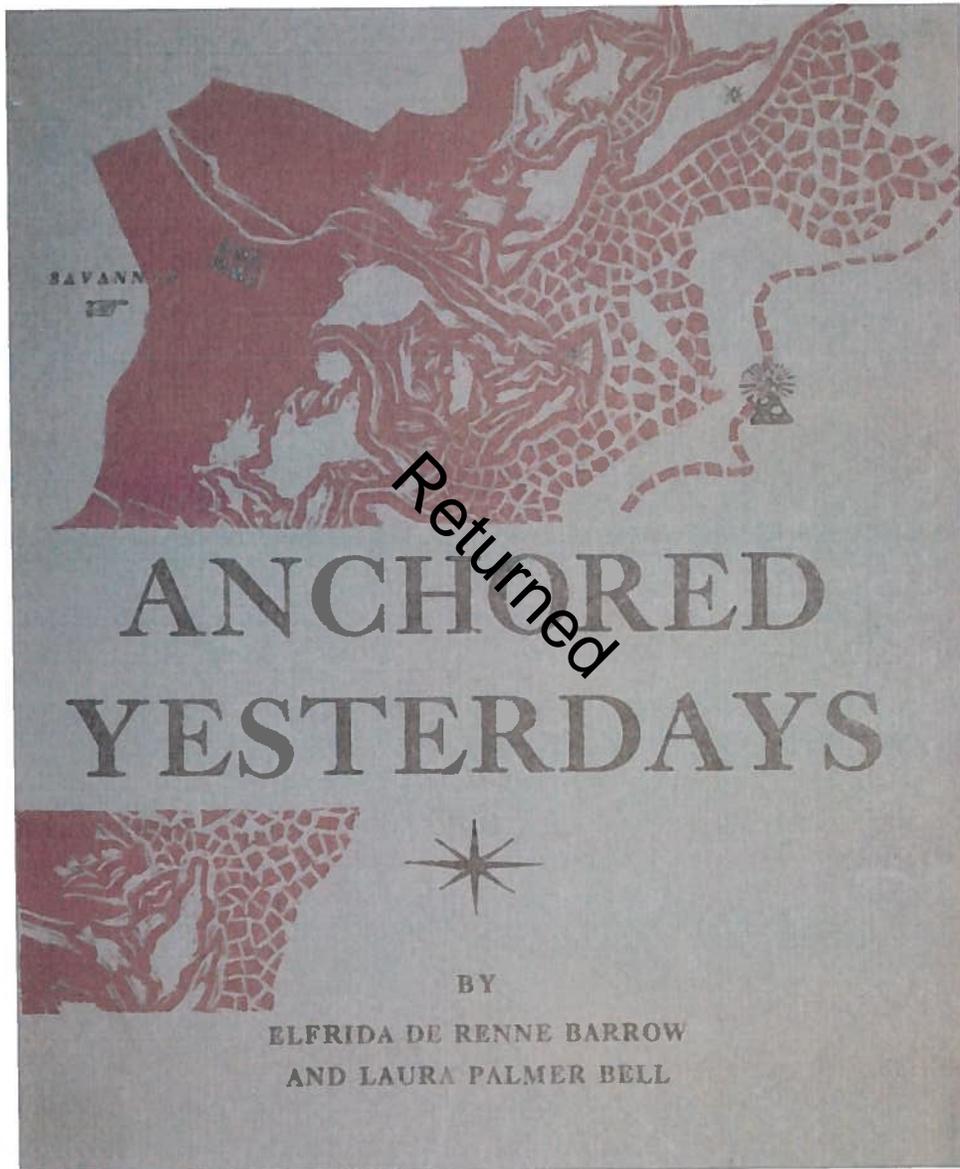
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



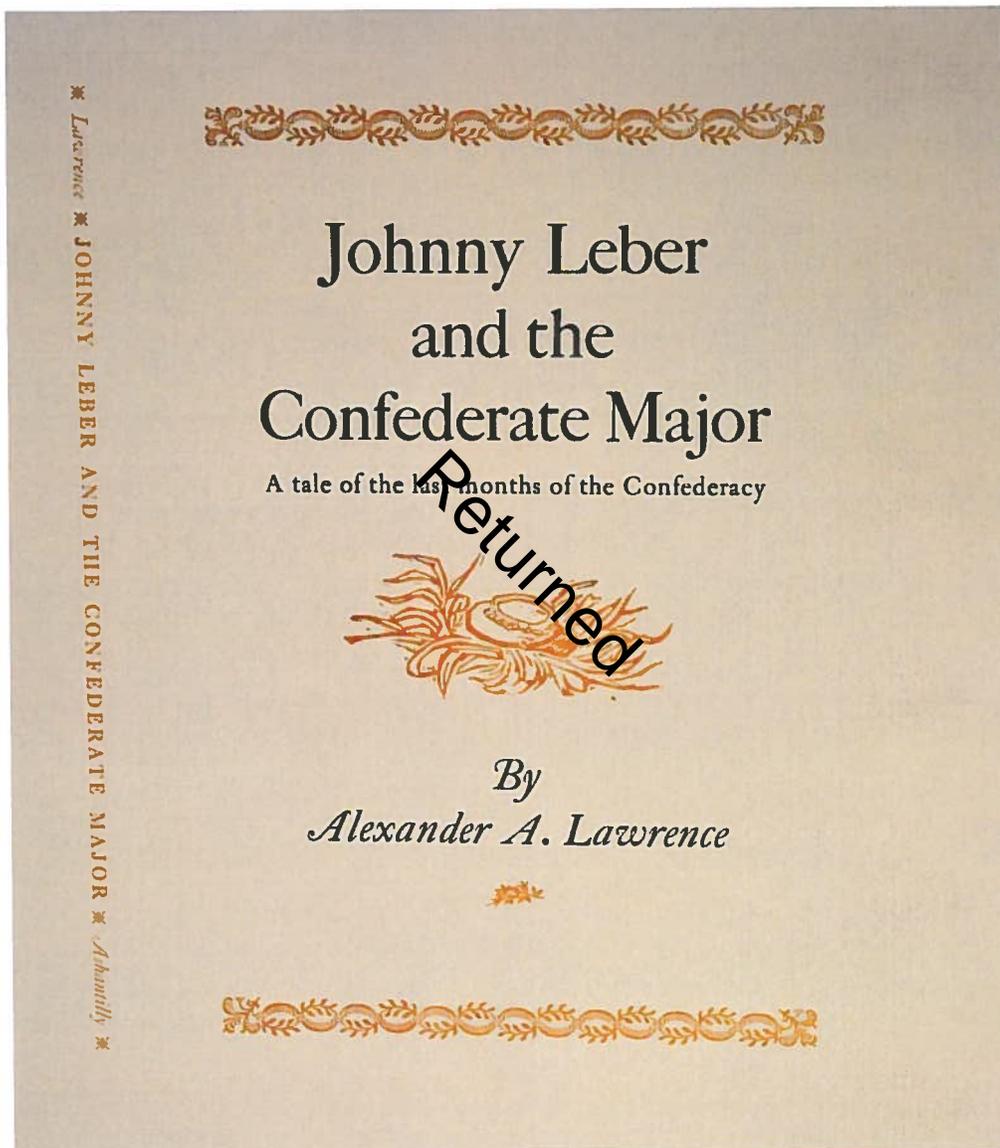
**FIGURE 1:**  
Ashantilly Press Logo “Capital A”



**FIGURE 2:**  
Ashantilly Press Logo "Heron"

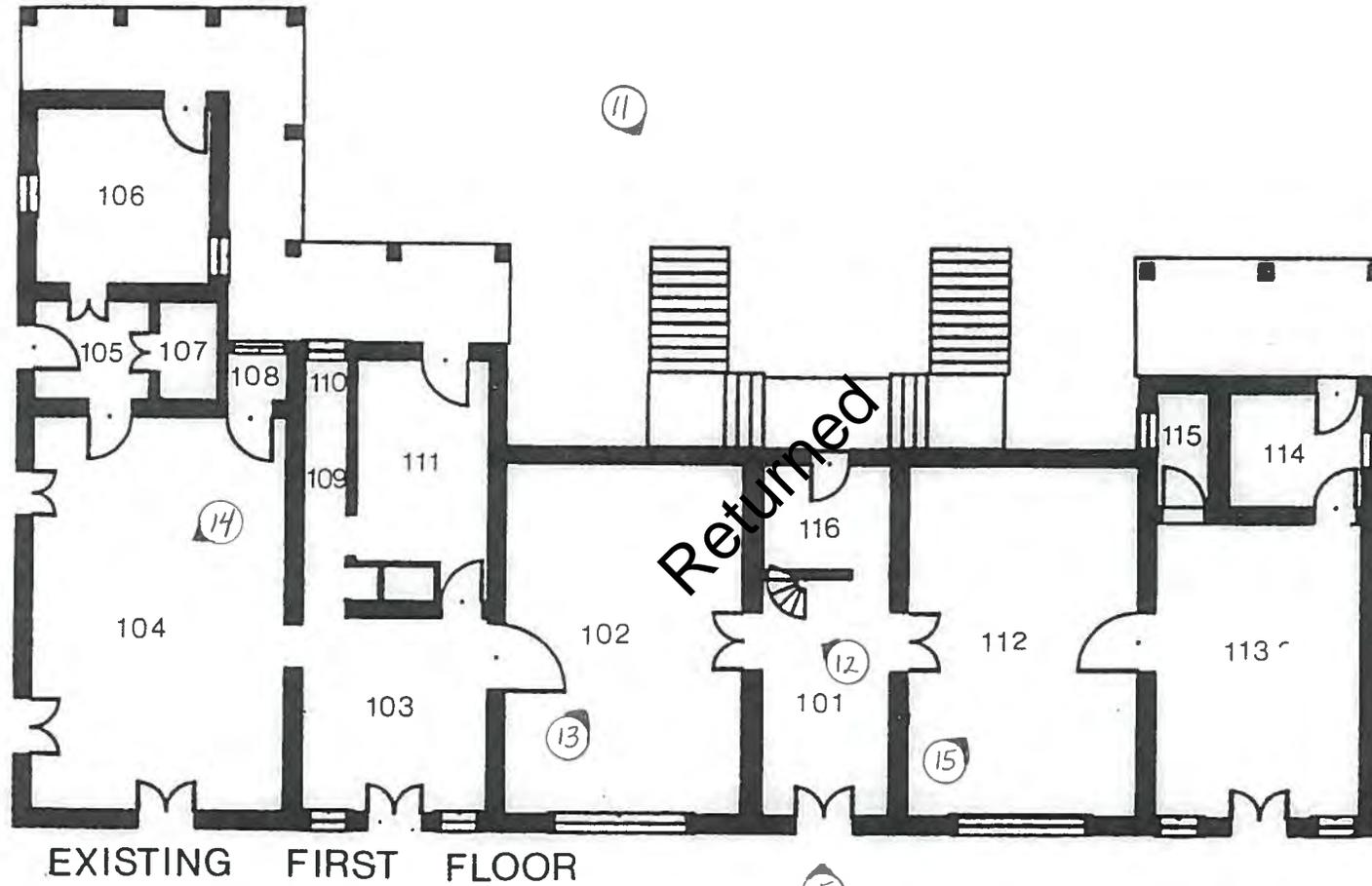


**FIGURE 3:**  
*Anchored Yesterdays*  
Haynes' first award-winning book printed in 1956.

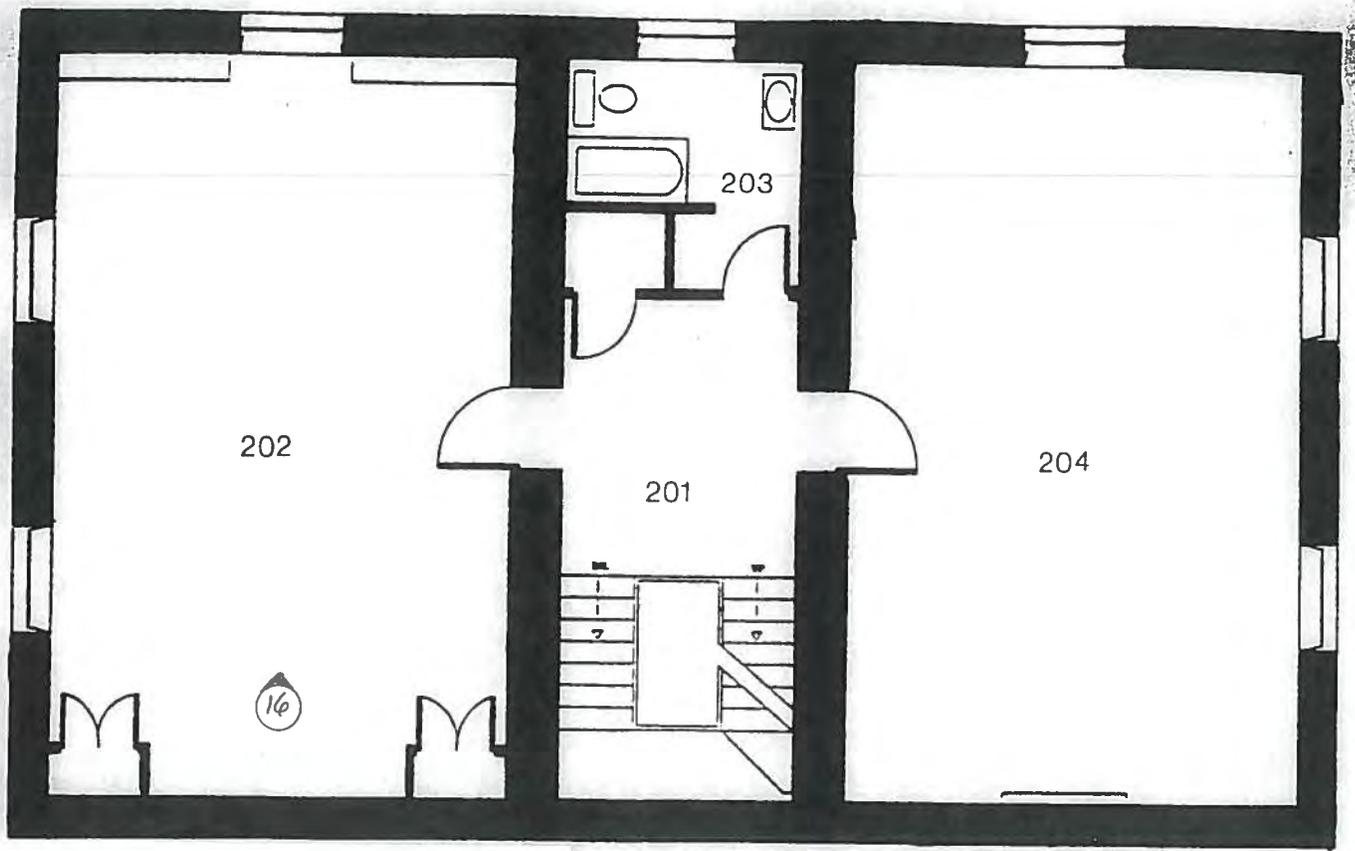


**FIGURE 4:**  
*Johnny Leber*  
Printed by Ashantilly Press in 1962, it was a Southern Books Competition winner.

ASHANTILLY  
MCINTOSH COUNTY, GEORGIA  
FIRST FLOOR PHOTO KEY  
PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: #  
NORTH: →

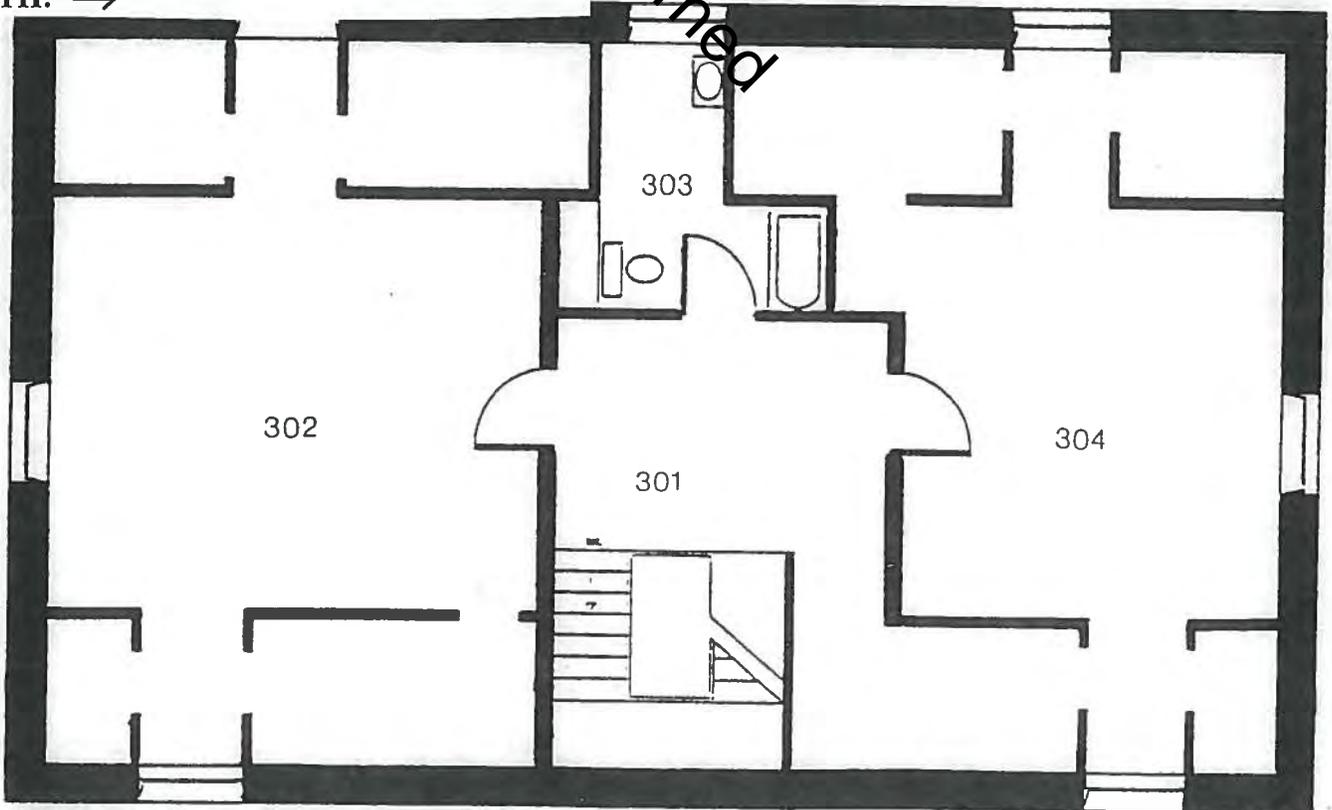


EXISTING FIRST FLOOR

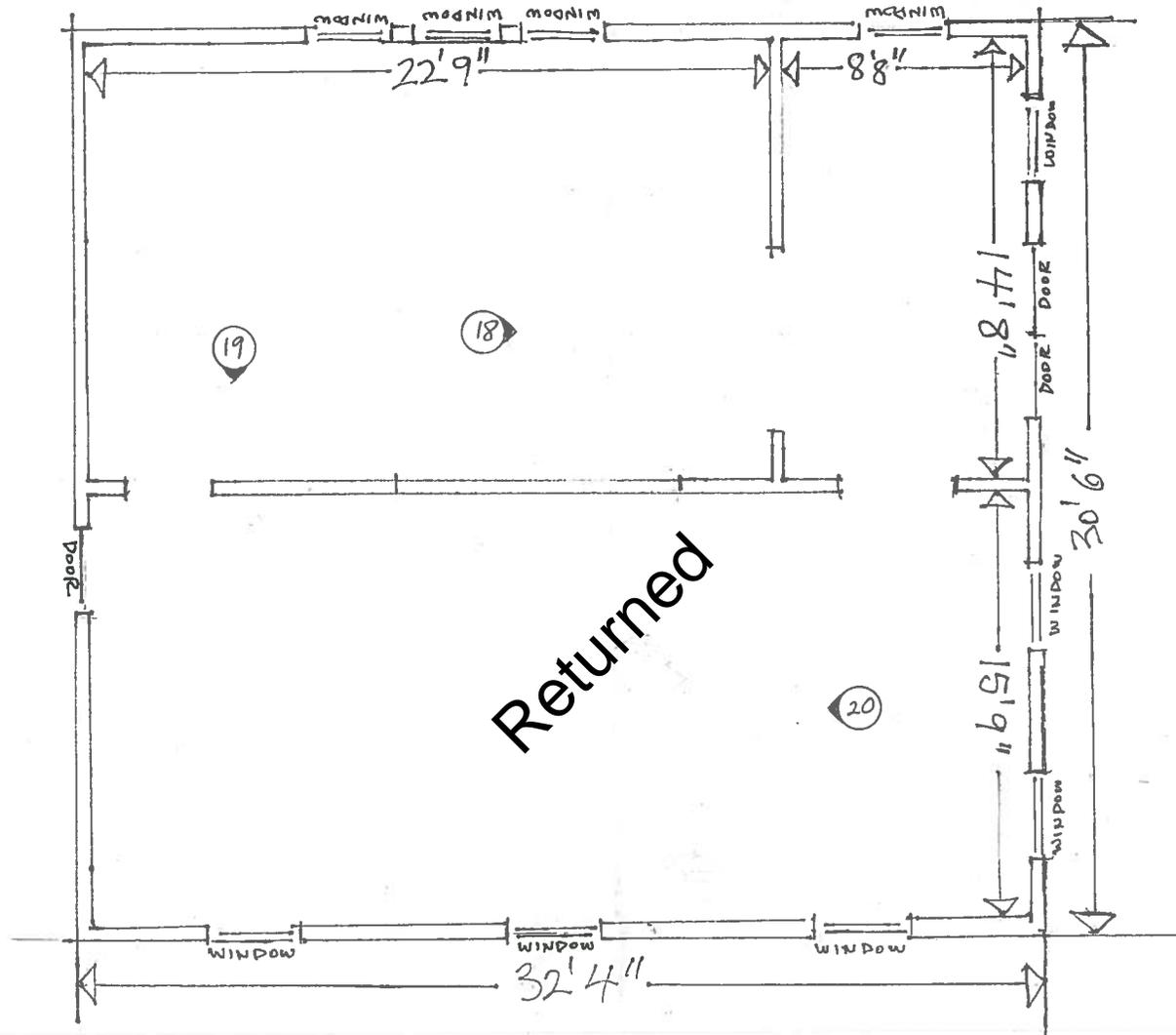


ASHANTILLY  
 MCINTOSH COUNTY, GEORGIA  
 SECOND FLOOR PHOTO KEY  
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: #  
 NORTH: →

Returned



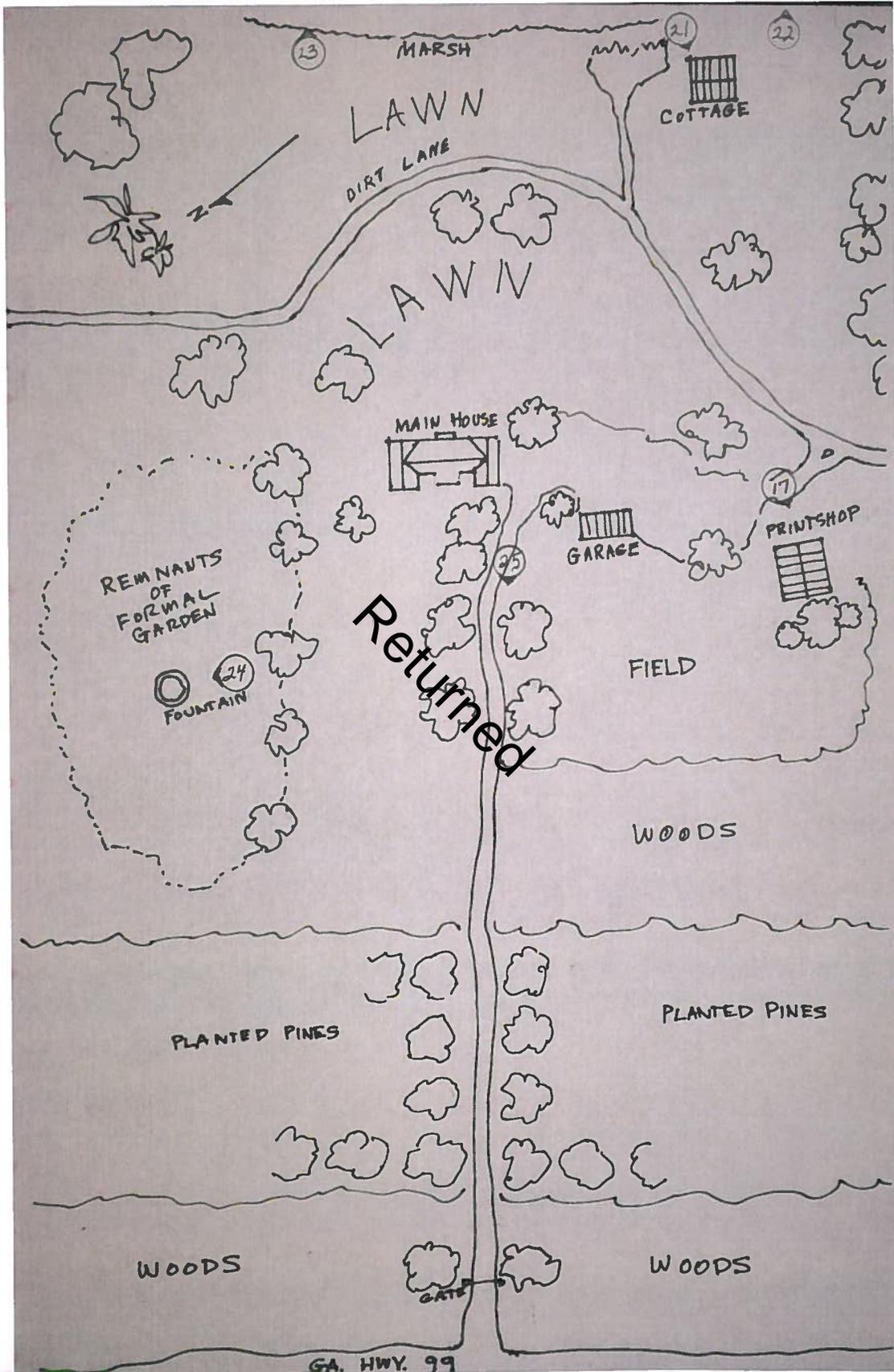
EXISTING THIRD FLOOR



ASHANTILLY  
PRESS  
PRINT SHOP

Returned

ASHANTILLY  
MCINTOSH COUNTY, GEORGIA  
PRINT SHOP PHOTO KEY  
PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: #  
NORTH: ↑

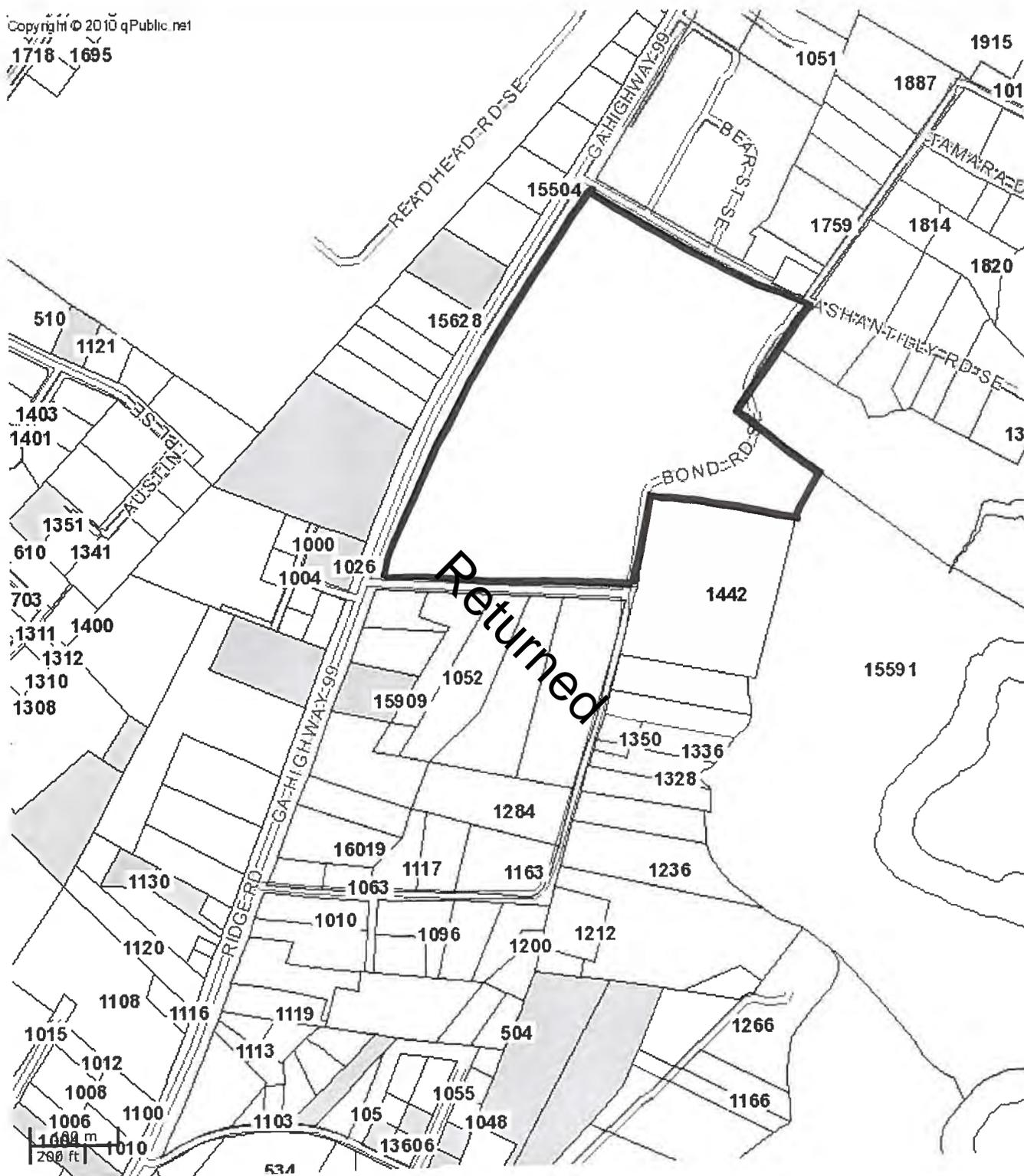


ASHANTILLY  
 MCINTOSH COUNTY, GEORGIA

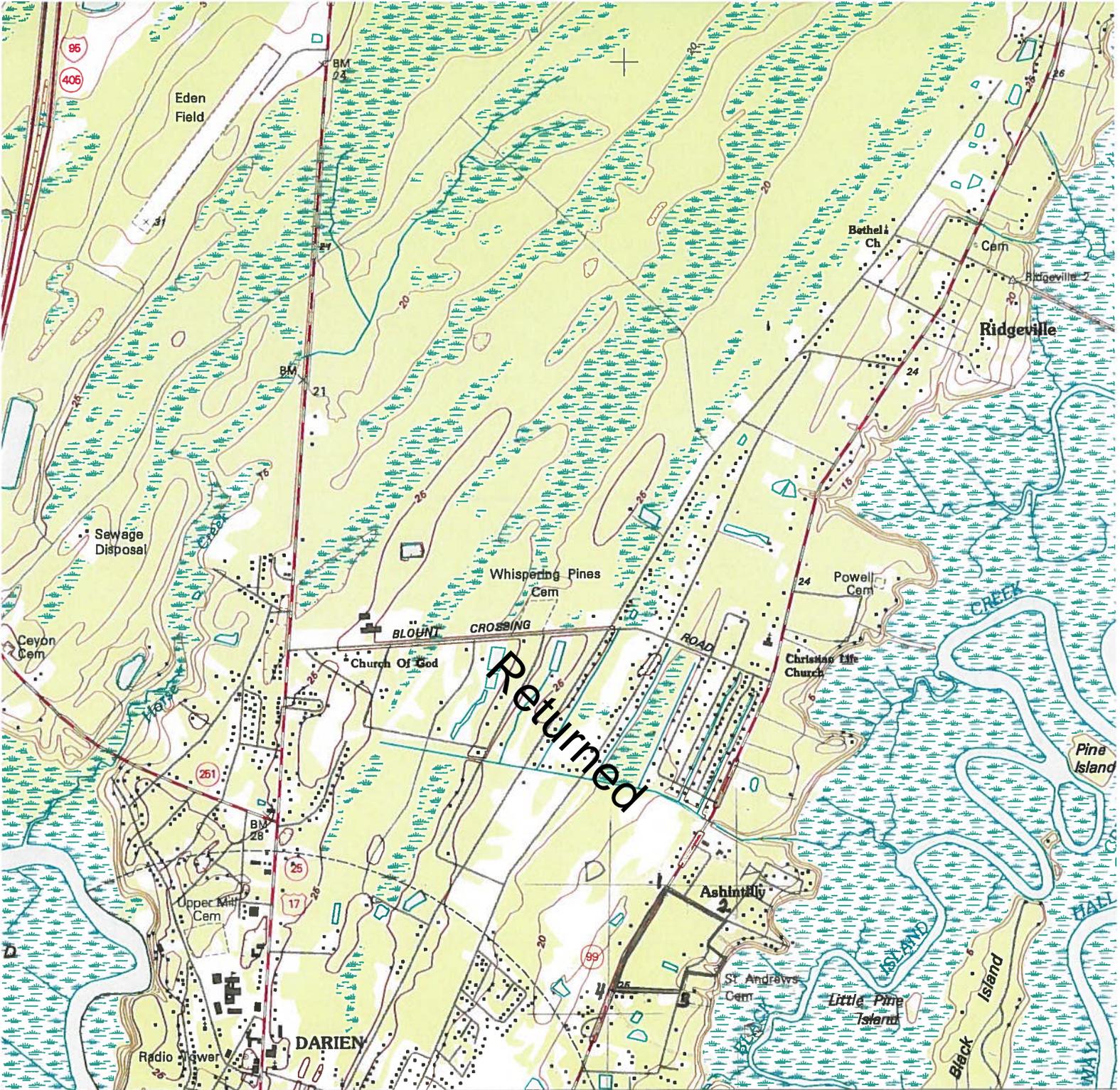
SITE PLAN  
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW:   
 NORTH. 



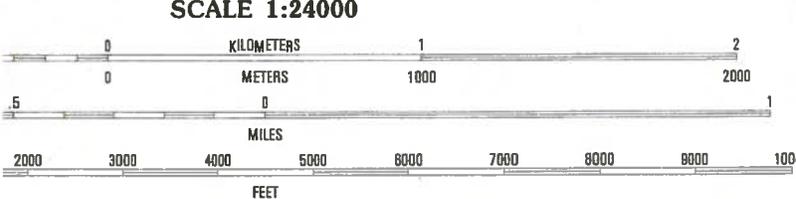
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1718 1695



**MCINTOSH COUNTY, GEORGIA**  
**NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: **  
**NORTH: **  
**SOURCE: McIntosh County Parcel Maps qpublic**



458 459 460 25' 00" 461 462



**Ashantilly  
McIntosh County, Georgia**

- 1: 31.383393 -81.414624
- 2: 31.382202 -81.412050
- 3: 31.379271 -81.414195
- 4: 31.379418 -81.417156

**Scale: 1:24000  
Quad: Ridgeville, Georgia**

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 FEDERAL CENTER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
 DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



















































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Ashantilly  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, McIntosh

DATE RECEIVED: 2/06/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/05/15  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/20/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/24/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000103

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 3/24/15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER Umbelina

DISCIPLINE H/Stein

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 3/24/15

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Comments  
Evaluation/Return Sheet**

**Property Name:** Ashantilly  
**Property Location:** McIntosh County, GA  
**Reference Number:** 1500013  
**Date of Return:** 3/30/15

**Nomination Summary**

The 34-acre property known as Ashantilly is being nominated under National Register Criteria A, under art and communications, at the state level of significance, for its association with the Ashantilly Press. The period of significance is 1955-1991.

This nomination is being returned for substantive and technical issues. While the nomination provides some information on other private printing presses in Georgia, it does not provide sufficient comparative analysis with the other presses to fully understand Ashantilly's specific contributions and why their contributions rise to a state level of significance in either art or communications. The nomination also does not sufficiently address why this printing press operation is considered exceptional important under Criterion Consideration G. Please revise.

The nomination indicates regional and national recognition but the competition cited—the Southern Books Competition—would appear only regional in scope. The inclusion of Ashantilly books or block prints in exhibits needs further explanation as to this significance. What did it mean to be included in a national fine printing exhibit? Additional context is needed to understand how these books or art work would be considered and selected for an exhibit.

The remains of the formal garden—if considered contributing within the period of significance—could be considered a contributing site. Recommend the category of property be a district and contributing and noncontributing resources revised accordingly.

Lisa Deline, Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
[Lisa\\_Deline@nps.gov](mailto:Lisa_Deline@nps.gov)

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS  
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS  
DIVISION DIRECTOR  
**RECEIVED 2280**

July 9, 2015

JUL 10 2015

J. Paul Loether  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W. 8th floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

**Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service**

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for **Ashantilly in McIntosh County, Georgia** to the National Register of Historic Places.

- Disk of National Register of Historic Places nomination form and maps as a pdf
  - Disk with digital photo images
  - Physical signature page
  - Original USGS topographic map(s)
  - Sketch map(s)/attachment(s)
  - Correspondence
  - Other:
- COMMENTS:
- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
  - This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
  - The enclosed owner objection(s) do  do not  constitute a majority of property owners.
  - Special considerations: **Disk with digital photo images was previously submitted.**

Sincerely,



Lynn Speno  
National Register Specialist

Enclosures