

**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 GREEN ISLAND RANCH  
other names/site number N/A

**2. Location**

street & number 6551 Green Island Dr.  
city, town Columbus (N/A) vicinity of  
county Muscogee code GA 215  
state Georgia code GA zip code 31904

(N/A) not for publication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	8	2
sites	1	0
structures	1	1
objects	0	0
total	10	3

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 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.

Mark R. Edwards  
Signature of certifying official

1-02-97  
Date

Mark R. Edwards  
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

Edson H. Beall 2.7.97

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 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival

### **Materials:**

<b>foundation</b>	concrete
<b>walls</b>	brick and concrete
<b>roof</b>	asphalt shingles
<b>other</b>	concrete

### **Description of present and historic physical appearance:**

The Green Island Ranch is located on the north side of Columbus, at the highest point in the county, and was the beginning point of a 20th century development, Green Island Hills. The property consists of two complexes, the main house and its associated outbuildings and landscaping, and the farm complex with its caretaker's house, barn, stable and other buildings. There is an original stone-and-iron pipe fence along the main road and around parts of the main house complex.

#### **The Main House Complex:**

One enters the Green Island Ranch from Green Island Drive and reaches the Main House complex by way of a road winding up to rock gates which mark the beginning of the present Main House property. The rock for these gates was quarried from a quarry dug on the southwestern part of the original acreage. This rock was also used in the exterior facade of the home, in other fence posts about the property, and to terrace the sloping elevations of the formal garden areas.

The current Main House replaced an earlier one built ca. 1905 that burned ca. 1920. The current house was completed in 1922 and is in the Tudor Revival style. Basically the house consists of a basement, first and second floor living areas, and an attic. While the exterior has a half-timbered look, the house is actually out of concrete from top to bottom, with decorative features added. This fireproof construction was a result of the fire which destroyed the earlier main house. To this end, every floor and wall, from the basement to the attic, is made with poured concrete. The main floor features a paneled library, a two level great hall/stair hall and original features such as mantels, floors, ceilings, and fixtures throughout. There is also a dining room, a bed room, den, modern kitchen (including the former

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butler's pantry), and a small den off the dining room which was formerly a bed room. There is a deck off the north end of the first floor. The second floor contains bedrooms, several of which were originally "sleeping porches" on the original plan.

#### The Main House: Interior

One enters the house from the motor entrance or porte cochere, into a vestibule entrance with a frescoed ceiling, paneled walls and a fine pair of wood-grill doors. Inside is an asymmetrical and spacious plan which features a "Great Hall/Stair Hall", bay windows off of which the other rooms open and from which, by three French doors, the front terrace may be reached. The great hall/stair hall is handsomely paneled, with ornamental details in the Tudor style, and lighted by a large, small-paned window on the landing. This great hall is also lighted by the aforementioned doors which lead onto the terrace overlooking a terraced lawn in the middle of which was a circular fish pond. Opening off of the great hall is an intimate library, paneled in an eighteenth-century English Georgian mode, which contains a particularly fine chimney piece graced with an oil over-mantel painting of a Spring scene by Edward Dufner, an American impressionist.

On the other side of the hall from this paneled library is the living room/drawing room with a plasterwork ceiling which is one of the major ornamental features of the house. Also featured in this room is a mammoth arched fireplace, approximately 6 feet wide by 5 feet tall with an unusual ornamental stone mantel. The fine interior millwork which R. Kennon Perry designed in the Jacobean style was executed by the Dudley Lumber Company of Columbus.

The only changes to the main house are a bedroom addition over the porte cochere, adjustments to the original second floor bedroom configuration, redoing the two-room kitchen-butler's pantry into a one-room, large modern kitchen and creating access to the north end deck, and the addition of a deck on the north end of the first floor to view the spectacular vistas from this property.

#### The Main House: the outbuildings

The Main House complex includes two historic outbuildings: a three-car garage built ca. 1922 for the present house, and a stone storage building, which is almost square and adjacent to the garage. This building is part of the original circa 1905 buildings and was used to store kerosene for the kerosene lamps. There is also a modern greenhouse which replaced an earlier one.

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The Main House Complex: the landscaping and the setting

Standing at the summit of the property, the main house is beautifully sited, facing northeast towards one of the most picturesque views near a major town in Georgia. Its outstanding vistas are incomparable to any others in this area. The most spectacular view toward the northwest can be seen from the new deck on the northwest corner of the house.

The impact of the gardens and the setting remain as first laid out, although a new swimming pool has been added on a terrace below and in front of the main house. The main house complex retains original stone fencing, and terracing.

The grounds around Green Island Ranch were originally professionally landscaped and extensively cultivated in both 1905 and 1922. Much of this landscaping remains. While the name of a landscape architect for the 1905 landscaping has not been determined, the name of John B. Ryer, Jr., who did other work in Columbus in the 1920s, was mentioned as working on the Green Island Ranch in March, 1922 (Industrial Index, March 29, 1922). Ryer, a New York native born around 1891, was living in Columbus in the 1920 census with his wife, and with the occupation of civil engineer. No plans have survived of his work, although many photographs do survive, showing the grounds in their heyday. The article concerning Ryer's work at the ranch indicates:

At Green Island Ranch, country home of Hon. G. Gunby Jordan, Columbus, formal gardens are being constructed under Mr. Ryer's supervision. The plans call for pergolas, lily pools, and garden ornamentation. A general planting arrangement has been worked out throughout the gardens and adjacent to the dwelling, and at the main entrance.

G. Gunby Jordan had used the services of German-born gardener, John J. Brandt (1874-1943), to the estate in 1910. The gardener's house, within the Main House tract, no longer exists but its location is shown by family maps of the property. After a short stay, he and his family returned to Newport, Rhode Island. After the ca. 1920 fire and the rebuilding of a Main House in 1921-1922, Brandt was called back to Georgia and remained the gardener at the ranch until the Depression.

Remnants of the gardens are still in existence as one walks out onto the terrace to see the hills. From this point a three-level terrace drops down the side of the hill the house sits on. A fish pond was centered in these terraces. Stone gates mark entrances to areas which have long since ceased to be used and a brick walk leads to a decorative cast iron gate with only brush beyond. The clay surfaced

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tennis court is now overgrown with trees four to six inches in circumference.

**The Farm Complex:**

The farm complex is south of the main house just inside the main entrance to the property. It consists of a one-story, frame, caretaker's house, a renovated frame smokehouse (now a tack house), a one-story, brick power house, a tractor barn, a large board-and-batten frame barn, and a stable/horse stalls, all of which are historic, and a more recent barn west of the large barn. The caretaker's house is a one-story, frame building with end chimneys and a swept yard. On the inside there are two main rooms. There are few changes within the farm complex. The large, board-and-batten barn has an intact interior and a large, second-level area.

**The Boundary:**

The Main House and 9.89 acres are one parcel (11-A on the tax map), owned by the Jordan family descendants and used as a private home. The remaining acreage of the nominated property is marked as parcel 11 on the tax map and consists of some 82.37 acres. This parcel includes the farm complex and remaining acreage and is owned by the Jordan Company. The combined total acreage for the nomination is thus 92.26 acres. The nominated parcels are near other Jordan Company sponsored residential development, smaller residences, two churches, a shopping center, and the nearby Green Island Hills neighborhood, a major development for the last seventy years of the Jordan Company.

The "water tank" shown on the topographic map no longer exists.

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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  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE  
SOCIAL HISTORY

**Period of Significance:**

1905-1946

**Significant Dates:**

1905; 1921-1922

**Significant Person(s):**

Jordan, George Gunby, I (1846-1930)

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

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

Robert and Co./R. Kennon Perry (1890-1954) of Atlanta (plans, 1921)  
Hickman and Martin, Columbus, Ga., supervising architects

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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)**

The Green Island Ranch is significant in architecture because the main house is a good and intact example of the use of the Tudor Revival style of architecture during the heyday of its revival in America, the 1920s. It is unique in that it has a solid concrete infrastructure from top to bottom, with even the attic being of concrete. This construction was a reaction to the ca. 1920 fire which destroyed the ca. 1905 main house. The house retains almost all of its original decorative features in its paneling, mantels, woodwork, and flooring. It is significant also as a work of R. Kennon Perry (1890-1954) who at the time was on the staff of Robert and Company of Atlanta, a firm which began in 1917. This house was one of the earliest residential designs completed by the firm, which is still in business. The property is also significant in architecture because of the farm complex, especially for the caretaker's house and the board-and-batten barn, both of which are intact.

The Green Island Ranch is significant in landscape architecture for its siting to encompass one of the best views in the county and for the formal landscaping which not only survives in great part but also for the fact that it was designed by a professional landscape architect. The professionals involved for the surviving ca. 1922 landscape were John B. Ryer, Jr., a New York-born, civil and landscape engineer, who at the same time was designing several neighborhoods in Columbus, especially Peacock Woods, which survive today. He also did the grounds for the Columbus Water Works on River Road, a facility still in use today. He formerly worked with E. S. Draper of Charlotte. The gardens were maintained for over a decade by John Brandt (1874-1943), German-born, self-trained, gardener, who had worked for prominent families in Newport, Rhode Island and Aiken, South Carolina, before coming here.

The property is significant in agriculture for the surviving, intact, farm complex which consists of the historic caretaker's house, large, early 20th-century board-and-batten barn, tractor barn, unusually rare brick power/electricity building, horse stable and smokehouse. This complex still reflects its auxiliary nature to the main house and its role as a support facility.

The ranch is significant in social history because the original owner, G. Gunby Jordan (1846-1930), was a significant business and civic leader in Columbus and in Georgia at the time he developed this property in 1905 and when this current house was built for him in



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1922. He used this first as a second home, finally gravitating to live there full time with his family. He was president of Columbus' Eagle and Phenix Mill (a surviving National Historic Landmark) until 1916, several banks, and the Jordan Company (1903-1930) which began the development of Green Island Hills in 1923 and is still an active business run by his descendants. For his significance in Georgia's history, he was included in the Dictionary of Georgia Biography in 1983. The Jordan family has lived in the house to the present and continues to be heavily involved in the business, civic, and social life of Columbus.

**National Register Criteria**

The Green Island Ranch meets National Register Criterion A because through the efforts of the original owner/occupant, G. Gunby Jordan, the property was established as a second home/hunting retreat for him and his family and friends and by the time the present house was built in 1922, the property became the Jordans' full-time residence. As with other American homes of businessmen of wealth and connections, this house was the headquarters for one of the most important men in the history of Columbus. From here many decisions were made that affected the future of the city, due to Mr. Jordan's connections to every facet of the city's activities. The house is also a great example of a country estate, built originally to be a weekend retreat for hunting and parties, later becoming a full-time residence. The estate was, until the 1960s, considered a long way out of town, and for a long time had to have its own water supply for fire protection purposes.

The property meets Criterion B because Mr. G. Gunby Jordan, the original owner/builder of the house and grounds, has been determined to be one of the most important figures in Georgia history by his inclusion in the Dictionary of Georgia Biography in 1983. Mr. Jordan was a major figure in all elements of life in Columbus, Georgia, from being president of one of the mills, to helping create the fire department. He was interconnected by blood and marriage to other prominent families, creating an infrastructure of leadership in many areas of the city's cultural, industrial, financial and social life.

The house meets Criterion C because it is an intact, and good example of the use of the Tudor Revival style in a domestic house design. The house still resembles the country estate that the architect and the owner had in mind. It retains its original materials on the outside and the inside, including its very unusual concrete infrastructure. The house is also the work of R. Kennon Perry and Robert and Company, an architect and a firm who are known for their fine houses, Mr. Perry having gone on to design many houses, especially in Newnan, Georgia,

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while Robert and Company is still an active business, and is one of the oldest architectural firms in the state.

**Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

N/A

**Period of significance (justification)**

The period of significance runs from 1905 to 1946 because the original grounds were landscaped around the original house in 1905 and those grounds remain. 1946 is the end of the historic period, and the house has remained in the same ownership throughout its history, with each generation being as active as the previous one in their involvement in Columbus, Georgia.

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

**BUILDINGS:**

Contributing: Total 8

Main House, garage, stone building at Main House, caretaker's house, board-and-batten barn (big barn), tractor barn, smoke house/tack house, stables.

Non-contributing: Total 2

Green House (new); new barn.

**SITES: Contributing: 1**

Landscaped grounds including gardens, terraces, and fencing.

**STRUCTURES:**

Contributing: 1  
Power house.

Non-contributing: 1  
Swimming Pool (new)

**OBJECTS: NONE**

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

The Green Island Ranch consists of a 9.89 acre parcel around the Main House, and the surrounding approximate 82.37 acres which includes the farm complex. The Green Island Ranch originated in 1905 when G. Gunby Jordan (1846-1930) purchased 35 acres from a farmer, T. J. Narramore. This acreage, the original Green Island Ranch, included the highest point in Muscogee County and went all the way down to the Chattahoochee River and to the high water mark on the Alabama side. The name "Green Island", chosen by Mr. Jordan, derived from an island in the Chattahoochee bearing that name. The present 9.89 acre Main House parcel, which includes the Main House, is the residence of Mr. Jordan's great-granddaughter, Lenora Jordan Garrard, and her husband, Gardiner W. Garrard, Jr. Lying within the original acreage, it is sited topographically around the high land point. The surrounding acreage continues to be owned by the Jordan Company.

The early development of Green Island Ranch included a large half-timbered Tudor Revival style house. Originally not a year round dwelling, but a country place, the original ca.1905 main house was pictured in The Home Book, a Jordan Company Real Estate promotional booklet issued about 1910. It was around this time that Jordan, switching from carriages to motorcars, moved his family to the Ranch, then far northwest of Columbus. It has continued as the Jordan ancestral home since that time.

The original ca. 1905 residential structure burned in ca. 1920 and was replaced by the present Tudor Revival main house, constructed on the site of the earlier main house. This residence, designed in early 1921 by R. Kennon Perry, A.I.A., of Atlanta, who was then employed by Robert and Company (1917-1925), was completed in 1922 and its appearance has remained essentially constant since that date. The earliest plans are dated March 14, 1921, and are the front elevation, and were signed by R. Kennon Perry himself. Several drawings were by Mac A. Tucker who later went on to found the firm of Tucker and Howell. Other drawings were by J. W. Kreis.

R. Kennon Perry (1890-1954) was Alabama born, with a degree in 1911 from Auburn University. He worked first for the firm of Edward Dougherty who is remembered for many fine homes and churches before moving to Nashville, Tennessee. Perry worked for Robert and Company next, 1917-1925, and afterwards was in business for himself. While no formal study has been made of his career, perhaps the work his family remembers most that he was associated with is the Academy of Medicine (1941) Atlanta, a National Register property usually attributed to Philip Shutze. Perry also did a number of homes in Newnan, Georgia.

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The landscaped grounds at the Green Island Ranch were re-landscaped in 1922 by John B. Ryer, Jr., who at the time was living in Columbus and working as a landscape engineer or landscape architect. The 1920 Census entry for Ryer, in Columbus, indicates that he was born in New York around 1891, was married, and was a civil engineer. The Industrial Index of March 29, 1922, a Columbus-based magazine, indicated that Ryer was designing the landscape here. He had just recently finished the City Water Works at the north end of the city of Columbus on River Road. The Water Works still occupy these grounds and much of the landscaped setting is still in evidence. Ryer also was mentioned as laying out Peacock Woods, a residential neighborhood in Columbus, which was just opening at this time. It is still a prestigious place to live and retains all of his original design and many plantings. Ryer's career had begun with Earle S. Draper, of Charlotte, N.C., the noted mill village landscape architect. Ryer had come to Columbus on the Draper project to landscape Bibb City, a mill community in the north part of Columbus. Ryer's other work in Columbus, and later life and career are unknown at this point.

Born in Sparta, Georgia in 1846, G. Gunby Jordan came to Columbus, after serving in the Civil War, in 1866. In 1867, when the Eagle Manufacturing Co. became the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Co., Mr. Jordan was elected its treasurer. According to Columbus historian John Lupold, the company quadrupled its size in a span of ten years, five of them during a depression. By 1878, it was the largest cotton and woolen mill in the South. In the late 19th century, the Eagle and Phenix played a dominant role in the city's economic life. Jordan was President of Eagle and Phenix Mills from 1889 to 1916. He was also instrumental in promoting the construction of the Georgia Midland Railroad from Columbus to Atlanta. During the late 19th century and early 20th century he served as President of two banks and as President of Georgia-Midland Construction Co. He was President of the Jordan Company (a real estate and construction firm) from the time of its organization (1903) until his death and he was a primary investor in the Bibb Manufacturing Co.

Columbus College (now Columbus State University) Professor John Lupold discusses the role of the textile mills in Columbus in his history, Columbus Georgia, 1828-1978. According to Lupold, the importance of the Columbus mills transcends the local scene. They were significant in the overall industrialization of the South. Columbus industrialized earlier than many other Southern cities, and its mills were larger. "By 1880, Muscogee County produced more textile goods than any other county in the South," says Lupold.

Mr. Jordan also distinguished himself as a civic leader and perhaps most significantly here he is credited with having been the driving

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force, as President of the School Board, behind the building in 1906 of the Secondary Industrial School, the nation's first coeducational, publicly supported technical/vocational school. It is on the National Register at the national level of significance.

In the area of community planning, Mr. Jordan and his family dramatically affected Columbus's growth pattern. Beginning with the building in North Columbus of Mountainview Drive in 1923, that once secluded area has been carefully developed into one of Columbus' most desirable residential areas. The Green Island Hills subdivision was created directly out of Jordan-owned land. The substantial growth of Columbus to the north can be attributed at least in part to both the precedents set by Green Island Ranch itself, and also the efforts of G. Gunby Jordan, as well as his descendants, in developing the Green Island Hills area.

G. Gunby Jordan (1846-1930) was married in 1881 to Lizzie Curtis who died in 1882 after the birth of their only child, R. Curtis Jordan. The elder Mr. Jordan never remarried. Curtis Jordan and his wife Louise Mulford lived with the elder Mr. Jordan at the property. R. Curtis Jordan died in 1966. The third generation to live here was G. Gunby Jordan, II (1915-1994) the namesake of his grandfather. He and his wife, Helen Swift, lived here with their four children. One of these children, Lenora, and her husband, Gardiner W. Garrard, Jr., current president of The Jordan Company, purchased the property and have raised their three sons here.

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## **9. Major Bibliographic References**

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Mitchell, William R., Jr., and Nancy B. Hubbard. Draft, National Register Form, 1980. Copy on file at Historic Preservation Division.

Biographical sketches of G. Gunby Jordan, I, from the Dictionary of Georgia Biography (1983), Nancy Telfair's A History of Columbus, Georgia (1928), and William J. Northen, ed., Men of Mark in Georgia (1908).

Original Plans, Robert and Co., Architects, Atlanta and copies published in Hickman and Martin, Architects of Columbus, Architectural Annual (1923), a book of their works.

Interview with Mrs. W. Weston Culpepper, daughter of John Brandt, gardener, August 22, 1996, by Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) 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 #
- 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: Robert and Co., Architects, Atlanta

**Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):**

N/A

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** approx. 92.26 acres.

**UTM References**

- A) Zone 16 Easting 687330 Northing 3602380
- B) Z16 E687840 N3602140
- C) Z16 E687800 N3601770
- D) Z16 E687120 N3602110

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary is delineated by a heavy black line on the accompanying tax maps, with the nominated property being on parts of land lots 100 and 95. The nominated parcels are 11 and 11-A. In order to include the complete fence, which parallels Green Island Drive, the boundary follows the right-of-way south-east along parcel 1 from parcel 11 until the junction of Green Island Drive and Standing Boy Road.

**Boundary Justification**

The nominated property includes the main house tract, parcel 11-A, now 9.89 acres and parcel 11, the remaining portion of the original estate owned by The Jordan Company and west of Green Island Drive. Parcel 11 contains the farm complex and caretaker's house as well as land connecting the two portions. It is the remaining historic core of the original large estate established on this property shortly after 1900.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**name/title** Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**street & number** 57 Forsyth St., N.W., Suite 500  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** December 4, 1996

(HPS form version 10-29-91)

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Photographs

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**Name of Property:** Green Island Ranch  
**City or Vicinity:** Columbus  
**County:** Muscogee  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** December, 1995

**Description of Photograph(s):**

1 of 24: Main House, front facade; photographer facing northwest.

2 of 24: Main House, front facade, closeup; photographer facing northwest.

3 of 24: Main House, rear facade; photographer facing east.

4 of 24: Main House, south end of house with garage and storage building; photographer facing north.

5 of 24: Main House complex, garage on right, storage building on left; photographer facing northwest.

6 of 24: Main House complex, south end, entrance gates (closed) for Main House; photographer facing northeast.

7 of 24: Main House, grounds, terracing and rock walls on front/east side toward road; photographer facing northwest.

8 of 24: Main House, first floor, entrance stair hall; photographer facing southwest.

9 of 24: Main House, first floor, Library on south side of entrance stair hall; photographer facing southeast.

10 of 24: Main House, first floor, Living Room/drawing room; photographer facing northwest.

11 of 24: Main House, first floor, Dining Room; photographer facing northwest.

12 of 24: Main House, first floor, bedroom; photographer facing southwest.



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Photographs

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13 of 24: Entrance gates from road, in use, at Farm Complex side of property; photographer facing northwest.

14 of 24: Farmhouse, front facade with swept yard; photographer facing southwest.

15 of 24: Farmhouse, front and south facades; photographer facing northwest.

16 of 24: Farmhouse, interior, room no. 1; photographer facing southeast.

17 of 24: Farmhouse, interior, room no. 2; photographer facing northeast.

18 of 24: Farmhouse, south and rear facades and adjacent smokehouse; photographer facing northeast.

19 of 24: Farmhouse complex showing adjacent smokehouse, tractor barn, and large board-and-batten barn; photographer facing northwest.

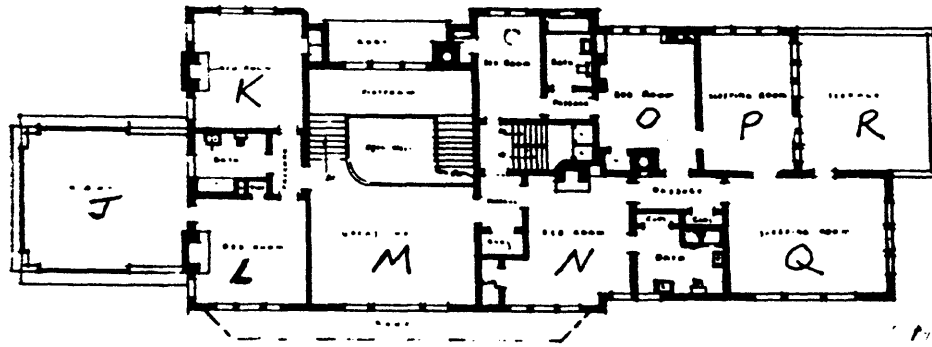
20 of 24: Farmhouse complex, powerhouse; photographer facing southwest.

21 of 24: Farmhouse complex, board-and-batten barn; photographer facing southwest.

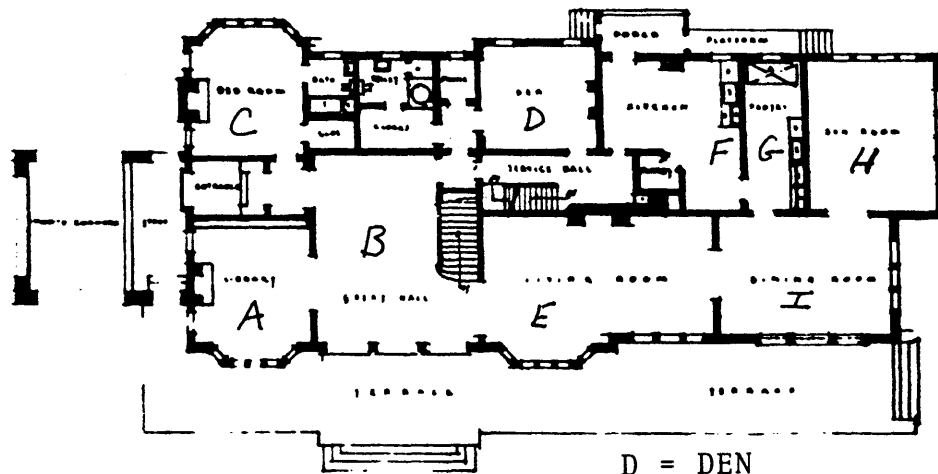
22 of 24: Farmhouse complex, board-and-batten barn, with newer barn to left rear, and horse stalls to right; photographer facing northwest.

23 of 24: Farmhouse complex, board-and-batten barn, with horse stalls in rear; photographer facing northeast.

24 of 24: Farmhouse complex, board-and-batten barn, interior; photographer facing west.



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

FLOOR PLAN

GREEN ISLAND RANCH  
 COLUMBUS, MUSCOGEE COUNTY, GEORGIA  
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
 SOURCE: HICKMAN AND MARTIN, ARCHITECTURAL ANNUAL, 1923. BASED ON ORIGINAL PLANS BY R. KENNON PERRY OF ROBERT AND COMPANY.  
 DATE: PLANS 1921, PUBLISHED 1923.  
 KEY: THE FOLLOWING MAIN ROOMS ARE

LABELED:

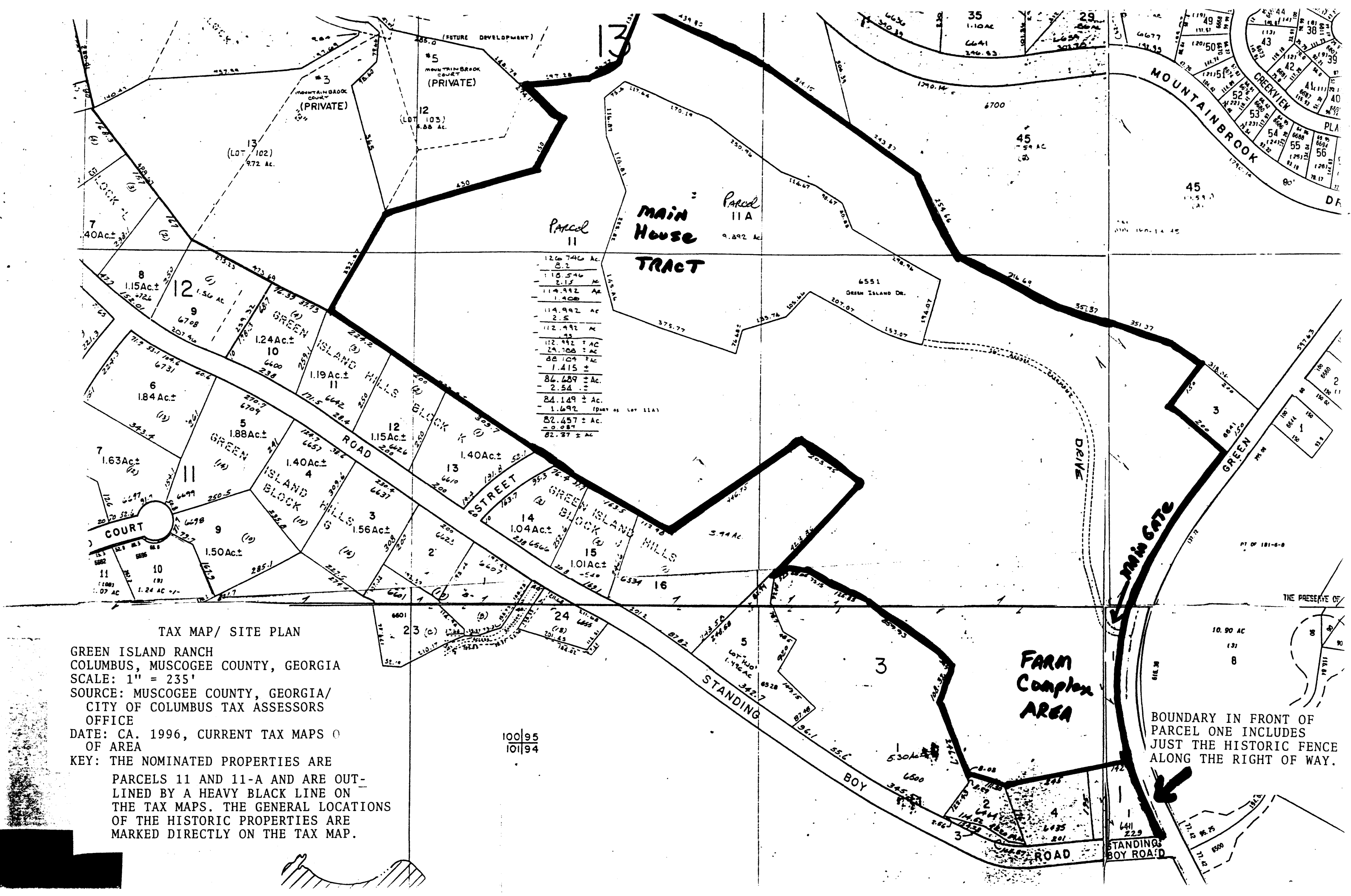
FIRST FLOOR:

- A = LIBRARY
- B = GREAT HALL/STAIR HALL
- C = BEDROOM

- D = DEN
- E = LIVING ROOM
- F = KITCHEN
- G = BUTLER'S PANTRY (COMBINED NOW INTO LARGE KITCHEN WITH NEW DOOR)
- H = SUN ROOM (NOW HAS DOOR TO KITCHEN)
- I = DINING ROOM

SECOND FLOOR:

- J = ROOF OF PORTECOCHERE, NOW MASTER BEDROOM (RECENT CHANGE)
- K AND L = ORIGINAL BEDROOMS, NOW COMBINED INTO MASTER SUITE
- M = SITTING ROOM, UPPER STAIR HALL
- N, O = BEDROOMS
- P, Q = SLEEPING PORCHES, NOW BEDROOMS
- R = TERRACE (ROOF PATIO)



TAX MAP/ SITE PLAN

GREEN ISLAND RANCH  
 COLUMBUS, MUSCOGEE COUNTY, GEORGIA  
 SCALE: 1" = 235'

SOURCE: MUSCOGEE COUNTY, GEORGIA/  
 CITY OF COLUMBUS TAX ASSESSORS  
 OFFICE

DATE: CA. 1996, CURRENT TAX MAPS 0  
 OF AREA

KEY: THE NOMINATED PROPERTIES ARE  
 PARCELS 11 AND 11-A AND ARE OUT-  
 LINED BY A HEAVY BLACK LINE ON  
 THE TAX MAPS. THE GENERAL LOCATIONS  
 OF THE HISTORIC PROPERTIES ARE  
 MARKED DIRECTLY ON THE TAX MAP.

BOUNDARY IN FRONT OF  
 PARCEL ONE INCLUDES  
 JUST THE HISTORIC FENCE  
 ALONG THE RIGHT OF WAY.

100|95  
 101|94