

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Bordley Cottage-Beach View Hotel

other names/site number Wallis Cottage/ Beachview Holiday House

2. Location

street & number 1701 Butler Avenue

city or town Tybee Island

state Georgia code GA county Chatham code 051 zip code 31328

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
 I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
 In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 ___ national ___ statewide X local


 Signature of certifying official/Title Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

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


 Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action 6/27/2014

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5. Classification

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling; hotel

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: South End Tybee Cottage

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK; CONCRETE
walls: WOOD; ASBESTOS; SYNTHETICS
roof: METAL
other: _____

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Bordley Cottage-Beach View Hotel is a two-story building located on Butler Avenue, the main north-to-south thoroughfare on Tybee Island, at the edge and outside of, the residential Tybee Island Back River Historic District and one block from the ocean. Built in c.1915, the building was constructed as a seasonal residence and locally referred to as a "cottage." It is roughly square in plan with a pyramidal roof and a porch that wraps around the east and south sides. Original shiplap siding remains in many areas. The building was later covered with asbestos siding. The porch is supported by brick piers. Exterior stairs provide access to the second or main floor. Although altered, elements of the original Georgian floor plan are evident in the central hall and living room and in the four bedrooms. In addition, original unpainted beadboard lines the hall and living room. The first floor includes four suites/ guest rooms. The most significant changes were made in 1945, when the cottage was converted into the four-season Beach View Hotel. These changes include the construction of a fireplace in the living room for heat in the winter and the conversion of a first-floor guest room into an apartment for the resident manager. The cottage retains its integrity from 1945 when it was converted into a hotel.

Narrative Description

The following was written by Bob Ciucevich, Quatrefoil Consulting, with editing by HPD staff from the draft August 1, 2012 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, which is on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. Due to the complex nature of the changes to the building, some of the history of the building is interwoven here along with the physical description for ease of understanding those changes.

The Bordley Cottage-Beach View Hotel, located at 1701 Butler Avenue, is a frame, two-story building (commonly called a "cottage") built c.1915 on the edge of the resort district on Tybee's "South End." Tybee Island is Georgia's northernmost barrier island and is located southeast of Savannah. The cottage is one of approximately 18 extant South End/Back River Cottages that were built along, and in the vicinity of, the Back River. Along with the Strand Cottage, another local building type that developed along the oceanfront during this same period, the South End/Back River Cottage is a predecessor to the ubiquitous Raised Tybee Cottage, a third local building type that was built on Tybee Island during the 1920s and early 1930s.

Like most South End/Back River Cottages (South End Cottage hereafter), the Bordley Cottage is a large, two-story, hip-roof building of braced frame construction, featuring an overall square shape, widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, and a recessed two-tier, wraparound porch. Living quarters (bedrooms and living room) were located on the second floor while service-related rooms (dining room and kitchen) were located on the ground floor originally. Like other examples of the type, servants' quarters and bathhouses were located in separate buildings behind the house, rather than being incorporated within the ground level as is characteristic of the Strand and Raised Tybee cottages.

The Bordley Cottage differs from other South End Cottages in that the porch only extends the length of two sides of the cottage rather than all four sides as is most characteristic of the type. In addition, access to the interior of the main living quarters was limited to one doorway as a consequence of its Georgian-inspired floorplan. Most South End Cottages feature a foursquare-derived floor plan in which several of the rooms open onto the porches through French doors or floor-length windows. As suggested by its Georgian floor plan, the Bordley Cottage is more formal than most South End Cottages. It displays subtle Folk Victorian flourishes more commonly associated with the Strand Cottage type, such as door surrounds with transom and sidelights, decoratively cut rafter ends, and polygonal interior spaces.

The interior of the main living quarters on the second floor originally featured a large living room, four large bedrooms in each corner, and two small ancillary rooms. The floor plan featured a central hallway that originally expanded out in the center to form an octagonal-shaped space that could double as a communal area for entertaining or relaxation. This effect was achieved through the implementation of shallow, inverted, three-sided bays on each side of the central hallway, thus resulting in four equal-sized, five-sided rooms. Small rooms were located between each set of corner rooms – one on each side of the octagonal-shaped central space. Initially, these smaller rooms likely served as either trunk rooms or perhaps a small bedroom for the nanny or even a nursery, as neither room could be accessed from the hallway originally.

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It is likely that each of these smaller rooms could be accessed from both of the adjacent corner bedrooms – a feature certainly added after the cottage was converted into a boarding house in the 1930s. As the building exists today, only the range of rooms along the north side (rooms 1 and 4) of the central hallway reflects this original configuration.

The second floor retains a great deal of its original heart pine interior, although only the central hallway retains its original unpainted, varnished finish, a common feature of Tybee cottages during the turn of the century, as the walls of all of the rooms have been painted over time. The interior features beadboard walls and ceilings (some with original varnish finish) and hardwood flooring throughout. None of the original interior doors and very little of the original or historic trim work (baseboards, crown molding, etc.) has survived the remodeling that has occurred over the years. All rooms feature simple wood door and window surrounds.

While the original layout of the first floor is unknown, considerable documentation of Tybee's summer cottage architecture over the past 15 years provides a reasonable basis for speculation as to what the layout may have looked like originally. As is characteristic of South End Cottages, the interior of the first floor was likely bisected into two large, rectangular rooms that ran the length of the house from east to west (from façade to rear elevation). The center door facing Butler Avenue likely opened into the larger of the two rooms as the smaller, more intimate dining room would have certainly been located on the side of the wraparound porch in order to take advantage of its cooling shade. It was not uncommon for the kitchen to be located off the dining room toward the rear of the house, which seems to have been the case with the Bordley Cottage as there was no kitchen on the second floor originally. The larger room located along the north side of the ground floor would have served as an informal, and more public, multi-purpose room for entertaining, for recreation, or as a work area for mending fishing gear, etc. While there is no way of verifying the accuracy of this theorized plan, which is representative of the typical first-floor plan of South End Cottages on Tybee, the characteristics of similar cottages coupled with existing physical evidence suggests that this would have been the most likely first-floor arrangement.

The first-floor plan was changed c.1945 and again in 1989. Original hardwood floors and a few beadboard walls have survived intact. Another prominent original feature of the first floor interior is the massive, semi-exposed, post-and-beam structural system, which consists of four rows of four, 8 x 8, square wood posts arranged in a pattern consistent with the hallway and rooms on the second floor. As is characteristic of Tybee cottages of the era, the walls of original and subsequent historic room partitions were framed in between these structural posts, while some were left freestanding within larger rooms (photograph 11).

The first alterations and additions to the building occurred between 1932 and 1934 when the original owner converted the cottage into a boarding house. Corner sinks were installed in each of the six original rooms of the second floor (with the floor plan remaining intact) while the first floor was likely partitioned into boarding rooms as suggested by physical evidence and a single reference in the newspaper – a c.1940 real estate ad describing the house as having 15 rooms. The conversion of the first floor into a classic "boarding house" arrangement – as theorized below – would have given the house the exact number of rooms described later in the *Savannah Morning News*. Based on academic speculation and existing physical evidence, it appears that the first floor was partitioned into a range of two to three rooms situated on each side of a central hallway. The hall was formed by the addition of an east-west wall opposite the existing wall that originally separated the dining room and large multi-purpose room. Boarding rooms were created through the addition of partition walls between the structural posts running perpendicular to the hallway. Rooms along the north side of the house were accessed from the hall, while those along the south side were likely accessed from both the hall and south side of the porch. As was common with all boarding houses of the era, all of the rooms on the first floor also had doorways between adjacent rooms to allow the rental of multiple units to large groups of people in the same party. Again, while there is no way of verifying the accuracy of this theorized plan – as this boarding house configuration was in turn obscured (at least partially) by the c.1945 configuration, historical precedent and existing physical evidence suggest that this would have been the floor plan arrangement during the 1930s.

The existing two-story ell was added on the southwest corner of the cottage c.1932-1933 (photograph 5). The two-story ell was built at the end of the wraparound porch in order to provide direct access to two new boarding rooms – one upstairs and one downstairs (photographs 12 and 19). The interior of both rooms originally featured hardwood floors and beadboard walls and ceilings. All walls and ceilings were replaced with gypsum board after a fire damaged the interior during the 1990s. In addition to the original hardwood floors, most of the original exterior shell of the addition – roof, frame structural system, and exterior shiplap siding – remains intact. The room on the second floor is accessed by an entrance door on the south porch. The downstairs room is accessed by an entrance door located on the south elevation.

As the space that housed the original kitchen was likely converted into a boarding room during this time, a new one-story ell was added on the northwest corner of the building to provide a kitchen for the small apartment that was created for the

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boarding house manager – in this case the owner, Ophelia Bordley Wallis. The recessed porch at the end of the kitchen originally served as the entrance to the manager's apartment, with access to the bedroom being located through the kitchen. The interior of the kitchen features hardwood floors and flushboard ceilings (photograph 13). Both of these rear ells feature gable roofs, overhanging eaves with decoratively cut exposed rafter ends, 2/2 sash windows, and shiplap siding.

As the cottage exists today, both the two-story ell and kitchen ell remain largely intact as built, although the remaining portion of the original manager's apartment (bedroom, possibly a private bathroom) appears to have been incorporated into a much larger apartment created during the 1940s by later owners.

The most significant and extensive changes to the cottage occurred in 1945 when the exterior and interior were remodeled by the Garvin family. Changes made during this period can be verified with considerable accuracy through both primary and secondary sources, as well as through examination of the existing floor plans, and historic interior and exterior finishes that most closely reflect this period of the building's developmental history.

In 1945 the simple, square, wood porch posts and balustrades that were original to the building were replaced with the existing heavy, full-height brick columns, lattice-pattern brick knee walls, and concrete trim. Like most South End Cottages, the Bordley Cottage originally featured a somewhat formal, centered wooden staircase with raised landing and side stairs that provided access to the formal entrance of the main living area on the second floor. This was replaced with a set of stairs located behind a brick, lattice-pattern screen wall set between two of the massive brick porch columns in the center of the façade. It is likely that the asbestos siding was added at this time or somewhat later.

Today the brick screen wall serves as the focal point of the main or east façade, much in the same way as the staircase it replaced. A concrete sidewalk leading from Butler Avenue culminates in a semi-circle around an ornate, cast-concrete fountain situated at the base of the brick lattice wall (photographs 3 and 4). Other exterior changes that occurred as part of the c.1945 remodeling include: removal of the functional wooden shutters, the addition of gable dormers with 6/6 windows on all four sides of the hip roof, and the addition of two brick chimneys – one added on the north side of the rear kitchen ell and the other within the interior slope of the main roof (photographs 2-7).

In addition to these changes, a new entrance was created on the 17th Street or north elevation of the house to provide private access to the first floor, which had been converted for use as a residence for the Garvin family. An entrance door with glass-block surround was installed in the center of the north side of the house (photograph 6). Today, the entrance door and surround remain intact, as does the curvilinear brick and concrete terrace in the entry area. A gabled portico from c.1989 covers the entrance terrace (photograph 6). The asbestos siding has been retained.

Major alterations that occurred on the interior c.1945 include the introduction of a heavy brick chimney which allowed the installation of a fireplace in the hallway areas of both the first and second floors (photograph 10). Both fireplaces feature identical corbelled brick mantels. Little alteration to the first-floor plan was required in building the chimney as the brick base was constructed on the back wall of the hallway. On the second floor, however, the inverted section of the hall, which formed the southern half of the central living room, was framed in to accommodate the chimney/fireplace. The inverted, three-sided bay was removed at this time and a straight wall was framed in its place.

In 1945 the first floor was remodeled at this time to create a large apartment for the Garvin family – the new property owners. Most of the north wall of the hallway and the partition walls of the middle boarding room along the north side – where the new entrance to the apartment was located – were removed. The general area was opened up in order to create a living room, with the new fireplace along the south wall of the former hallway as the focal point. The living room was further increased by cutting the bathroom and the former manager's room (which served as the Garvin's dining room) in half on the west side and truncating the size of the bedroom/maid's room in the northeast corner. It is likely that a small foyer area was created at the east end of the former hall in order to provide a separate entrance to the maid's room. According to the Garvin family, the rooms in the center and southeast corner along the south side of the cottage were used as bedrooms. A sleeping porch for the three Garvin children was constructed from a portion of the wraparound porch on the south side and was accessed through a doorway from the parent's bedroom. The rooms in the rear ell and the southwest corner of the ground floor appear to have remained in use as boarding rooms. The spatial layout that resulted from the c.1945 remodeling of the first floor remains largely intact today.

The 1945 remodeling of the cottage was certainly an attempt by the new owners to modernize the look of the building in order to compete not just with other boarding houses, but also with the smaller hotels and inns that were popular at the time, particularly the New Solms Hotel (c.1932/additions c.1938). Features characteristic of the New Solms Hotel, one of

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the few "modern" brick hotels on Tybee at that time, were introduced to the Bordley Cottage in 1945. These included the two-tier brick porch with columns, the introduction of interior fireplaces, the glass-block surround on the 17th Street entrance, as well as the introduction of gabled-roof dormers.

During the 1930s and 1940s it was not uncommon for bathrooms to be located independent of the boarding rooms – this had been standard practice for boarding houses on Tybee and at other beach resorts since the turn of the 20th century. It appears that the interior bathroom/shower facilities that were installed on the first floor of the building during the Wallis conversion were incorporated into the Garvin's private apartment in 1945. Although most of Tybee's small hotels and inns offered rooms both with, and without, private baths by this time, the Garvin remodeling did not provide this option. Rather, a new bathhouse (or perhaps an older, converted cottage) was constructed at the rear of the property for patron use during this time. No outbuildings remain today.

By the early to mid-1950s, minor changes were made to update the rooms in what was now called the Beach View Hotel, in an effort to compete with the new motel courts (Tides c.1948, Waves c.1950) being constructed along Butler Avenue. By this time, bathrooms with tub/shower facilities in each room were a common feature in modern motels and hotels. As part of the update, private bathrooms were created on the second floor by partitioning the small central rooms located between each pair of large corner bedrooms. Original doorways joining the two sets of rooms were reused for bathroom entrances where possible.

Alterations after the Garvin period of ownership are outside of the historic period. Most of the changes during the 1970s and 1980s were limited to minor aesthetic changes such as the installation of plywood paneling on the walls and ceilings of the ground level apartments in an attempt to make them appear more modern as these units transitioned to long-term residential use. These nonhistoric materials have been removed and are outside of the period of significance and do not reflect how the building appears today.

In 1989 John Hunter purchased the property and converted the second floor into a restaurant, the ground floor into two apartment suites, and the two rooms in the rear ell for standard overnight lodging. During his ownership, a glass-block surround was installed on the second floor entrance (photograph 8). Other alterations that occurred during this time include the addition of the gabled entrance portico on the 17th Street side of the house (photograph 6). These changes remain today.

The 2012 rehabilitation of the building, using federal and state tax incentives, sought to remove the late 20th century nonhistoric finishes and retain as much of the c.1915 and 1945 floor plans as possible. On the exterior, asbestos siding was removed from several areas where it was failing. The original shiplap siding was intact underneath (photograph 5). It was retained and repaired as needed. Some of the asbestos siding was retained, including on the east and north elevations (photographs 6 and 8). Cement board was used in several places where the original exterior siding had failed. Windows were retained and repaired where possible and new 2/2 sash windows were installed as needed. The former separate bathhouse is no longer extant. Exterior wooden stairs on the south and west elevations were repaired or replaced with slight modifications to meet existing building codes. One nonhistoric staircase that led to the two-story ell on the south elevation was removed.

The successful rehabilitation retained the original interior finishes from the date of construction c.1915 while keeping much of the c.1945 floor plan and exterior appearance. Original finishes from c.1915 can be found in the hardwood floors and beadboard walls and ceilings. Today the interior plan on the first floor consists of three suites and one bedroom. Bathrooms have been added in former secondary spaces. The living room space has been retained.

The primary space on the second floor retains three of the four corner bedrooms, while a kitchen was added in the fourth room in the southwest corner of the building. Bathrooms have been added in the middle rooms, formerly used as trunk, nurse, or boarding rooms. Similar to the first floor, the second floor retains its central hall/living room and the c.1945 fireplace that altered the octagonal space in the center of the hall. Historic materials were retained throughout the second floor. Where historic wall and ceiling finishes were missing, replacement flushboards were used to differentiate the historic from the new.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture
Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

c.1915, 1945-1953

Significant Dates

1915 - approximate date of construction
1945 - remodeled to existing appearance

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification): The period of significance includes the original date of construction of the building in 1915 and also includes the period from 1945 to 1953 when the building was converted to a four-season hotel and operated by the Garvin family. The building retains materials and floor plans from both of those periods.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

The Bordley Cottage-Beach View Hotel is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture because it is an excellent example of an early Tybee cottage that was converted in 1945 to the Beach View Hotel, a four-season-hotel that included substantial improvements, including a central fireplace for heat in the winter. The Bordley Cottage-Beach View Hotel is significant under Criterion A at the local level in the area of entertainment/recreation because it is an excellent example of an early Tybee cottage that was converted to a four-season hotel. The Beach View Hotel provided middle-class patrons with up-to-date seaside accommodations that were more comfortable than a boarding house and less expensive than the upscale Hotel Tybee. The Bordley Cottage-Beach View Hotel is among the oldest surviving hotels on Tybee Island. The period of significance is c.1915, the date of construction of the cottage; and 1945-1953, to include the last phase of ownership during the historic period when the building was converted to a hotel.

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

The Bordley Cottage-Beach View Hotel meets National Register Criterion C at the local level of significance in architecture as a good, early period example of a Back River/South End Cottage that was later converted to a hotel. The Back River/South End Cottages were built in two periods: 1886 to 1923 as seasonal cottages and from 1923 to 1948 as year-round cottages. The term "cottage" is the common and locally used term for the summer houses built on Tybee Island in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Bordley Cottage is one of approximately 18 extant South End/Back River Cottages that were built for Savannah families during the early 20th century along, or near, the Back River. This is a local building type and forerunner of the classic Raised Tybee cottage of the late 1920s and early 1930s built after the completion of the Tybee Road from Savannah in 1923.

The Bordley Cottage was constructed c.1915 as a seasonal cottage on the edge of the resort district on Tybee's "South End." Like most examples of the Back River/South End Cottage, the Bordley Cottage is a two-story building of braced frame construction that has an overall square shape, widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, and a recessed two-tier, wraparound porch. The cottage varies from other South End Cottages in that the wraparound porch only extends the length of two sides of the cottage, rather than all four sides as is most characteristic of the type. Living quarters (bedrooms and living room) were historically located on the second floor, while service-related rooms including the dining room and kitchen were located on the ground floor. While there were a variety of floor plans for Tybee cottages, many display a variation in which the private rooms center around a common central room as does the Bordley Cottage. As with most Tybee cottages, the building is constructed of wood, likely heart pine, which proved resistant to termites, was easy to transport, and by its flexible nature proved resistant to coastal winds. The Bordley Cottage is a good example of the classic design of Tybee cottages that included a two-story design, wood construction, high roof pitch, and deep wraparound porches that aided in cooling the interiors.

As suggested by its Georgian floor plan, the Bordley Cottage is more formal than most South End Cottages. It displays subtle Folk Victorian flourishes more commonly associated with the Strand Cottage type. These flourishes include door surrounds with transom and sidelights, decoratively cut rafter ends, and polygonal interior spaces.

Like many of the summer cottages located near the oceanfront resort area, which was centered on Izlar Avenue between 16th and 18th streets, the Bordley Cottage was converted for use as a boarding house in 1932 to take advantage of the need for lodging after a fire in 1931 destroyed most of the boarding house district. The Bordley Cottage, along with the Cobb Cottage (later Cobb Apartments) and Oleander Cottage, was among the earliest of the summer cottages on 17th Street to be converted for use as a boarding house. In 1945 the Bordley Cottage was updated to its existing appearance with the addition of gable-roof dormers, substantial brick porch columns, living room fireplaces on both floors, and a decorative glass-block entrance surround on the 17th Street elevation. The cottage was renamed "The Beach View Hotel" at this time to suggest its parity with the more modern small inns and hotels that were a popular alternative to Hotel Tybee and, to distance the business from its boarding house past. The building retains the overall form of a Tybee cottage with its square shape, high pitch roof, and wraparound porch and retains materials from both its original date of construction c.1915 and from its 1945 alteration to year-round living.

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The Bordley Cottage-Beach View Hotel is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of entertainment/recreation because it is an excellent example of an early Tybee Cottage that was converted to a boarding house and later the Beach View Hotel, a four-season hotel. Conversion to a hotel involved substantial improvements, including fireplaces for winter heat. Located on Butler Avenue in Tybee's boarding house district that was between 16 and 18th streets, this boarding house district featured an assortment of cottages and boarding houses. 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, a causeway that linked the island with Savannah, fueled the demand for accommodations for middle-class vacationers. The Beach View Hotel provided patrons with up-to-date seaside accommodations that were more comfortable than a boarding house and less expensive than the upscale Hotel Tybee. The success during the rebuilding of the boarding house district after the 1931 fire served as a catalyst for the early development of 16th Street into Savannah Beach's main commercial corridor. The Bordley Cottage-Beach View Hotel is among the oldest surviving hotels on Tybee Island.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The following was written by Bob Ciucevich, Quatrefoil Consulting, with minimal editing by HPD staff from the draft National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, which is on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

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 sea water and air as an 18th-century panacea. 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 to the Northern resorts in Long Island, New York, Cape May, New Jersey, and Nantucket, Massachusetts. These resorts had been in operation for many years and had set the standard by offering such amenities as transportation networks, 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 was established, and a plan for the subdivision of the island into building lots was developed. In an effort to stimulate lot sales, plans were made for the establishment of a comfortable hotel on the south end with the oceanfront lots between Centre and Third streets having been selected as the proposed site. 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, indicating the success of the stockholders' marketing scheme.

In 1876 the hotel, named the Ocean House, was completed and a wooden tramway was built to transport guests from the steamship pier on the north end 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 developing a railroad to Tybee. The Savannah and Tybee Railroad was completed in 1887. The train not only cut the traveling time in half (45 minutes as opposed to 1 ½ hours), 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 complete with dancing pavilions and bathing facilities, as well as a number of summer cottages, had been built near the Ocean House.

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In an effort to encourage lot sales on the south end of the island, the stockholders announced the construction of a first class hotel near 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 grow around the new hotel.

Tybee became a regional resort when the Savannah to Tybee railroad became a unit of the Central of Georgia in 1890. This new 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 built an enormous dancing and entertainment pavilion, the Tybrisa, next to Hotel Tybee around 1900.

By 1910 the south end of the island had become the center of resort activity on Tybee. In 1911 the new Hotel Tybee, an elegant three-and-a-half story, Mediterranean style concrete 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 ever built on the island, elevated the resort to new levels, offering unparalleled comfort and luxury to resort patrons.

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

The completion of the Tybee Road in 1923 ushered in a golden era for Tybee. As proclaimed in a c.1925 brochure, Tybee was now "the accessible playground of 8,000,000 people of the Southeast, and the Queen of the South Atlantic resorts." As a result of the island's increased accessibility, the resorts flourished during the 1920s and early 1930s, and Tybee entered into an unparalleled building boom. Rows of boarding houses and numerous small hotels were established to accommodate the crush of people visiting the island. It was during this time that Cab Calloway, Bob Crosby, and other Big Band personalities performed at Tybee's dancing pavilions. With more people visiting the island than ever before, Tybee was arguably the most popular resort on the south Atlantic coast during this period.

Centered on Izlar Avenue, Tybee's boarding house district developed south of the resort center between 16th and 18th streets and featured an assortment of boarding houses and rental cottages that were available for rent by the week, month, or season. These establishments offered an inexpensive and more casual alternative to Hotel Tybee and the other smaller hotels. Boarding houses established within the district by 1930 included the Waynesboro Tea Room and the Izlar Boarding House (c.1910s), both located on Izlar Avenue, the Tybee Beach House, and the Perkins House. Anton Solm's Seaside Cottages on the corner of the Strand and Izlar Avenue were among the several dozen cottages available for rent within the boarding house district and along the Back River. All of these establishments were within two blocks of the "The Front," as the main resort area was sometimes called.

On July 21, 1931 a devastating fire destroyed a major portion of the boarding house district. The fire destroyed a section of two square blocks, an area roughly centered on Izlar Avenue. Of the 25 buildings that were destroyed, "not a timber was left standing, the places they occupied being an almost level stretch of smoking ashes." Among the buildings and cottages destroyed were A.F. Solm's Seaside Cottages, where the fire originated; the Perkin's House, also known as the "Shamrock Lodge;" Mrs. Bowen's rooming house, known as the "Waynesboro Tea Room"; the original Carbo House, as well as several rental cottages owned by Mrs. J.D. Carbo, E.B. Izlar, and Mrs. Charles B. Cregar; and two private cottages owned by M. Wilensky and Mrs. Fannie Lasky. Among the businesses destroyed were Joe Whelan's store and Mrs. Harris's Coffee Shop located in the bottom of the A.F. Solm's Cottage.

Although a few businessmen who had lost buildings in the fire were quick to rebuild – most notably A.F. Solm and J.D. Carbo, whose Solm's Hotel and Carbo House were completed by 1932 and 1933, respectively, it would be several years before the resort would recover from the loss of so many accommodations. Private cottage owners along 17th Street (between Butler Avenue and the ocean) – an area located immediately adjacent to the boarding house district, were quick to convert their cottages into rooming houses to take advantage of their proximity to the pavilion resort center and the opportunity presented by the sudden demand for rooms. The "Cobb Cottage" on the corner of 17th and the Strand, the "Oleander Cottage," located "third door from the ocean," the "Blumberg Cottage," and the "Blumenthal House," among

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others were all in operation on 17th Street by the opening of the summer season in 1932. With the conversion of several additional cottages into boarding houses – including the Andris House on the corner of 17th Street and the Strand – opposite what was by then called “Cobb’s Apartments”, the “Palm Cottage”, and the “Powers House”, among others, 17th Street had become the heart of the “new” boarding house district by the end of the 1930s. By the end of the 1950s – through both the conversion of summer cottages and the construction of new boarding houses, the boarding house district included an area that extended from Izlar Avenue to 18th Street on the ocean side of Butler Avenue.

Built c.1915 on the perimeter of the recently established boarding house district, the Bordley Cottage was one of nearly two dozen summer cottages that made up the “Back River” community, a sparse concentration of summer resort cottages located in the vicinity of the Back River that were built as casual summer retreats for Savannah families during the first decades of the 20th century. While many summer cottages were built along the oceanfront Strand near the resort hotels, bathhouses, and pavilions, this area was developed as a more secluded alternative to the frenetic bustle of the resort. Some of Savannah’s most important business leaders of the era established summer retreats on the Back River during this time, including Captain George P. Walker, a co-founder of the Strachan Shipping Lines, and George Arthur Gordon – the youngest brother of Girl Scout founder Juliette Gordon-Low – a Savannah cotton merchant and city alderman. The Bordley Cottage appears to have been built during the early to mid-1910s, most likely between 1912 and 1915. The cottage is sited in the southwest corner of Butler Avenue and 17th Street.

In 1912 Charles R. Bordley, an officer of the Savannah Guano Company, resided with his wife, Ophelia, and their three children at 705 E. Bolton Street, a comfortable two-story brick townhouse located in a fashionable section of downtown Savannah. In August of that year, he purchased Lot #5, Ward 5 from Ruth B. Gannon, who had purchased the lot from the Tybee Beach Company the previous year for the sum of \$550. Gannon clearly did not build on the lot at this time as she only made a \$50 profit from the sale of the property to Bordley. Two years later, in mid-September of 1914, Bordley purchased the adjacent Lot #6 from the Tybee Beach Company. The cottage was likely built shortly thereafter (if not in the span of the previous two years) as it is depicted on the 1916 Sanborn Map as belonging to Mrs. C.R. Boardley (sic). Charles Bordley died in 1917 at the age of 48, leaving all his possessions, including the Tybee cottage, to his wife, Ophelia.

In 1918 Ophelia married Fred C. Wallis, who was working as an agent for the Franklin Insurance Company at the time. It appears that the Wallis’s maintained the cottage as a summer home in the traditional manner throughout the late 1910s and early to mid 1920s. During this time Fred Wallis initiated several business ventures – apparently without much success, including an auto supply business – the Wallis Supply Company, located on Drayton Street in 1921 and later, the Wallis Paint Company at 41-43 Jefferson Street, in 1928. City directories show that the Wallis family lived at a number of different residences during this time, an indication that Ophelia had sold the family townhouse (as her own children were of adult age and living on their own by this time) and that the couple was renting apartments or small houses during this period. While Ophelia Wallis was certainly left with some financial security as a result of her inheritance from her first husband – a wealthy man, there are some indications that they were having financial difficulties by the end of the 1920s. City directories indicate that Fred Wallis was working as the sales manager of the Southern Paint and Supply Company in 1926 and 1927 and yet, in 1927, they are listed as living at Tybee (undoubtedly in the summer cottage at 1701 Butler Avenue), perhaps in an effort to save money as the lack of heating and indoor plumbing as well as the daily commute into Savannah could not have been considered ideal. Furthermore, courthouse records indicate that Ophelia Wallis took out a loan in 1928 putting up the property at 1701 Butler Avenue as collateral – an option she would resort to frequently in the coming years. According to city directories, Fred Wallis opened the Wallis Paint Company on Jefferson Street that same year, perhaps explaining the purpose of the loan. The 1928 city directory also indicates that the Wallis’s had returned to Savannah that year and were residing at 2309 Whitaker Street, a modest two-story dwelling in the Thomas Square neighborhood. However, according to the city directory, they returned to Tybee in 1930, scarcely two years later.

In January of 1931 Fred Wallis died, leaving Ophelia a widow for the second time – this was the last time Ophelia Wallis is listed in the Savannah city directory. Without a source of income and most likely, a depleted inheritance resulting from the financial panic of 1927 and what appear to have been a string of unsuccessful business ventures conducted by her second husband, Ophelia converted her summer residence – likely her last vestment of financial security, into a boarding house. On the opening day of the 1932 season – May 15th – Wallis posted the following ad in the *Savannah Morning News*:

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"WALLIS COTTAGE SOUTH END is open: week-end guests accommodated. For reservations, phone 9101-J, Tybee."

As this ad indicates, it appears Wallis was only renting the existing rooms at this point, and only on weekends, suggesting that she had not made any improvements to the property at this point.

The cottage was probably converted into a proper boarding house in stages after the 1932 summer season, with the first stage probably occurring during the fall of 1932. It was during this time that the two rear ells were added as evidenced by the stamps on the backside of the exterior cladding that bear the inscription "Wallis Inlet Station", indicating that Ophelia Wallis had ordered the lumber and it was shipped to Inlet Station by rail just one year prior to the termination of rail service to the island in 1933. The second stage – in which the ground floor was partitioned into boarding rooms and indoor plumbing was installed – appears to have occurred in the winter of 1934 as Wallis took out a sizable loan in excess of \$5600 from the Home Owners Loan Association (HOLA) in January of that year, again putting up the property as collateral. A 1934 ad posted in the *Savannah Morning News* on May 15th, the opening day of the summer season, suggest that these changes had taken place by this time:

"WALLIS COTTAGE SOUTH END – Seventeenth Street and Butler Avenue. Comfortable, accommodations, porches, showers, running water in each room."

After three apparently unsuccessful seasons as the proprietor of the Wallis Cottage, it appears that Ophelia Wallis decided in 1935 to turn over the management of the boarding house to E.B. Izlar – a pioneer settler of Tybee and one of its principal developers. During the early decades of the 20th century, Izlar owned and operated a number of boarding houses and cottages at Tybee as well as small hotels and inns both at Tybee and in downtown Savannah. It was not unusual for Izlar to rent and manage a boarding or rooming house. As the following ads indicate, the Wallis Cottage had become an "Izlar House" by this time – one of the numerous boarding houses operated by E.B. Izlar:

"DESIRABLE ROOMS, DAY, WEEK, season. Wallis Cottage, Tybee, Izlar Hotel, Savannah. Rooms .75 and up. Izlar, prop." – SMN, May 5, 1935

"STOP IZLAR HOUSE, FORMERLY Wallis Cottage: also dining room to rent. E.B. Izlar; phone Izlar Hotel, Savannah or Tybee." – SMN May 11, 1935

It is unclear what the arrangement was between Wallis and Izlar (perhaps co-management), but court records indicate that 1701 Butler Avenue remained Ophelia Wallis's primary residence until 1938, the year that the Home Owners Loan Association foreclosed on the property as a result of her defaulting on the loan agreement she entered into with the HOLA in 1934. The property was put to sale at auction in December of 1938 with the Home Owners Loan Association itself putting in the highest bid for the property. Instead of immediately selling the property, HOLA remained the owners of the property for a few seasons, likely renting out the property or utilizing the existing management – E.B. Izlar, to maintain its investment.

In 1940 the Wallis Cottage was put on the market for the first time with the following for sale ads appearing in the *Savannah Morning News* in May of that year:

"TYBEE HOUSE – 15 Rooms, Butler and 17th Street. One block from the ocean. Large lot 120x157 feet, can be purchased on easy monthly terms. \$41.31 per month will pay principal and interest. A small down payment will be required. This property will pay for itself. DOTSON REALTY CO." - SMN, May 5, 1940

"LARGE ROOMING AND BOARDING HOUSE AT Tybee, 17th and Butler Avenue, can be purchased at a sacrifice on your own monthly terms. A distinct bargain. DOTSON REALTY CO." – SMN May 19, 1940

Despite the generous terms, the property was not sold until 1943 when it was purchased by Nelly Keller who in turn sold the property to Marguerite Boyd in 1944. Five months later – in July of 1944, Boyd sold the property to W.D. Garvin, Sr.

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In 1944 William D. Garvin, owner of the Polar Bear Ice and Coal Company, lived with his wife Mary and their four children at 204 E. Bolton Street in Savannah. According to the family, W.D. and Mary Garvin remodeled the Tybee cottage to its existing appearance - likely around 1945, adding the existing two-tier brick porch, gabled roof dormers, and interior brick chimney and brick fireplaces in the first and second floor living rooms. The similarity of the new brick porch - particularly the columns, to that of the New Solms Hotel, was certainly intentional, as the Garvin's would prefer patrons to think of their new hostelry as a "hotel" rather than a boarding house, leading them to change the name to the "Beach View Hotel" at this time. The family also maintains that most of the ground floor was converted into an apartment for the Garvin family - with the glass-block entry surround on the 17th Street side serving as the private entrance to the family apartment. As there is some evidence that the Garvins owned other boarding and rooming houses on 17th Street (the Oleander and Palm cottages), in addition to their main ice and coal distribution business, it is likely that the Beach View Hotel doubled as a vacation home for the Garvin family. It also served as a central place where Mr. Garvin could keep an eye on his business interests (boarding houses and ice delivery during the peak summer season) and spend time with his family. In addition to remodeling the cottage, the Garvins also built a bathhouse on the rear of the property to provide bathrooms and showers for their patrons.

By the early 1950s, it appears that the Garvins had given up their apartment on the ground floor. Ads from the 1952 season indicate that the accommodations they were offering included "apartments and rooms." In addition to this change, it is evident that they had also changed the name of the business again, as the 1952 ads refer to the cottage as "Holiday House" while subsequent ads throughout the rest of the 1950s and 1960s consistently call the property "The Beachview Holiday House." It is likely that the Garvin's renamed the business during the early 1950s to include "holiday house" - a term that insinuates "all the comforts of home while on vacation", to compete with the new brand of "hotel apartments" that had become popular at Tybee as well as up and down the East Coast.

Following the death of W.D. Garvin in 1953, the Beachview Holiday House was sold to Norma and Edward Evans in 1954. The Evans, who owned the property until 1969, continued to operate the business under the name Beachview Holiday House throughout their tenure. By the late 1950s, the Evans had converted all of the rooms into efficiency apartments, with all units having private bathrooms and kitchenettes (as well as established apartments on the ground level, which were likely partitioned into as many as four units by this time). The bathhouse was probably converted into a cottage at this time, expanding the number of rental cottages to two (in addition to a servants' cottage dating to the properties use as a summer retreat).

In 1969 the Evans sold the property to Marjorie Hamilton, a resident of Maryland, who continued to operate the business as the Beachview Holiday House. In 1973 Hamilton sold the property to the Cowart Investment Company who operated the business under the name "Cowart's Beachview Rentals", adding pedal car and bicycle rentals in addition to cottages, apartments, and rooms. It appears that neither of these owners made much change to the property during this time.

Eugene Shaw, Louise Smith, and Leonard Smith jointly purchased the property in 1976, eventually operating the Beachview as extended-stay apartments. The interior of the first floor apartments were remodeled at this time, but limited to aesthetics only (installation of wall and ceiling paneling, carpets over hardwood floors, bathrooms, etc). The building became known locally as "The Animal House" after the popular 1970s movie of the same name.

In 1988 John Hunter purchased the property and in 1989 converted the upstairs into a restaurant and the remaining sections of the house into two apartments and two rooms, giving it the name "The Hunter House Restaurant and Inn."

The building has been rehabilitated using federal and state tax incentives. The Bordley Cottage-Beach View Hotel received final certification from the Historic Preservation Division for the state property tax abatement and state tax credit programs on September 9, 2012 and it received final certification from the Technical Services Branch of the National Park Service on December 7, 2012.

Bordley Cottage-Beach View Hotel
Name of Property

Chatham County, Georgia
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Ciucevich, Robert A. "Bordley Cottage." Draft *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, August 1, 2012. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of National Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Ciucevich, Robert A. *Tybee Island: The Long Branch of the South*. Charleston, SC.: Arcadia Publishing, 2005.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1916, 1936, and 1954.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 10932

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. **Latitude:** 31.990943

Longitude: -80.850182

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

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the entire legal boundary of the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lynn Speno, National Register Specialist

organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date May 2014

street & number 254 Washington Street, Ground Level telephone (404) 656-2840

city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30334

e-mail lynn.speno@dnr.state.ga.us

Bordley Cottage-Beach View Hotel
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Bordley Cottage-Beach View Hotel

City or Vicinity: Tybee Island

County: Chatham State: Georgia

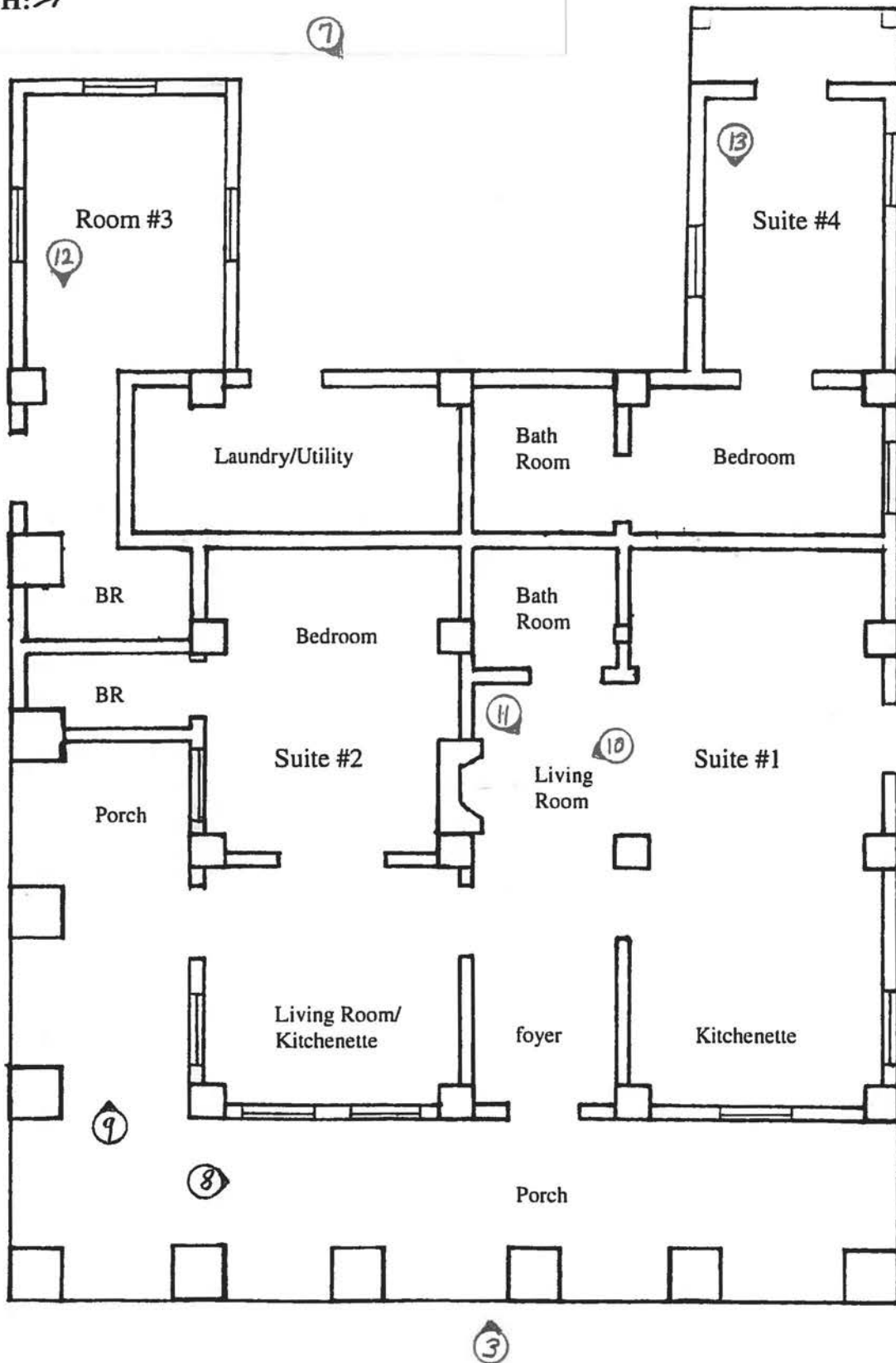
Photographer: Charlie Miller

Date Photographed: March 20, 2013

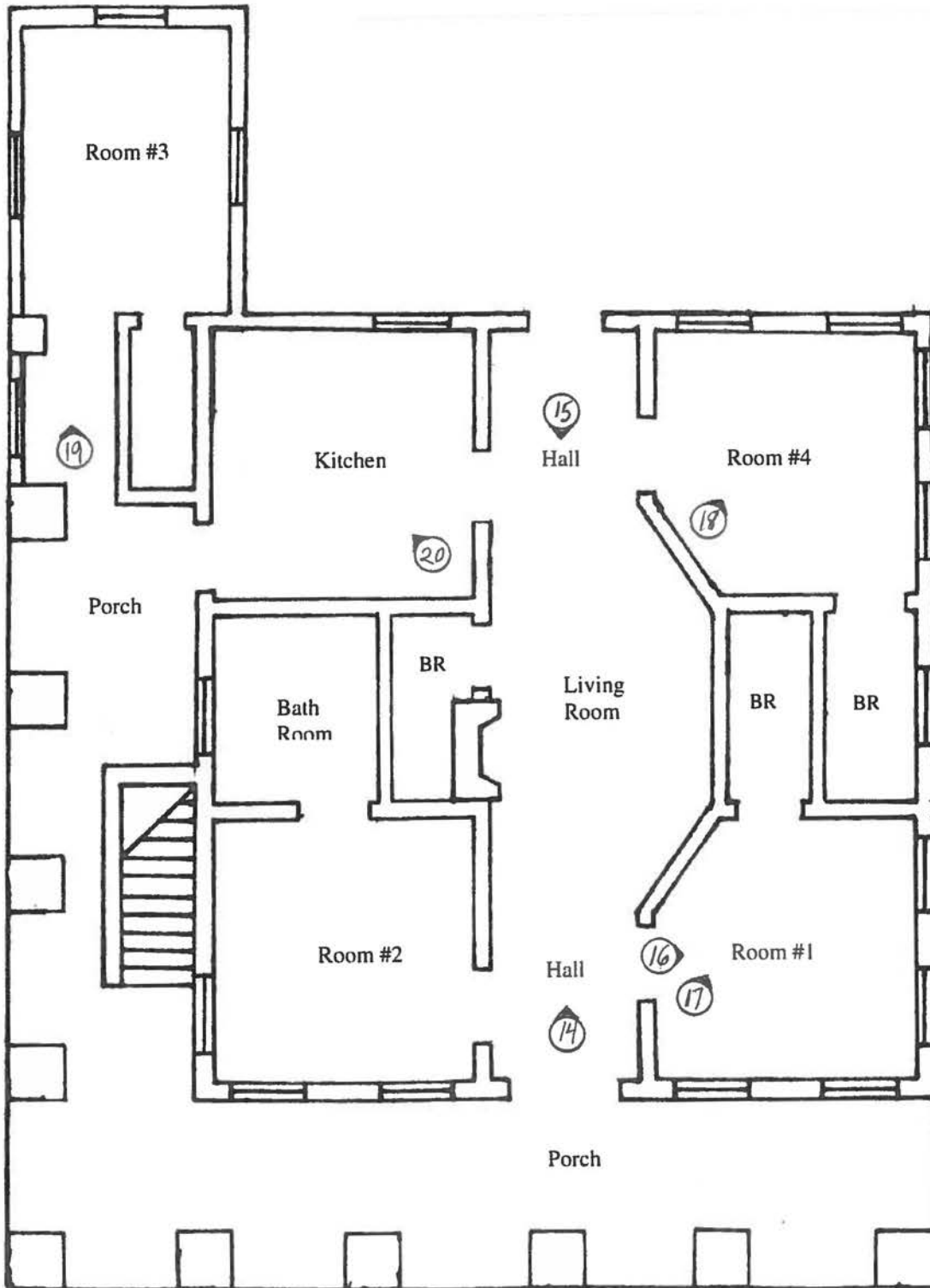
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 20. East and south facades; photographer facing north.
- 2 of 20. East or main façade; photographer facing north.
- 3 of 20. East or main façade; photographer facing northwest.
- 4 of 20. East and south facades; photographer facing north.
- 5 of 20. South elevation; photographer facing northeast.
- 6 of 20. North elevation; photographer facing southeast.
- 7 of 20. West elevation; photographer facing east.
- 8 of 20. Front porch; photographer facing northeast.
- 9 of 20. Side porch; photographer facing west.
- 10 of 20. First floor living room; photographer facing south.
- 11 of 20. First floor living room; photographer facing east.
- 12 of 20. First floor, room three; photographer facing southeast.
- 13 of 20. First floor; room suite four; photographer facing southeast.
- 14 of 20. Second floor, hall; photographer facing west.
- 15 of 20. Second floor, hall; photographer facing east.
- 16 of 20. Second floor, room one; photographer facing north.
- 17 of 20. Second floor, room one; photographer facing northwest.
- 18 of 20. Second floor, room four; photographer facing northwest.
- 19 of 20. Second floor, room three; photographer facing west.
- 20 of 20. Second floor, kitchen; photographer facing southwest.

BORDLEY COTTAGE-BEACH VIEW HOTEL
CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA
FIRST FLOOR PHOTO KEY
PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: (#) ↗
NORTH: ↗



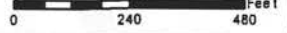
BORDLEY COTTAGE-BEACH VIEW HOTEL
CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA
SECOND FLOOR PHOTO KEY
PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: (#)
NORTH: ↗





Bordley Cottage-Beach View Hotel

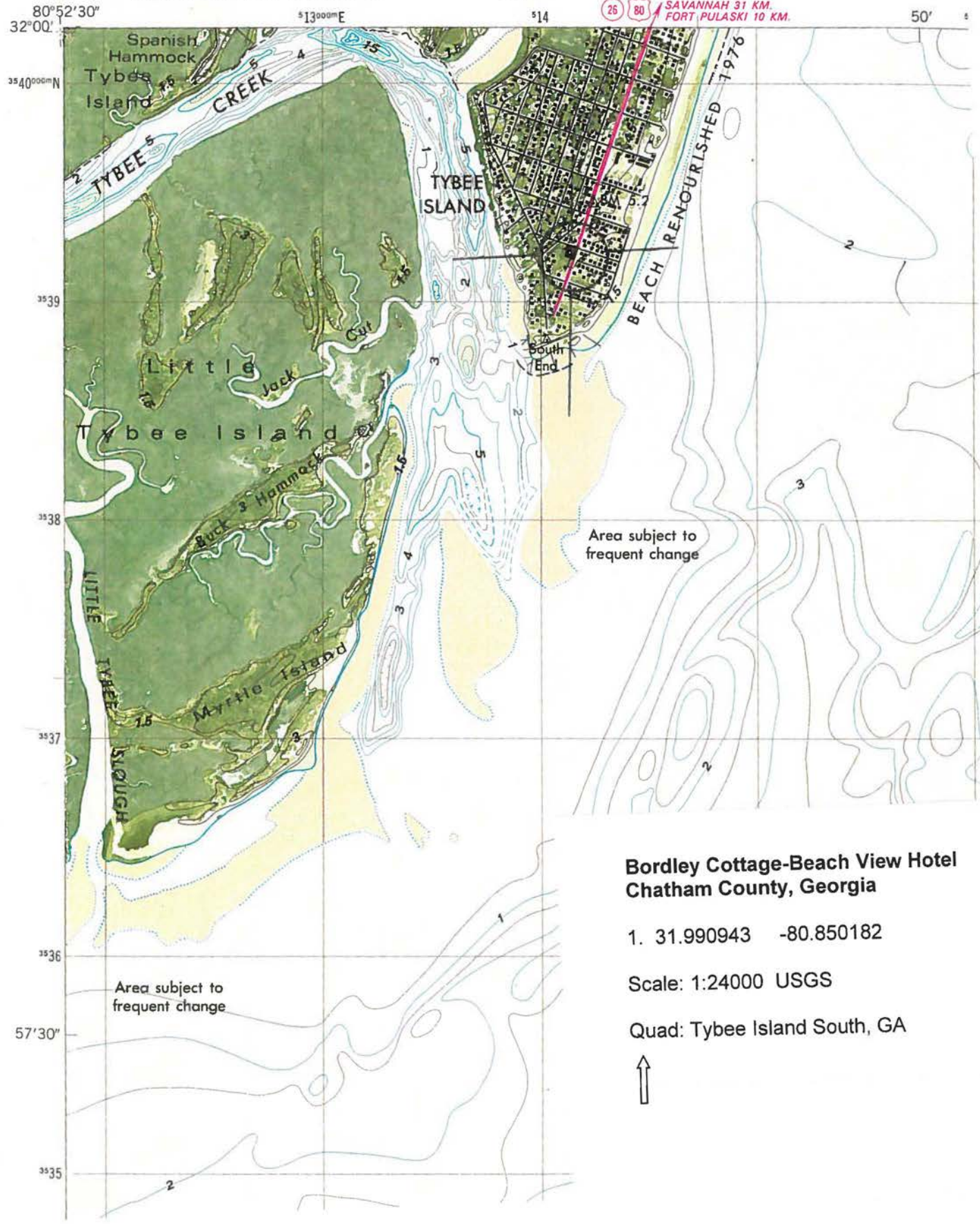
1:4,800



CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: —————
SOURCE: Savannah Area GIS

88° 41' SW
(FORT PULASKI)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Area subject to frequent change

Area subject to frequent change

**Bordley Cottage-Beach View Hotel
Chatham County, Georgia**

1. 31.990943 -80.850182

Scale: 1:24000 USGS

Quad: Tybee Island South, GA









Island of
Beachview
bed & breakfast

1701 Butler Ave
Island of
786-5500

Vacancy













< EXIT

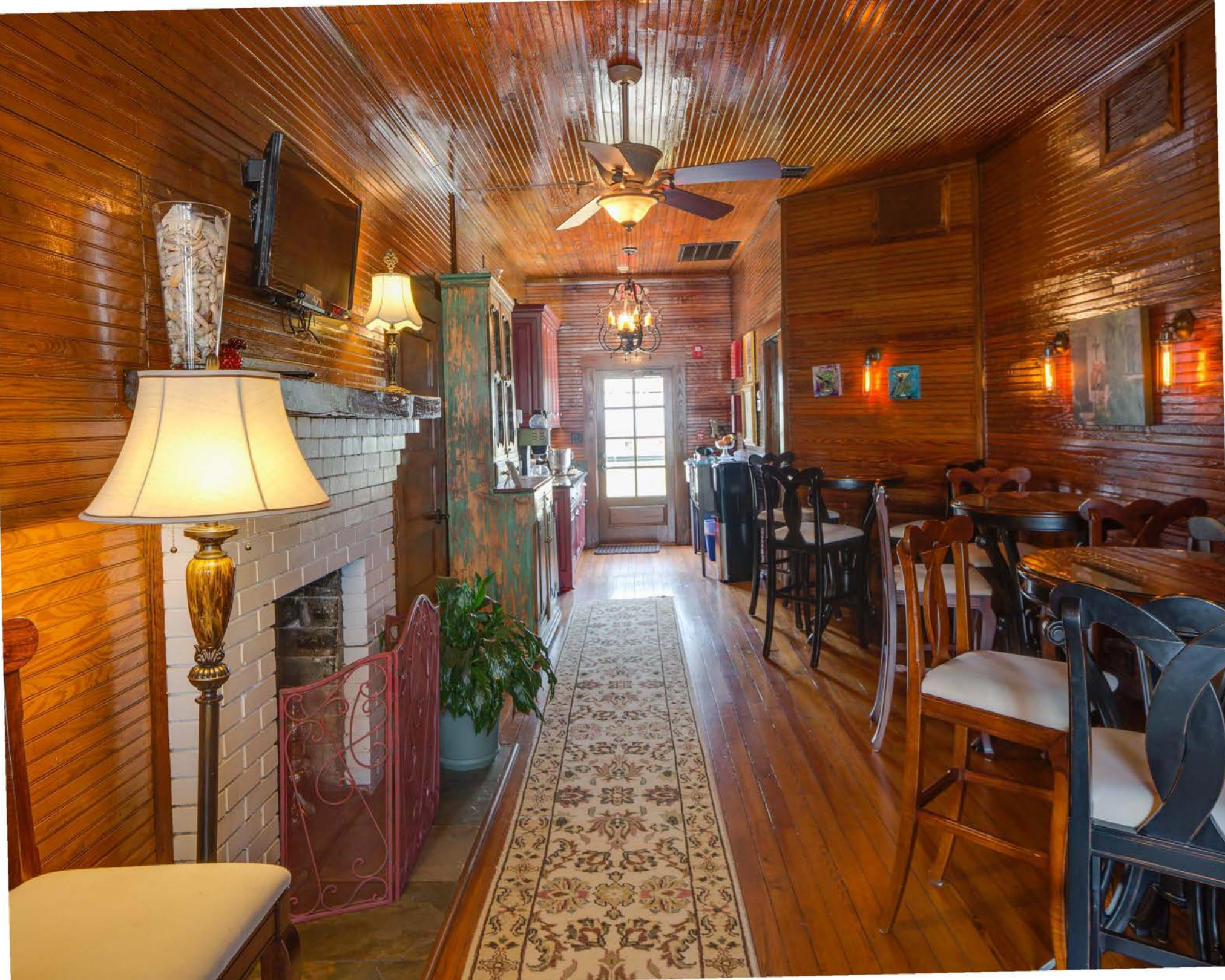
FIRE ALARM
PULL STATION























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Bordley Cottage--Beach View House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, Chatham

DATE RECEIVED: 5/13/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/12/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/27/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/29/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000345

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 6/27/14 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.

 **GEORGIA**
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION



MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

May 8, 2014

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Bordley Cottage-Beach View Hotel, Chatham County, Georgia** to the National Register of Historic Places.

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

COMMENTS:

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

Sincerely,



Lynn Speno
National Register Specialist

Enclosures