

713

# 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.

**RECEIVED 2280**

## 1. Name of Property

**historic name**      Morgan-Ille Cottage  
**other names/site number**      N/A

JUN 11 2008

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## 2. Location

**street & number**    703 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue  
**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( ) not for publication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

<b>buildings</b>	1	0
<b>sites</b>	0	0
<b>structures</b>	0	0
<b>objects</b>	0	0
<b>total</b>	1	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 Clowers  
Signature of certifying official

5-29-08  
Date

W. Ray Luce  
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 7.24.08

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

for  
Keeper of the National Register Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling

### Current Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

Other: Seaside cottage

### Materials:

<b>foundation</b>	Concrete
<b>walls</b>	Wood: weatherboard
<b>roof</b>	Metal
<b>other</b>	Brick

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Morgan-Ille Cottage is located in the Back River section of Tybee Island, a historic resort community about 20 miles from Savannah. The cottage is a small, frame beach cottage built on Tybee Island c.1930. It was built at Fort Screven at the north end of the Island, where it served as housing for non-commissioned officers until it was sold in the 1940s. Between 1946 and 1948, the cottage was moved to 703 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue on Tybee Island, where it has served as a single-family seaside cottage.

The Morgan-Ille Cottage is a one-story dwelling raised on concrete piers and clad in weatherboard. The double-pitched, side-gable roof is covered with sheet metal and features exposed rafter ends. Most windows in the house are six-over-six sashes. The full-width front porch encloses the three-bay main façade and three-light Craftsman-style door. A brick chimney is located on the north side of the house.

The interior plan of the cottage features a living room and dining area, three bedrooms, and two bathrooms. The living room, dining room, and kitchen are the only public rooms in the house. The three small bedrooms are located along a hall that leads to a bathroom. The master (front) bedroom includes a built-in closet. The kitchen, which is located at the rear of the house, opens onto a wood deck. Interior walls throughout the house are plywood and the ceilings are covered with sheetrock. Door and window frames are plainly molded. Interior doors in most rooms are five-panel wood doors. The floors are laid in hardwood.

As quarters for non-commissioned officers, the cottage was smaller than its current configuration. The rectangular-shaped house included only the living room, front bedroom, and the hall and bathroom. Between 1946 and 1948, the cottage was moved to its current site on 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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remodeled into a single-family residence. As part of the remodeling a full-width porch was added across the man façade. Two bedrooms and a small kitchen were built across the back of the cottage and covered with a shed roof.

The Morgan-Ille Cottage was remodeled in the 1970s for use as a primary residence. Asphalt shingles were added over the original standing-seam metal roof. The exposed rafters were concealed behind a box cornice. Brick veneer and particle board paneling was installed over the side and rear elevations, which obscured the original weatherboard. The front porch was screened and a brick-veneer half-height wall was added in place of the wood railing and balusters. A shed-roofed addition was added to the rear and north side of the cottage, which served as a family room. The addition featured brick veneer and particle-board cladding and metal double-hung windows.

The 1970s remodeling also resulted in changes to the interior, such as the addition of paneling to the plywood walls in the living room. Small closets were added in both rear bedrooms and wall-to-wall carpet was installed throughout the house. The kitchen was remodeled with new electrical and plumbing systems, new sinks and cabinets, and linoleum was installed over the hardwood floors.

In 2006, the Ille family rehabilitated the Morgan-Ille Cottage in an effort to uncover many of the historic materials that had been obscured by the remodeling in the 1970s. The rehabilitation, which was submitted to the Technical Services Branch of the National Park Service on July 24, 2006, removed the nonhistoric brick veneer, roof details, particle-board siding on the exterior, and paneling on the interior. The rehabilitation retained the historic interior floor plan and installed new mechanical systems. The kitchen was relocated to the family room that was added to the back of the house in the 1970s and the previous kitchen was converted to a dining area. A wood deck was built at the back of the house beside the kitchen.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**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:**

c.1930-1958

**Significant Dates:**

c.1930 – The Morgan-Ille Cottage built as housing for noncommissioned officers at Fort Screven on Tybee Island.

1946-1948 – Thomas McCarroll purchased the cottage and moved it to 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue.

1948 – John B. Morgan purchased the house for use as his primary residence.

1952 – Edward E. and Norma W. Ille purchased the house, which they used seasonally.

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):**

N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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**Statement of significance (areas of significance)**

The Morgan-Ille Cottage is a good example of a seaside cottage, a standard beach house for middle-class families on Tybee Island from the early 1920s through the 1940s. During the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Tybee Island developed as a popular seaside resort for nearby residents of Savannah, especially after the Tybee Road was opened in 1923. In recent years, skyrocketing land values and intensive development have resulted in the demolition of numerous Tybee cottages. The Morgan-Ille Cottage is significant at the local level because it is among the few intact cottages that survive from Tybee's golden era of resort development from the 1910s through the 1930s.

The Morgan-Ille Cottage is significant in the area of architecture as a good example of the small, frame cottages built by middle-class families on Tybee Island in the 1930s and 1940s. Its unusual history as housing for noncommissioned officers at Fort Screven relates to the island's role in military history. After the house was moved from Fort Screven, the full-width front porch and small bedrooms were added. These are typical of vacation homes in which a premium was placed on outdoor living. It is one of many surplus cottages on Fort Screven that were moved and converted to beach houses.

The Morgan-Ille 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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, a causeway that linked the island with Savannah, fueled the demand for oceanfront property. Many lots were subdivided to accommodate the construction of seasonal beach houses.

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 the Jekyll Island Club on Jekyll Island. St. Simons is an example of Georgia coastal island that was transformed by development in the mid- to late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Tybee's history as a resort is reflected in its plan of streets and its resort architecture.

**National Register Criteria**

A— The Morgan-Ille Cottage is significant at the local level in the areas of community planning and development and entertainment/recreation because it represents the first period of intensive resort development on Tybee Island.

C— The Morgan-Ille Cottage is significant at the local level as an excellent example of the small, frame cottages built by middle-class families on Tybee Island in the 1930s and 1940s.

**Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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N/A

**Period of significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins in c.1930 when the cottage was built as housing for noncommissioned officers at Fort Screven on Tybee Island and ends in 1958 at the 50-year end date when the house last served as a seaside retreat during the historic period.

**Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)**

The Morgan-Ille Cottage is the only the historic resource associated with this nomination. There are no other resources located within the bounds of the property.

**Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)**

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 Briton, in which English physicians expounded the virtues of the curative powers of seawater and sea air as a panacea in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. By the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> streets. John Tebeau's 1873 "Plan of Tybee Island" shows all of the lots from Centre Street to 11<sup>th</sup> Street and from 3<sup>rd</sup> 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,

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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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 construction of a first-class hotel in the vicinity of the Back River, between 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> 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.



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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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 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> streets, the oldest buildings remaining in the Strand district are a row of private summer cottages, known 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, 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. Servant's 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 servant's quarters and bathhouses are located in separate buildings in back of the house.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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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 Morgan-Ille Cottage

The demobilization of American forces at the end of World War II brought prosperity to Tybee Island. The nation's nearly 12,000,000 returning service men created a nationwide housing shortage as communities throughout the country struggled to provide housing for the nation's fighting men as they re-entered civilian life.

Development on Tybee Island increased during this postwar period. The island included hundreds of available building lots as well as a large stock of seasonal homes that could be utilized as permanent, year-round dwellings. In February 1946, the *Savannah Morning News* reported "an unprecedented building boom in the building of small homes and remodeling of older residences" on Tybee. That year approximately 50 new houses were built at Savannah Beach for use as year-round housing, in addition to the construction of a new eight-unit apartment building on the island. This trend in new construction was attributed to the dramatic growth of Savannah's population and the shortage of housing in the city. Many Savannah residents established permanent homes on Tybee Island and commuted to work in Savannah. Many of these new houses were built along Jones and 2<sup>nd</sup> avenues and in the Venetian Terrace subdivision.

The transition of Savannah Beach from a seasonal resort to a year-round community was hastened by the sale of buildings and land at Fort Screven in March 1946. The army post sold its residential buildings and warehouses, which were purchased by the public. 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 seasonal cottages or primary residences for single families.

By the end of 1940, Tybee Island had a year-round population of over 1,000 residents, an increase of 650 from just five years earlier. To keep pace with its increasing population, two schools were established on the island: the Tybee Public School in 1943 and St. Michael's School, a private, Catholic day school, in 1948. In 1945, a second church was built on the island, Trinity Methodist Chapel. In 1946, the Beach Theater opened in the old Post Theater building at Fort Screven. The next year, Memorial Park on Butler Avenue near Town Hall was dedicated.

The Morgan-Ille Cottage represents the development of Tybee Island as a year-round community in the 1940s and early 1950s. Located at 703 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, the cottage is situated on Lot 61-A on the west side of 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue between 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> streets. Lot 61 was the result of the 1890 subdivision of part of the holdings of the Tybee Beach Company. In 1922, the Tybee Beach Company subdivided its unsold lots east of Third Avenue (now Jones Avenue) in anticipation of increased sales as a result of the opening of the Tybee Road in 1923. Lot 61 was subdivided into two smaller lots called Lot 61-A and Lot 61-B. The lot remained unsold until 1940, when H. H. Ring of Fulton County, Georgia, purchased Lot 61-A as a speculative investment. The lot changed hands a few times during the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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1940s. Ring sold the lot to J. Harvey Britt in 1944. Britt sold the lot to Thomas McCarroll in August of that year.

McCarroll obtained the property a few months before the de-activation of Fort Screven. In 1945, the Federal Housing Administration dispensed the land and buildings to the city of Savannah Beach, which sold the entire property to the Robinson Realty Company in 1946. Robinson, acting as the Fort Screven Development Company, was the sole bidder. In March of that year, the Fort Screven Development Company separated the post property into building lots for sale and offered buildings for sale to be moved off the post. Many Fort Screven buildings were moved to lots available throughout Tybee Island.

Thomas McCarroll purchased and relocated the three-room noncommissioned officers' quarters, which was built c.1930 at Fort Screven. He moved the cottage to Lot 61-A sometime between the first day it was offered to the public in March 1946 and its subsequent sale to John B. Morgan in April 1948.

McCarroll remodeled the building for use as a single-family residence by adding a full-width shed porch on the front and two additional bedrooms and a kitchen along the back. It is likely that McCarroll developed 703 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue as a speculative venture, and that John B. Morgan, a military veteran, was its first occupant. Morgan probably bought the house as a primary residence because he secured funding for the property through a G.I. Loan approved in September of 1948.

In 1952, Edward E. and Nora W. Ille of Augusta, Georgia purchased the property from Morgan for \$5,500. The sale included, "the window shades, electric box, electric range, oil circulation and tank, 2 sets of double-decker beds – 1 bed in the maid's room." According to the family, the Illes bought the cottage as a summer house. Ed Ille worked as a master railroad machinist and moved his family between Augusta and Savannah, Georgia and Wildwood and Tampa, Florida. Memories of visits to Tybee while living in Savannah prompted the Illes to purchase a summer house on the island after relocating to Augusta in the early 1950s. After purchasing the property in 1952, Ed and Nora Ille and their three children spent summers at their cottage on Tybee Island. A few years after Ed's death in the late 1960s, Nora Ille retired from her job as a civil defense worker in Augusta and moved to Tybee Island. During the 1970s, the cottage was remodeled to reflect the popular suburban styles. The Illes added a large shed-roofed family room on the northwest corner of the building. The cottage, which remains in the Ille family, was rehabilitated in 2006.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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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.

\_\_\_\_\_. "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: June 23, 2006
- ( ) 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**

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## **10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property**      Approximately 0.50 acres

### **UTM References**

A)    Zone 17      Easting 514550      Northing 3540790

### **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 Morgan-Ille Cottage.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**State Historic Preservation Office**

**name/title** Steven Moffson, Architectural Historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**mailing address** 34 Peachtree Street, N.W., Suite 1600  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** April 21, 2008  
**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** Ed Ille  
**organization (if applicable)** Nora's Cottages LLC  
**mailing address** 10722 Donbrese Avenue  
**city or town** Tampa **state** FL **zip code** 33615  
**e-mail (optional)** N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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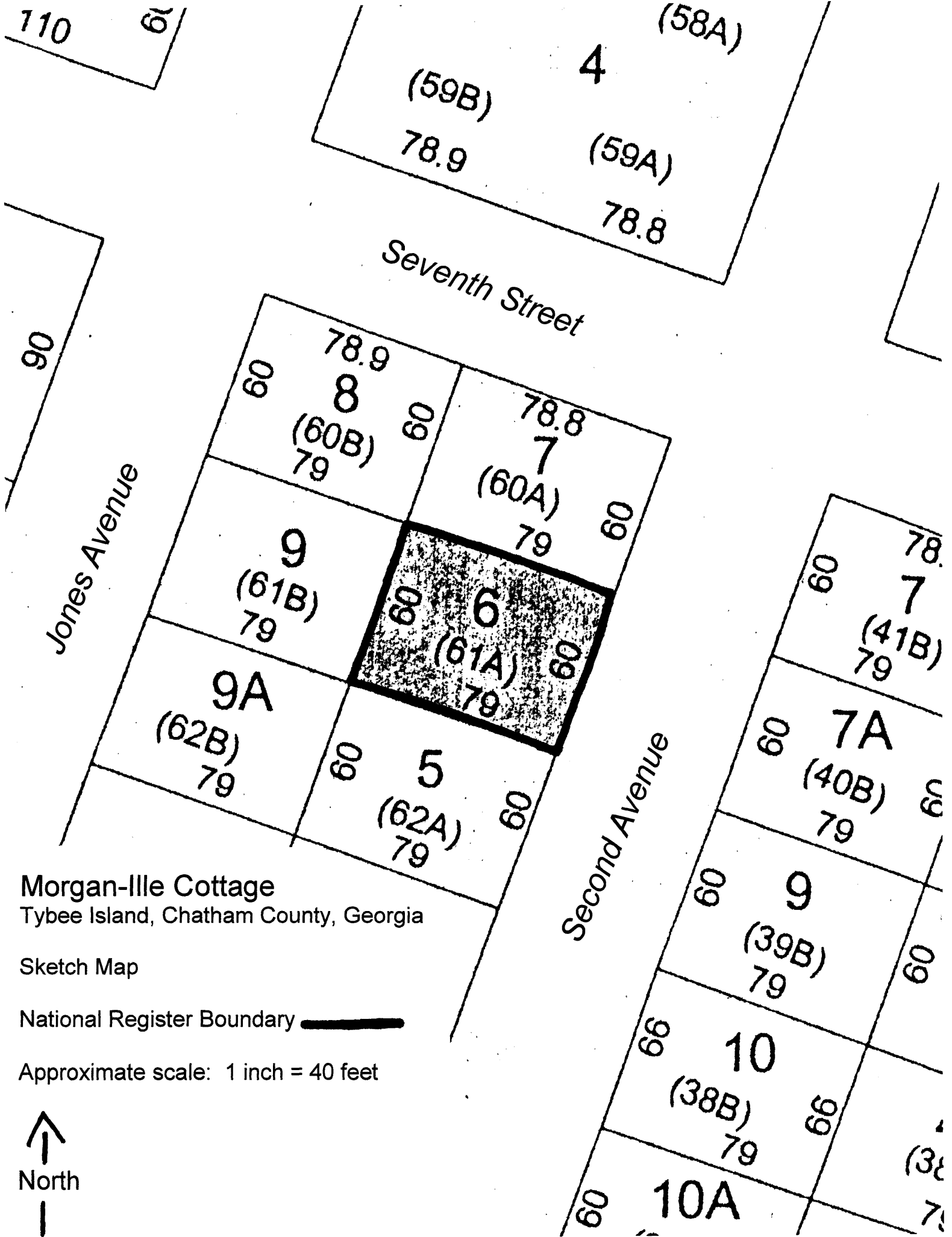
**Name of Property:** Morgan-Ille Cottage  
**City or Vicinity:** Tybee Island  
**County:** Chatham  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** December 2006

**Description of Photograph(s):**

Number of photographs: 14

1. Main façade and south side, photographer facing northwest.
2. Main façade and north side, photographer facing southwest.
3. Main façade, photographer facing west.
4. South side, photographer facing north.
5. Front porch, photographer facing south.
6. Front porch, photographer facing north.
7. Rear view of house with kitchen wing and wood deck, photographer facing northeast.
8. Interior, living room, photographer facing east.
9. Interior, living room with view to dining area, photographer facing west.
10. Interior, Hall with view to bathroom, photographer facing south.
11. Interior, back bedrooms, photographer facing west.
12. Interior, master bedroom, photographer facing west.
13. Interior, master bedroom, photographer facing southeast.
14. Interior, kitchen, photographer facing east.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

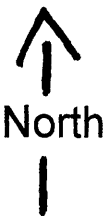


Morgan-Ille Cottage  
 Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia

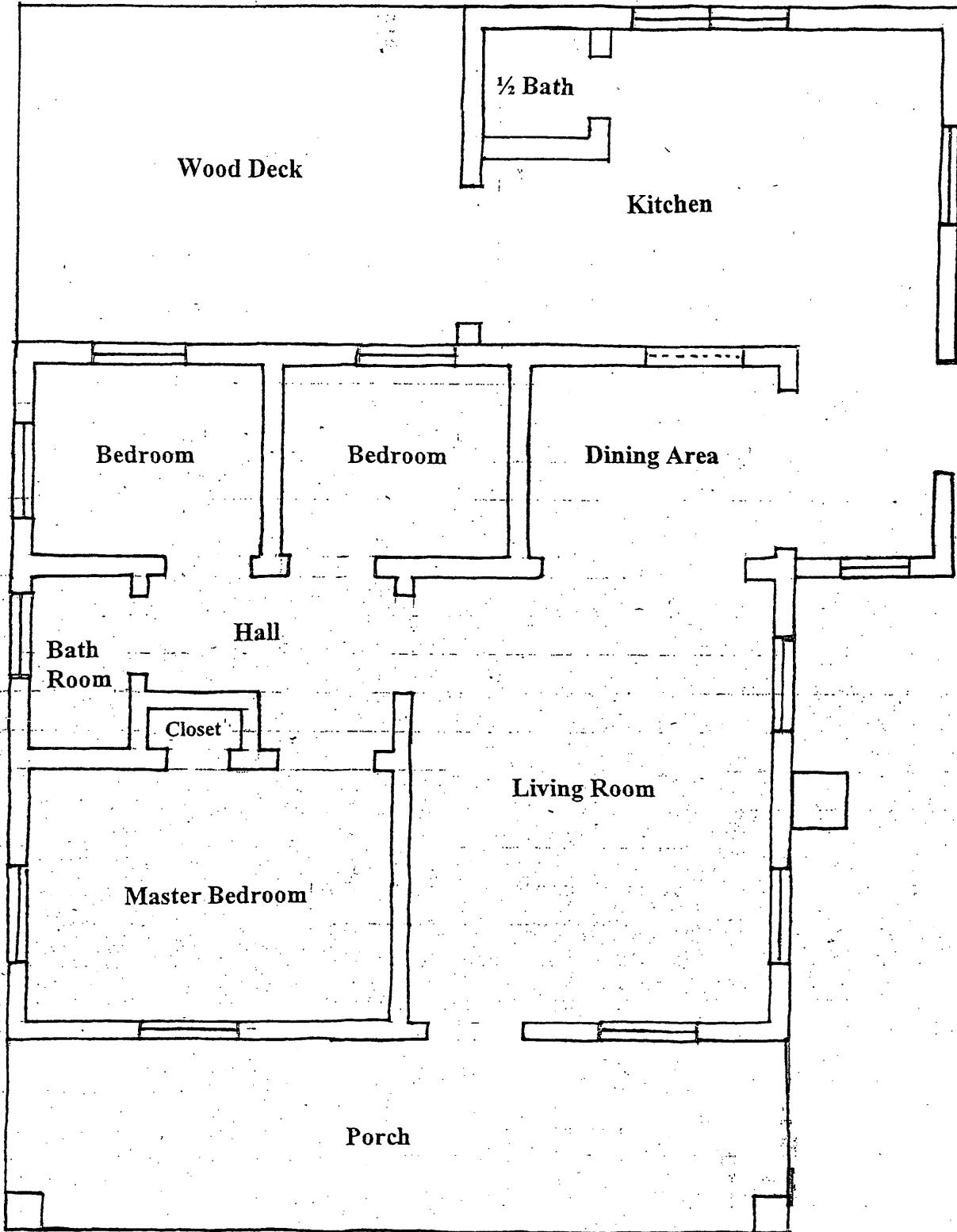
Sketch Map

National Register Boundary **—————**

Approximate scale: 1 inch = 40 feet







**Floor Plan**  
703 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue  
Tybee Island, Chatham Co., GA 31328  
Drawn by R.A. Ciucevich

Morgan-Ille Cottage

No Scale

North 