

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000167

Date Listed: 4/2/92

**McIntosh, John Houstoun, Sugarhouse
Property Name**

**Camden
County**

**GEORGIA
State**

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

4/10/92
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section No. 8

This nomination was amended to remove Criterion C, for architecture. The resource is a ruin and its significance as a source of information on early nineteenth century industrial structures and on tabby construction seems to be more appropriately covered under Criterion D.

This amendment was confirmed by phone with the Georgia SHPO (4/2/92).

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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.

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Signature of certifying official

1/27/92
Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon
State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

Patrick Andrews 4/2/92

Signature, Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Industry/Processing site

Current Functions:

Other/Ruins

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

No style

Materials:

foundation	Other/tabby
walls	Other/tabby
roof	n/a
other	

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The John Houstoun McIntosh Sugarhouse is located in southeast Camden County, 6 miles north of St. Marys, Georgia, near the main gate to Kings Bay Naval Base. The sugarhouse, used to process sugar cane, consists of an extensive tabby ruin with associated archaeological resources (photograph 1,2). Tabby, an early coastal building material, was created by mixing equal parts of oyster shell, lime (obtained by burning oyster shells), sand, and water. The mixture was then poured into wooden forms much as concrete is today and allowed to dry (photograph 4). The tabby walls of the sugarhouse are about 14 feet high and 14 inches thick. The sugarhouse is a rectangular building with three large rooms, two "porches," and a variety of door and window openings. Total floor space is 6,450 square feet. Construction patterns of the poured walls indicate that the eastern and center rooms were built as a unit. The western room was an addition. There are two deteriorated retaining walls in the southeast corner of the porch area. Outside the sugarhouse two depressions are observable, one reportedly the site of a well.

The sugarhouse walls define a rectangular building with three large rooms and two porches (photograph 3). These three rooms are aligned generally east-west. The west room was the milling room (photograph 11) where the sugar cane was ground into juice. The middle room is the boiling room (photograph 7), where the juice was poured into shallow kettles and boiled to syrup. The east room is the curing room where the cane syrup was put into barrels to cure (photograph 5). The porches are the same size but they are smaller than the rooms.

The west room has four doorways. One is at ground level and connects the west room with the center room. Two doorways, also at ground level, open to the outside. One is at the east end of the southern wall and the other is at the east end of the northern wall.

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The fourth doorway is located in the northern wall approximately 7 feet above ground level. This elevated placement of the doorway indicates that the room had a second story or loft (photograph 9).

The west room also has six large windows. Three of these are located in each of the exterior walls and are near ground level. There are also 27 small slot-like windows located in the exterior walls about 7 ft. above ground level (photograph 9).

The center room has two doorways; one opens to the west room and one opens to the east room. Two large windows open to the south porch and two others open to the north porch. There are two other openings to the north porch. These openings were created to service the furnace and connect the flue with the chimney. The furnace was constructed from Savannah grey brick and lined with "Berry's" fire brick, a kaolin creme-colored brick. Openings also appear in the lower section of the boiling room, supposedly for ventilation, and were created by leaving wooden forms in place when the tabby was poured (photograph 8).

In addition to the doorway from the boiling room to the curing room, this room has three other door openings, all to the outside of the structure. One is located in the center of the east wall and is at ground level. The other two are located at the center of the northern and southern walls about 40 inches above the ground level. There are two windows in each of these walls and four in the east wall. Two tabby foundation walls divide the east room into three equal parts. In one section, foundation sockets appear in the walls of the southern and northern sides of the room, indicating the use of foundation beams to support a wood floor (photograph 6). Tabby floors were used in the milling and boiling rooms.

The curing room was a warehouse for curing and finished sugar. The raised floors at the north and south ends of the room presumably served as storage while the lower center sand and mortar floor was used to drain off any molasses that remained after crystallization. The higher height of the floors at the north and south ends was established to ease loading sugar into wagons. Excavation outside the south door confirmed that wagons had been parked at the door.

The north and south porches both have four tabby columns (photograph 7, 10). They are almost 2 1/2 ft. wide and 10 ft. high. These columns were most likely constructed to help support roof beams from the long span over the center section of the sugarhouse.

The construction patterns in the tabby walls indicate that the eastern and center rooms were built as a single unit. Tabby was poured in a continuous form for all of the walls in these rooms. The

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western room was constructed separately and was added to the other structure. Also the tabby foundation walls dividing the eastern room were constructed separately from the other walls in that room.

Tabby pavement is found north of the milling room. This area probably served as an unloading area for cane and was built to minimize sand getting on the cane stalks and to prevent soil erosion from heavily loaded carts or wagons. At one time a ramp approximately 43 ft. long existed on the north side to provide access to the second floor milling room. The ramp and the tabby pavement would have been used for unloading cane, moving animals up and down from the second floor and removing the bagasse or refuse from the sugarcane.

A number of well preserved cut nails suggest that the wooden elements, i.e. floors, perhaps burned at one point.

Prior to the archaeology conducted at the McIntosh Sugarhouse in 1981, only one other report of archaeology at the site exists. In 1934, James Ford, an archaeologist, visited the site while conducting research on nearby St. Simons Island. For many years various tabby structures along the Georgia coast were thought to be the remains of Spanish missions. Ford concluded that this tabby ruin was not that of the mission of Santa Maria, but the remains of a sugarhouse. Whether Ford excavated at this site is unclear from his brief report. A plan view of the "Supposed Spanish Mission Near St. Marys" shows two areas labeled "excavation." However, no discussion of any excavation or its results are reported by Ford.

Forty-seven years later the University of Florida's Department of Anthropology undertook to define the nature, condition, distribution, and significance of the archaeological resources of the McIntosh Sugarhouse. The purpose was to develop recommendations for preserving, managing, and interpreting the site for the benefit of the public. The results of this 1981 investigation were reported by Eubanks in 1985.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Archaeology-historic non-aboriginal
Architecture
Industry

Period of Significance:

c. 1826 - 1865

Significant Dates:

c. 1826

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

n/a

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Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

ARCHAEOLOGY-historic non-aboriginal

The McIntosh Sugarhouse site is significant in archaeology-historic non-aboriginal for information it has yielded as well as for information it may yield. Investigations at the site have contributed to our understanding of the roles of tabby and sugar in Georgia history. In 1934, James Ford concluded that the tabby ruins of Santa Maria, "Supposed Spanish Mission Near St. Marys," were in fact those of a sugarhouse. The University of Florida's investigation in 1981 verified archaeologically the function of the ruins as a mill house, the role of structural units of the mill house in the production of sugar, and the flexibility and durability of tabby as a building material. This work was framed in a background study of the role of sugar in a 19th century plantation economy, the industrial revolution, and building technology. Such a historical context provided a setting within which to identify and formulate archaeological research needs and priorities at the site as well as to interpret the findings and draw conclusions. The entire setting of the McIntosh Sugarhouse site, however, has not been investigated. The scope of the 1981 research was focused primarily on the area enclosed by the sugar mill's walls. Few areas beyond the perimeter of the walls were archaeologically investigated at that time. The background study, however, identified some activities which may have occurred around the sugarhouse: cane cart unloading, cane stacking and storing, bagasse disposal and drying, fuel handling and storing, workers' eating and resting, and corralling of draft animals. Presently, little is known about how these activities and support facilities were spread around the sugarhouse or how they might appear in the archeological record. This surrounding area comprises the site's potential to yield information. Future investigations at the McIntosh Sugarhouse may expand our understanding of such activities and facilities related to the production of sugar in Camden County and Georgia in the early 1800s.

ARCHITECTURE

The McIntosh Sugarhouse ruin is significant in architecture for the use of tabby as a particular building material/technique, and as an example of a rare early 19th-century industrial building type, the coastal sugarhouse. Tabby is an unusual late 18th century-early 19th century building material, indigenous to the coastal region and made locally from available materials. Tabby was created by mixing equal parts of oyster shell, lime, sand, and water, and then poured into

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forms. It was used for a variety of building types, i.e., houses, stores, warehouses, factories, and was particularly suitable, because of its durability, for the coastal region. The site also represents a good example of a rare industrial type--the coastal sugarhouse of which no intact examples remain. The ruin illustrates through what remains of its plan and tabby walls, how the sugar cane refining process operated. Utilitarian in design, the sugarhouse consisted of a two-story milling room, and a single story boiling room and curing room. Tabby floors were used in the milling, and boiling rooms, while foundation sockets indicate the use of wood floors in two sections of the curing room. Window openings and slots for ventilation also remain. The McIntosh Sugarhouse is a rare intact example of tabby construction, and perhaps the most extant example of an early 19th-century, tabby, industrial site in Georgia.

INDUSTRY

The McIntosh Sugarhouse is significant in industry as an example of one of Georgia's early 19th century sugar industries. The functional design is one of the few remaining examples left of what was used for sugar cane processing. The two-story room was the milling room where raw cane was processed by a horizontal roller mill purchased from the West Point Foundry, N.Y. Mules, horses, or oxen were used on the second level to power the mill. The boiling room contained a furnace where the cane juice was boiled in a series of kettles call a train. After the juice crystallized it was stored in barrels and placed in the curing room. Supposedly the floors on the north and south sides of the curing room were raised in these areas to ease the loading of the sugar into wagons. Little information is available concerning sugar production in Georgia after 1830. Because of two consecutive years of bad weather, plus a fluctuating sugar market cane crops faltered and discouraged further efforts to improve sugar production. Sugar continued to grow on various plantation but never at a rate previously experienced. During the Civil War the sugarhouse was used to process arrowroot starch. No record exists for the use of the sugarhouse after this period.

National Register Criteria

The McIntosh Sugarhouse meets Criteria A because it is associated with the events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The early 19th-century sugarhouse is one of the few remaining remnants of a once active sugar manufacturing industry along coastal Georgia. The ruins represent a timeperiod in Georgia history when plantation cane processing was extremely active. Cane was grown along fertile river lands, and inland swamps, on land

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that could be well-drained. During the first 30 years of the 19th century, cane production was at an all time high, tapering off after 1829 presumably due to poor weather and a fluctuating sugar market which discouraged further investments in sugar production. The McIntosh Sugarhouse was also the first mill in Georgia to use a horizontal roller method of processing the cane. McIntosh experimented with cane processing at his mill, receiving a patent in 1829 for developing a method to clarify cane juice by precipitating out impurities. The sugarhouse ruins are all that remains of a once-active sugar processing site from the early 19th century.

The McIntosh Sugarhouse meets Criteria C as an example of tabby construction used for early 19th-century industrial buildings in coastal Georgia. The functional design is one of the few remaining examples left of what was used for sugar cane processing. The two-story room was the milling room where raw cane was processed by a horizontal roller mill purchased from the West Point Foundry, N.Y. Mules, horses, or oxen were used on the second level to power the mill. The boiling room contained a furnace where the cane juice was boiled in a series of kettles call a train. The curing room provided storage space for the sugar barrels. Although none of the mill equipment remains, the design of the mill ruins provides information on early 19th-century tabby construction and the operational process of sugar manufacturing in Georgia.

The McIntosh Sugarhouse meets Criteria D because it has yielded information and retains a potential to yield more. Through archaeology the site has contributed to our understanding of the roles of tabby and sugar in county, state, and regional history. The function of the ruins as a mill site, not a Spanish mission, was verified. The uses of the various "rooms" of the mill in the production of sugar were identified. Finally, the flexibility of tabby as a building material was demonstrated. Outside the walls of the mill, a potential to yield information about activities and facilities related to sugar production remains uninvestigated. Cane cart unloading, cane stacking and storage, bagasse drying and disposal, fuel handling and storage, workers' eating and resting, and corrals reflect some of site's archaeological potential to yield more information.

Period of significance (justification, if applicable)

c. 1826 - construction of the sugarhouse

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Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

At the close of the eighteenth century, the plantation system in Georgia was experiencing financial difficulties related to several factors. Although the plantations had not depended exclusively on monoculture, cotton had lowered soil fertility and crop yield was reduced. Those plantations located in river valleys and along the coastal estuaries could depend on rice to offset this reduction, but the rice market was unstable and therefore undependable.

At the recommendations of Thomas Spalding, a sugar cane plantation owner on Sapelo Island during the first decades of the nineteenth century, many Georgia planters turned to sugar cane to increase their revenues. He reported that in 1814 he received \$12,500 for his sugar crop. This accompanied the end of the War of 1812 which had brought nonimportation and embargo acts and led other planters to begin cultivation of sugar cane. The well-established plantations had the resources to construct sugarhouses for the exclusive use of the plantation where they were located. Some of the new mills were animal powered, a few were water powered and others took full advantage of steam power. Different types of mill rollers and drive mechanisms were selected by the planters to meet their specific levels of intended production and starting capital.

The result of these different approaches to sugar production resulted in different forms for sugarhouses. What has been reported to be Spalding's first sugarhouse has the form which one would expect to find in Brazil, Cuba, and Louisiana toward the end of the eighteenth century. There was an octagonal structure (now in ruins) which housed a vertical roller mill. Next to it stood a rectangular boiling and curing building.

The mill installed by John Houston McIntosh at New Canaan plantation was not a vertical roller mill but a horizontal one purchased from the West Point Foundry, New York. It was the first of its kind to be operated in Georgia and was animal powered. The date of installation was between 1826 and 1827. McIntosh did not put his mill in its own building, but located it in a third room at his sugarhouse. This room is the only two story room in the sugarhouse, leading to the conclusion that the mill was placed on one level while the animals used to power the mill were located on the other (Exhibit A).

Most of the sugarhouses in the interior of Georgia were built of wood. On the coast, where aboriginal shell middens were available to make tabby, it was more often used. Tabby construction had been introduced to Georgia in the early days of the colony. The practice

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of building with tabby had all but disappeared until revived by Thomas Spalding in the nineteenth century.

The sugarhouse on the Georgia plantation was not always located in the big house village. More frequently, the sugarhouse would be located near the cane fields with traditional crops of cotton and rice surrounding the big house. It is unlikely that the planter would construct a slave settlement at the sugarhouse because it was used only a few months of the year. It would be more likely that any additional villages would be located so they could serve several fields and not just those near the sugarhouse.

The selection of an area to grow cane was dependent on one major factor: the soil had to be well drained to prevent the shallow root system from rotting. Some planters used their fertile river lands while others, like McIntosh, preferred inland swamps that could be kept dry. Deep plowing before planting was also undertaken to keep the roots from compacting the soil. Crop rotation was also used to protect the soil. Cotton and potatoes were rotated with cane because they have deep roots and keep the soil broken up. Generally planting occurred any time between October and mid-March. This long planting season must have been particularly valuable to Georgia planters who added cane to their other crops. Planting activities could be scheduled around other activities on the plantations. Harvesting the cane occurred in November and December.

John Houston McIntosh came to Georgia after the War of 1812. Before then he had lived in Spanish Florida. During the war, McIntosh was appointed governor of the province by individuals who wished to establish Florida an independent republic. McIntosh and his followers in northeast Florida supported the United States in the war and became a threat to continued Spanish rule. The unsuccessful campaign ended with the war and McIntosh moved to Camden County, Georgia. McIntosh describes himself in a letter to the Collector of the Port of St. Marys as "... a man...who has lost a very large possession [his lands in Florida], and now [is] almost ruined from his attachment to that Government."

McIntosh established a permanent residence at Marianna Plantation near the mouth of the St. Mary's River between the spring of 1812 and the fall of 1813; the actual date is unknown. In 1819, he purchased two smaller plantations adjacent to Marianna and renamed his holdings New Canaan. This name perhaps came from his intention to plant sugar cane on these new lands, particularly at the area of Dark Entry Swamp where the sugarhouse is located. Camden County deed records show an entry, dated May 3, 1819, in which McIntosh purchased 660 acres (267 hectares) of land at Dark Entry Swamp for \$330.00. This land was part

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of the original 1787 state land grant to James Seagrove, although it had changed hands at least two times (1809 and 1817) before the McIntosh acquisition.

McIntosh patented a method to precipitate out many of the impurities found in the cane juice. Another development in the clarification process produced greater syrup yield from the cane juice and a better quality of sugar. This process involved boiling the juice in a vacuum apparatus, rather than open kettles. By 1864, the process was in wide use in Louisiana and reduced fuel need by 53 percent. Although there are no reports of the vacuum process for Georgia, it is likely that it had been adopted by some planters.

Even using all of the known records, it is not possible to establish the exact construction dates or years of operation for the sugarhouse. Because it is located on the Dark Entry property, it must have been after 1819. Spalding states that after returning from Louisiana in 1825, he recommended a sugar mill design to McIntosh, which he had constructed by the West Point Foundry. It would seem reasonable to assume, that the McIntosh sugarhouse was built in 1826 or 1827. This would have provided sufficient time for McIntosh to have developed the clarification process for which he reportedly received a patent in 1829.

McIntosh died in 1836 at age 65. County deed records show the sugarhouse property sold to Caroline M. S. Hallows 1840. The sale was recorded in the name of John Houstoun McIntosh, son of the deceased McIntosh.

During the Hallows tenure on the land the name of the plantation was changed to Bollingbrook. Colonel Hallows planted cane and continued to use the sugarhouse. During the Civil War, Hallows is also reported to have used the sugarhouse to process arrowroot starch. Caroline Hallows (widowed) sold Bollingbrook in 1891. No record exists for the use of the sugarhouse after the Civil War.

The 1830 Census of Georgia indicates that McIntosh owned 6.5 per cent of the slaves recorded for Camden County. These 214 slaves were divided into the following groups: 28-m (m=male) and 28-f (f=female), under 10 yrs.; 16-m and 22-f, 10-24 yrs.; 16-m and 14-f, 24-36 yrs.; 15-m and 47-f, 36-55 yrs.; and 19-m and 9-f, 55 -100 yrs. There are three free whites reported: 1-m, 50-60 yrs.; 1-f, 50-60 yrs.; and 1-f 20-30 yrs. Tax records at the time of McIntosh's death record 205 slaves valued at \$8,272. Unfortunately, no other information regarding the McIntosh estate could be found from these records.

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In the case of New Canaan Plantation, the 1830 census indicates that slaves comprised the entire labor force living on the plantation. Slightly over two hundred in number, they were probably housed near the big house where they could be managed. Because the census indicates no other freemen on the plantation except McIntosh, his wife and one other woman (perhaps his daughter), it is unlikely that slave communities were spread over the plantation.

It is known from Spalding's comments that the work pattern on New Canaan Plantation was most likely the task system. Therefore, the slaves were providing at least a portion of their subsistence through gardening and hunting. Because the gardening activity was probably not supervised, it is probable that the gardens were located near the slave settlement. This would prevent the slaves from wandering far from their cabins in the late afternoon or after dark. Also, the plantation house was on the St. Marys River where estuarine food resources could be easily exploited. The sugarhouse was at least four miles from the nearest flowing water.

The technology of sugar production would certainly demand the assignment of specific activity areas. Beyond the activity in the fields, various tasks must be undertaken outside the sugarhouse. When the cane arrived at the mill, it had to be unloaded and stacked until it could be processed by the mill. Once the cane had been run through the mill, a disposal area for the bagasse was necessary. Another area was required for storing and handling fuel to be used in the boiling room. By 1825, fire wood was supplemented with dried bagasse. A corral would be required for mill and cart animals, along with an area for storing feed. It could be expected that some free time would be spent near the well, along shady sides of the building or under trees on warm days and near the furnace on cold days.

Inside the sugarhouse space would be allocated for each of the tasks involved in sugar making, milling, animal care, clarification of the juice, boiling the syrup, and curing and storing the finished product. In addition to any architectural constraints on these activities, the particular skills of the workers, and status derived from those skills, would be reflected by the conditions in the activity areas.

Little information is available concerning sugar production in Georgia after 1830. The spring of 1829 brought a very wet March and a cold April, followed in 1830 by a dry summer and fall. These two bad years for the cane crops and a fluctuating sugar market may have discouraged further efforts and investments to improve sugar production. It is certain that sugar continued to be grown on the

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Georgia plantations but never took on the importance it had during the first 30 years of the nineteenth century.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bailey, Eloise and Martin, William W., National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form. 1981. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Eubanks, Thomas., Intensive archaeological testing at the John Houstoun McIntosh Sugarhouse Camden County, Georgia. 1985. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

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

- () 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
- (x) recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- (x) State historic preservation office
- () Other State Agency
- () Federal agency
- () Local government
- (x) University of Florida, Dept. of Anthropology
- () Other, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Camden County Survey (1975)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property one acre

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 444640 Northing 3406620

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary includes the sugarhouse, two depressions, and the property surrounding them. The property is marked on the enclosed sketch map. It consists of one acre of land centered on the sugarhouse.

Boundary Justification

The one acre is inclusive of the sugarhouse and contiguous areas of activity identified by reported archaeological investigations. At such time in the future if the locations of associated building and/or areas of activity are identified an appropriate boundary expansion will be proposed.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Raflo, National Register Specialist and John R. Morgan, Staff Archaeologist

organization Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources

street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462

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

telephone 404-656-2840 **date** January 23, 1992

(HPS form version 3-30-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

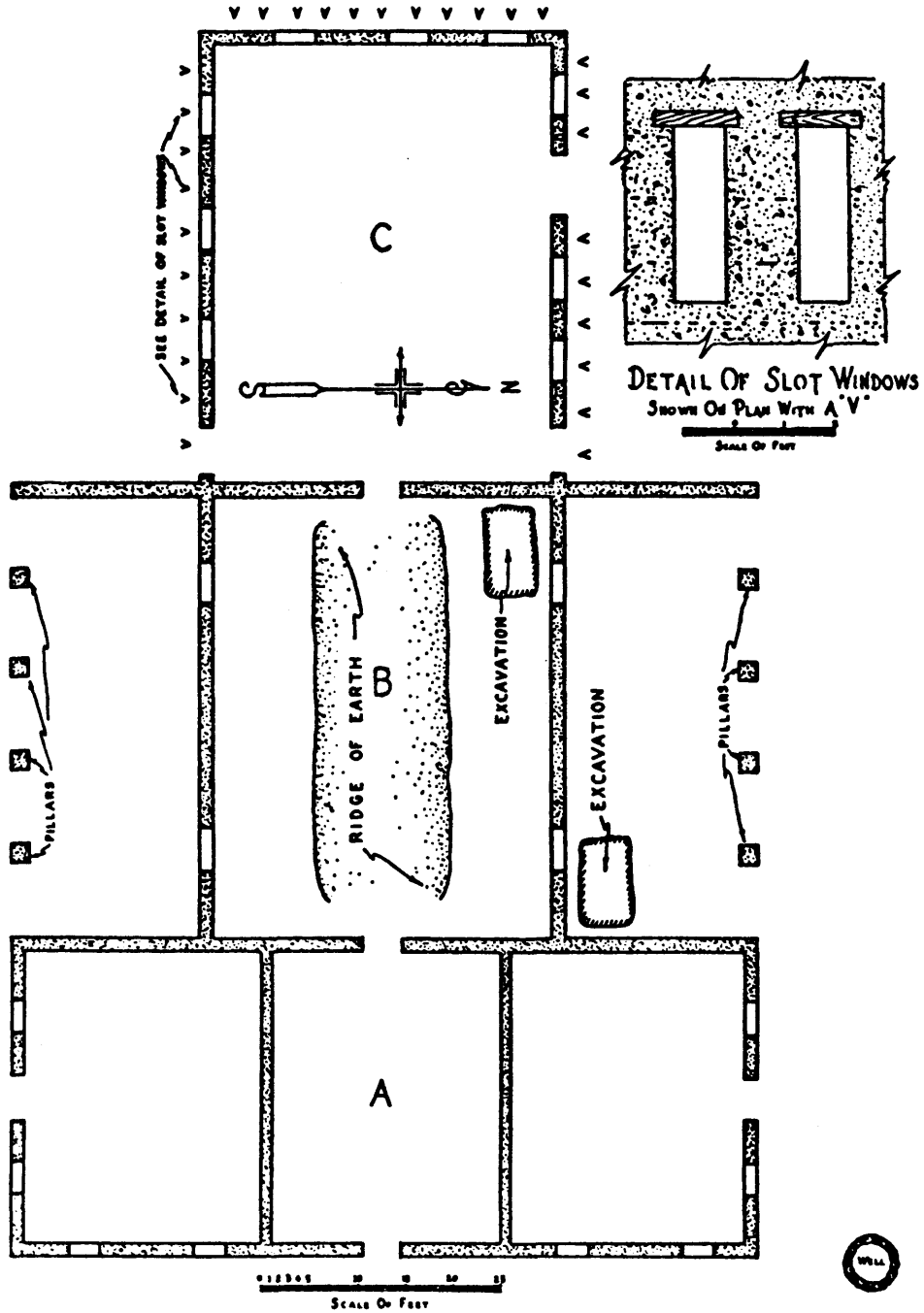
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Photographs

Name of Property: John Houstoun McIntosh Sugarhouse
City or Vicinity: St. Marys
County: Camden
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: 10/89 (These photographs still convey an accurate representation of the property.)

Description of Photograph(s):

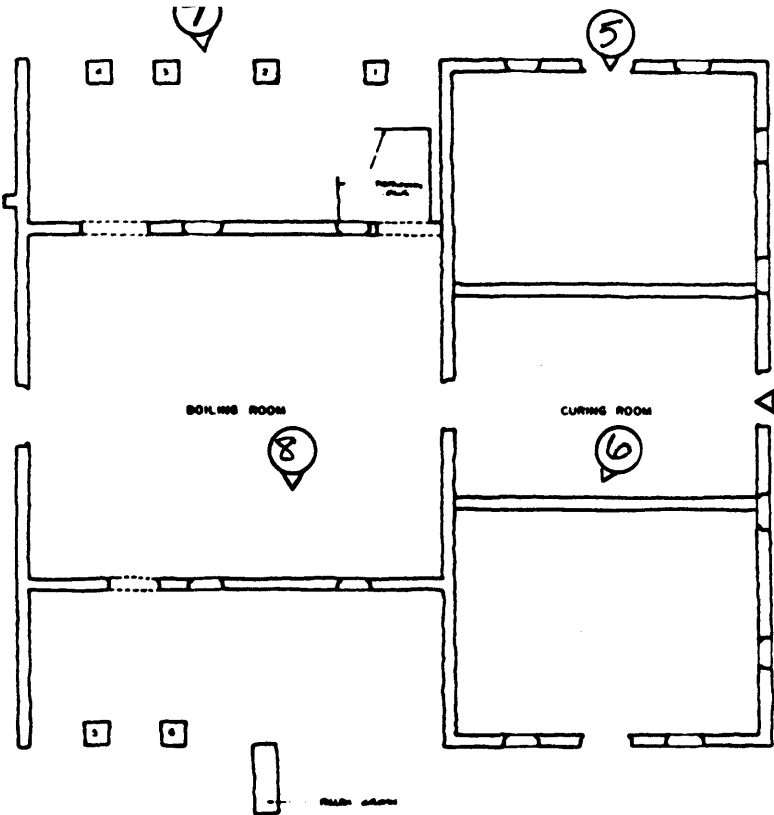
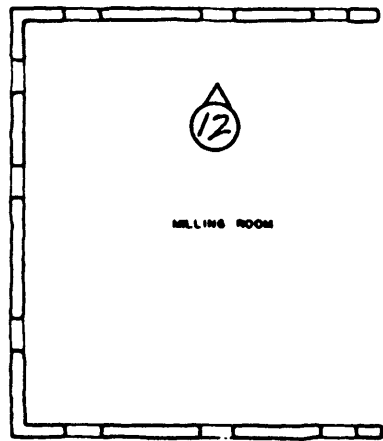
- 1 of 12: McIntosh Sugarhouse entrance to ruins; photographer facing west.
- 2 of 12: McIntosh Sugarhouse east facade; photographer facing west.
- 3 of 12: McIntosh Sugarhouse east facade of the curing room; photographer facing west.
- 4 of 12: View of tabby material, east facade; photographer facing west.
- 5 of 12: Interior curing room; photographer facing south.
- 6 of 12: Interior curing room with slots for floor beams; photographer facing southwest.
- 7 of 12: Boiling room facade with porch pillars; photographer facing south.
- 8 of 12: Interior view of the boiling room with ventilation slots; photographer facing south.
- 9 of 12: View of two-story milling room; photographer facing southeast.
- 10 of 12: View of sugarhouse south facade; photographer facing northeast.
- 11 of 12: Milling room, south facade; photographer facing north.
- 12 of 12: Interior view of milling room; photographer facing north.



From: Georgia's Disputed Ruins. 1937.
 Edited by E. Merton Coulter,
 p. 214.

John Houston McIntosh Sugarhouse
 St. Marys, Camden County, Georgia

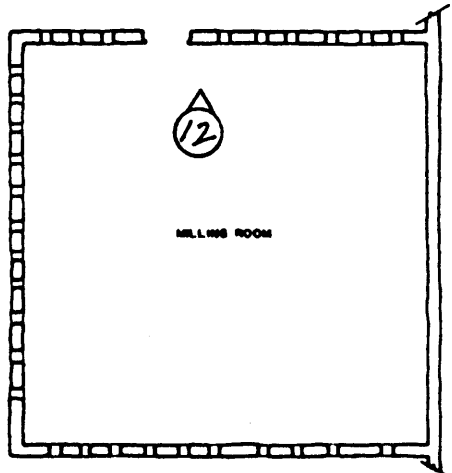
9



10

11


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"

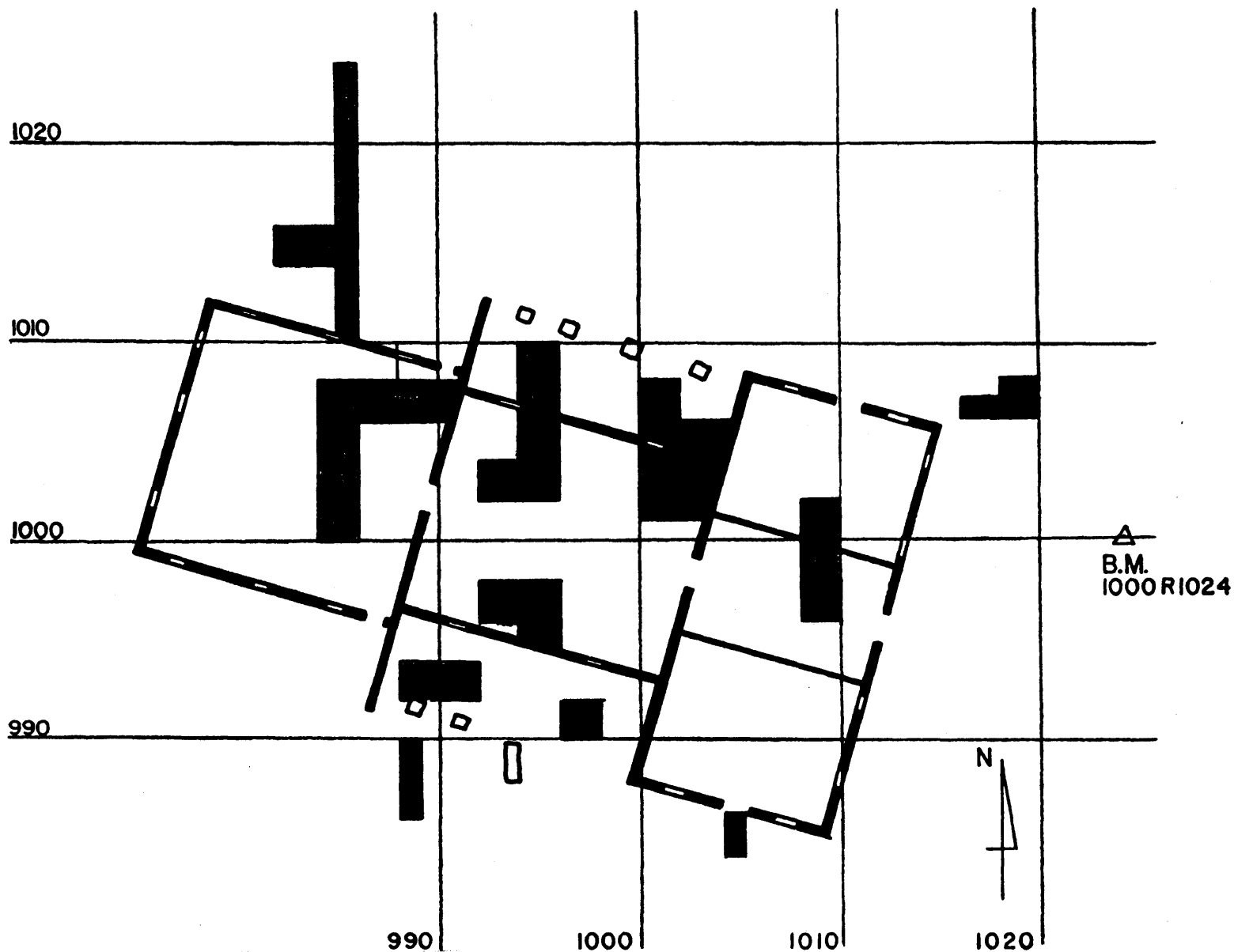
John H. McIntosh Sugarhouse, St. Marys,
Camden County, Georgia

Floor Plans

Photographs indicated by: 

SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"



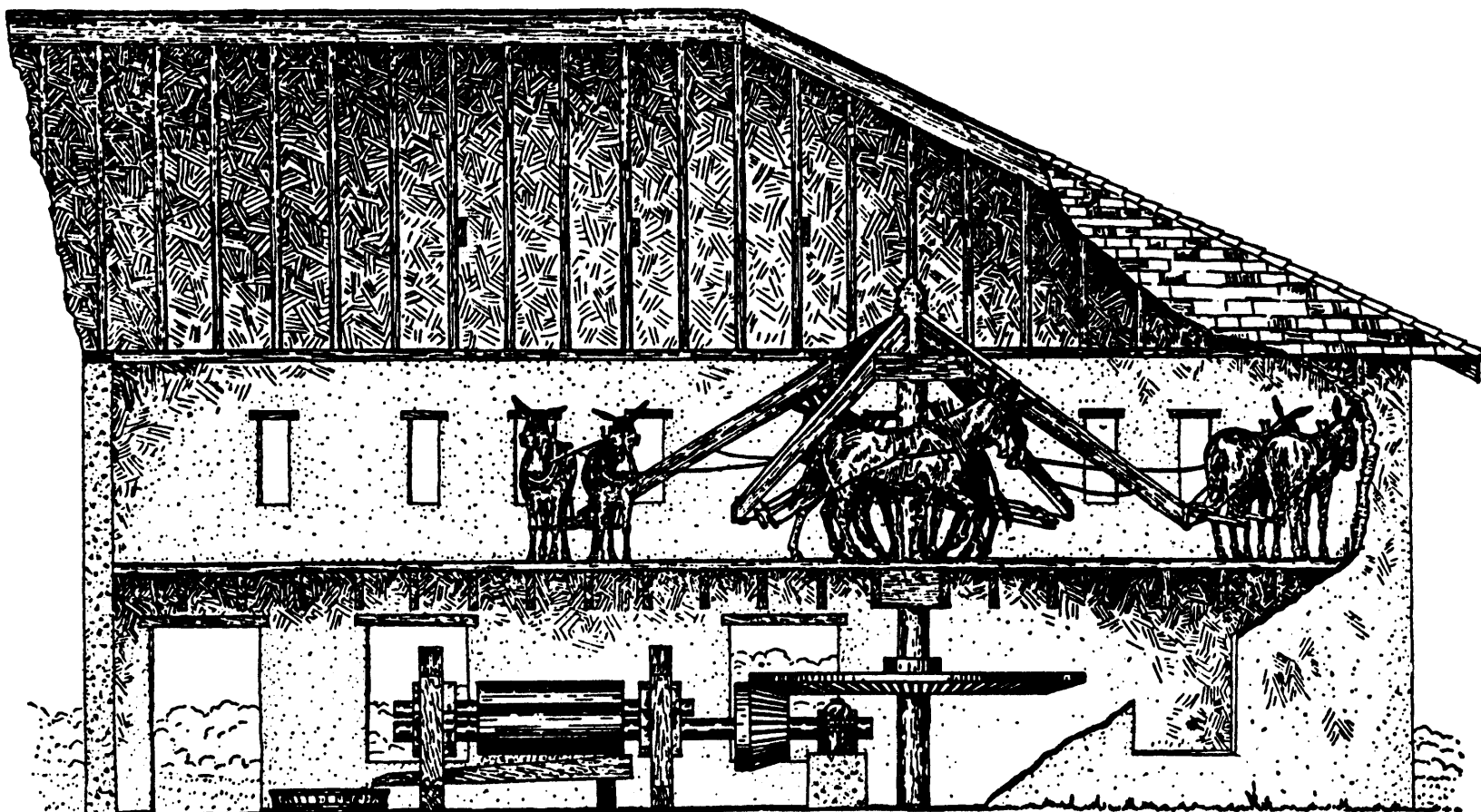


McINTOSH SUGAR HOUSE
 Camden Co., Ga.
 Plan of Units Excavated
 Key
 Unit Excavated

10/89



From: **Intensive Archaeological Testing at
 the John Houstoun McIntosh Sugarhouse,
 Camden County, Georgia. 1985**
 By Thomas Hales Eubanks, p. 61.



RESTORATION OF JOHN HOUSTON MCINTOSH'S SUGAR HOUSE NEAR ST. MARYS

EXHIBIT A

From: Georgia's Disputed Ruins. 1937.
Edited by E. Merton Coulter,
p. 153.


John Houston McIntosh Sugarhouse
St. Marys, Camden County, Georgia

McIntosh Sugarhouse, St. Marys, Camden Co.
Georgia

Boundary Map

Boundary indicated by: _____

Scale: 0-----660'

North: 

BOUNDARY OF
NOMINATED PROPERTY

SEE MAP 12

STATE ROUTE 40 SPUR