

NOV 24

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Robert and Missouri Garbutt House  
other names/site number Twenty Columns

1524

### 2. Location

street & number 700 West Liberty Street (GA 30/U.S. 280)  
city, town Lyons (N/A) vicinity of  
county Toombs code GA 279  
state Georgia code GA zip code 30436

(N/A) not for publication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:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	3	1
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	3	1

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 C. Cloves 11-15-00  
Signature of certifying official Date

W. Ray Luce, Division Director and  
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

Elson H. Beall 12/28/00

( ) determined eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

( ) determined not eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

( ) removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

( ) other, explain: \_\_\_\_\_

( ) see continuation sheet

[Signature]  
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:

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Neoclassical Revival

### Materials:

<b>foundation</b>	BRICK
<b>walls</b>	SYNTHETICS: vinyl
<b>roof</b>	ASPHALT
<b>other</b>	N/A

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Robert and Missouri Garbutt House is located west of downtown Lyons, the county seat of Toombs County. The house is situated in a prominent location on the south side of West Liberty Street (GA State Route 30/U.S. 380), the main east-west road through Lyons.

Located on a city lot, the Robert and Missouri Garbutt House is a large, two-story, frame, Neoclassical Revival-style house (photograph 1). The house was designed by Ivey P. Crutchfield (1878-1952), a Georgia native and noted regional architect, and was built in 1908-1910. The house features a two-story, full wrap-around porch with a flat roof, full entablature with dentils, and Ionic columns on the front (north) and east facades. The full entablature continues around the entire house. The columns are stuccoed brick hollow-core and rest on square brick piers in front of the porch foundation (photograph 4). The wood balustrade with square posts is located behind the columns. The west facade features a one-story, semi-circular porch with a flat roof, full entablature, and Ionic columns (photograph 2). The south (rear) facade features a one-story, partial-width porch with square posts (photograph 3). The hipped roof of the house has asphalt shingles and a widow's walk. There are five corbeled chimneys--four interior chimneys and one exterior. The front (north) facade features a gable-roofed dormer with gable-returns and a round-arched window. The east, west, and south facades have hipped-roofed dormers. There is a two-story bay on both the east and west facades. The exterior of the house has vinyl siding over the original weatherboard and a continuous brick foundation. The house features paired one-over-one sash windows. The front entrance is enhanced by two Ionic columns which support a second story balcony, Ionic pilasters supporting a row of dentils, and leaded-glass transom and sidelights (photograph 4). The second-story entrance features a balcony with square posts and balustrade and a transom and sidelights. Changes to the exterior of the house include covering the original weatherboard with vinyl siding and

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 7--Description

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reducing the full second-story veranda into a balcony centered on the second story door. Balusters from the second story were used to replace missing ones on the first floor.

The interior of the house has a Georgian-type plan with four large rooms and a central hall located on each floor with smaller service rooms to the rear. The house features an entrance hall with paneled, wood wainscoting, a staircase with square newel post and turned balusters, and an elliptical archway supported by Ionic columns on posts separating the front hall from the rear hall (photograph 7). The archway leads into the rear hall with its servant's staircase. The first-floor rooms each have a fireplace with Neoclassical-style mantels and elaborate overmantels, picture moldings, and plaster ceiling medallions (photograph 9). The parlor features two sets of pocket doors--one leading into the room from the hall and one set into the dining room (photograph 8). The kitchen has been updated and the butler's pantry converted into a utility room. The original plan of the house included a bathroom on both floors. An additional bathroom was incorporated into the space under the front staircase and an elevator added to the area near the rear hall staircase. The second floor features a wide stair hall for the main and servant's stairs and an additional staircase leading to the attic (photograph 11). The second-story hall also features an archway and paneled wood wainscoting. The four bedrooms on the second floor each feature a fireplace with Neoclassical-style mantels (photograph 12). Additional bathrooms were incorporated into existing closet space. Other significant interior features include original hardware; heart-pine floors, paneled doors, door and window surrounds, and wainscoting; and plaster walls.

The property features two remaining historic outbuildings--an early 1900s carriage house and a c.1920 servant's house (photograph 14). The one-story, frame carriage house features a front gable roof and two hinged carriage doors. The former servant's house is a one-story front gable bungalow with a front gable porch and an exterior chimney (photograph 15). A non-historic garage built in the 1970s is located near the main house.

There are few historic landscape features remaining. The house lot is surrounded by a modern brick and iron fence. The lot is mostly a large expanse of lawn with mature trees and newer plantings (photograph 6).

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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

**Period of Significance:**

1908-1910

**Significant Dates:**

1908-1910 construction of the house

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

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

Crutchfield, Ivey P.

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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#### **Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)**

The Robert and Missouri Garbutt House is significant in the area of architecture because it is a good example of the Neoclassical Revival style which became popular in American architecture at the turn of the 20th century. According to Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings (1991), the Neoclassical Revival style of architecture was particularly popular in Georgia, where almost every community has at least one major example, usually associated with an architect, a prominent builder, or a socially prominent family. Located throughout Georgia's rural areas, cities, and small towns, the Neoclassical Revival style was built from the 1890s through the 1930s. The house retains its original Neoclassical Revival style-exterior features including the two-story Ionic columns, full entablature with dentils, porches, dormers, and corbeled chimneys. The interior retains its Georgian house-type plan and character-defining features such as the wood wainscoting, doors, surrounds, staircases, and floors; and Neoclassical-style mantels and decorative elements.

The Robert and Missouri Garbutt House is also significant because it was designed by Ivey P. Crutchfield (1878-1952), a Georgia native and regional architect. Ivey Crutchfield was born in Irwinton, Georgia and grew up near Cochran. As a young man, Crutchfield was a builder while studying to become an architect. In Cochran, Crutchfield built seven commercial buildings and several residences. The nearby town of Soperton also featured a number of commercial buildings built by Crutchfield. According to William Harden's biographical sketch of Ivey Crutchfield in his book A History of Savannah and South Georgia, the first building designed by Crutchfield was a large building for the Leader & Rosansky store in Vidalia. Crutchfield lived in Vidalia for four years and designed a number of commercial buildings, two banks, the annex of the Vidalia College Institute, and a number of residences. Basing his practice in southeastern Georgia, Crutchfield designed numerous commercial buildings, banks, and residences. He designed several grand residences in Lyons and Toombs County as well as the Robert and Missouri Garbutt House. Examples of Neoclassical Revival-style houses in Toombs County designed by Crutchfield include the Peterson-Wilbanks House (1916) and the 1911 Crawford W. Brazell House (listed in the National Register on June 17, 1982).

#### **National Register Criteria**

The Robert and Missouri Garbutt House is significant for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for as a good and intact example of the Neoclassical Revival style and for its design by Ivey P. Crutchfield, a noted regional architect.

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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#### **Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

N/A

#### **Period of significance (justification)**

The period of significance corresponds to the date of construction of the house, 1908-1910.

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

The three contributing resources include the house, c.1900 carriage house, and c.1920 servant's house. The one noncontributing resources is a nonhistoric garage.

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

**NOTE: The following developmental history was prepared by Robin Nail. "Robert and Missouri Garbutt House," Historic Property Information Form, February 14, 1997. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

The city of Lyons received its charter in 1897 and became the county seat of the newly created Toombs County (from portions of Emanuel, Montgomery, and Tattnall counties) in 1905. Completion of the railroad through present-day Toombs County in 1890 brought a wave of settlers, consisting primarily of businessmen and farmers, many of whom came from nearby Johnson, Washington, and Emanuel counties. During this time, the area was literally covered with long-leaf yellow pine trees, which would become a premier building lumber around the world. Robert Musgrove Garbutt was among many whose fortunes were made in the timber business in South Georgia.

The son of George Garbutt, a prominent Emanuel County resident, Robert Musgrove Garbutt was born January 28, 1860, near Midville in Burke County, Georgia. He received his education at the Hepzibah School in Richmond County, Georgia. At the age of 20, he entered the sawmill business as an employee of the H.M. Rountree Lumber Company of Emanuel County. He later became a partner in that firm. It was during this period that Garbutt served as mayor of Swainsboro, Georgia.

In 1880 Robert Garbutt married 16-year-old Missouri Elizabeth Coleman (born July 13, 1864). Missouri and Sophronia Coleman (who would become the second Mrs. Garbutt) were daughters of Reverend and Mrs. Welcome Coleman, prominent citizens of the northern part of Emanuel County where Reverend Coleman was a well-respected Baptist preacher.

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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Garbutt moved his operations to the Lyons community around 1894. As his fortunes grew, so did his interests. He was the owner of and/or partner in many diversified endeavors that had a great economic impact in South Georgia. While still a partner in the Rountree-Garbutt Lumber Company in Emanuel County, he started the Garbutt-Donovan Lumber Company in Lyons. He was a large stockholder in the First National Bank of Lyons and the First National Bank of Fitzgerald. He was also vice president of the Hartfelder-Garbutt Company of Savannah (a wholesale dealer of mill supplies), president of Southern Foundry and Fitting Company of Savannah, and had interests in the Garbutt-Donovan Real Estate Company of Fitzgerald. As early as 1912, Garbutt was recognized "as one of those enterprising men whose labors have resulted in such wonderful growth in South Georgia during the last twenty years."<sup>1</sup>

Among his other business ventures, Garbutt owned a vast sawmill operation in Register, Bulloch County, Georgia. His practice of laying "short line" railroads to serve his sawmill operation would have kept a lesser individual too busy for anything else. In addition to his wood products, the railroad hauled freight and passengers as a profitable service. Most lumbermen of the era seemed to live by the credo, "Move in - Cut it - Move on." Garbutt's philosophy was quite different, and he developed one of the most extensive farming and real estate operations in southeast Georgia.

Garbutt's partner in many of his interests was another prominent and well-recognized leader of his day, Mr. W.O. Donovan. It was the Garbutt-Donovan Lumber Company which purchased the land the Robert and Missouri Garbutt House would be built on. The company bought the land in two tracts (112.2 acres and 132 acres) from the estate of Solomon Wilkes for a total of \$2,870 on November 7, 1905. Of these 244 acres, 150 were set aside and the grand house was constructed. The house and land were a gift to Missouri Elizabeth Garbutt from her husband. Legend has it that this site was chosen so Mrs. Garbutt could view from upstairs the burial site at Lyons City Cemetery of her youngest son, Rawlings, who died in 1907 at the age of seventeen.

Construction of the Robert and Missouri Garbutt House began in 1908 and was completed in 1910 at a reported cost of \$16,000 from the plans engineered and drawn by Ivey P. Crutchfield. Crutchfield, a builder and self-taught architect, was born in Irwington, Georgia in 1878. He is credited with designing several Toombs County residences and five or six commercial buildings in downtown Vidalia. He also designed and/or constructed buildings in nearby towns, including Soperton, Glennville, Mount Vernon, and Cochran, where he lived and was married in 1906. He died in Fort Myers, Florida in 1952.

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<sup>1</sup>"Robert M. Garbutt Dies Wednesday," The Lyons Progress, June 23, 1927, p. 8.



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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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Garbutt was a "hands-on" builder, who reportedly inspected every piece of yellow and heart-pine lumber (cut from his extensive acreage and milled nearby at his sawmill) which went into construction of the Garbutt House. On occasions when he was called away on business, whether it was for a day or week, he stopped construction until his return.

Constructed of brick and mortar, the foundation directly supports every wall, interior as well as exterior, on the lower level. It is not clear whether this foundation design was a part of Crutchfield's original plans, or was added by Garbutt himself. Another feature is the 2,700 square-foot free-standing attic. Quarter-sawn pine flooring, a mahogany staircase and veneered mantels, pine wainscoting and door and window surrounds, and plaster ceiling medallions are among the architectural elements which grace the interior. The house's original furnishings consisted of massive, ornately carved Victorian pieces made of mahogany and walnut. Also of interest, a 4' x 4' safe manufactured in 1852 is located beneath the lower level stairwell.

The outbuildings, as seen through the eyes of a young Robert Musgrove Garbutt, Jr., were as grand as the mansion itself. He remembers the Delco House (an electrical generating plant) (no longer extant) built in May, 1911, as "never generating enough electricity to last all night." The Delco electrical plant consisted of "a large hand turned magnet-type generator feeding current into several huge glass jars filled with some kind of liquid," according to Robert Musgrove Garbutt, Jr. Located adjacent to the Delco house was the ice house (no longer extant), which was large enough to store several 300 pound blocks of ice plus perishables. Its walls were 18 inches thick and insulated with sawdust. Next to the house sat the smokehouse (no longer extant) used for meat curing. These three structures were in a line 20 to 25 yards directly behind the house.

Situated farther back from the house were a small servants' house, a carriage house, and a large double barn with loft (no longer extant). Still farther back was a storage building (no longer extant), which covered about one-sixth acre and was said to hold 300 bales of cotton. Across the railroad tracks in a northeasterly direction from the house, a distance of about 200 yards, was the sawmill (no longer extant). The carriage and servants' houses are the only extant outbuildings.

Upon completion in 1910, the Robert and Missouri Garbutt House was occupied by Robert Musgrove Garbutt, his wife Missouri, and three of their four children: Allie G. (March 29, 1881-December 19, 1939), Ada (February 11, 1885 - February 19, 1966), and Charles Alexander (July 15, 1887 - August 9, 1945). Their fourth child, William Rawlings, was born November 17, 1890 and died April 27, 1907.

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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By 1912, Garbutt had amassed between 6,000 and 7,000 acres of land, with 2,000 acres under cultivation. Former Georgia Governor W.J. Northern observed in his book, Men of Mark in Georgia (published in 1912), that Garbutt "might fairly be termed a born sawmill man. He seems to have a genius for both the manufacture of lumber and for getting out of the lumber, after made, the best results."<sup>2</sup>

Missouri Garbutt died in 1912, and according to surviving family members, her younger and widowed sister, Sophronia Coleman Oatts, soon became the second Mrs. Garbutt. "Aunt Fronie" as she was known by her stepchildren had two children by her previous marriage, Earnest and Aileen Oatts, and soon bore Mr. Garbutt another son, Robert Musgrove Garbutt, Jr. According to the latter, his parents were married about 1912, and he was born in the Garbutt House. Robert, Fronie, and their combined families resided in the house from 1912 until Mr. Garbutt's death. The house would be closed up on those occasions when the family would move, temporarily, to wherever Mr. Garbutt was operating his sawmills.

Robert Garbutt died on June 22, 1927, at the age of 67 after a brief illness. According to his obituary, "hundreds of relatives, friends, and business associates attended the funeral service held at the palatial residence." The Lyons Progress described the deceased as a valuable and distinguished citizen who had an active and successful career. He was further remembered as follows:

The community mourns the death of Mr. Garbutt and recognizes in his going the lost [sic] of one of its best and most substantial citizens. He was a very successful business man and a citizen of undoubted faith and integrity.<sup>3</sup>

Garbutt left his widow and four surviving children each an equal share of his estate consisting of both real and personal property. Although the value of his estate is unknown, he was recognized at his death as one of the wealthiest men in southeast Georgia.

Various family members occupied the Robert and Missouri Garbutt House in the years after Robert Garbutt's death. There is conflicting information as to exactly who lived there from 1927 to 1937. Mrs. Madeline Garbutt, the wife of grandson R. L. Garbutt, remembers that "Aunt Fronie was there" at the time of her sister Elizabeth's death in 1912 and lived in the house for a "long, long time" after Garbutt's 1927 death. Thereafter, "Aunt Fronie" maintained the house with the help of her daughter Aileen and Aileen's husband. Robert M. Garbutt, Jr. recalls that he lived there until he "went out on his own." However, according to an article on the house which appeared in the Vidalia Advance in 1975, Garbutt's son Charles and his wife Lelia resided in the family home during this period.

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<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p.8.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 1.

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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In 1939, following Fronie Garbutt's death, the Garbutt estate was divided among the Garbutt children who drew lots for their shares. Charles drew the house and seven acres, while Ada, Allie, and Robert, Jr. drew the remaining acreage. Upon Charles Garbutt's death in 1945, his wife Lelia inherited the homeplace, where she continued to live with various family members and an occasional boarder. Lelia Garbutt spent the last years of her life in a Macon, Georgia nursing home, where she died intestate in 1973. During Lelia's tenure in the house, it was allowed to deteriorate badly. The trees and shrubs, once so well tended, grew to the point that passersby could not discern that a house was even on the premises.

Since Lelia Garbutt died intestate, her next of kin (a brother and several nieces and nephews) became her benefactors. Having no personal or historic ties to the property, they offered it for sale by sealed bid to members of the Garbutt family. One family member, in particular, had many fond and loving memories of the house. Ada's daughter, Robert (Bobby) Louise McLeod, was raised nearby and spent many happy hours, visiting almost daily, with her grandmother. She was Robert and Missouri Garbutt's first grandchild and her grandfather's namesake. Her high bid of \$45,000 won her ownership of the Garbutt House and all fixtures, furniture, and furnishings, her lifelong dream.

Bobby McLeod Mims and her husband, David Leroy Mims, began renovating the house, which they called "Twenty Columns," on August 13, 1974. They had planned to complete the work by March 15, 1975; however, renovations continued until 1977. In addition to repairs, exterior work included covering the original copper roof with asphalt shingles; applying vinyl siding over the original weatherboard siding; and removal of part of the upper gallery (north and east sides) and using the millwork to replace that which was missing on the first floor porch and to create a small central balcony. On the interior, marble replaced ceramic tiles on some fireplaces; several bathrooms and an elevator were added; the butler's pantry was converted to a utility room; and the kitchen was modernized. A compatible, free-standing garage was also constructed adjacent to the house, and extensive landscaping added.

Following the death of Bobby Mims in 1987, her son Roderick Dhu Mims inherited the property. The property was sold to Wayne Hartley on January 27, 1989. Today, Wayne and Cindy Hartley live in the Robert and Missouri Garbutt House with their children, Lauren and Christopher.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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Garbutt, Madeline. Vidalia, Georgia. Interview by John Kea, August 1993.

Garbutt, Robert M., Jr. Dublin, Georgia. Interview by John Kea, August 1993.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division. Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings. 1991.

Harden, William, "Ivey P. Crutchfield," A History of Savannah and South Georgia. Vol. 2. 1913

Nail, Robin. "Robert and Missouri Garbutt House," Historic Property Information Form, February 1997. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Peterson, Kitty. Vidalia, Georgia. Interview by John Kea, August 1993.

"Robert M. Garbutt Dies Wednesday." Lyons (GA) Progress, June 23, 1927, p. 1, 8.

Ware, Kitty. Vidalia, Georgia. Interview by John Kea, August 1993.

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

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested**
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued**  
**date issued:**
- previously listed in the National Register**
- previously determined eligible by the National Register February 12, 1979**
- designated a National Historic Landmark**
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #**
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #**

**Primary location of additional data:**

- 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** 3.8 acres.

### UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 374620 Northing 3563360

### Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary for the Robert and Missouri Garbutt House is indicated on the attached tax map with a heavy black line.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary includes historic acreage, outbuildings, and landscape setting associated with the Robert and Missouri Garbutt House owned by the current property owners.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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### State Historic Preservation Office

**name/title** Gretchen B. Kinnard/National Register Coordinator  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**street & number** 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** November 13, 2000

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

**name/title** Robin B. Nail/Preservation Planner  
**organization** Heart of Georgia-Altamaha Regional Development Center  
**street and number** P.O. Drawer 1260  
**city or town** Baxley **state** Georgia **zip code** 31515  
**telephone** (912) 367-3648

( ) consultant  
(X) regional development center preservation planner  
( ) other:

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Photographs**

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**Name of Property:** Robert and Missouri Garbutt House  
**City or Vicinity:** Lyons  
**County:** Toombs  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** January 2000

**Description of Photograph(s):**

- 1 of 15: Exterior, front facade; photographer facing south.
- 2 of 15: Exterior, front and west facades; photographer facing southeast.
- 3 of 15: Exterior, rear and east facades; photographer facing northwest.
- 4 of 15: Exterior, detail of front facade; photographer facing southwest.
- 5 of 15: Exterior, detail of columns; photographer facing west.
- 6 of 15: Exterior, view of setting; photographer facing south.
- 7 of 15: Interior, view of entrance hall and staircase; photographer facing southeast.
- 8 of 15: Interior, view of entrance hall looking into right parlor; photographer facing southwest.
- 9 of 15: Interior, left parlor; photographer facing southwest.
- 10 of 15: Interior, view of right parlor looking into dining room; photographer facing southwest.
- 11 of 15: Interior, second floor, stairhall; photographer facing south.
- 12 of 15: Interior, second floor, southeast bedroom; photographer facing southwest.
- 13 of 15: Interior, second floor, southwest bedroom; photographer facing southeast.
- 14 of 15: Exterior, view of carriage house and servant's house; photographer facing south.

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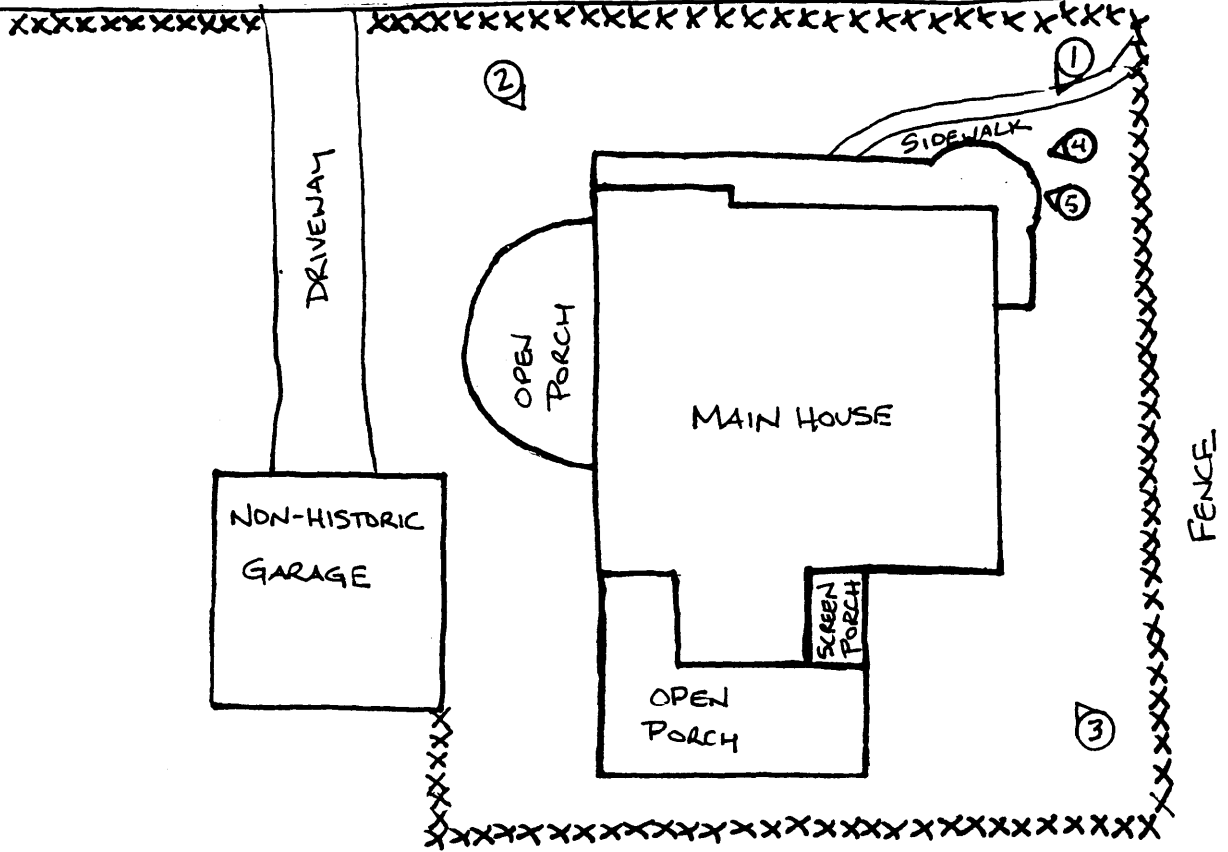
**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Photographs**

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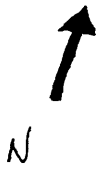
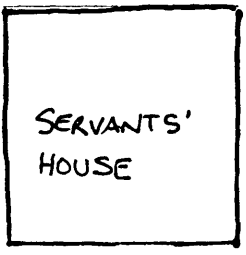
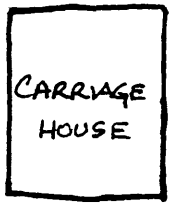
15 of 15: Exterior, view of servant's house; photographer facing southeast.

WEST LIBERTY STREET



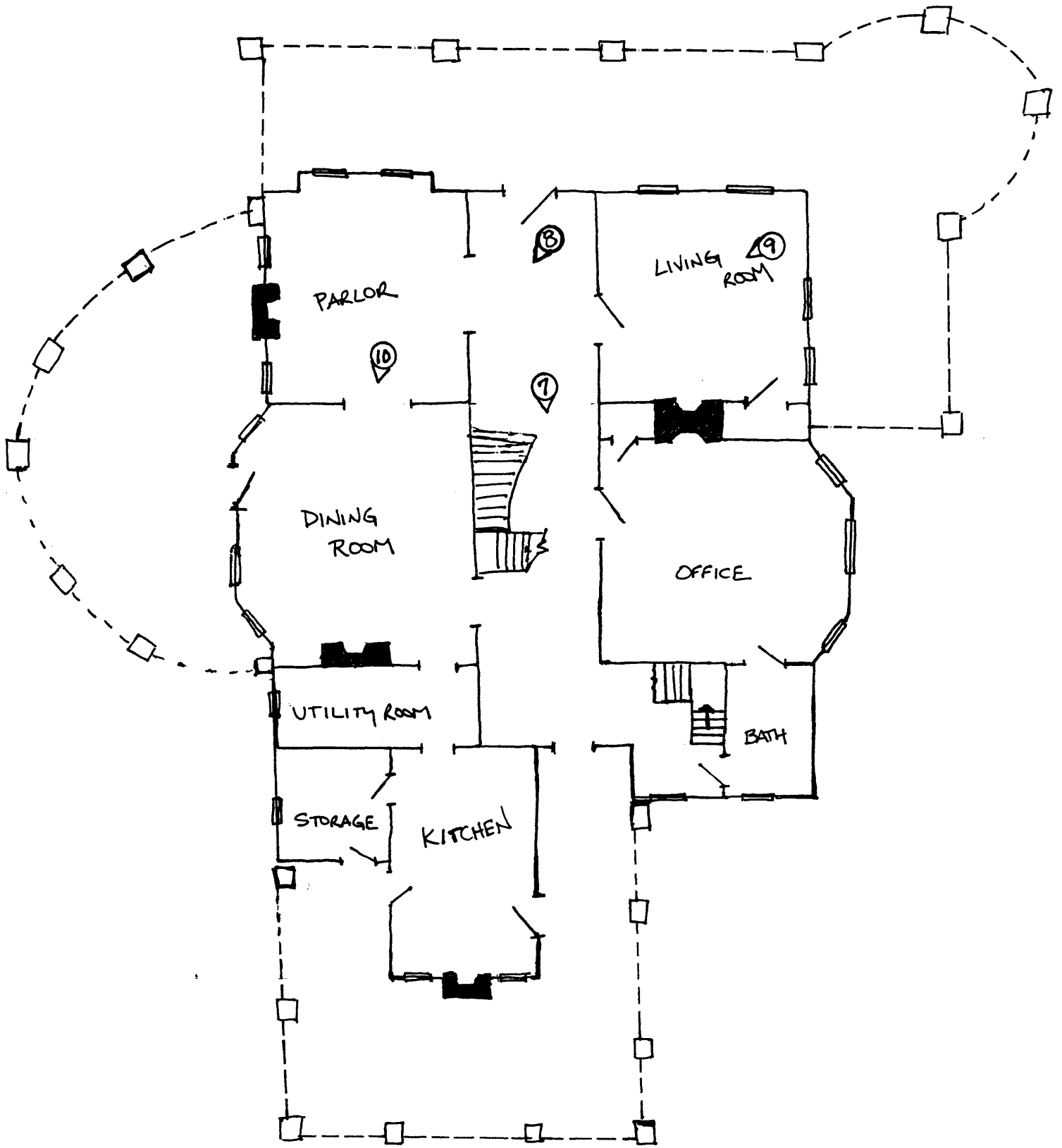
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15

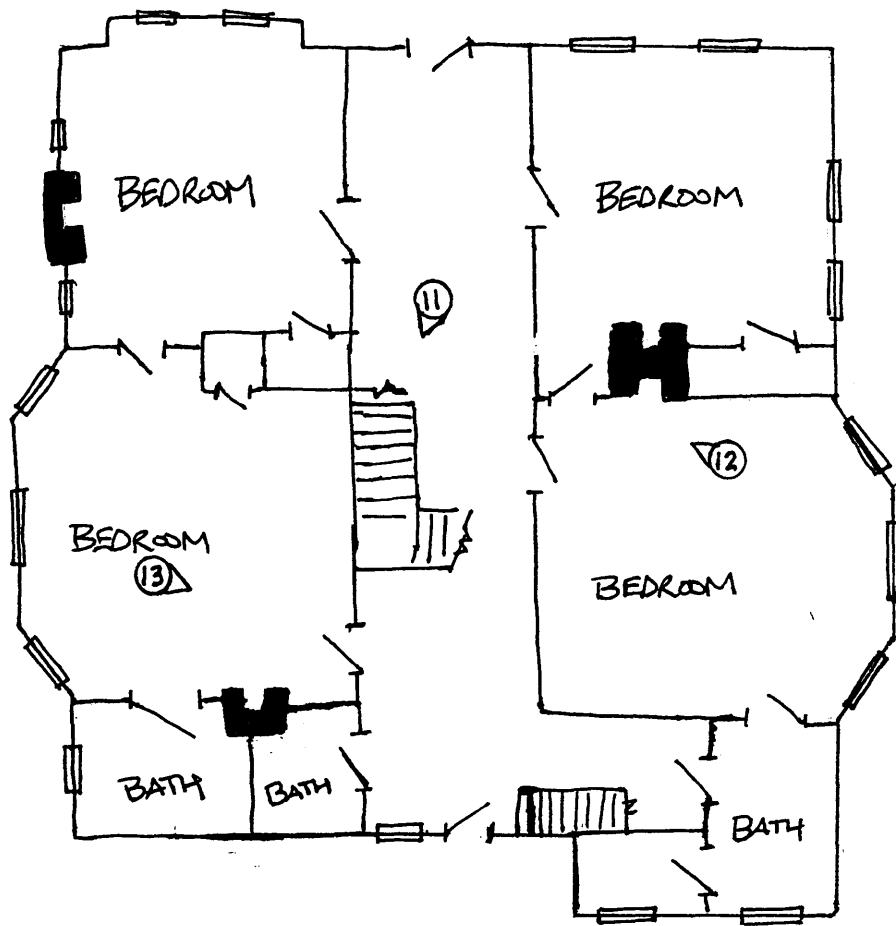


ROBERT AND MISSOURI GARBUTT HOUSE  
 TOOMBS COUNTY, GEORGIA  
 SKETCH MAP  
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①  
 NORTH: ↗

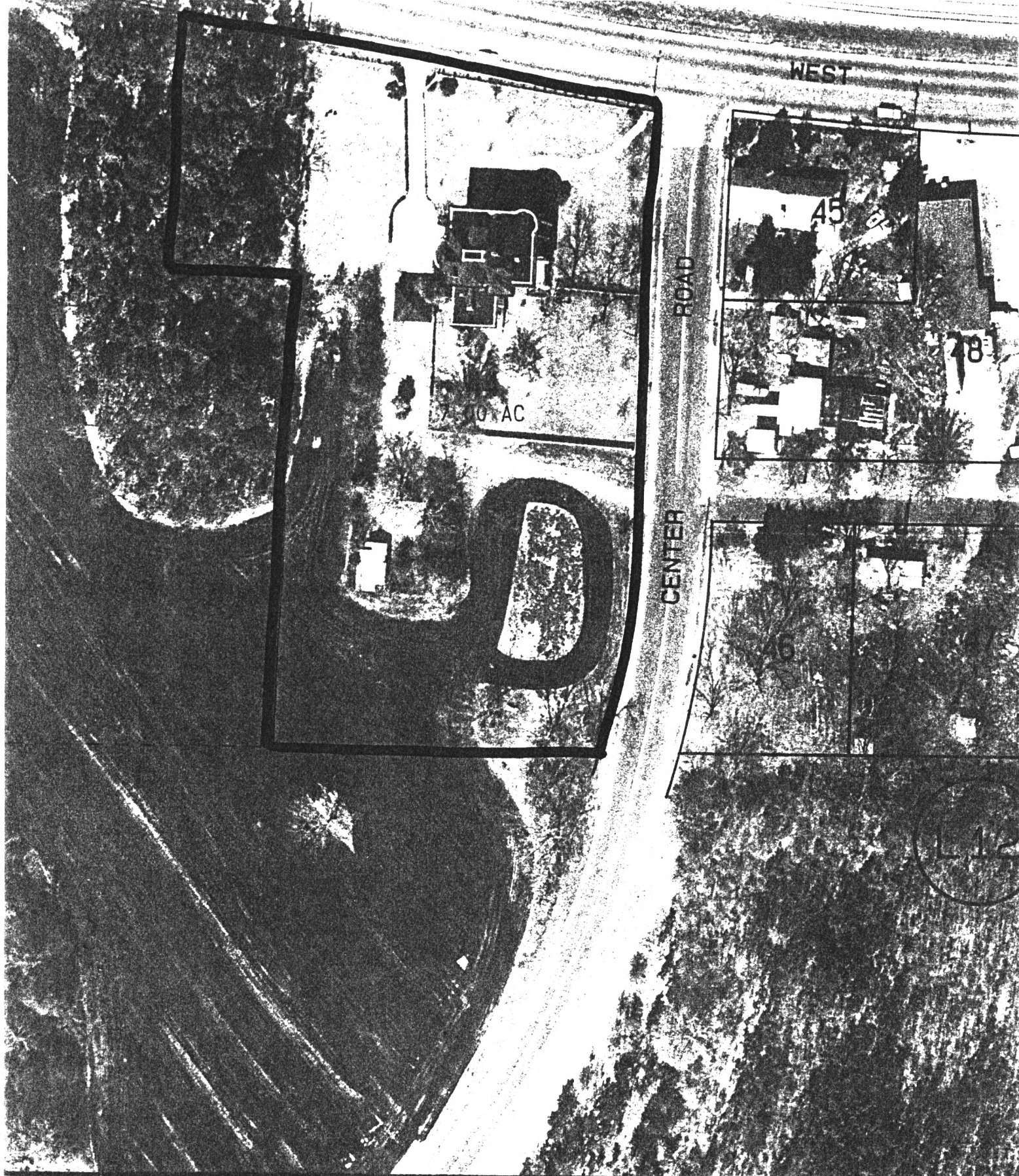






ROBERT AND MISSOURI GARBUTT HOUSE  
 TOOMBS COUNTY, GEORGIA  
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①  
 NORTH: ↑



ROBERT AND MISSOURI GARBUTT HOUSE  
 TOOMBS COUNTY, GEORGIA  
 SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①  
 NORTH: ↑



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DEL  
JM  
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ROBERT AND MISSOURI GARBUTT HOUSE  
TOOMBS COUNTY, GEORGIA  
TAX MAP  
SCALE: 1" = 100'  
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY:   
NORTH: 

E GEORGIA MAPPING, INC. for  
ography flown February 10, 1989  
C, INC Atlanta, Georgia The  
pping, Inc assume no responsibility  
nation contained herein  
MAPPING, INC  
LEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA 31026

Last  
Parcel  
Subd  
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