



Grady County Historical Society. CA-002 Series 3: Files from Sections Hawthorne Papers - I

1995-1997

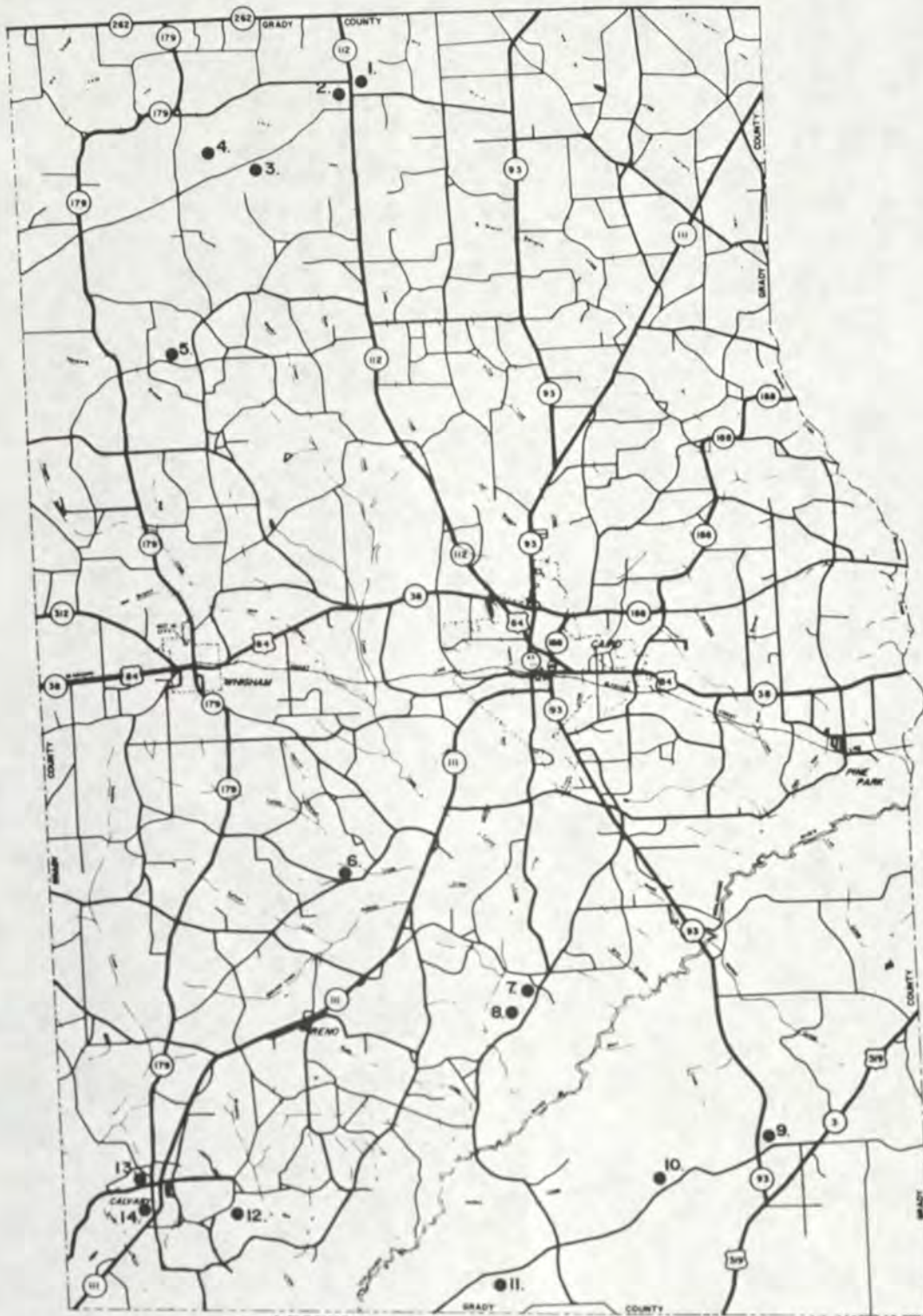
Historic Sites

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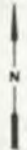
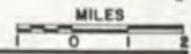
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LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. GLORY HOLE CAVE | 8. INDIAN MOUNDS |
| 2. LOST CREEK CAVE | 9. BEACHTON CHURCH |
| 3. WATER FALLS CAVE | 10. SUSINA PLANTATION |
| 4. BLOWING CAVE | 11. BIRDSONG WILDLIFE CENTER |
| 5. FOREST FALLS CAVE | 12. P&H RAILROAD HOTEL |
| 6. TIRED CREEK CHURCH | 13. PIEDMONT CHURCH |
| 7. CENTENNIAL CHURCH | 14. MULE DAY MUSEUM |

NATURAL AND HISTORIC SITES



GEORGIA HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

PROPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS

The priorities used in awarding survey contracts are:

- areas undergoing increased development pressure
- areas lacking a survey or areas whose existing survey documents less than 50% of the total potential surveyed resources
- surveys with direct links to district, thematic or multiple property nominations to the National Register
- surveys with direct links to planning or other preservation activities (designation, land use planning, Main Street, etc.)
- surveys that meet information needs, such as historical contexts, thematic studies, environmental review, tax act activity or Growth Strategies

County-wide surveys are generally preferred, but community surveys, archaeological surveys and surveys of broad or statewide benefit are also eligible. Special consideration will be given projects with substantial local funding. Although proposals need not be elaborate, you may wish to obtain the advice of your regional historic preservation planner or a preservation consultant in developing your proposal. You may also wish to consult the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual, which you may obtain from the Historic Preservation Division.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **Project Area:** Give the boundaries of the survey area.
2. **Local Sponsor:** Give the name and mailing address of the group sponsoring the survey and the name and telephone number of the contact person.
3. **Project Description:** Describe the project in general and in specifics. Include the estimated number of surveyed resources; the estimated total cost of the paid labor; whether volunteers are available; the amount of local money available for the survey or for projects related to the survey; and the estimated time needed for completion. Will the survey be selective in coverage, as in the baseline surveys in Georgia, or is there a need for surveying every structure older than 50 years.
4. **Project Need and Benefit:** Give the reasons for the survey and the expected benefits.

The deadline for submitting proposals is 16 February 1996. Any questions regarding proposed surveys may be referred to Kenneth Gibbs, Historic Preservation Division, 404 651-6432.

GEORGIA HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

1996 PROPOSAL FORM

1. **Project Area:** Grady County
2. **Local Sponsor:** The Grady County Historical Society and Grady County.

3. Project Description: This project is a comprehensive survey of Grady County's historic resources including the towns of Cairo and Whigham. The need for this survey is stated in the County's comprehensive plan. Grady County has approximately 602 surveyable historic resources. This figure is determined from the 1990 Census Report's Housing Characteristics, Table #66. The figure is arrived at as follows: The county has 912 pre 1939 residential structures. Added to this figure is 91 (10%) for commercial buildings=1003. Of this number approximately 60% will be actually surveyable=602. Based on this number a survey would cost between \$9,030 and \$10,836(\$15 to \$18 per resource)
A qualified surveyor would be hired to methodically inventory the entire County. The survey would be completed by the end of 1996.

4. Project Need and Benefit: Grady County has never had a survey of its historic resources. Between the 1970 Census and the 1990 Census, the County lost more than 63% of these resources.
A comprehensive survey of the county would better enable the citizens to plan for the future of their resources.

Mail To: Kenneth T. Gibbs
Historic Preservation Division
500 The Healey Building
57 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, GA 30303

Proposal Deadline: 16 February 1996

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY POSSIBILITIES

INFORMATION TAKEN FROM 1990 CENSUS HOUSING
CHARACTERISTICS TABLE #66

BAKER: 88 PRE '39 + 10% FOR COMMERCIAL PROP = 97
OF 97, 60% ACTUALLY SURVEYABLE = 58
RANGE OF \$15 TO \$18 PER = \$870-\$1,044
607 PRE '39 IN '70 CENSUS -86% LOST

CALHOUN: 413 PRE '39 + 10% FOR COMMERCIAL PROP =454
OF 454, 60% ACTUALLY SURVEYABLE = 272
RANGE OF \$15 TO \$18 PER = \$4,080-\$4,896
1472 PRE '39 IN '70 CENSUS -72% LOST

COLQUITT: 1851 PRE '39 + 10% FOR COMMERCIAL PROP = 2036
OF 2036, 60% ACTUALLY SURVEYABLE = 1222
RANGE OF \$15 TO \$18 PER = \$18,330-\$21,996
3966 PRE '39 IN '70 CENSUS - 53% LOST

DECATUR: 1093 PRE '39 +10% FOR COMMERCIAL PROP = 1202
OF 1202, 60% ACTUALLY SURVEYABLE = 721
RANGE OF \$15 TO \$18 PER = \$10,815-\$12,978
2918 PRE '39 IN '70 CENSUS -63% LOST

DOUGHERTY: 1709 PRE '39 + 10% FOR COMMERCIAL PROP = 1880
OF 1880, 60% ACTUALLY SURVEYABLE = 1128
RANGE OF \$15 TO \$18 PER = \$16,920-\$20,304
3989 PRE '39 IN '70 CENSUS -57% LOST

EARLY: FUNDED '95

GRADY: 912 PRE '39 + 10% FOR COMMERCIAL PROP = 1003
OF 1003, 60% ACTUALLY SURVEYABLE = 602
RANGE OF \$15 TO \$18 PER = \$9,030-\$10,836
2481 PRE '39 IN '70 CENSUS -63% LOST

LEE: 188 PRE '39 + 10% FOR COMMERCIAL PROP = 207
OF 207, 60% ACTUALLY SURVEYABLE = 124
RANGE OF \$15 TO \$18 PER = \$1860-\$2232
709 PRE '39 IN '70 CENSUS -73% LOST

MILLER: 315 PRE '39 + 10% FOR COMMERCIAL PROP = 347
 OF 347, 60% ACTUALLY SURVEYABLE = 208
 RANGE OF \$15 TO \$18 PER = \$3120-\$3744
978 PRE '39 IN '70 CENSUS -68% LOST

MITCHELL: 896 PRE '39 + 10% FOR COMMERCIAL PROP = 986
 OF 986, 60% ACTUALLY SURVEYABLE = 592
 RANGE OF \$15 TO \$18 PER = \$ 8,880-\$10,656
1982 PRE '39 IN '70 CENSUS -55% LOST

SEMINOLE: 366 PRE '39 + 10% FOR COMMERCIAL PROP = 403
 OF 403, 60% ACTUALLY SURVEYABLE = 242
 RANGE OF \$15 TO \$18 PER = \$3,630-\$4,356
722 PRE '39 IN '70 CENSUS -49% LOST

TERRELL: 849 PRE '39 + 10% FOR COMMERCIAL PROP = 934
 OF 934, 60% ACTUALLY SURVEYABLE = 560
 RANGE OF \$15 TO \$18 PER = \$8,400-\$10,080
2182 PRE '39 IN '70 CENSUS -61% LOST

THOMAS: 2276 PRE '39 + 10% FOR COMMERCIAL PROP = 2504
 OF 2504, 60% ACTUALLY SURVEYABLE = 1502
 RANGE OF \$15 TO \$18 PER = \$22,530-\$27,036
4613 PRE '39 IN '70 CENSUS -51% LOST

WORTH: 682 PRE '39 + 10% FOR COMMERCIAL PROP = 750
 OF 750, 60% ACTUALLY SURVEYABLE = 450
 RANGE OF \$15 TO \$18 PER = \$6,750-\$8,100
1851 PRE '39 IN '70 CENSUS -63% LOST

63% REGION AVERAGE
 BAKER COUNTY HIGH AT 86%
 SEMINOLE LOW AT 49%

GEORGIA HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

1995 PROPOSAL FORM

- 1. Project Area:** Early County
- 2. Local Sponsor:** Early County, P.O. Box 639, Blakely, Georgia 31723
Contact: Spencer Mueller - (912)723-4304
- 3. Project Description:** The project is a comprehensive county wide survey of Early County's Historic Resources. The survey is specified in the county's five year work program, and is scheduled for completion in 1994-95. Early County has approximately 498 surveyable resources. This figure is derived from the 1990 census. Out of a total of 4714 housing units, 16% were built prior to 1939. This figure is primarily used to denote sub-standard housing, but also allows one to determine that there are 755 Historic Housing Units. To this number is added 10% for Historic Commercial Property. Out of this number, 831, only 60% is actually surveyable. Thus, the total number of surveyable Historic Resources is 498.

Based on the number of resources, the cost of the survey would range from \$7470 to \$8964 at \$15 to \$18 per resource.

A qualified surveyor would be provided a car and gas by the sponsor. The Southwest RDC would provide clerical services. In addition to these in-kind funds, the Historic Chattahoochee Commission has committed to providing between \$2000 and \$3000 towards the survey.

The proposed project would require an intensive architectural survey of every structure older than 50 years, and would be completed by the end of 1995.

- 4. Project need and benefit:** The need for a county-wide survey is part of Early County's 1994 Comprehensive Plan as an initial step in becoming a certified local government and establishing historic districts. This survey is all the more necessary based on the fact that Early County has lost over two-thirds of its historic resources over the last 25 years. This was discovered in the preparation of the 1994 Comprehensive Plan and dramatically heightened the county's awareness for the need of Historic Preservation Planning.

Mail To: Kenneth T. Gibbs
Historic Preservation Division
205 Butler Street, Suite 1462
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Proposal Deadline: February 20, 1995

GEORGIA HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

1996 PROPOSAL FORM

1. Project Area

2. Local Sponsor

3. Project Description

4. Project Need and Benefit

Mail To: Kenneth T. Gibbs
Historic Preservation Division
500 The Healey Building
57 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, GA 30303

Proposal Deadline: 16 February 1996

NADB Query Results

You submitted the following name/value pairs:

- Tables = References
- State = Georgia
- County = Grady
- Worktype = NULL VALUE
- Cultural = NULL VALUE
- Keyword = NULL VALUE
- Material = NULL VALUE
- Date = NULL VALUE
- Author = NULL VALUE
- Title = NULL VALUE

Results Of Query:

Format : [Reference Number] - [Author Name] - [Citation]

Date: Sun Feb 16 16:39:46 1997

Separator : - (minus)

4051822 - **Bloom, Jonathan A.** - 1989 *Cultural Resources Survey of Oglethorpe Power Corporation's Proposed Cairo Chip Mill Substation Site and 115 kv Transmission Line Corridor, Grady County, Georgia*__. Garrow and Associates. Submitted to Oglethorpe Power, Tucker, Ga.

377576 - **Bloom, Jonathan A.** - 1991 *Cultural Resources Survey of Oglethorpe Power Corporation Proposed Cairo Chip Mill Substation Site and 115 Kv Transmission Line Corridor*__. Oglethorpe Power Corporation. Submitted to Unknown.

596042 - **Fish, Paul Robert** - 1976 *Late Archaic Settlement in the Big Slough Watershed: Results of An Archaeological Survey for the U.s.d.a. Soil Conservation Service in Grady and Mitchell Counties, Georgia*__. Laboratory of Archaeology Series (13). University of Georgia, Department of Anthropology, Athens, GA.

377573 - **Harrison, R. Jayne** - 1979 *36cfr, Part 63 Request for the Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places*__. Dot. Submitted to Dnr, Federal Highway Administration.

377575 - **Leader, Jonathan M.** - 1991 *_Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Grady County Recreation Lake_*. Ga-Dnr, Game and Fish Division. Submitted to Unknown.

375466 - **Midgette, Gordon M.** - 1974 *_A Preliminary Survey of Archaeological Sites in the Big Tired Creek Park Area_*. Georgia Dnr, Office of Planning and Research, Atlanta, Ga. Submitted to Georgia Dnr, Historic Preservation Section, Atlanta, Ga.

376501 - **Steinen, Carl T.** - 1989 *The Balfour Mound and Weeden Island Culture in South Georgia. _Early Georgia_ 17(1 & 2):1-23*

376269 - **Webb, Robert S.** - 1986 *_Cultural Resource Survey: Proposed Roddenbery 115/12 Kv Tap Line Corridor and Substation Site, Grady County, Georgia_*. Webb Diversified Consulting, Marietta, GA. Submitted to Oglethorpe Power Company, Tucker, GA.

377574 - **Webb, Robert S.** - 1991 *_Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed Roddenary 115/12 Kv Top Line Corridor_*. Webb Diversified Consulting. Submitted to Opc.

Found a total of **9** matches in 0.010 CPU seconds



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Email Webmaster/Staff : [Amandi Quvalis](mailto:Amandi.Quvalis)

**Minutes of the first meeting of the Historic and Cultural resource committee
1/15/97**

Counties represented:

Baker County
Colquitt County
Decatur County
Early County
Grady County
Thomas County
Terrell County

Counties not represented

Calhoun County
Dougherty County
Lee County
Miller County
Mitchell County
Seminole County
Worth County

Definition of Regional Significance for historical resource:

Must be listed in the National Register, of State or National significance, or be eligible for listing in the National Register and, have an importance that is not solely local, or be subject to the actions of more than one local government. Also, all known archaeological sites are considered regionally significant

Historic resources deemed to be of Regional Significance:

Baker County: Courthouse, Pine Bloom Plantation, Tarver Plantation, The Desoto Trail, The Chickasawhatchee Swamp. Archaeological Sites - sites of pioneer towns and post offices

Calhoun County: Known archaeological sites, antebellum structures

Colquitt County: Courthouse, Carnegie Library (designated of local significance; significant as regional theme), Colquitt County Jail, Commercial HD (designated of local significance, significant because of Main Street and potential to attract outside visitors) Norman Park Baptist Assembly (not listed, but deemed significant by committee), Tucker log house and farmstead (designated of local significance, important as a rare resource). Archaeological Sites-potential of sites related to timber industry.

Decatur County: , Historic Districts (designated of local significance, significant because of Main Street and potential to attract outside visitors) J. W. Callahan House, Curry Hill Plantation (local significance, important as rural antebellum estate), African American resources. Archaeological sites- all known sites, Fort Scott

Dougherty County: Albany Railroad Depot Historic District, Bridge House (important because of association with African American builder, antebellum) Carnegie Library (designated of local significance; significant as theme), Old St. Teresa's Catholic Church (designated of local significance, important as rare example of antebellum masonry Catholic church), Smith House(designated of local significance, important as example of antebellum

architecture), Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Lustron Houses. Archaeological sites - potential for historic and pre-historic; former town and village sites.

Early County: Courthouse, Coheelee Creek Covered Bridge, Kolomoki Mounds, Commercial Historic District (nomination in progress), Blakely's antebellum residences. Civil War sites- flag pole, Saffold. Archaeological sites-Indian habitation. Three-Notch Trail.

Grady County: Birdsong Plantation, Sasser Farm, Susina Plantation, Evergreen Church (not listed, significant because of Andrew Young)

Lee County: Courthouse, Archaeological sites-Indian towns

Miller County: Colquitt Town Square Historic District (designated of local significance, significant because of potential to attract outside visitors), Rural antebellum structures, known archaeological sites

Mitchell County: Courthouse, Bacon Family Homestead, Baconton (most of town on NR, significant because of relation to pecan industry). Hand Trading Company building. Known archaeological sites.

Seminole County: Courthouse, Southeastern Holiness Institute, known archaeological sites.

Terrell County: Courthouse, Parrott (not listed), Sasser (listed), Dawson (in progress) All significant because of tourism draw. Civil war sites. Known archaeological sites.

Thomas County: Courthouse, Bethany Congregational Church (listed as local significance, important African-American resource), Box Hall Plantation, Brandon House, Hardy Bryan House, Burch-Mitchell House, Church of the Good Shepherd(listed as local significance, important African-American resource), Dawson Street HD(listed as local significance, important tourism draw), Greenwood Plantation, Hansell House, Lapham-Patterson House, Melrose and Sinkola Plantations, Millpond Plantation, Pebble Hill Plantation, Ponder House, Commercial HD(listed as local significance, important tourism draw), Tockwotton-Love Place HD(listed as local significance, important tourism draw), Wright House. Carnegie library in Boston (not listed) Civil war prisoner camp, Red Hills area, Historic roads, Antebellum Structures, African-American resources. Known archaeological sites.

Worth County: Possum Poke, Sumner School. Known archaeological sites.

All **identified antebellum resources** are considered to be regionally significant because they are rare and important to the area's history. Also, many were built in counties which later changed boundaries. This would make them part of the history of two counties.

All **Carnegie Libraries** are regionally significant because of their history and relation to one another.

Carnegie Libraries

Colquitt County-Moultrie, individually listed: also in historic district

Dougherty County-Albany, individually listed

Mitchell County-Pelham, in historic district

Thomas County-Boston, not listed

Terrell County-Dawson, in process of listing as part of district

Most National Register **historic districts** are considered regionally significant. Historic commercial districts often define the town and usually have a draw that is greater than local. Residential districts are often the source of tourism.

Depots: All historic depots are considered regionally significant even if not listed on the National Register- Arlington, Leary, Bainbridge, Climax, Albany, Cairo, Whigham, Leesburg, Smithville, Baconton, Camilla, Pelham, Sale City, Boston, Meigs, Ochlocknee, Thomasville, Metcalf, Parrott, Sylvester, Warwick

Historic Schools: Considered regionally significant even if not listed on the National Register. A rare and disappearing resource. Only two historic schools in the region are listed on the Register - Sumner School and Moultrie High School. Neither are still used as schools.

African American Resources: Historic resources associated with African Americans may be considered as regionally significant.

Civil War related sites:

Baker County-Unknown
Calhoun County-Unknown
Colquitt County-Unknown
Decatur County-Unknown
Dougherty County-Unknown
Early County-Flag pole and Saffold Naval Yard site
Grady County-Unknown
Lee County-Unknown
Miller County-Unknown
Mitchell County-Unknown
Seminole County-Unknown
Thomas County-POW camp
Terrell County-Rifle factory
Worth County-Unknown

Fragile or Historic Land

Baker County

1. Flint River
2. Coolewahee Creek
3. Chickasawhatchee Creek
4. Ichawaynochaway Creek
5. Blue Spring
6. Chickasawhatchee WMA
7. Pinebloom Plantation

Calhoun County

1. Chickasawhatchee Creek
2. Ichawaynochaway Creek
3. Pachitla Creek/Little Pachitia Creek
4. Chickasawhatchee WMA
5. Condray's Mill

Colquitt County

1. Limesink Area
2. Quicksand Area
3. Little River
4. Cooper Place
5. Warriar Creek/TyTy Creek
6. Ochlocknee River
7. Reed-Bingham State Park
8. Norman College Assembly

Decatur County

1. Black Jack Cave
2. North Mosquito Creek
3. Southlands Experimental Forest
4. Flint River
5. Lake Seminole Scenic Area
6. Lake Seminole WMA
7. Willacoochee Creek
8. Attapulcus Creek/Little Attapulcus Creek
9. Big Slugh Creek/Limesink Pond Area
10. Curry Hill Plantation
11. Fowltown
12. DeSota Trail (Decatur, Mitchell, Thomas)
13. Fort Scott
14. Camp Recovery
15. Fort Hughes

Dougherty County

1. Albany Nursery WMA (300 acres)
2. St. Joe Wilderness Pond Registered Natural Area
3. Chickasawtchee Creek
4. Kiokee Creek
5. Mulgrove Ridge
6. Cooleewahee Creek
7. Sink Holes Areas
8. Albany Sand Dunes
9. Flint River
10. Swamp of Toa
11. Radium Springs
12. Hawthorne Trail (Dougherty, Mitchell, Worth)
13. Albany Museum of Art
14. Chehaw Wild Animal Park (100 acres)
15. Thronateeska Heritage Foundation
16. Chickasawhatchee WMA (21,000 acres)
17. Muckalee Creek
18. Kinchafoonee Creek
19. Dry Creek

Early County

1. Chattahoochee River
2. Sawhatchee Creek
3. Little Kolomoke Creek
4. Spring Creek
5. Dry Creek/Blue Creek/Lime Branch
6. Big Pond
7. Kolomoke Mounds State Park
8. Fort Early
9. Factory Mill Cr. Waterfall
10. Howards Grist Mill
11. Coheele Creek Bridge
12. Confederate Flag Pole
13. Confederate Naval Yard

Grady County

1. Glory Hole Caverns
2. Cave Sites
3. Maloys Cave
4. Sinkola Plantation
5. Ochlocknee River
6. Tired Creek Indian Reservation
7. Piedmont Baptist Church
8. Susina Plantation

Lee County

1. Kinchafoonee Creek
2. Graves Spring
3. Mossey Dell Spring
4. Flint River
5. Fowltown Creek
6. Muckalee Creek
7. Muckaloochee Creek
8. Chehaw Village
9. Blue Hole Springs

Miller County

1. Spring Creek
2. Cypress Creek/Aycocks Creek
3. Miller County WMA (5,500 acres)

Mitchell County

1. Flint River and Bluffs
2. Miller Springs
3. Gee Pond
4. Big Slough Creek
5. Lost Creek
6. Hand Trading Company
7. DeSoto Trail (Mitchell, Decatur, Worth)
8. Hawthorne Trail (Dougherty, Mitchell, Grady)

Seminole County

1. Chattahoochee River
2. Spooner Springs National Natural Landmark (and Reg. Nat. Area)
3. Lake Seminole WMA (5,500 acres)
4. The Hammocks and Springs
5. Seminole State Park
6. El Camino Real (The Kings Highway, Thomas, Decatur, Seminole)

Terrell County

1. Kinchafoonee Creek
2. Ichawaynochaway Creek/Turkey Creek
3. Chickasawhatchee Creek
4. Middle Creek
5. Herod Indian Village

Thomas County

1. Ochlocknee River
2. Lime Sink and Forest
3. Aucilla Creek
4. Linton Lake and Swamp
5. Heards Lake and Swamps - Greenwood Plantation
6. Big Woods - Greenwood Plantation
7. Sinkola Plantation
8. Titi Hammock, Spring Hill Plantation
9. Wade Tract, Arcadia Plantation
10. Lapham-Patterson House Historic Site
11. The Big Oak
12. El Camino Real (The Kings Highway, Thomas, Decatur, Seminole)
13. Thighpen Trail (Worth, Colquitt, Thomas)
14. Pebble Hill Plantation
15. Box Hill Plantation

Worth County

1. Flint River
2. Mercer Mill Plantation
3. Warrior Creek
4. Dry Creek
5. Horse Creek
6. Ochlocknee River/Little Ochlocknee River
7. TyTy Creek
8. DeSoto Trails (Decatur, Mitchell, Worth)
9. Thighpen Trail (Worth, Colquitt, Thomas)

Multi-County

1. Properties on the National Register of Historic Places in Southwest Georgia

Inventory of Historic and Cultural Resources In Southwest Georgia

Baker County

National Register listings: Courthouse; Pine Bloom Plantation*; Tarver Plantation*.

- County Historical Society

Calhoun County

National Register listings: South Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church.

- Centennial Family Farm: Clarence Cheney Farm

Colquitt County

National Register listings: W. W. Ashburn House; Carnegie Library of Moultrie; James W. Coleman House; Colquitt County Jail*; Courthouse; Moultrie High School; Moultrie Commercial Historic District(61 Bldgs); Henry Crawford Tucker Log House and Farmstead.

- Preservation Ordinance-Moultrie
- Historic Preservation Commission
- Certified Local Government
- Main Street Program
- Heritage Education Program
- Centennial Family Farm: J. Tom Kennedy Farm
- Genealogical Library
- Local theater
- County Historical Society

Decatur County

National Register listings: Bainbridge Residential Historic District(197 Bldgs); Bainbridge Commercial Historic District(56 Bldgs); Brinson Family Historic District(6 Bldgs); J. W. Callahan House*; Curry Hill Plantation; Courthouse; Fort Scott.

- Main Street Program?
- Heritage Education Program
- County Historical Society
- Historical Museum
- Firehouse Center
- Local theater

Dougherty County

National Register listings: Albany District Pecan Grower's Exchange; Albany Housefurnishing Company; Albany Railroad Depot Historic District*(3 Bldgs); Bridge House; Carnegie Library of Albany; Davis-Exchange Bank Building; John A. Davis House; Samuel Farkas House; Indian Hunting Camp; Municipal Auditorium; New Albany Hotel; Old St. Teresa's Catholic Church; Rosenburg Brothers Department Store; W. E. Smith House; St. Nicholas Hotel; Tift Park; U. S. Post Office and Courthouse; Union Depot; Mt. Zion Baptist Church**; Lustron Houses**.

- Preservation Ordinance-Albany/Dougherty
- Historic Preservation Commission
- Thronateeska Heritage Center
- Historic Albany
- Mt. Zion Civil Rights Museum (in progress)
- Radium Springs
- Chehaw Park
- Local theater
- Art Museum

Early County

National Register listings: Coheele Creek Covered Bridge**; Courthouse;; Jane Donalson Harrell House; Kolomoki Mounds**; Commercial Historic District (in progress).

- County-wide survey of historic resources(in progress)
- Court Square Development Inc.
- County Historical Society
- Kolomoki Mounds State Park

Grady County

National Register listings: Birdsong Plantation*; Cairo Commercial Historic District(31 Bldgs); Courthouse(still listed although it burned down); Sasser Farm*; Susina Plantation**.

- Centennial Family Farm: Singletary Farm
- County Historical Society
- Historical Museum (in progress)
- Genealogical Library

Mash House Site (Springwood)
Gainey Crossing
Hawthorne Trail
Plantations - Mistletoe
Archaeological Sites
Evergreen Church (Andrew Young)
Road Hills Region
Schools - Southside 1/1/1923
Farms - Harrison (Emmett)
Low House
Gainey & Gainey Crossing (Pot)
Burroughs
Hwy 89 & 112 Crossroads
Harper Johnson

Lee County

National Register listings: Courthouse

- Heritage Education Program

Miller County

National Register listings: Colquitt Town Square Historic District(32 Bldgs).

- Centennial Family Farm: Weaver Farm
- Historic Preservation Ordinance-Colquitt
- Genealogical Library
- Swamp Gravy
- Museum (in progress)

Mitchell County

National Register listings: Bacon Family Homestead*; Baconton Commercial Historic District(12 Bldgs); Camilla Commercial Historic District(25 Bldgs); George W. Jackson House; James Price McRee House; Mount Enon Church and Cemetery; Pelham Commercial Historic District(40 Bldgs); South Railroad Historic District(9 Bldgs); Walton Street-Church Street Historic District(19 Bldgs).

- Centennial Family Farms: B&H Farms; Palmer Farm; Davis Farm

Seminole County

National Register listings: Courthouse; Southeastern Holiness Institute*.

- Heritage Education Program

Terrell County

National Register listings: Bronwood Calaboose; Dawson Woman's Clubhouse; Sasser Commercial Historic District(14 Bldgs); Courthouse; Dawson Historic District waiting review.

- Terrell County Restoration Society
- Annual Tour of Homes
- Parrott Landmark Association
- Historic Preservation Ordinance-Parrott

Thomas County

National Register listings: D. B. Anderson and Company Building; Bethany Congregational Church; Joe M. Beutell House; Birdwood; Box Hall Plantation*; Dr. David Brandon House*; Hardy Bryan House*; Burch-Mitchell House*; Church of the Good Shepherd; Dawson Street Residential Historic District(170 Bldgs); East End Historic District(23 Bldgs); East Side School; Fletcherville Historic District (49 Bldgs); Gordon Avenue Apartments; Gordon Avenue Historic District(5 Bldgs); Greenwood Plantation**; Augustine Hansell House*; Latham-Patterson House**; Melrose and Sinkola Plantations(54 Bldgs)*; Metcalf Historic District(48 Bldgs); Millpond Plantation**; Paradise Park Historic District(10 Bldgs); Park Front; Pebble Hill Plantation(37 Bldgs)*; Ephariam Ponder House*; Thomasville Commercial Historic District(75 Bldgs); Thomas County Courthouse**; Thomasville Depot; Tockwotton-Love Place Historic District(80 Bldgs); Wright House*.

- Thomasville Landmarks
- Preservation Ordinance-Thomasville
- Historic Preservation Commission
- Certified Local Government
- Main Street Program
- Heritage Education Program
- Centennial Family Farms; Lee Watkins Farm; Stringer Farm
- County Historical Society
- Historical Museum
- Genealogical Library
- Local theater
- Cultural Center
- Houses open for tours:
 - Hardy Bryan House
 - Latham-Patterson House
 - Pebble Hill Plantation

Worth County

National Register listings: Possum Poke**; Sylvester Commercial Historic District(46 Bldgs); Courthouse(although it burned down); Worth County Local Building.

- Centennial Family Farms: Joel and Elmira D. Roberts Farm; Lynn A. Davis Farm; Monk's Farm
- County Historical Society

* denotes statewide significance

** denotes national significance

National Register listings in Southwest Georgia:

Individual listings:	75
District listings:	24 (representing 1102 buildings)
National Historic Landmarks:	1

Significant Properties

State	18	National	10
Preservation Commissions:	3		
Preservation Ordinances:	5		
Certified Local Governments:	2		
Main Street Cities:	3		
Incorporated preservation non-profits	3		
Heritage Education Program	5		
County-wide surveys (current)	2		
Percentage of pre-'39 structures torn down between 1970 and 1990		62%	
Percentage of pre-'39 structures torn down between 1960 and 1990		72%	
Centennial Family Farms	12		

Natural and Historic Resources

The basis for all decisions made concerning the use of land is the natural and historic resources within a community. Natural resources such as soil types, water supply sources, wetlands and prime agricultural land play a major role toward the development of a comprehensive land use plan in that these resources allow the local governments to determine which uses of land are best suited for certain areas. Also, without an understanding of the location of historic resources in the communities, local governments could possibly allow a use of land that would destroy the history and heritage of the citizens of Cairo, Whigham or Grady County. A basic understanding of and protection policies for the natural and historic resources of these communities is essential to the development of a comprehensive land use plan.

Grady County is 466 square miles of the southern portion of the southwest Georgia region. It is bordered on the north by Mitchell County, Georgia and on the south by two Florida counties; Gadsden and Leon. Its western neighbor is Decatur county, Georgia and its eastern neighbor is Thomas County. It lies within an area that receives approximately 55 inches of rainfall per year with an average temperature of 67 degrees. Grady County is rural in nature and possesses some of the finer characteristics of the "Old South".



CAIRO WHIGHAM GRADY COUNTY LOCATION MAP

From Map 1, one can see that Cairo, the county seat, is 34 miles north-northeast of Tallahassee, Florida, the state capitol of Florida. Albany, Georgia is situated 53 miles north-northeast of Cairo while Dothan, Alabama is 77 miles northwest. Atlanta, Georgia, the state capitol is 226 miles north of Cairo. Cairo, Whigham and Grady County are ideally located in close proximity to Interstate 10 in northern Florida I-10 is an east-west oriented thoroughfare that connects the Atlantic Coast with the Pacific Coast. Also; Cairo, Whigham and Grady County is located west of Interstate 75 which is a north-south oriented thoroughfare.

The foundation for all natural resources in an area is the geologic formations and associated physiography. Grady County's geologic formations are all of different types of limestone formed at different times as can be referenced in Map 2. The very northwest corner of Grady County contains Ocala limestone and Suwanee limestone in the very edge of the Dougherty Plain. The "Hawthorn Formation" limestone in the northwest portion of Grady County is associated with the Pelham Solution Escarpment. This escarpment separates the Dougherty Plain from the higher Tifton Upland. The Pelham Solution Escarpment is perhaps the most prominent single topographic feature of the Georgia Coastal Plain. The "Hawthorn Formation" is also evidenced in association with the Ochlocknee River and Tired Creek water channels. The remainder of Grady County's geology is the Miccosukee Formation of limestone.

The Dougherty Plain slopes gently southwestward at an average rate of about six feet per mile and is, for the most part, very flat. Much of the plain overlies limestone which produces scattered sinkholes. Drainage is generally subterranean as noted by the presence of only a few streams, all of which are relatively small.

The Pelham Escarpment, descending from nearly 600 to 160 feet, separates the Dougherty Plain from the Tifton Upland. Dropping 100 to 140 feet from the Tifton Upland to the Dougherty Plain along most of its length, the Escarpment is the most prominent topographic feature. In and along the Pelham Solution Escarpment are several caves (sinkholes) that will be detailed later in this chapter.

The Tifton Upland, the prominent land feature of the county, extends in a southeastern direction through the remaining portions of the county. The "Upland" is composed of materials from the Miocene Age. It possesses a rolling upland which gradually descends in altitude southeastward from the crest of the Pelham Escarpment. Surface streams are numerous, and flow between low banks, in flat, swampy valleys. The drainage pattern of these streams is classified as dendritic. The interstream ridges are of more or less uniform height and have rounded crests.

Various characteristics of soils are important in determining how land can be used most safely and economically. This fact is basic to modern practices in agriculture as well as land use planning. The characteristics of the soils in each of the associations have been evaluated. This interpretive material gives general information that is valuable for planning purposes. When site specific development plans are submitted to local governments, more detailed maps and interpretive materials should be presented by the applicants.

Grady County has eleven soil associations. A brief description of each follows. Also, Map 3 shows a pictorial view of these soil associations.

Alluvial land, wet-Swamp-Grady-Rains: poorly drained and very poorly drained soils covered with water or wet most of the year.

Faceville-Tifton-Marlboro: deep, well drained soils on gently rolling interstream divides with some small local drainage ways of poorly drained soils included.

Tifton-Norfolk-Dothan: deep, well drained soils on gently rolling interstream divides that are separated by poorly drained soils along the stream.

Osier, Bibb-Alluvial land, wet-Rains: poorly drained and very poorly drained level soils on flood plains and stream terraces.

Carnegie-Sawyer-Tifton: well drained pebbly soils with a moderately thick root zone and moderately well drained soils with a plastic clayey subsoil.

Lynchburg-Goldboro-Irvington: nearly level, somewhat poorly drained and moderately thick root zone and moderately well drained loamy soils on uplands.

Tifton-Norfolk-Grady: deep well drained soils with sandy clay loam subsoils on broad undulating uplands; with Grady soils representing the poorly drained soils in depressions.

Wagram-Lakeland-Eustis-Lucy: deep, well drained to excessively drained soils on broad undulating areas.

Wahee-Bladen-Izagora: nearly level, moderately well drained soils that have clayey subsoils and are on stream terraces.

Orangeburg-Faceville-Tifton: deep, well drained soils on broad undulating uplands; and dissected upland ridges.

Greenville-Tifton-Faceville: deep, well drained soils that occur on broad undulating uplands.

Most of the development in the county has taken place in the Tifton-Norfolk-Marlboro associations. These associations have only slight limitations and pose no serious problems for development. Most of the problems associated with the physical make-up of the county can be overcome with some fairly simple drainage projects so that long-term effects on land use are reduced to a minimum. It is recommended that the Soil Conservation Survey soil map replace the soil map within this chapter when the S.C.S. soil map is completed and presented to Grady County. It is recommended that the local governments research the feasibility of a stormwater management program. Also, it is recommended that the local governments research the feasibility of a soil erosion program.

It was determined that the mineral resources of Grady County are an important part of the comprehensive land use planning process. The mineral resources show areas that possibly could be mined commercially for the minerals. Map 4 portrays the existence of the mineral resources of Grady County. The northwestern corner of Grady County contains limestone. The middle one third of Grady County on a southwest to northeast slope contains fullers earth. The

last mineral resource in abundance is phosphate. Phosphate deposits are situated in the southeastern portion of Grady County.

The limestone deposits in northwestern Grady County should be for the large part protected because of existence of a series of caves that are invaluable for their wealth of information about the evolution of the land in this area. These caverns contain very rare incidences of anthodites and dogtooth spar. Only a very few caves in the United States contain anthodities. It is recommended that any mining operations within Grady County obtain a local approval permit. Prior to the issuance of this permit, Grady County should hold a public hearing to allow citizens to voice any concerns about the operations. Also, Grady County might require submittal of Environmental Impact Statements to address groundwater recharge areas, aquifers and air quality. There is a potential for economic expansion in Grady County through the commercial mining of fuller's earth. Large-scale mining operations currently are operating in Decatur County, Grady County's western neighbor.

One major determinant in the use and development of land in Grady County is the presence of an underground aquifer and associated groundwater recharge areas. Map 5 shows the extent of the Floridan/Jacksonian Aquifer System with its associated groundwater recharge areas. Grady County is most fortunate to have an abundant supply of groundwater. Map 5A shows the pollution susceptibility of the groundwater areas within Grady County. In recognition of this, the citizens of Grady County are most cognizant that a portion of the Floridan/Jacksonian Aquifer System is located in the northwestern corner of Grady County. In order for this groundwater recharge area to be properly protected, it is recommended that the "Criteria for Protection of Groundwater Recharge Areas" 391-3-17-02 be adopted by the local governments. In lieu of the minimum lot sizes established in the Georgia Department of Natural Resources criteria, it is recommended that the minimum lot size be established as follows: 300% for high pollution susceptibility areas, 200% for medium pollution susceptibility areas and 150% for low pollution susceptibility areas for unincorporated Grady County. The "Criteria for Protection of Groundwater Recharge Areas" is contained in the appendix for reference as to the minimum lot size requirements for Cairo and Whigham.

Another major determinant in the use and development of land in Grady County is the presence of wetlands and flood plains. The federal government as well as the state of Georgia have determined that wetlands serve a vital role in maintaining water quality as well as providing habitat for plants and animals.

In consideration of the protection of the wetlands for Grady County, the wetlands have been identified as demonstrated in Map 6. This map is a general guide for wetlands determination. The citizens of Cairo, Whigham and Grady County further consider "Criteria for Wetlands Protections" 391-3-17-03 to establish definitions, minimum area for identification, special attention areas and acceptable and unacceptable uses of wetlands. It is recommended that the local governments adopt these criteria to insure no adverse impacts on the wetlands of Grady County. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at the request of local governments will come to a local area and produce a map of all wetlands five acres and larger that would be used to determine adverse impacts on wetlands. It is recommended that the local governments request the Corps of Engineers to delineate all wetlands within Grady County. Also, available at each local government are the National Wetlands Inventory Maps produced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Management Department. It is recommended that the local governments incorporate these into a wetlands master use plan. Until specific delineations of wetlands are made for all Grady County, it is recommended that all developments submit in writing from the Grady County Health Department Sanitarian that the proposed development does or does not impact wetlands. The Grady County Health Department Sanitarian may require U.S. Army Corps of Engineers approval prior to issuing local approval. The "Criteria for Wetlands Protection" is contained in the appendix.

Flood plains serve several useful purposes. The most important being that of serving to contain stormwater and allow for natural infiltration of excess surface water. Establishing flood zones and flood damage prevention programs are essential in protecting the environment. The citizens of Cairo, Whigham and Grady County recommend researching the feasibility of establishing a unified flood damage prevention program to include the adoption and enforcement of Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances by all local governments.

Another natural resource that must be considered in developing a comprehensive land use plan is prime agricultural land. As Grady County is rural in nature and agriculture constitutes one of largest economic bases for Grady County, the citizens of Cairo, Whigham and Grady County cannot place enough emphasis upon the protection of prime agricultural land. Map 7 shows what the citizens of Cairo, Whigham and Grady County consider as prime agricultural land. It is recommended that Grady County increase the minimum required lot size to 3 acres or larger as determined by a survey of the Grady County Health Department for approval of drinking water systems and individual sewage treatment systems for the Rural Land Use Category. This minimum lot size will protect prime agricultural land as well as groundwater recharge areas. It is also recommended that an exception for immediate family members be allowed against the 3 acre minimum in the Rural Land Use Category. This exception could be addressed within the Grady County Zoning Ordinance that is recommended to be developed and adopted.

As the aforementioned recommendation for a 3 acre minimum lot size within the Rural Land Use Category becomes a reality, another land use category will be established called the Developing Rural Land Use Category. This category will allow a higher density for residential development, a 1 acre minimum lot size. As a means of encouraging development within the Developing Rural Land Use Category, it is recommended that a feasibility study be undertaken to see if there is a need for creation of a Grady County Water and Sewer Authority. This authority would provide infrastructure improvements (water systems and sewer systems) that would assist in protecting the natural resources and environmental resources of Grady County.

Prime forest land must be considered just as prime agricultural land. Forested land in Grady County accounts for 67.9% of all land. Forested land is throughout Grady County with a large concentration of forest being south and east of the Ocholocknee River. It recommended that all governments research the feasibility of adopting and enforcing a tree protection program.

Estimated acres of forest land by type are: Pine-46,260 acres, Pine-Hardwood-16,361 acres, Bottomland Hardwood and Cypress-31,342 acres and Upland Hardwood-52,861 acres. Estimated volume of timber harvested annually is: Pulpwood (cords)-Pine: 76,531 and Hardwood: 46,883 and Sawtimber (MBF)-Pine: 39,086 and Hardwood: 19,439. Estimated stumpage value is \$10,200,000 annually. The Georgia

Forestry Commission recommends the reforestation of each acre of timber harvested, the forestation of highly erodible land, the wise use of forest resources and the use of "Best Management Practices" to reduce erosion and stream sedimentation resulting from forestry practices.

The Georgia Forestry Commission recommends the following:

1. Rural Fire Defense
 - A. Prepare an updated Master Fire Plan for updating/upgrading equipment
 - B. Submit application for grant money to establish dry fire hydrants at a density of one every three square miles
 - C. As part of the permit process for new home builders:
 1. Advise homeowners of the need for driveways and access roads wide enough for firefighting equipment
 2. Advise homeowners of the need for proper "green" buffer areas around their structures to protect them from the threat of wildfire
 3. Encourage homeowners with swimming pools or ponds to install dry hydrants
2. Urban Forestry
 - A. Conduct an urban tree inventory for both Cairo and Whigham. This would help to identify valuable or historic trees and form a basis with which to plan for establishing future urban trees.
 - B. Establish a Tree Ordinance to help protect urban trees.
 - C. Establish a Tree Committee in Cairo and Whigham to assess urban forestry needs and assist in planning for the future.
 - D. Assist Cairo and Whigham to attain Tree City USA status by adopting standards set forth under program guidelines.

Another natural feature of Grady County that warrants protection is the Ochlocknee River. It is recommended that Grady County research the feasibility of adopting and enforcing buffer zones along the Ochlocknee River to protect water quality. It is also recommended that Grady County work with Thomas County, Colquit County and Worth County to develop and implement an Ochlocknee River Corridor Protection Plan.

Whenever possible, the plant and animal habitats of rare or endangered species should be protected from adverse impacts. The citizens of Cairo, Whigham and Grady County submit the following as the rare plant and animal

occurrences, the general location of such occurrences and whether the occurrence is endangered, threatened or rare.

Rare Element Occurrences (Grady County)

1. Red-Cockaded Woodpecker, S.E. Grady, Federal and State Endangered
2. Gopher Tortoise, W. Grady, Federal Threatened
3. Yellow Flytrap, S.E. Grady, State Threatened
4. Hooded Pitcherplant, S.E. Grady, State Threatened
5. Needle Palm, S.E. and S.W. Grady
6. Green-Fly Orchid, S.E. and S.W. Grady
7. Pyramid Magnolia, S.W. Grady
8. Piedmont Pea, S.W. Grady
9. Southern Brook Lamprey, S.W. and W. Grady
10. Hairy Fever-Tree, S.E. and W. Grady
11. Southern Twayblade, W. Grady
12. Brown Darter, S.E. and S.W. Grady
13. Bannerfin Shiner, E. and S.E. Grady
14. Suwanee Bass, E. and S.W. Grady
15. Gulf Darter, E. and W. Grady
16. Spotted Bullehad, E. Grady
17. Sailfin Shiner, S.E. and S.W. and W. Grady
18. One-Toed Amphiuma, S.W. Grady

Because of the importance of these rare plant and animal occurrences to the natural resources of Grady County, it is recommended that Cairo, Whigham and Grady County research the feasibility of developing and enforcing an environmental assessment program. This environmental assessment program can insure that these rare plants and animals will survive and flourish without the threat of extinction due to land development pressure.

There are no major federal, state or regional parks within Grady County at the present. Within 50 miles of Grady County are several wildlife management areas as well as Lake Seminole. Grady County acquired about 1,800 acres of land along Tired Creek and donated this acreage to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources with hope that the area would be converted to recreational purposes to include a large reservoir for boating and fishing. Due to the presence of wetlands this cannot be accomplished. It is recommended that Cairo, Whigham and Grady County pursue developing a master use plan for Tired Creek Park to fully utilize this property.

The only potential for a steep slope to occur in Grady County would be along the Pelham Escarpment. It has been determined that there are not steep slopes located along the escarpment that would warrant formulation of a specific policy or program for preservation of the slope. There are, however, several caves located along the Pelham Escarpment that should be protected from encroachment by

land development. Map 8 shows the general location of the caves located along or near the Pelham Escarpment. The specific location was not shown in an attempt to help protect the caves from the potential for destruction from people not familiar with the importance of these caves and their contents. It is recommended that the land containing these caves be acquired and made a part of the Tired Creek Nature and Environmental Preserve.

The largest and best known of the caves is "Glory Hole Cave" known locally as "Blowing Cave". The vast majority of existing caves are famous for their huge columnar formations or those of rounded shapes, for flowstone and for other speleothems of varying sizes. Glory Hole has these but has created a garden of beauty in profusion of other unusual formations as well. The type speleothems are extremely variant, presenting literally thousands of different shapes. This vast number of different shapings within one cave is extremely rare anywhere in the world. In addition, Glory Hole's formations are unique among the nation's known caves for their purity. The color range is from glass clear to a milky-cloudy white to a slight, vanilla-cream shade. In addition to the beautiful formations scattered throughout the cave, the walls and ceilings offer an unlimited store of geologic and paleontologic information. Captured an eternity ago were numerous prehistoric plants and animals, displayed within the limestone as fossils.

The next cave is "Lost Creek Cave". It is important in the fact that an unnamed stream meanders though the terrain into a sink where it disappears. Although small streams and even some larger waters are known to disappear, the occurrence of this phenomenon is yet still a rare instance. The process is most often reversed where a stream appears as a spring.

"Water Falls Cave" is the next cave in line going from northeast to the southwest. Here again, Mother Nature has worked hard to create a marvel of tasteful beauty. A small stream, meandering through a deep bed in a thickly-wooded area, suddenly plunges from its northwesterly course into a sink, with a resulting 30 foot waterfall. After plunging to the floor the water disappears into a cave, generally known as "Maloy's Cave".

The next cave is "Blowing Cave". This cave is among several caves in the country which have small enough openings to create the "blowing" effect of wind, a continuous egress and ingress of air. Geologists who have investigated the area have each noted the rare occurrence of such features, especially in this type location where flat, or level land is predominant.

The last cave is "Forest Falls Cave" also known as "The Limesink". This cave is similar in nature and geologic importance to "Water Falls Cave". "Forest Falls" today has a waterfall drop of only 3 1/2 feet with another drop above this of about four feet. This is unimpressive indeed compared to historic accounts which tell of a magnificent water fall of 80 feet in descent. This plunge has been so greatly reduced by excessive soil erosion in the past 50 years.

There are many areas of Grady County that have places of historic significance or are considered fragile lands. Map 8 displays these areas of significance. As was discussed, the caves and limesinks in the northwestern part of the county are considered historic or fragile lands and should be protected from contamination. The Ochlocknee River is a pristine river that flows through an undeveloped part of the county. The river provides excellent fishing, canoeing, wildlife habitat and contains beautiful wilderness areas. Also, Bird Song Wildlife Center in the southern part of the county has scheduled nature interpretation events and is a wildlife preserve that contains 550 acres. This should also be protected from encroachment by land development.

Also, the Indian Burial Grounds that are located near the banks of the Ochlocknee River and Big Tired Creek are an important historic resource. Archaeologist date the mound from the "Weeden Island Culture" and date the mound as 1,000 to 1,500 years old. Susina Plantation is a beautifully preserved 1840 plantation home that has been converted into a restaurant and inn. This building is listed on the National Register. Centennial Church, an old Methodist Church established in 1872, is a valued historic site. Another historic site is the Piedmont Primitive Baptist church located in Calvary, Georgia. This church dates back to 1828. Another church that is considered of historic importance is the Tired Creek Primitive Baptist church. This church is located in the southern part of Grady County and was established in 1826. Another historically significant church is the Beachton A.M.E. Church.

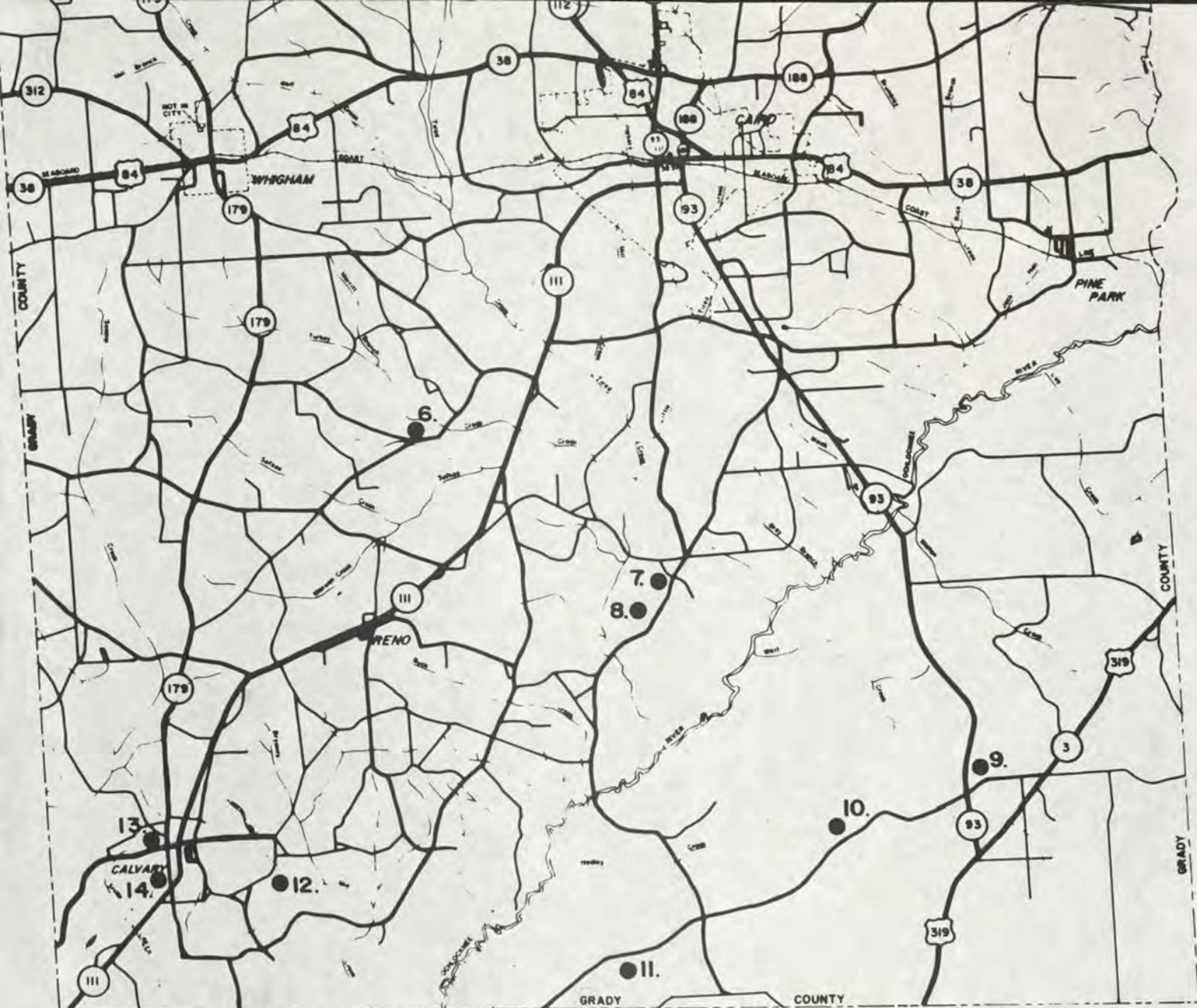
The old P&H Railroad Hotel built in 1890 is another significant historic resource. This building is currently being used as a single-family residence that has been approximately 95% restored to about 95% of the original structure. Also, the Mule Day Museum and Grounds in Calvary, Georgia should be protected from encroachment from development.

As one can surmise, there are many areas of Grady County considered to be historically significant or fragile land. These areas should be preserved and protected so that

future citizens of Cairo, Whigham and Grady County can see the history and heritage of their forefathers. The citizens of Cairo, Whigham and Grady County have researched historic sites in both Cairo and Whigham. In Cairo, the downtown business district is being looked at as a candidate for placement on the National Historic Register. A thorough study is being done at the present time. When this study is complete, it is recommended that the downtown business district be designated as a historic site. This is the only site at the present time that warrants inclusion as a historic site. There are no specific sites or buildings in the city of Whigham that warrant designation as a historic site. It is recommended that a unified Historic Preservation/ Archaeological Review Commission be established to preserve and protect the historic and natural resources of Cairo, Whigham and Grady County.

Another facet of natural and historic sites that must be researched is scenic views and sites. The citizens of Cairo, Whigham and Cairo feel that all of Grady County is a scenic view but that there are no specific sites or views that warrant formulation of a specific policy or ordinance to protect scenic views or sites. Also, there are no specific sites or views in Cairo or Whigham that warrant formulation of a specific policy or ordinance to protect scenic views or sites.

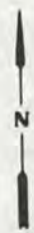
One cannot complete research and analysis of natural resources and historic resources without addressing developments of regional importance and regionally important resources. The state of Georgia is currently developing the final policies and procedures for what local governments and regional development centers must do in regard to developments of regional importance and regionally important resources. The appendix contains the current listing of the developments of regional importance with their threshold limits as well as the regionally important resources. It is recommended that the local governments review proposed developments for their impact on the community. Once the policies and procedures are finalized, it is recommended that the local governments amend this comprehensive land use plan so that it complies with the requirements of the policies and procedures for developments of regional importance and regionally important resources.



LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. GLORY HOLE CAVE | 8. INDIAN MOUNDS |
| 2. LOST CREEK CAVE | 9. BEACHTON CHURCH |
| 3. WATER FALLS CAVE | 10. SUSINA PLANTATION |
| 4. BLOWING CAVE | 11. BIRDSONG WILDLIFE CENTER |
| 5. FOREST FALLS CAVE | 12. P&H RAILROAD HOTEL |
| 6. TIRED CREEK CHURCH | 13. PIEDMONT CHURCH |
| 7. CENTENNIAL CHURCH | 14. MULE DAY MUSEUM |

NATURAL AND HISTORIC SITES



SOUTHWEST GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER	MAP 8	GRADY COUNTY F-456
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*Jimmy at
Print Shop*

Community Survey

Name of Town or City and County: _____

President of the Chamber of Commerce: _____

Director of Chamber of Commerce: _____

Address: _____

Telephone No: _____

Please distribute this questionnaire to appropriate individuals who know much about local history, landmarks, folklore, heroes/heroines, festivals, and other items of community interest.

1. List the five most memorable local events in your lifetime.

2. Which had the most impact on the community as a whole? Which changed the community most?

What story would you pick as the one most interesting story about this area?

What are the most important historic landmarks in your area?

What are the most popular natural attractions?

What is your (or your family's) favorite place to go in the county? What are the county's most popular leisure and recreational activities?

If you had friends visiting from far away, where would you take them? Friends from other parts of Georgia?

How would you describe your county or town to newcomers?

What institutions or organizations with which you are affiliated have made contributions to the community, or are of historical interest?

Who are the largest employers in your country? How has that changed over your lifetime? How has the change affected community life?

How has your local community or this county changed over the last 5 years? Over the last 15 years? Over the last 25 years? Over the last 50 years?

Heritage Education: a definition

Heritage education is an approach to teaching and learning about history and culture. It uses primary sources from the natural and built environments, material culture, oral histories, community practices music, dance, and written documents to help us understand our local heritage and our connections to other cultures, regions of the country, the nation, and the world as a whole. The . . . Trust is particularly interested in preserving and teaching those reflections of our heritage remaining at sites, structures and buildings, and in objects.

Heritage education identifies, documents, analyzes, and interprets historic places in order to expand and enrich the public's understanding and appreciation of the ideas, themes, issues, events, and people that constitute our historical experiences and cultural expressions—our heritage. It integrates this information with other source materials and considers this information from an interdisciplinary perspective on the humanities, arts, social, and natural sciences.

Heritage education seeks to nurture a preservation ethic in the learner: citizen involvement in thoughtful decision making for today and tomorrow based on an understanding of the past; pursuit of a quality of life for all citizens in which their environment reflects their common and diverse beliefs, values, and traditions; and conservation of the nation's natural, historical, and cultural resources for generations to come.

VISUAL SURVEY FORM: HISTORIC COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Directions: Circle the details that are closest to what you see.

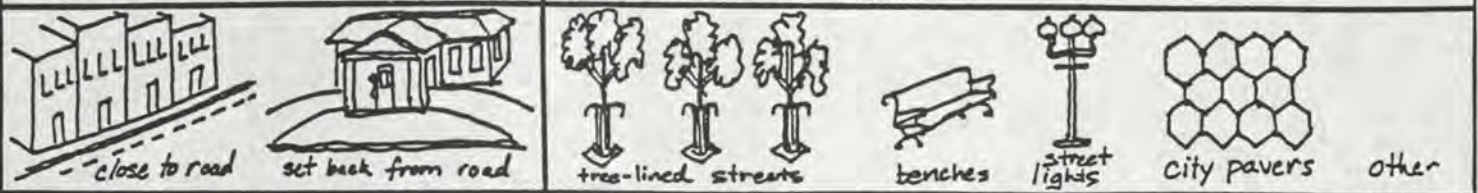
SITE

LOCATION



SETBACK

LANDSCAPE FEATURES



FORM

PLAN

HEIGHT

ROOF

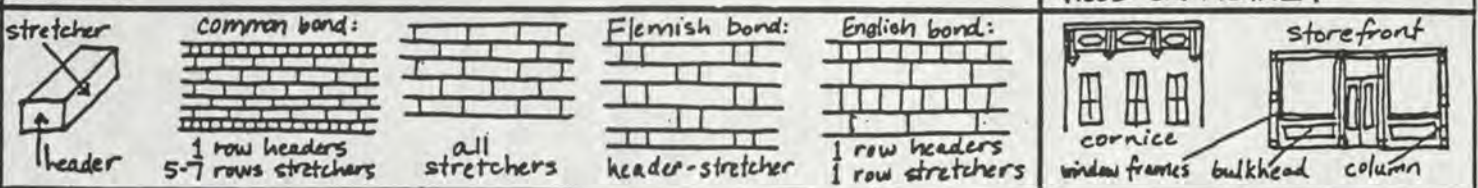


MATERIALS



BRICK

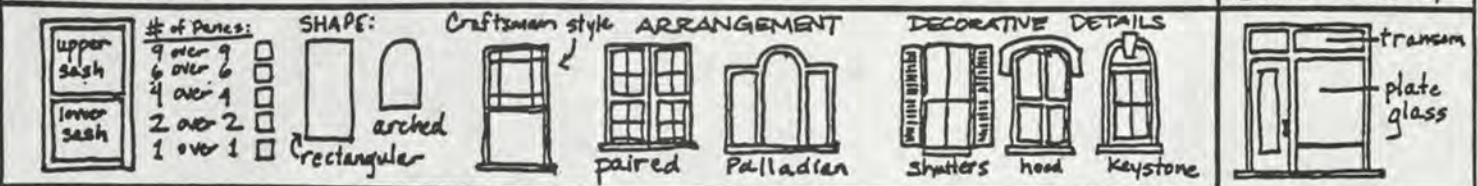
WOOD OR METAL?



WINDOWS

UPPER FLOORS

STOREFRONT



STOREFRONT

ENTRY

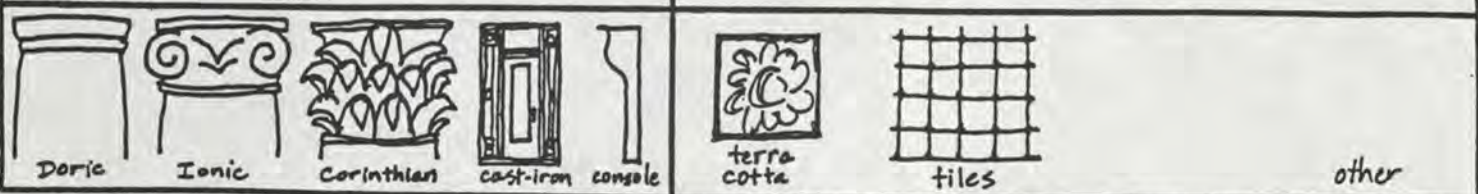
AWNING

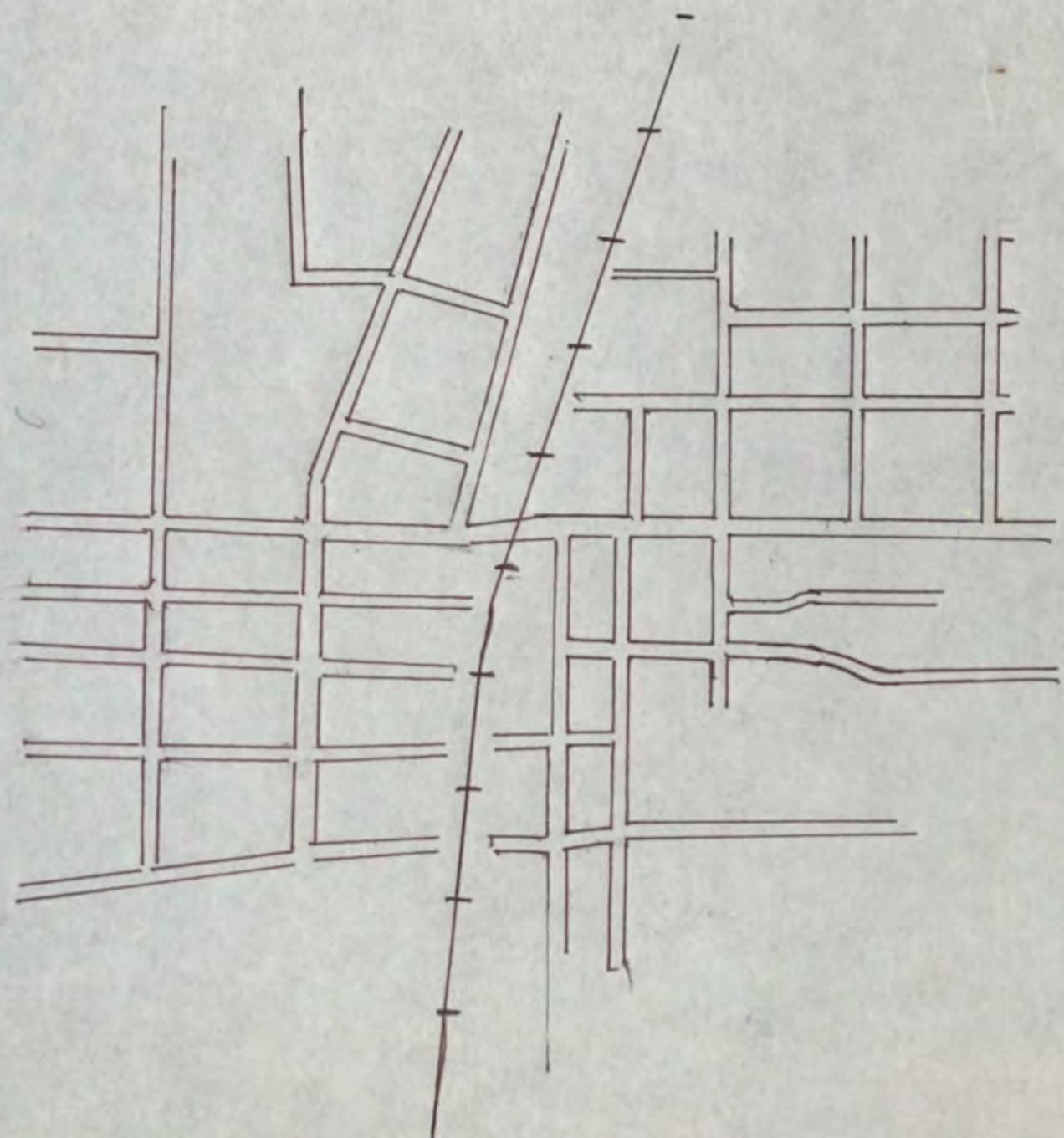
SIGNS



PILLS

COLUMNS





1. *Compare and contrast* 618 Washington and 614 Washington. Note porches, materials, windows, doors, roofs, and so forth.
2. What questions occur to you about these houses? *List them.*
3. How do you think these houses have changed over the years? *Look for clues.*
Remember to *look for facts first--then speculate as to what happend and why.*
4. From looking at the houses from the outside, what do you think the floorplans look like? *Sketch your plans.*



- Millhouse GRADY COUNTY COLLECTION

Mr. Hart said the original mill was built in 1880 but burned and was replaced by present structure in 1929. It needs quite a bit of work to restore it; has not been used as a mill ~~for~~ since 1937. The Harts lived there for several years but moved because of flood damage.

Mr. Hart said I could come out preferably on the weekend to get more information.

Ken 1-22-79