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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.



1. Name of Property

historic name Rourke, James and Odessa, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 702 14th Street
city, town Tybee Island () vicinity of
county Chatham code 051
state Georgia code GA zip code 31328

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	1	0
sites	0	0
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
total	2	0

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Richard Crass
Signature of certifying official

8-10-10
Date

Dr. David Crass
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson H. Beall 9.23.10

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Bob
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Other: raised Tybee cottage

Materials:

foundation	Concrete
walls	Asbestos
roof	Asphalt
other	Brick

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage is an excellent example of a raised Tybee cottage, a standard beach house design for middle-class families on Tybee Island in the 1930s and 1940s (photos 1-7). The Rourke cottage is located on 14th Street on the west side of the island along Tybee Creek, also known as the back bay. The Rourke cottage was constructed from an older bungalow that was moved in 1946 to the 14th-Street lot and elevated to form a raised Tybee cottage. The cottage was among the first residences built for year-round use in the Venetian Terrace Subdivision, one of the island's first year-round communities, which developed from the late 1940s through the early 1960s. The cottage sits in the southeast corner of a large 107 x 110-foot corner lot facing 14th Street. Mature live oak trees are located on the front corner of the lot and along 6th Avenue. The property is surrounded by an ornate metal fence with brick posts, which was built c.1946.

The Rourke cottage is a frame, two-story beach house in which the main living quarters are raised a full story on brick piers. The cottage has a low-pitched, asphalt-shingle hip roof, overhanging eaves, and shed-roof dormers. The chimney includes a corbel cap. The porch wraps around the main façade (south), and the north and east sides (photos 8-12). In c.1946, asbestos-shingle siding was added over the original weatherboards. The open ground level includes servants' quarters, showers, changing rooms, and automobile stalls and the lower level is enclosed by latticework (photos 19-21).

The main façade faces south to 14th Street and features a cast-concrete staircase with metal railings that provides access to the main floor (photo 1). The main façade features paired one-over-one-light sash windows and a glazed front door with three vertical lights. Entrances to the auto stalls on the ground level are located on each side of the concrete staircase.

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Section 7--Description

The east elevation faces 6th Avenue and features a hip-roofed porch along the length of the raised main floor (photo 7). The east façade of the raised main living quarters features paired one-over-one-light sash windows and a two-light door that opens into the kitchen (photo 6). The west elevation features paired one-over-one-light sash windows on the main level and continuous latticework along the ground level (photos 4-5).

The north elevation features an enclosed back porch on the main level, which provides access to the kitchen and master bedroom (photo 6). The rear porch, which is also used as a laundry area, includes a stoop and rear wood stairs. The north façade at ground level is enclosed with a wood latticework entrance to an auto stall. The north side at the second level is clad in asbestos shingles.

The raised main level features a bungalow plan that is two-rooms wide and roughly two-rooms deep. A wall that runs from front to back divides the living room and kitchen on the east side of the house from the bedrooms on the west side (photos 13-18). A small bathroom and a hall are located between the bedrooms. Hardwood floors, plain baseboards, paneled wood doors with glass knobs and decorative nickel-plated hardware, and plain door and window surrounds are located throughout. The living room includes a decorative corbelled-brick fireplace and a wood mantel.

The main level has had few changes to the interior, although some alterations were made when the raised section of the cottage was moved to the current site in 1946. The original plaster walls and ceilings were replaced with sheetrock. The bathroom was remodeled with a new tub, sink, and tile, and the kitchen was remodeled with new cabinets, counters, and a linoleum floor. Later alterations include the installation of plywood paneling in the living room and hall in the 1960s or 1970s and the addition of recessed lighting in the kitchen ceiling during the early 2000s.

The ground floor features two changing rooms, a shower room, and servants' quarters, which were built amid brick piers on the east side of the cottage (photos 19-21). Auto stalls are located in the east and west bays. The auto stalls are accessed on the south and north sides of the cottage through a separate pair of hinged, lattice garage doors. The auto stalls originally featured concrete tire pads, which were covered when a concrete floor was poured over the mostly earthen floor.

A row of small rooms on the ground floor includes two equal-sized changing rooms, two shower/bathrooms, and a nearly square-shaped servants' quarters. These rooms, which are aligned along 6th Avenue, open onto the auto stalls. The rooms were built with balloon-frame construction and covered with asbestos shingles. The rooms were built between the brick piers of the ground level. Louvered wood doors along the west wall and louvered wood vents on the east wall alternate between the brick piers that delineate the changing rooms and shower rooms. The changing and shower rooms feature hard wood floors, sheetrock-covered walls, tongue-and-groove wood ceilings, and plain trim. The servants' quarters features a paneled wood door, hardwood floors, tongue-and-groove wood ceiling, and plywood walls with plain decorative vertical strips (simulated paneling). A large frame storage shed is located adjacent to the servants' quarters and extends along the north side of the ground level. The storage closet features asbestos shingles on the exterior and unfinished frame walls on the interior.

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Section 7--Description

Changes to the interior of the ground level, which were minimal, are limited to a remodeling in the 1990s. Insulation was installed between the floor joists underneath the main living quarters. Particle-board panels nailed to the joists cover the insulation. An interior entrance between the servants' quarters and the adjacent shower/bathroom was created, and the original exterior entrance was filled. Also during this time, three rooms (two changing rooms and a shower room) were converted to a single space by removing two interior walls. In addition, a small portion of sheetrock was removed from the walls.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance:

1946 – 1960

Significant Dates:

1946 – James Rourke, Jr., built a seaside retreat for his new bride, Odessa.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

N/A

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage is an excellent example of a raised Tybee cottage, a beach house design for middle-class families on Tybee Island from the early 1920s through the 1940s. During the first half of the 20th century, Tybee Island developed as a popular seaside resort for nearby residents of Savannah, especially after the Tybee Road was opened in 1923. The raised Tybee cottage is a house type that developed as a standard beach house design for middle-class families on Tybee Island between c.1925 and 1949. In recent years, skyrocketing land values and intensive development have resulted in the demolition of numerous raised Tybee cottages. The Rourke cottage is among the few intact cottages that survive from Tybee's golden era of resort development from the 1910s through the 1930s.

The raised Tybee cottage is unique to Tybee Island, Georgia, where multiple developers built as many as 110 raised Tybee cottages. This type of cottage is the most prevalent historic building type on the island, comprising nearly 25 percent of the historic buildings on Tybee.

The James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage is significant in the area of architecture as an excellent example of a raised Tybee cottage. The Rourke cottage is unusual among raised Tybee cottages because it was not built in a single campaign but first existed as a one-story bungalow. In 1946, the Rourkes moved the cottage to its present and site and raised it a full story. The Rourke raised Tybee cottage is a two-story, wood-frame cottage raised on brick piers and covered with a hip roof. The characteristics that define the raised Tybee cottage are the main living quarters raised a full story to protect against high water and provide breezes and views to the ocean. Porches wrap around two or three sides. The lower level accommodates automobiles, boat storage, and sometimes servants' quarters. The house is usually raised on wood posts, which are covered with either vertical wood planks or lattice. The small size of the cottages reflects the size of the building lots, which were subdivided as demand for building sites on the island increased.

The James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage is significant in the areas of community planning and development and entertainment/recreation because it represents the first period of intensive resort development on Tybee Island. In the first decades of the 20th century, Tybee Island, also known as Savannah Beach, developed as a coastal resort for residents of nearby Savannah. The opening of the Tybee Road in 1923 fueled the demand for oceanfront property. Many lots were subdivided to accommodate the construction of seasonal beach houses, such as the Rourke cottage. The Rourke cottage is also among the first year-round resort cottages on the island.

Tybee Island is unique among the coastal island resorts in Georgia because it developed as the only major coastal resort in the state and the only coastal resort in Georgia for the middle class. A few wealthy families owned many of Georgia's barrier islands, such as Cumberland, Ossabaw, St. Catherines, and Sapelo islands. Some islands developed as exclusive resorts for the wealthy, such as Jekyll Island Club on Jekyll Island. Saint Simons is an example of Georgia coastal island that was transformed by development in the mid- to late 20th century. Tybee's development as a middle-class resort is reflected in its plan of streets and its resort architecture.

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Early Resort Development on Tybee Island: 1873-1920

Prepared by Robert A. Cuicevich

Tybee Island is the only example of the American coastal resort movement in Georgia. The movement finds its roots in the English coastal resorts of Scarborough and Brighton, in which English physicians expounded the virtues of the curative powers of seawater and sea air as a panacea in the 18th century. By the 19th century, this idea was transplanted to America and gave rise to the coastal resorts along the Atlantic coast. Many Georgians as well as people throughout the South traveled north to resorts in Cape May, New Jersey, and Nantucket, Massachusetts, and on Long Island, New York. These resorts had been in operation for many years and had set the standard by offering such amenities as transportation, hotels, service-oriented businesses and amusement establishments. Tybee was modeled after these resorts and was even referred to in advertisements as "The Long Branch of the South." Like the northern resorts, many private cottages were built near the resorts on land made available by the development companies.

In the early 1870s, a group of entrepreneurs formed the Tybee Improvement Company for the purpose of promoting the development of Tybee as a seaside resort. In 1873, a daily steamer route to the island from nearby Savannah was established, and a plan for the subdivision of the island into building lots was developed. In an effort to stimulate the sales of lots, plans were made for the establishment of a comfortable hotel on the south end of the island with the oceanfront lots between Centre and 3rd streets. John Tebeau's 1873 "Plan of Tybee Island" shows all of the lots from Centre Street to 11th Street and from 3rd Street beyond Tilton Avenue as having been sold.

In 1876, the Ocean House hotel was completed along with a wooden tramway to transport guests from the steamship pier on the north end of the island to the resort along the beachfront. The horse railway continued along Main Street (now Butler Avenue) to the Inlet in order to provide guests with the option of bathing in the calm waters of the Back River. By the 1880s, the development of Tybee as a seaside resort was a great success. Many bathhouses, dancing pavilions, boarding houses, and summer cottages were erected along the beachfront close to the hotel.

In 1885, Daniel G. Purse, a Savannah entrepreneur, bought a controlling interest in the island and solicited financial backing from his peers for the purpose of developing a railroad to Tybee. The Savannah and Tybee Railroad was completed in 1887. The train not only reduced by half the travel time from Savannah to 45 minutes, it also made the entire island more accessible by offering eight stops between the north end and the Back River.

The Tybee Beach Company was formed earlier that same year to supervise and control the continued development of the island. The stockholders must have been pleased with the burst of new development that occurred following the opening of the railroad. By 1888, at least two new hotels with dancing pavilions and bathing facilities, as well as a number of summer cottages, had been built in the vicinity of the Ocean House.

In an effort to encourage lot sales on the south end of the island, the stockholders announced the

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construction of a first-class hotel in the vicinity of the Back River, between 14th and 15th streets. The hotel, named Hotel Tybee, was completed in 1891. As the stockholders had hoped, lots were sold and summer cottages, boarding houses, and other businesses began to develop around the new hotel.

Tybee became a regional resort when the Savannah and Tybee Railroad became a unit of the Central of Georgia Railroad in 1890 and then under its direct ownership in 1895. This affiliation gave the island a direct link to hundreds of towns and cities throughout Georgia and Alabama, resulting in the construction of numerous summer cottages for Savannah families and out-of-town families as well. In an effort to entice people to come to the resort by way of their rail system, the Central of Georgia in c.1900 built an enormous dancing and entertainment pavilion, called the Tybrisa, next to Hotel Tybee.

By 1910, the south end had become the center of resort activity on Tybee. In 1911, the new Hotel Tybee, an elegant three-and-one-half story, Mediterranean-style hotel, was completed on the site of the first Hotel Tybee, which was destroyed by fire in 1908. The new hotel, which was easily the finest hostelry built on the island, elevated the resort construction to new levels, offering guests unparalleled comfort and luxury.

Tybee's popularity as a resort continued to increase and by 1920, the oceanfront resort area between 14th and 17th streets included three hotels, three dance pavilions, four bathhouse pavilions, and dozens of boarding houses and inns.

Early Summer Cottages on Tybee Island: 1895-1920

The Strand and Back River neighborhoods, which represent the oldest and most substantial concentration of resort cottages remaining on Tybee, are private summer resort settlements that developed between 1895 and 1920 as a direct result of the construction of the Savannah and Tybee Railroad in 1887 and the construction of Hotel Tybee on the south end of the island in 1891.

The beachfront area sandwiched between Tybee's first major hotels, the Hotel Tybee and the Ocean House, is the location of the original "Strand." These lots became desirable because of their beachfront locations and their proximity to the two main resort centers. In addition, the railroad had five stops along Main Street (later Butler Avenue), adjacent to the Strand district. Tybee Island suffered devastating hurricanes in 1881, 1893, and 1898 and several fires destroyed many buildings in the Strand district.

Located between 12th and 14th streets, the oldest buildings remaining in the Strand district are a row of private summer cottages, know as the "Strand cottages," which developed next to Hotel Tybee. Built between 1895 and 1920, each cottage was built in the center of an oceanfront lot that extended from Butler Avenue to the beach. The cottages were built at a substantial setback from the dunes, which provided a grassy expanse (or strand) with wax myrtle, palmetto trees, mature oaks, and sand dunes between the homes and the beach. A walkway passed in front of the steps of each cottage,

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connecting the settlement with the resort at Hotel Tybee. This arrangement afforded property owners private and communal settings. In addition, each cottage had a path to the beach.

The Strand cottages feature hip roofs with overhanging eaves and recessed wraparound porches. Most cottages are raised one-half story on wood piers. Servants' quarters and changing rooms (for ocean bathing) were located on the ground level with the main living quarters located on the raised level. The main living quarters of most cottages appear to be a variation of the bungalow floor plan, although some have central-hall and Georgian plans. Strand cottages are generally more ornate than cottages on the south end or the Back River, the area at the mouth of Chimney Creek along the west side of the island. Many cottages feature floor length windows, French doors, stained glass windows, transom and sidelight door surrounds, pressed-metal shingles, roof finials, bay windows, and polygonal corner porches.

The character of the Back River district is that of an early 20th century neighborhood of beach resort cottages. While resort hotels, bathhouses, and pavilions, as well as summer cottages were built along the frenetic oceanfront, the Back River developed as a quiet, secluded neighborhood. Most of the cottages were built for families from Savannah and the region to spend the summer months. The most intact group of cottages is located between Inlet Avenue and the mouth of Chimney Creek. This row of cottages, sometimes referred to as "Colony Row," was built between 1900 and 1915. Each cottage is situated in the center of a one- and one-half-acre lot facing the river.

The South End/Back River cottages are characterized as large, two-story, hip-roof buildings featuring an overall square shape, widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, and a recessed, two-tier, wraparound porch that extends around all four sides of the building. The main living quarters (bedrooms and living room) are located on the second floor while service-related rooms (dining room and kitchen) are located on the ground floor. Most South End/Back River cottages have a foursquare-derived floor plan in which several of the rooms open onto the porches through French doors or floor length windows. The type is also typically mortise-and-tenon construction and has a wood pier foundation. Unlike the Strand cottages of the same period, the servants' quarters and bathhouses are located in separate buildings in back of the house.

Both the Tybee Island Strand Cottages Historic District and the Tybee Island Back River Historic District were listed in the National Register in 1999.

The Raised Tybee Cottage: 1923-1955

The beach houses that have come to be known as raised Tybee cottages were first introduced during Tybee's golden era as a coastal summer resort. Built from the early 1920s through the 1940s, the raised Tybee cottage retains several design elements of the earlier cottages built on the island while providing a new functionality that served new trends in development in the 1920s.

The raised Tybee cottage is characterized as a frame, often square, two-story beach house in which the main living quarters are situated on the raised level and servants' quarters, changing rooms, and

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automobile stall are located on the ground level. The main living quarters are generally raised on wood piers, with the ground level enclosed with wood lattice in which lattice garage doors face side streets or lanes. Most examples have hip roofs, which are often covered with pressed metal shingles, and recessed wraparound porches. Early raised Tybee cottages feature an informal plan in which the entrance opens into a large common room or parlor that is flanked on both sides by several smaller rooms. Bedrooms are usually located along the side porch, with service-oriented rooms, such as the kitchen and bathroom, located on the opposite side of the parlor. The parlor is usually large and serves several functions, often doubling as a casual dining area. Raised Tybee cottages are generally smaller than their predecessors in order to take advantage of smaller building lots.

The completion of the Tybee Road in 1923 ushered in a golden era for Tybee. As a result of the island's increased accessibility, the resorts flourished and Tybee entered into an unparalleled building boom. It was during this time that Cab Calloway, Bob Crosby, and other Big Band personalities performed at Tybee's dancing pavilions. Tybee was arguably the most popular resort on the south Atlantic coast. Rows of boarding houses were built and numerous small hotels were established during this time to accommodate the crush of people visiting the island. It was during this period that the raised Tybee cottage was first introduced.

The opening of the Tybee Road spurred a dramatic increase in the demand for oceanfront property, causing development and construction practices in the Strand district to be changed dramatically. Because the island was more accessible than ever before, more people were interested in beach cottages. Instead of one large cottage being built in the center of an oceanfront lot, the lots were subdivided and many smaller cottages were built. The small size of the lots required a different type of cottage than those built on the island in previous years, thus providing the inspiration for the raised Tybee cottage.

Whether or not it was the intention of Tybee's cottage builders of the 1920s and 1930s, the new cottage that resulted appears to be a combination of the Strand and Back River cottages. The raised Tybee cottage retains the square shape, two-story height, and recessed wraparound porch of the Back River cottages while employing the basic form of the Strand cottage with its open, raised ground level containing the servants' quarters and changing rooms. The combination of the compact square shape of the Back River cottages and the ground level location of the changing rooms and servants' quarters of the Strand cottages allowed maximum utilization of the newly subdivided lots. The most significant change in the raised Tybee cottage, however, is its full-height ground level, which was raised a full story in order to incorporate space for automobiles. Because Tybee's streets were little more than one-lane sand pathways when these oceanfront cottages were built, it was necessary to provide a place to store the automobiles without using up any of the already space-challenged lots.

With this in mind, it is apparent that the compact design of the raised Tybee cottage and its accommodation of the automobile are local characteristics that reflect the changes in land use and development trends brought on by the completion of the Tybee Road.

Apart from what has been garnered through field research and analysis, relatively little is known

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about the origin of the raised Tybee cottage. It appears that the cottage was established as a local building type shortly after the completion of Tybee Road and the design was subsequently adopted by Tybee's cottage builders. The establishment of the design as a building standard for beach cottages on Tybee is evidenced by the number of raised Tybee cottages built on the island during its period of significance and by the variety of contractors and builders who are known to have built them. In addition, the raised Tybee cottage is the most common historic building type on the island.

Although the design of the raised Tybee cottage is not attributed to any one builder or architect, A. P. Solomon, Jr., owner of the Tybee Contracting Company, is the person most closely associated with the genesis and construction of this unique beach cottage type. In 1931, Solomon established the Shirley Park subdivision, located between Butler Avenue and the beach and between 10th and Shirley streets. Built adjacent to the Fresh Air Home, the development was billed in newspaper advertisements as "Tybee's New and Only Ocean Front Subdivision." While most speculators and developers were selling subdivided lots one by one to individuals, Solomon offered lots and cottages "built and sold as a unit." Created through the subdivision of two original oceanfront lots, the Shirley Park subdivision offered 17 graded building lots with electrical and water connections. Solomon's contribution to the development of the raised Tybee cottage is evidenced in the building plans offered by his company to individuals purchasing lots in Shirley Park. As noted in an advertisement for the subdivision that appeared in the *Savannah Morning News* on May 17, 1931, Solomon offered prospective buyers "several plans which he has and which his company will build and sell to purchasers, complete." Of the 15 cottages built by Solomon and his company in Shirley Park, 11 are raised Tybee cottages. Other builders associated with the raised Tybee cottage include George Dutton (14 13th Street Lane, c.1929), Joseph Muir Lang (1714 Chatham Avenue, 1930s), Ed Braun (4 8th Street, c.1932), John Lee (11 8th Place, c.1935 and 7 8th Street, c.1930-1934), and Henrik Wallen (8 9th Street, c.1930-1934). The Seiler Cottage, located at 12 8th Street, was built c.1936 by Perry Solomon, Sr. Perry Solomon was the father of Tybee developer A. P. Solomon.

Most raised Tybee cottages were constructed by builders without plans prepared by architects. There were, however, a few examples that were designed by prominent Savannah architect Cletus Bergen (1896-1966), who may have had a significant role in developing the raised Tybee cottage. Bergen, a graduate of the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta in 1919, began his career as an architect in the office of Levy and Clarke in Savannah. Five years later he became a partner in the firm. Bergen, who is called the "dean of Savannah architects" during the 20th century, started his own architectural firm in 1927. Between 1931 and 1936, he completed plans for six raised Tybee beach cottages. Of the three that were constructed, the Pierpont Cottage, designed and built in 1931, is the earliest of the Bergen cottages. It is a formal example of a raised Tybee cottage with separate living and dining rooms. This may be an indication that the client was an upper-middle-class client. Subsequent Bergen commissions in 1935 and 1936 resulted in designs for the Jesse Fulenwider Cottage (1935), the identical Harry Fulenwider Cottage (1935), the Andrew Smith Cottage (1936), and the Fitzgerald Cottage (1936), which represent typical raised Tybee cottages.

The earliest examples of the raised Tybee cottage were built during the mid-to late 1920s, but the cottage enjoyed its greatest popularity during the early to mid-1930s. Although a majority of raised Tybee cottages are located in the Strand area, there are several examples located on inland lots

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west of Butler Avenue. By the early 1930s, few prime oceanfront lots remained available as most of the seaside lots on the ocean side of Butler Avenue had been purchased and developed. As a result, several dozen examples of raised Tybee cottages were built on lots scattered throughout the inland section of the island. The smaller inland lots located between Butler and Jones avenues were ideal for the compact design of the raised Tybee cottage. Most of the later examples of the type were built on these lots from the late 1930s through the early 1950s.

From the 1940s to the 1970s, side porches and sections of the ground floor were commonly enclosed to create additional living space. In most examples, the basic design of the cottage remained intact with a majority of the ground floor remaining open, particularly the lattice enclosed areas under façade and side porches. The raised Tybee cottage remains a distinctive house type on Tybee Island, the only middle-class resort to develop on the Georgia coast. The characteristics of the house type that remained constant are its roughly square shape, hip roof, recessed porches, raised living quarters, and ground level with servants' quarters and bath/changing rooms, and auto bays surrounded by lattice work.

Architectural Characteristics of Raised Tybee Cottages

The raised Tybee cottage is characterized as a frame, usually square, two-story beach house in which the main living quarters are situated on the raised level and servants' quarters, bath/changing rooms, and automobile stall(s) are located on the ground level. The main living quarters are raised on wood piers with the ground level enclosed with wood lattice in which lattice garage doors face side streets or lanes. Most examples have steeply pitched hip roofs, widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and recessed wrap-around porches that extend around two or more sides. Side- and front-gable roofs are common. Rooms located along porches often open directly onto the porch.

Raised Tybee cottages were built with balloon-frame construction, clad in weatherboard. Asbestos shingles often were added later. Single and paired six-over-six-light and two-over-two-light double-hung windows are common. Casement windows are occasionally found in some examples. Wood shingles were most often used as roofing materials until 1931, when they were banned by a local building ordinance. Pressed-metal shingles, asphalt shingles, and standing-seam sheet metal became the preferred roofing material.

Heart pine was used almost exclusively for framing, interior walls, ceilings, and floors. Inexpensive and lightweight, pine was easy to transport. From a structural standpoint, the use of pine in the construction of these cottages was ideal as it provides the building with flexibility in strong winds associated with summer storms and hurricanes, allowing the cottage to "bend, not break." Pine interiors were left unpainted, and instead coated with clear shellac that protected and highlighted the natural character of the wood. Early examples sometimes feature Craftsman-inspired interior treatments such as built-in bookshelves, benches (in dining room area), and wrought-iron fixtures (door hinges and latches, light fixtures, handles, etc). Most raised cottages, however, characteristically feature very little ornament and reflect an austere "beach house" aesthetic.

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Ground Level

In most examples, the ground level is almost completely open. These areas remain bare, sandy ground and appear to be generally used for the storage of outdoor recreational equipment, such as boats, barbeque grills, fishing nets, and crab pots. Concrete walks leading to the bath/changing rooms and servants' quarters are common, as are concrete tread pads for the auto stalls. In many examples, a poured-concrete floor was added later.

Bath/Changing Rooms, Servants' Quarters

The location of bath/changing rooms and servants' quarters is largely determined by the location of the auto stalls, which most often face the adjacent street or lane. Most often, bath/changing rooms and servants' quarters were located along the wall opposite or adjacent to the auto stall openings, depending on the general shape of the building, the size of the building lot, and its orientation to the site. Changing rooms and servants' quarters were often, but not always, built side by side and appear to always be located under the main mass of the raised main living quarters. The size and number of bath/changing rooms and servants' quarters vary. Bath/changing rooms and servants' quarters usually have clapboard exterior siding and bead-board walls and ceilings. Bath/changing rooms generally feature poured-concrete floors and two or three-light, wood hopper windows, while servants' quarters feature hardwood floors and double-hung wood windows.

Pier Foundation and Lattice Work

The auto stalls, bath/changing rooms, and servant quarters are positioned between the trussed wood piers that support the raised main living quarters of the cottage. Pier foundations are usually eight-inch-square wood pilings set atop eight-inch-square poured-concrete footings. In order to provide a degree of privacy, the ground floor is enclosed by lattice work comprised of a series of evenly spaced vertical wood slats affixed to a horizontal framing between the exterior wood foundation piers. The width and depth of the vertical slats, the spaces between the slats, as well as the framing structure in which they are attached, appear to vary with each example.

Auto Stalls

Hinged lattice garage doors on the ground level provide access to each auto stall. Raised Tybee cottages include one to three auto stalls, each marked by two, poured-concrete tread pads.

Access Stairs between Ground Level and Raised Main Living Quarters

Access between the ground floor and the raised living areas also vary with each example. Many examples of the type feature an exterior wood stair between the ground level and the raised porch, from which entry into the raised main living quarters is accessed through the main entrance. The exterior stair may also lead directly to the interior of the main living quarters. These stairways often are located in a corner of the ground level and open into the kitchen or are located in the center of

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

the ground floor and open into an access hall or space between service-related rooms, such as the kitchen and bathroom. Many raised Tybee cottages, particularly in early examples, feature both exterior porch stairs and interior stair halls between the ground level and main living quarters. Stairs located outside of the lattice surround that lead directly to the upper porch were also commonly constructed.

Raised Main Living Quarters

Floor Plans

Many early examples of the type feature an informal open plan in which the main entrance opens into a large common room or parlor that is flanked on both sides by several smaller rooms. Bedrooms are usually located in a row along the side porch, with service-oriented rooms (kitchen, bathroom, etc.) located on the opposite side of the parlor. The parlor is usually large and serves several functions, often doubling as a casual dining area. Bedrooms are accessed from the parlor and, in addition to access doors opening directly onto the porch, often feature doors between each bedroom. This floor plan likely developed into the standard for the raised Tybee cottage by the early 1930s.

Although not as common, several early examples of the raised Tybee cottage feature a variation on the bungalow floor plan, which was apparently carried over from the Strand cottages of the early 1900s. Like the Strand cottages, these examples are rectangular in shape, feature low-pitched hip roofs, and a recessed wraparound porch that often extends around three sides. Unlike their predecessors, these cottages are smaller in size and feature a fully raised ground floor.

Porches

Most examples of the raised Tybee cottage feature recessed wraparound porches that extend fully or partially along the length of at least two sides of the building. The earliest examples were built in the Strand area east of Butler Avenue facing the ocean. These examples typically have recessed porches along the main façade (east elevation) and south elevation in order to take advantage of northeasterly ocean breezes. Service rooms are typically located along the north elevation where there is often no porch. Most inland examples of the type appear to have adopted the same porch arrangement with west facing lots featuring a porch on the west elevation. Porches typically feature wood railings with either a cross pattern or plain square balusters.

Variations

It appears that most of the variations on the raised Tybee cottage type occurred during the late 1930s through the mid-1950s. The majority of these examples are located on smaller inland lots situated along First, Second, and Jones avenues. Variations, which most often involve the floor plan, porches, and the enclosed ground level, are discussed below.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Floor Plans and Roof Shape

Generally after 1935, many examples of the raised Tybee cottage were designed with what is essentially a standard bungalow floor plan. Unlike earlier raised Tybee cottages with bungalow-derived plans, this variation evolved into a sub-form featuring a front-oriented gable. These examples, which essentially resemble a raised front-gable bungalow, feature either a recessed wraparound porch or simply a recessed façade porch. Apart from these variations, all other cottage characteristics are present (main living quarters raised on wood piers and ground level with service-oriented rooms, auto stalls, and lattice work surround). Most of these examples are situated on inland lots. Eventually, other forms were substituted for the raised main living quarters in the same manner as the front gable-bungalow. With only a few occurrences, these examples feature all the ground-level characteristics of the raised Tybee cottage while employing a decidedly non-coastal architecture for the raised main living quarters.

Pier Foundations

There are a few examples in which brick or concrete block were used in supporting the main raised living quarters of the structure. This application appears to be limited to the exterior supports located under the recessed porches and outer walls (those areas visible from the outside), with wood lattice located between the piers, enclosing the ground level as would have been the norm if the characteristic wood piers had been used. Under the building, however, the use of wood piers is maintained. This variation appears to be limited to mid-to-late examples of the type, typically cottages built between 1935 and 1950 along the inland lots west of Butler Avenue.

Porches

By the late 1930s, in concert with other variations, such as the floor plan, some examples of the type feature non-integral wraparound porches. In these examples, porches are raised as before, but are not recessed under the main roof of the building, and may or may not wrap around two sides of the building. In addition, it is common in these examples for the areas under the "attached" porch to serve as the location for one or more auto stalls.

Servants' Quarters and Bath/Changing Rooms

Although few in number, some late examples of the type do not feature servants' quarters and may or may not have originally featured enclosed changing rooms and baths on the ground level. These examples are without exception smaller beach houses built on small inland lots for middle-class families who had no servants, particularly following the difficult economic times of the Great Depression. In place of the servants' quarters, the ground level might have other rooms such as a small living room, kitchen, and/or dining room. In these examples, the bath/changing room may be reduced to an unenclosed showerhead used to rinse off after swimming in the surf.

National Register Criteria

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

A— The James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage is significant in the areas of community planning and development and entertainment/recreation because it represents the first period of intensive resort development on Tybee Island and because it was among the first year-round cottages.

C— The James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage is significant in the area of architecture as an excellent example of a raised Tybee cottage, a house type that developed as a standard beach house design for middle-class families on Tybee Island from the early 1920s through the 1940s.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1946 when James Rourke, Jr., built a seaside cottage on Tybee Island and ends in 1960, the end of the historic period to reflect the continued use of the house as a resort cottage.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage is the only historic building associated with this nomination. The metal fence with brick piers, which was constructed c.1946 when the cottage was built, is the only contributing structure. There are no other resources located within the bounds of the property and there are no noncontributing resources associated with this property.

Developmental history (if appropriate)

In 1946, James A. Rourke, Jr., whose family operated a foundry on Bay Street in Savannah, built a seaside cottage for his new bride, Odessa, whom he married the previous year. The couple resided in an apartment on East State Street in Savannah and used the Tybee Island cottage as an ocean retreat until 1966.

The Rourke cottage was constructed on 14th Street in 1946. The original lots on which the cottage was built, lots 308 and 309, Ward 4, are part of a second phase of the Venetian Terrace Subdivision in which the remaining portion of land near Horse Pen Creek was subdivided into building lots for the Globe Dredging Company in 1929. Developed by the Tybee Beach Company, the original plan for the Venetian Terrace Subdivision was completed in 1923. The Tybee Beach Company hired Globe to fill the marshland west of Jones Avenue to create lots for development. According to deed records, the majority of lots within Venetian Terrace were owned by the Tybee Beach Company as early as 1928. A second, smaller subdivision was completed in 1929 for the Globe Dredging Company, which owned a significant portion of the Venetian Terrace development, perhaps as

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

payment for its services, as indicated in Map Book 2, Folio 259, dated March 22nd, 1929:

“that portion of Ward 4 ... lying between 14th and 15th Streets and 2nd and 6th Avenue, the lots according to this map, have been renumbered so as to conform with the original plan of the (Venetian Terrace) subdivision, of date 12/11/23, and the dimensions changed accordingly.” (map prepared for Globe Dredging Company, June 21, 1927 by Percy Sudgen)

In 1944, William F. Lynes, president of the Tybee Beach Company, purchased most (and possibly all) of these lots from the Globe Dredging Company, including lots 308 and 309, as indicated in Deed Book 39Y, Folio 455. In 1945, Odessa S. and James A. Rourke, Jr., purchased lots 308 and 309 from the Tybee Beach Company (Book 90 O, p. 182, filed 9/8/45). These lots were vacant at the time of this purchase and only a handful of buildings had been constructed within the Venetian Terrace Subdivision prior to World War II.

The end of World War II accelerated the growth of Savannah Beach as a viable year-round “beach town.” The swift demobilization of the nation’s nearly 12,000,000 service men created a nationwide housing shortage. Tybee Island benefited from this trend because of its hundreds of available building lots and its stock of second homes that could be utilized as permanent, year-round housing. During the late 1940s and early 1950s, Tybee experienced an unprecedented building boom of small homes and the remodeling of summer cottages for year-round use. This trend in new construction was attributed to the dramatic growth of Savannah’s population and a lack of housing in that city, which led some Savannah residents to make their permanent homes on Tybee and commute to Savannah for work. Many of these new houses were built along Jones and Second avenues and in the Venetian Terrace Subdivision. In addition to new construction, the opening of Fort Screven for sale to the public in March 1946 also contributed to the transition of Savannah Beach from a seasonal resort into a viable year-round community. The residential buildings at Fort Screven were quickly purchased and dozens of the smaller buildings on the post were sold and relocated to lots throughout the south end of the island where they were remodeled for use as single-family houses or summer cottages.

The Rourke cottage was described in an article in the *Savannah Morning News* on February 24, 1946. The article, entitled “Beach Reports Building Boom,” includes a photo of the cottage in the process of being remodeled and includes the caption, “Remodeling and construction of private homes, such as the ones pictured here, in Savannah Beach will represent an estimated investment of \$350,000. . . .” As a result of the post-war building boom, Venetian Terrace developed as one of the first year-round neighborhoods on Tybee.

The Rourkes began construction of this cottage at 702 14th Street during the winter of 1946 as evidenced by the photo in the *Savannah Morning News* that depicts the building as a work in progress. The raised portion of the cottage appears to be an earlier building that was moved to the site in 1946 and remodeled to form a raised Tybee cottage. Originally a hip-roofed bungalow, the presence of lathe and other details of construction indicate that the main (upper) section of the cottage predates 1946, most likely dating from the late 1920s or early 1930s. Because the lots were purchased from Tybee Beach Company, which had purchased them from Globe Dredging Company

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

the pervious year), it is unlikely that the bungalow was extant on the 14th Street lots at the time they were purchased by the Rourkes. (An aerial photo of the island taken c.1937 depicts an empty lot.) After the bungalow was moved to the site in 1946, the building was remodeled and raised a full story in order to create the standard lattice-enclosed ground level. Rourke, who worked at the family business, Rourke's Iron Works, in downtown Savannah, added an iron R-shaped chimney shaft anchor to the new chimney.

James A. Rourke, Jr., eldest son of James A. Rourke, worked with his two brothers at his father's foundry on Bay Street when he built his cottage. Local accounts maintain that James Rourke had the cottage built as a wedding present for his fiancé, Odessa, who he married c.1945. (This date is unconfirmed because city directories were not produced between 1943 and 1946). Rourke, it is believed, intended for the couple to live at Savannah Beach after they were married, but subsequent city directories indicate that the Rourkes continued to reside in fashionable downtown Savannah apartments throughout the 1940s (Graham Apartments c.1947-48; 210 East State Street, Apartment 18, c.1950). James A. Rourke, Jr., who, with his brothers, inherited his father's business in 1947, probably maintained the cottage for seasonal use or as a vacation rental until 1966. In that year, the Rourke and his wife, Odessa, sold the property to Harry G. and Freddie A. Butler.

Freddie A. and Harry G. Butler, Jr. owned the property from 1966 until Freddie's death in 1999. (Mrs. Butler was preceded in death by her husband). The cottage served as a summer retreat for the Butler's and their three children, Harry (III), Anita, and Paula, who remember "closing up the townhouse downtown and moving to Tybee for the summer season," a common practice among Savannahans who owned summer cottages on Tybee.

Harry G. Butler, Jr. was the grandson of John G. Butler, founder of the John G. Butler Company. Butler, who immigrated to the United States from Nova Scotia during the mid-19th century, began a hardware and building materials store on Congress Street in 1857. During the first decades of the 20th century, the family business expanded under the ownership of his three sons, John G, Jr., E. George, and Harry G. Butler. By 1950, the Butler company included a large retail store on the corner of Congress and Whitaker streets and a large "wholesale and manufacturing plant" at 54th and Montgomery streets (formerly the Savannah Lumber Company).

When Harry G. Butler, Jr. purchased 702 14th Street from the Rourkes in 1966, he had succeeded his father and uncles as president of the company, which was by then known as the John G. Butler Lumber Company (and later the Butler Supply Company). Harry and his wife resided at 3511 Montgomery Street. A few years later they moved a townhouse at 219 E. Charlton Street. The Tybee cottage remains in the Butler Family and is owned jointly by sisters Anita C. Butler and Paula Butler Williams, who are currently rehabilitating the property for use as a family retreat and vacation rental property.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Ciucevich, Robert A. "Raised Tybee Cottages on Tybee Island, Georgia. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Registration Form, June 2005. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. Note: This draft document is used as a historic context for the identification and evaluation of raised Tybee cottages.

_____. "Rourke-Butler Raised Tybee Cottage." Historic Property Information Form. October 2006. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

_____. "Tybee Island Historic Resources Survey and Report, 2002-2004." On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

_____. Tybee Island: The Long Branch of the South. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2005.

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

- () **preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested**
- (X) **preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued**
date issued: February 26, 2009
- () **previously listed in the National Register**
- () **previously determined eligible by the National Register**
- () **designated a National Historic Landmark**
- () **recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #**
- () **recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #**

Primary location of additional data:

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

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 1 acre.

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 513910 Northing 3539900

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the remaining property historically associated with the James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven Moffson, Architectural Historian

organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources

mailing address 254 Washington Street, S.W, Ground Level

city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334

telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** July 20, 2010

e-mail steven.moffson@dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) () not applicable

name/title Robert A. Ciucevich

organization Quatrefoil Consulting

mailing address 22 West Bryan Street #139

city or town Savannah **state** GA **zip code** 31401

telephone N/A

e-mail N/A

() **property owner**

(X) **consultant**

() **regional development center preservation planner**

() **other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

names Anita Butler and Paula Butler Williams

organization (if applicable)

mailing address 473-A Butler Avenue

city or town Savannah **state** GA **zip code** 31406

e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
City or Vicinity: Tybee Island
County: Chatham
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: June 2009

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 21

1. Main facade, photographer facing north.
2. Main façade, photographer facing northeast.
3. Main façade and west side, photographer facing northeast.
4. Main façade and west side, photographer facing northeast.
5. West façade, photographer facing east.
6. Rear façade, photographer facing southeast.
7. Rear façade and east side, photographer facing southwest.
8. Front porch, photographer facing east.
9. Side porch, photographer facing north.
10. Main entrance, photographer facing north.
11. Rear porch/laundry area, photographer facing east.
12. Front porch, photographer facing northwest.
13. Interior, living room, photographer facing north.
14. Interior, living room, photographer facing south.
15. Interior, master bedroom, photographer facing northwest.
16. Interior, bathroom, photographer facing west.

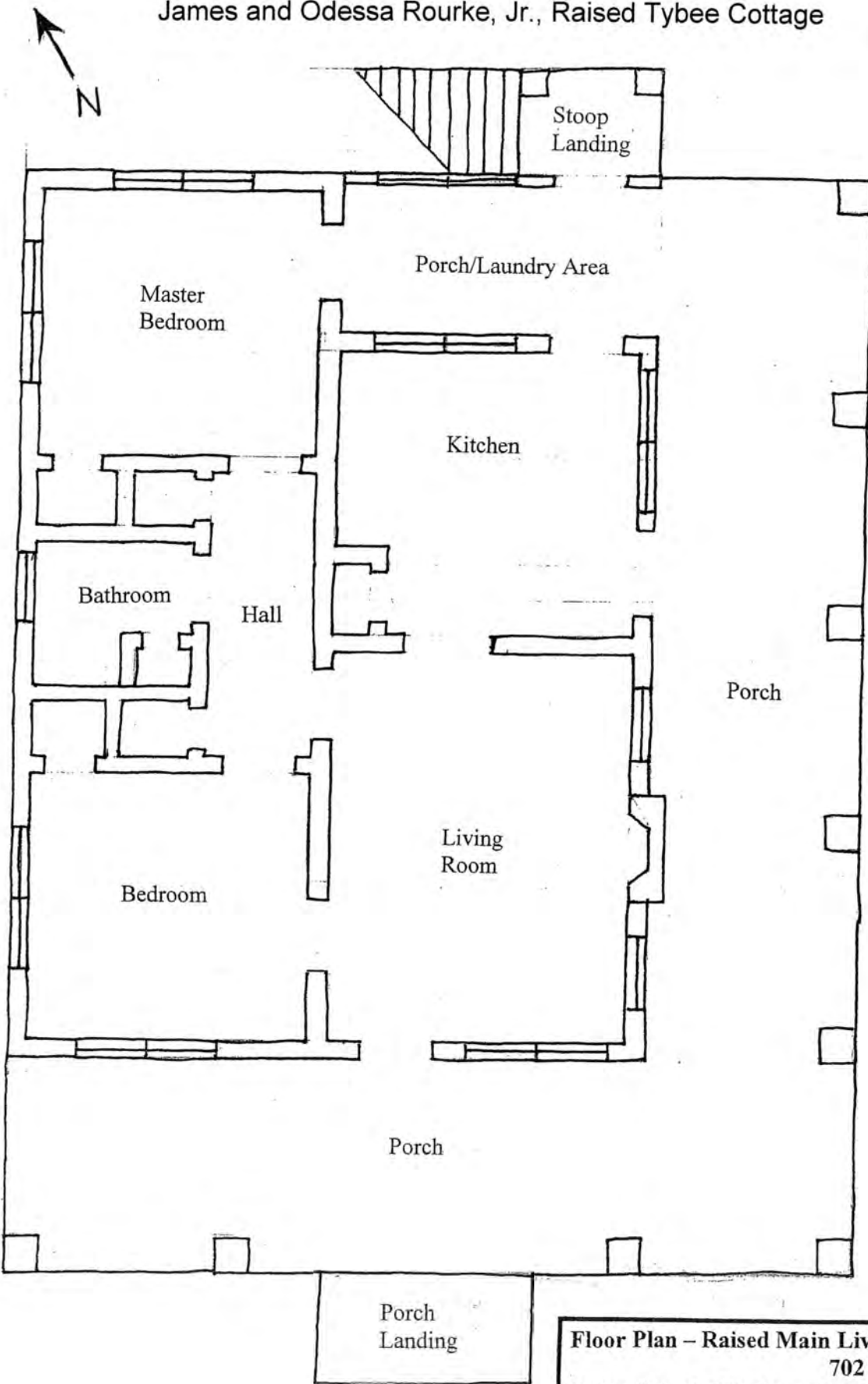
National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

17. Interior, hall, photographer facing north.
18. Interior, front bedroom, photographer facing southwest.
19. Ground level with changing rooms (bedrooms), photographer facing northeast.
20. Ground level, auto stalls, photographer facing north.
21. Ground level, auto stalls, photographer facing south.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage



No scale

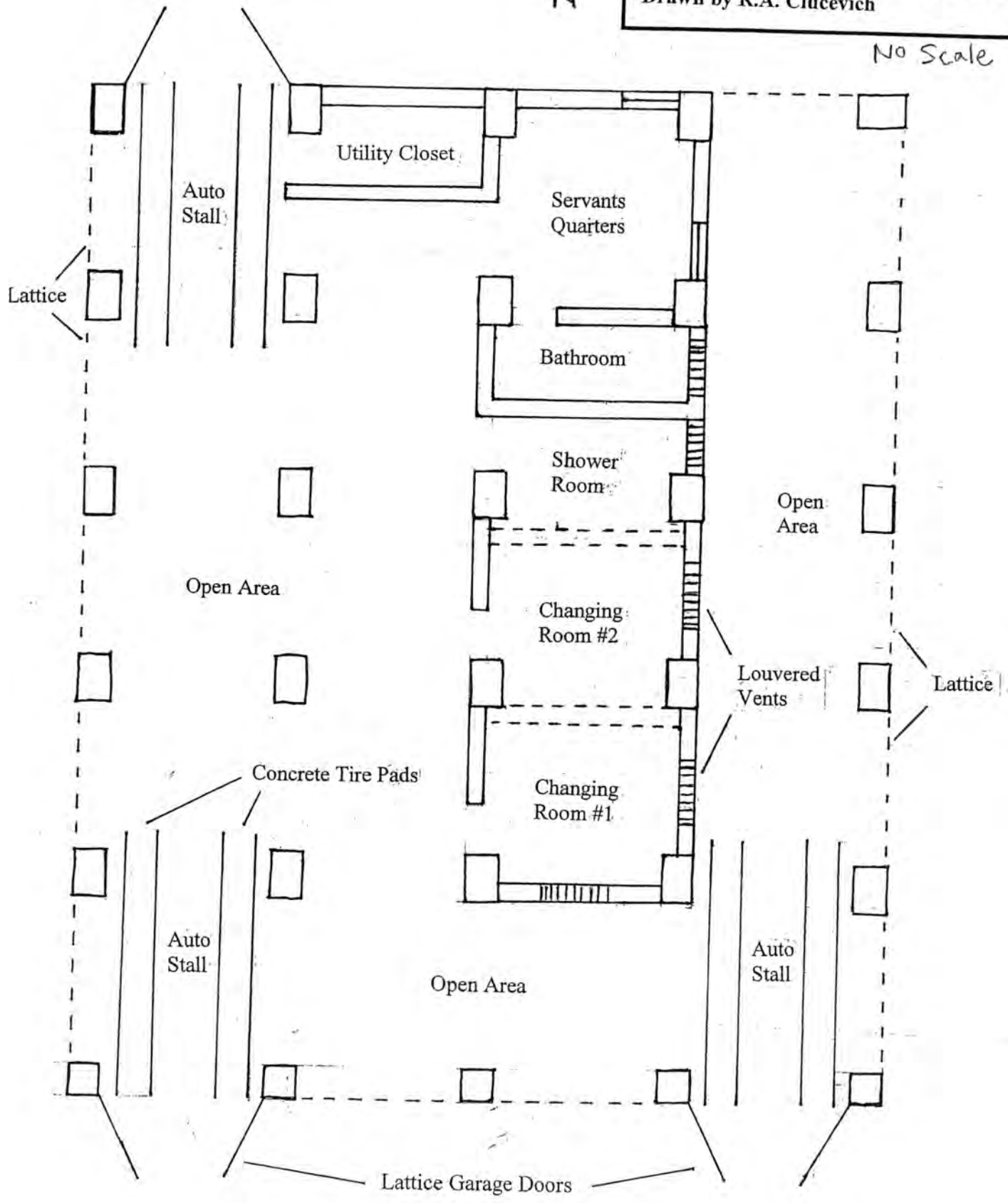
Floor Plan - Raised Main Living Quarters
702 14th Street
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Drawn by R.A. Ciucevich

James and Odessa Rourke, Jr.,
Raised Tybee Cottage



Existing Floor Plan - Ground Level
702 14th Street
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Drawn by R.A. Ciucevich

No Scale



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Rourke, James and Odessa, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, Chatham

DATE RECEIVED: 8/12/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/08/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/23/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/26/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000804

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: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9.23.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 1 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 2 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 3 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 4 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 5 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 6 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 7 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 8 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 9 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 10 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 11 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 12 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 13 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 14 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 15 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 16 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 17 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 18 of 21



James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 19 of 21

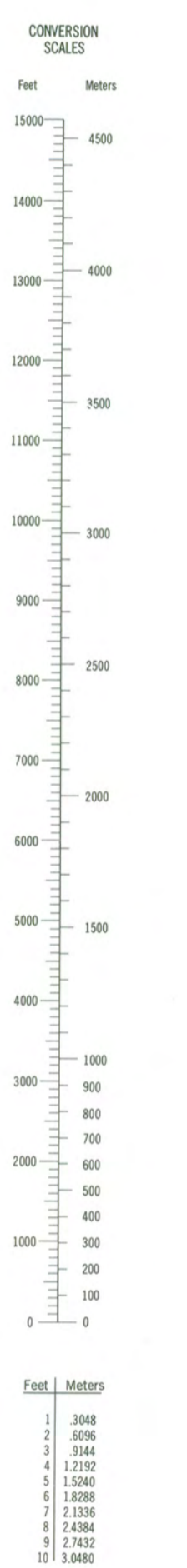
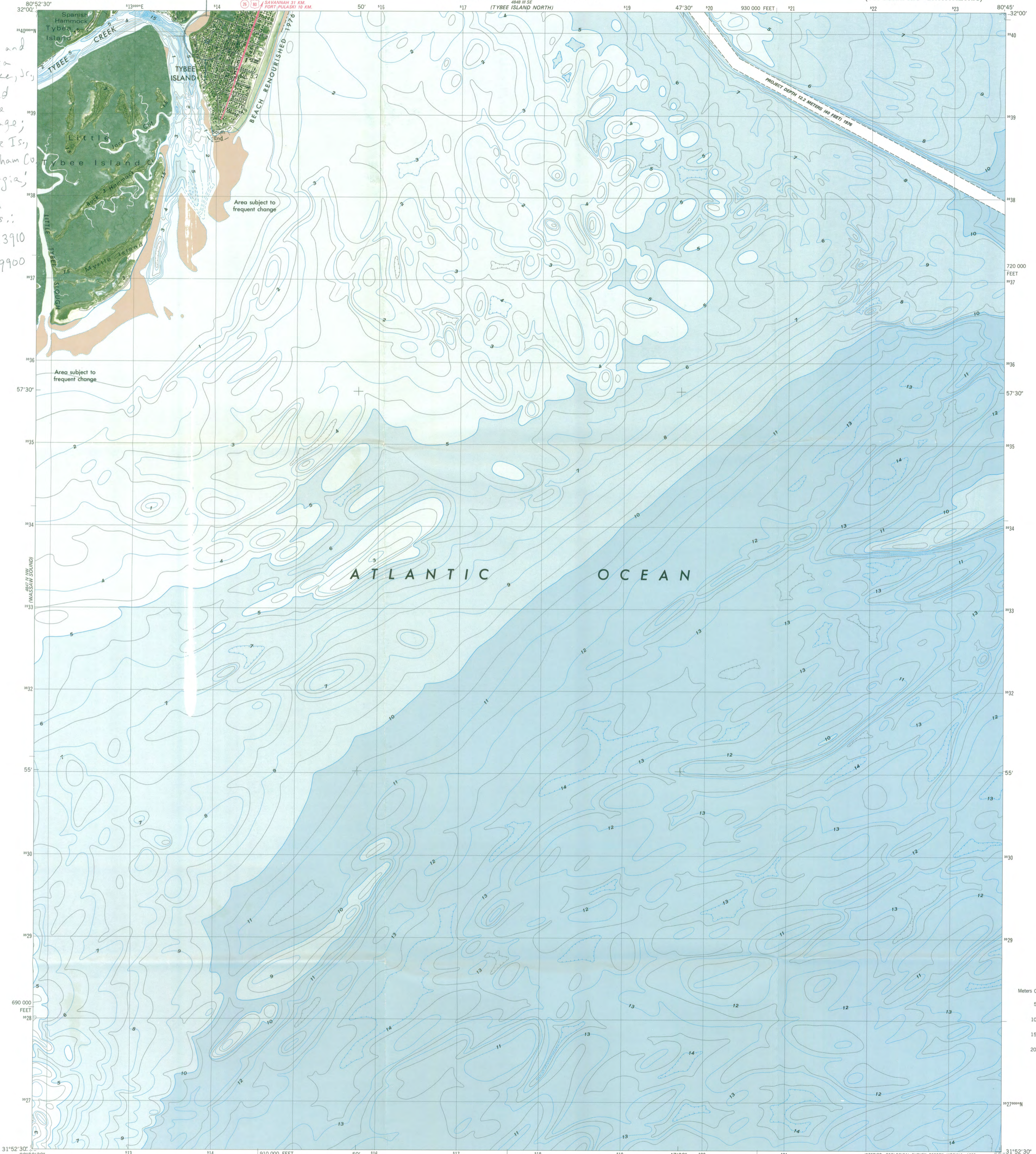


James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 20 of 21



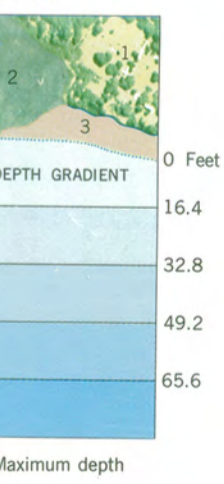
James and Odessa Rourke, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage
Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia
Photograph 21 of 21

James and
Odessa
Rowles, Jr.,
Raised
Tybee
Cottage;
Tybee Is.,
Chatham Co.,
Georgia;
UTM
Refs.:
17/513910
3539900



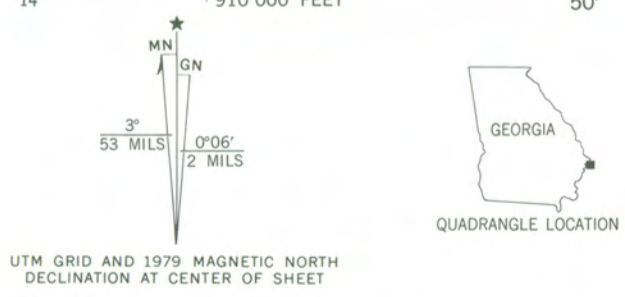
To convert feet to meters
multiply by 3048
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

1. Dryland
2. Wetlands (May be partially submerged at mean high tide)
3. Exposed at mean low tide



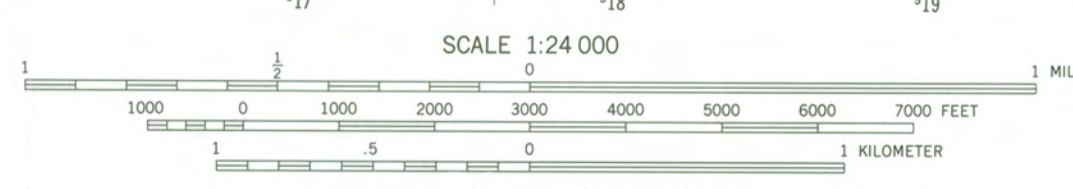
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey and the National Ocean Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Orthophotomaps prepared by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken April 18, 1974. Topography by planimetric surveys 1957; revised from aerial photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1975. Map edited 1979. Supersedes topographic map dated 1957.
Bathymetry compiled by the National Ocean Survey from tide-coordinated hydrographic surveys.
This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
Mean low water (dotted) line and mean high water (solid) line compiled by NOS from tide-coordinated aerial photographs and State of Georgia aerial photographs. Apparent shoreline (outer edge of vegetation) shown by photomagnery.
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Georgia coordinate system, east zone (transverse Mercator).
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17 1927 North American datum.
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 12 meters south and 17 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.



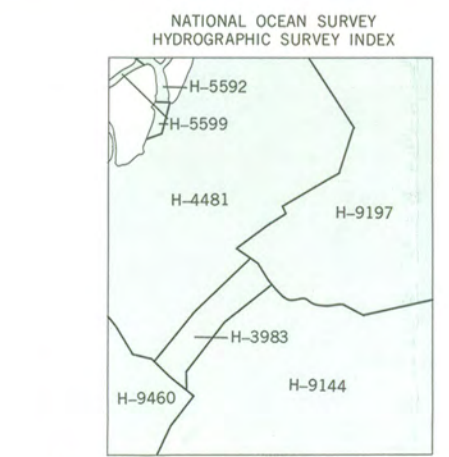
HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INFORMATION

Survey Number	Survey Date	Survey Scale	Survey Line Spacing (Naut. Miles)
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H-4481	1925	1:10,000	0.5-1.0
H-5595	1925	1:10,000	0.5-1.0
H-5599	1934	1:20,000	0.5-1.0
H-9144	1974	1:40,000	1.0-1.5
H-9197	1971-73	1:20,000	0.5-1.0
H-9460	1974	1:20,000	0.5-1.0



CONTOUR INTERVAL 1.5 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 METER WITH SUPPLEMENTARY 0.5 METER CONTOURS-DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.1 METERS

BASE MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
BATHYMETRIC SURVEY DATA COMPLIES WITH INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION (IHO) SPECIAL PUBLICATION 44 ACCURACY STANDARDS AND/OR STANDARDS USED AT THE DATE OF THE SURVEY
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface ——— Light-duty road, hard or improved surface ———
Secondary highway, hard surface ——— Unimproved road ———
Trails ———
Interstate Route ——— U.S. Route ——— State Route ———

TYBEE ISLAND SOUTH, GA.
(FORMERLY SAVANNAH BEACH SOUTH)
N3152.5-W8045.7.5
PHOTOINSPECTED 1983
1979
DMA 4847 IV NE—SERIES 78450

Map photinspected 1983
No major culture or drainage changes observed



HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

CHRIS CLARK
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

August 11, 2010

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:

Please find enclosed the following nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for your consideration:

Rourke, James and Odessa, Jr., Raised Tybee Cottage, Chatham County, Georgia
Canton Historic District, Cherokee County, Georgia

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gretchen Brock".

Gretchen Brock
National Register & Survey Program Manager
Historic Preservation Division

Enclosure