

APPENDIX D
NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

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Natural Resources Introduction

Consideration of natural resources is an important item in planning future growth patterns for any community. For Greater Ware County, the characteristics of the natural environment, including soils, topography, water supply, and wildlife habitats is essential information in defining the county's existing attributes and potential areas of improvements. An understanding of these will guide community leaders in maintaining a high quality of life and protecting the community's vital natural resources. Numerous times in this appendix the communities will be advised to consult the enclosed maps for making basic determinations about land uses and location of development relative to the boundaries of environmentally sensitive areas. To assist the communities with making more accurate determinations at reasonable scales, this data has been integrated into each community's Geographic Information System (GIS) housed at the Southern Georgia Regional Commission (SGRC). This data is also available for viewing and query at numerous GIS-capable terminals throughout the county.

General Physical Environment

Ware County is in south – east Georgia and has a land area 903 square miles. 597 square miles of it is land and 306 square miles of it is water. It is within the Satilla Soil & Water Conservation District which is in an eight – county district established in 1937. The landscape of Waycross and Ware County is flat with very sandy soil, with a large portion of the vegetation being evergreen, lowland and wetland plants. The ground cover for the majority of the county is forest, except for agricultural areas, some very small, scattered tracts of sand hill grasses and dunes, and the urbanized development. The types of vegetation in Ware County are typical of the physiographic division known as the Okefenokee Terrace, which is a subdivision of the Coastal Terraces topographical division of the state. Each of these divisions represents an ancient shore line of the Pleistocene Age. The Okefenokee Terrace is the flattest of the coastal terraces. The only steep slopes in Ware County are in the northern region along the Satilla River basin. Steep slopes constrain development, but most of the steep slopes along the Satilla River also occur in the flood plain and should not be developed anyway. In spite of the fact that it lies over 100 feet above sea level, Ware County has areas of many square miles having a total relief of less than ten feet above sea level. As a result, much of the county is poorly drained and swampy. Ware County is located within the Coastal Plain geological province which slopes gradually southeastward from the Fall Line transversing Columbus, Macon, Milledgeville and Augusta. The principal underlying intervals in the Coastal Plain consist of relatively young, waterlain deposits of sand, clay and limestone resting on a foundation which is the buried continuation of the crystalline rocks of the Central Upland Province north of the Fall Line.

The geology of the Coastal Plain is less complex than that of the rest of the state. The region is underlain by sediments ranging in age from Upper Cretaceous to Recent. They crop out in roughly parallel bands with the oldest resting upon the crystalline rocks of the Central Upland and the youngest at the coast. The beds dip gradually southeastward at rates ranging from 35 feet per mile at the Fall Line to very little at the coast.

The sediments underlying Ware County are dated primarily in the Cenozoic Era and Quaternary Period. The principal series present here is the Pleistocene, which may be divided into the Satilla formation, consisting of marine terrace and fluvial deposits, and the Okefenokee formation, consisting of coastal terrace sand and fluvial deposit. A second series occurring in small parts of Ware County is the Pliocene--Charlton formation composed of argillaceous limestone and clay. Thin strata of Pliocene limestone and marl are exposed along the banks of the Satilla and St. Mary's rivers, but they are not of sufficient areal extent to be of commercial importance, except possibly for local use. Although unmined phosphate deposits are believed to underlie portions of the county, commercial mining activities are limited to surface sand operations at present. The area contains no tectonic faults. The elevations are shown on [Maps D – 1 and D – 2](#).

Ware County's climate is classified as humid – mesothermal (Cfa) according to the Köppen climate classification system. Winters are short and mildly cool with periodic cold spells moderating in 1 – 2 days.

Summers are hot and humid. Annual precipitation typically ranges from 48 to 52 inches and is spread evenly throughout the year (2 – 5 inches each month). Measurable snowfalls are very rare with a less than 5% probability each year. When they occur, snowfall amounts are most always less than one inch and melt quickly. In winter, the average minimum daily temperature is 40 degrees. In summer, the average maximum daily temperature is 94 degrees.

Water Resources

Typical of coastal plain areas, most of Ware County and the City of Waycross consumer water comes from underground aquifers which are porous underground rock layers containing water. Coastal Plain aquifers generally are confined, except near their northern limits where they crop out or are near land surface. The main aquifer beneath Ware County is the Floridian aquifer which consists of confined limestone, dolostone, and calarious sand. The Floridan aquifer is principally recharged immediately south of the Fall Line which stretches across central Georgia from Columbus to Macon to Augusta. This is the point at which streams from harder rock formations of the Piedmont cross into softer rock formations of the Coastal Plain. Most sedimentary rock formations of the Coastal Plain begin at the ground surface just south of the Fall Line; therefore this is where most aquifer water originates. Recharge can also occur at other points where the aquifer updips to become closer to the surface allowing water from streams, sink holes, and ponds to permeate through more shallow ground into the aquifer.

Environmental Planning Criteria

In 1989, the Georgia Planning Act encouraged each local government to develop a comprehensive plan to guide its activities. In order to provide the local governments with a guideline so that they could prepare their comprehensive plan, the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) developed a set of minimum requirements that each local plan must meet known as the “Minimum Planning Standards.” Part of the Minimum Planning Standards is the Part V Environmental Planning Criteria that specifically deal with the protection of water supply watersheds, groundwater recharge areas, and wetlands. River corridors and mountains were added through a separate Act in 1991. In order for a comprehensive plan to meet the Minimum Planning Standards, it must identify whether any of these environmentally sensitive areas exist within the local government’s jurisdiction, and if so, must prepare local regulations to protect these resources.

MAP D-1

Map D-2

Water Supply Watersheds

Not applicable.

Wetlands

Freshwater wetlands are defined by federal law to be "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions." Wetlands generally include bogs, marshes, wet prairies, and swamps of all kinds. When a wetland functions properly, it provides water quality protection, fish and wildlife habitat, natural floodwater storage, and reduction in the erosive potential of surface water; in addition to recreational opportunities, aesthetic benefits, and sites for research and education. However, a degraded wetland is less able to effectively perform these functions. Wetlands play an important role in both the natural and built environments and should be preserved for this purpose. Human activities cause wetland degradation and loss by changing water quality, quantity, and flow rates, increasing pollutant inputs, and changing species composition as a result of disturbance and the introduction of nonnative species.

Over the past several decades, expansion of both forestry and urban development in Georgia has caused a steady reduction of wetlands acreage. This has resulted in the destruction of valuable plant and animal habitats, increased magnitude of floodwaters, and the removal of natural filters for surface water drainage thereby endangering water quality throughout the county. Draining wetlands for forestry purposes is still a common, but declining practice, while development pressure is emerging as the largest cause of wetland loss. Many natural wetlands are in poor condition and man-made wetlands fail to replace the diverse plant and animal communities destroyed by development. Prior to developing parcels containing wetlands, or that are suspected of having wetlands, a detailed wetlands survey and all applicable requirements under Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act should be completed.

A National Wetland Inventory (NWI) database for the geographic extent of Ware County has been constructed by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and integrated into the county's Geographic Information System (GIS) and should be used to protect these sensitive areas. **Map D – 3** depicts the *Greater Ware County Generalized Wetlands*. See **Table D – 1** for a breakdown of wetlands within the city and county boundaries.

Table D-1, Wetlands

Location	Wetland Acreage	Overall Wetland Percentage
Unincorporated Ware County		
City of Waycross		
Total Wetlands		

Source: National Wetland Inventory and Southern Georgia Regional Commission

To assist with the protection and incorporation of wetlands, examples of preservation opportunities for wetlands include:

- Use docks or boardwalks to cross a wetland rather than filling it in;
- Layout access paths along high ground;
- Preserve existing drainage and minimize diverting water to or from wetland areas;
- Avoid clearing or replacing natural native vegetation along the wetland edge;
- Control exotic/invasive plant species; and
- Follow State and Federal Wetland Regulations.

Map D-3

Prime Agriculture

Prime agricultural land areas are those which primarily include productive agriculture land with long term economic viability to produce crops, timber, livestock, poultry, dairy, or nursery products. The land is of superior soil quality. Lands used for agricultural purposes often border the urbanized portions of the county, and are important transitional buffers between intensive human activity and ecologically sensitive forest. Approximately 11 percent of Ware County acreage is farmland, made up of 313 farms on 62,200 acres.

Ware County has over 88 percent of its land in forests. In the fullest sense, a forest is an ecological complex involving an intricate interrelationship of trees, vines, shrubs, other plants, animal life, soil, subsoil, atmosphere, and water.

Most of the forest land in southwest Georgia is commercial. This region supplies most of the timber east of the Mississippi River. Over 340,000 acres of Ware County is commercial forest.

Parks

A park can be defined as a piece of open land for either passive or active uses and maintained by a local, state or federal government. In Greater Ware County, there are approximately 65.9 acres of parkland. As new parks are always welcomed by the community, it is also important to enhance the existing parks within Greater Ware County. There are a variety of mechanisms for protecting the natural resources found in Greater Ware County. **Map D – 4** depicts the *Greater Ware County Recreation Department Facilities*. **Table D – 2** outlines the recreation department facilities

Map D-4

Table D-2, Recreation Department Facilities

Facility	Includes	Acreage
Grove Avenue Park	Swimming pool and gymnasium, three baseball fields, including two lighted junior league baseball fields, an unlighted tennis court, and a concession building with restrooms.	12
Reynolds Street Park	A recreation center containing a large recreation room, one small office, one small storage room, two restrooms and two meeting rooms, a baseball field, basketball courts (six paved) and two tennis courts.	15
Bailey Park	A swimming pool with a bathhouse and a softball field.	4.5
Monroe Park	Two lighted tennis courts as well as a few pieces of playground equipment.	4
Mary Street Park	A tennis and some playground equipment.	3.4
Airbase Fields	Three lighted softball fields, one lighted baseball field and a small concession, two restrooms and a half-mile running track.	20
Bazemore Park	A picnic park with five tables and grills and a shelter containing restroom facilities. The remainder of the park is undeveloped with the exception of a rock bridge and walkway.	7
Total		65.9

Source: Adel - Ware County Recreation Department

Open Spaces

An open space can be defined as undeveloped land or common areas in a planned community that will not be developed and are reserved for parks, walking paths or other natural uses. These areas may not have any particular natural resources, but there has been a commitment to keep them from development.

Groundwater Recharge Areas

A groundwater recharge area is a surface land area where water that eventually enters an aquifer (an underground reservoir) is first absorbed into the ground¹. The term “recharge” is often used to describe the process by which groundwater is replenished. Most areas, unless composed of solid rock or covered by development, allow a certain percentage of precipitation to reach the water table. There are several factors that must be considered when calculating infiltration including vegetation cover, slope, soil composition, depth to the water table, and much more. It is also important to know that some areas allow more precipitation to infiltrate than in others and these areas are often referred to as "high", "critical", or “most significant” recharge areas.

Map D – 5 depicts the *Greater Ware County Groundwater Recharge Areas* within Ware County. Aquifer recharge areas are vulnerable to both urban and agricultural development. Pollutants from stormwater runoff in urban areas and excess pesticides and fertilizers in agricultural areas can access a groundwater aquifer more easily through these recharge areas. Once in the aquifer, pollutants can spread uncontrollably to other parts of the aquifer thereby decreasing or endangering water quality for an entire region. Therefore, development of any kind in these areas, including installation of septic tanks, should be limited.

In Greater Ware County, there are 2 “most significant” groundwater recharge areas. The remaining portions of Greater Ware County are located in an “average” groundwater pollution susceptibility area². Table D – 3 provides a breakdown of the most significant groundwater recharge areas within the city and county boundaries.

1 Georgia Department of Community Affairs

2 Georgia Department of Natural Resources – Hydrologic Atlas 20

3 Robert & Co. Planning Dept.

Map D-5

Table D-3, Most Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas

Location	Groundwater Recharge Acreage	Groundwater Recharge Percentage
Unincorporated Ware County		
City of Waycross		
Total Groundwater Recharge Areas		

Source: USDA – Hydrologic Atlas 18 and the Southern Georgia Regional Commission

If hazardous waste or toxic substances pollute the water that seeps into the ground in a recharge area, these pollutants are likely to be carried into the aquifer and contaminate the groundwater, making it unsafe to drink. Once polluted, it is almost impossible for a groundwater source to be cleaned up. Since Greater Ware County receives all of its drinking water from groundwater, the Floridian aquifer, it is important that additional measures be taken to protect these highly sensitive areas. To assist with the protection of most significant groundwater recharge areas, examples of opportunities include:

- Wellhead protection program;
- Limit impermeable surfaces (e.g. maximum building footprints);
- Require sewer services instead of septic systems; and
- Zoning overlay district (e.g. types of development allowed, increased minimum lot size, incentives for recharge – sensitive cluster development).

Protected River Corridors

The Georgia General Assembly passed the "Mountain and River Corridor Protection Act" in 1991, which requires local governments to adopt river corridor protection plans for certain designated rivers affecting or bordering their jurisdiction.

Under the Mountain and River Corridor Protection Act, Ware County is required to adopt a "Corridor Protection Plan" for these river segments in accordance with the minimum criteria contained in the Act and as adopted by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. There are three (3) river corridors that pass through portions of Ware County. They are the Satilla River, the Suwannee River, and the **St. Mary's River**. Their tributaries include the Little Satilla River, Alabaha River, Big Satilla, Seventeen Mile Creek, and Hurricane Creek. None of these rivers are included in the major rivers and reservoir systems in Georgia. The corridors include the actual water beds and their adjacent upland areas. These upland areas support protective bands of vegetation that like the water's edge.

The quality of the surface and ground waters of these rivers is rated from good to average. However, development that disturbs these corridors is likely to upset the sensitive ecological balance and destabilize stream banks and shorelines. These results may be measured in the degradation of water quality, the destruction of aquatic life, and the loss of valuable commercial, cultural and recreational sources. Ware County **adopted the provisions in 2000 and its erosion and sedimentation control ordinances in 2001.** **Map D – 6** depicts the *Greater Ware County Protected River Corridor*.

3 Georgia Department of Community Affairs

Map D-6

Protected Mountains

Not applicable.

Community Facilities**Water, Sewer, and Wastewater**

The City of Waycross and Ware County operate two separate water systems. All City residents are connected to the water system. Each system draws water from wells and each system has the potential to meet the needs of area residents for many years. The City of Waycross draws water from two deep wells (average 500 feet deep) with a permitted capacity of 3 million gallons per day with the average demand for water of 2 million gallons per day. There are also two wells and two elevated storage tanks at the Waycross/Ware County Industrial Park. The tanks and wells are owned and operated as part of an enterprise fund established in 1964. There is in excess of 2.6 million gallons per day available at the industrial park. Ware County also draws its water from deep wells. The county has two wells (average 500 feet deep) with a combined pumping capacity of 5,500 gallons per minute or 7.9 million gallons per day. The county maintains three elevated storage tanks with a holding capacity of 1.25 million gallons. The average demand for water in the County is .55 million gallons. Growth in the County has necessitated the expansion of water service north and west of the city but demand is still far below capacity. No long term needs were identified for the county water system. However, the City and County should consider consolidation of water services as a method to reduce cost and increase the efficiency of the water services.

The City operates a wastewater treatment plant north of the city, adjacent to the Satilla River. The plant has a treatment capacity of 6.7 million gallons per day and includes secondary treatment by land application on the opposite side of the river. The plant is currently treating approximately 4.5 million gallons per day. The City also owns and operates the sewer system for the Waycross Ware County Industrial Park. The system to the industrial park runs through the county but has only a few residential customers. The sewer system to the industrial park has great potential for expansion in the Kettle Creek drainage basin. Currently there are no plans for expansion of the sewer system into the county. The City and County should consider an expansion program into the county as part of an effort leading to consolidation of services.

With water being such a valuable and precious resource, it is important to encourage ways to conserve. Here are a few examples:

- Offer credits/incentives to local water providers/companies/farmers that hold permits and do not withdraw the maximum amount that their permit allows;
- Promote water conservation programs and funding opportunities with agencies such as USDA – NRCS for irrigation retrofits, construction of catchment ponds, etc.; and
- Provide education opportunities as to ways that homeowners and businesses can conserve water through low-flow fixtures, xeriscaping, etc.

Stormwater

Stormwater is a term used by engineers to describe precipitation. Stormwater that does not soak into the ground becomes runoff, which either flows into surface waterways or is channeled into storm sewers. Impervious surfaces like driveways, sidewalks, and streets prevent stormwater runoff from naturally soaking into the ground. Stormwater can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream, river, or wetland. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into our local water bodies.

All communities are faced with stormwater issues; however, not all are required to address them. In 1990, the Phase I stormwater program was created under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and required a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for (1) “medium” and “large” municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) generally serving populations of 100,000 or greater, (2) construction activity disturbing 5 acres of land or greater, and (3) ten categories of industrial activity. In

1999, the Phase II stormwater program was created to further expand the Phase I program by requiring additional operators of MS4s in urbanized areas and operators of small construction sites, through the use of NPDES permits, to implement programs and practices to control polluted stormwater runoff. Even though there are no Phase II communities in Greater Ware County, projects should be implemented to protect local waterbodies. **Table D – 4** depicts the *Greater Ware Average Daily Water Consumption*.

Table D-4, Greater Ware Average Daily Water Consumption (# of Gallons)

Crop Irrigation	Livestock	Public Supply	Industrial and Mining	Domestic and Commercial	Totals
2.01	0.13	3.44	0.00	1.27	6.85

Source: USGS, Water Use in Georgia by County for 2005. (Numbers are translated from "millions of gallons per day (MGD)" calculations)

Assessment

- Current policies/ordinance meets state standards. Education outreach and enforcement should be implemented and/or continued.
- Offer credits/incentives to local water providers/companies/farmers that hold permits and do not pump the maximum amount of their permit in a given year.
- Depending on the size of an irrigation system, work with agencies such as NRCS and UGA to encourage/promote programs to construct or renovate irrigation water catchments, Variable Rate Irrigation Systems, etc.
- There are a number of things to do with homeowners to conserve water in their showers, toilets, faucets, and outdoor water use.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Steep Slopes

Not applicable.

Coastal Resources

Not applicable.

Floodplains

Flood plains are the channel and relatively flat areas adjoining the channel of a stream or river which has been or may be covered by flood water. Rivers and streams that run through the southeast Georgia area are bordered by wide flood plains. These flood plains consist mostly of swamps, pine and hardwood forests. Ware County and the surrounding region are characterized by wetlands and flood prone areas. In northern Ware County the 100 year flood plain along the Satilla River is fairly well defined due to the nature of the landscape. The Satilla River Basin region contains the steepest slopes in Ware County which makes it easy to predict where flooding may occur. The lands adjacent to the Satilla flood plain have the best natural drainage in the county. The drainage in the urbanized areas around Waycross is controlled by a man-made city canal system which drains into the Satilla River. The city is built on a ridge line so it is a relatively well drained portion of the county. For these reasons the urbanized area of Waycross also has a fairly well defined flood plain. The central and southern Ware County flood plain is not so well defined. This is the area where the Waycross State Forest and Okefenokee Swamp are located. These lands and those surrounding them are mostly poorly drained marshes and swamps. The flood prone areas are random and difficult to define.

Flood plains provide favorable conditions for the growth of pine and hardwood forests which dominate the Ware County landscape. As part of the region's wetlands, it provides natural habitat necessary for the survival of endangered or threatened plants and animals. Ware County has a very high water table and is relatively susceptible to flooding. The risk of flooding is an important economic issue as well as a public safety concern in the area. Any major increase in population density and industrial and economic

development could heighten the intensity of development within these flood plains. Foresight is now needed to restore the natural function and preserve the capacity of the flood plains and, where possible, by acquiring flood plain lands and removing or relocating existing development.

Map D –7 depicts flood hazard areas for the City of Waycross and Map D – 8 for Ware County. These maps represent areas affected by a 100 – year flood which has a 1% chance of occurrence in any given year. It should be noted that smaller flood events occur more frequently and affect portions of flood hazard areas.

Table D-5, Floodplains

Location	Acreage
Waycross	

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Southern Georgia Regional Commission

Soils

Soils are considered to be a region's most basic and fragile natural resource, combined with such variable resources as air and water. A general soil association map was developed as a result of the study that includes eleven (11) soil associations. Map D – 9 depicts the *Greater Ware County Generalized Soil Associations*. Table D – 5 provides a general description of the 11 soil associations found in Greater Ware County.

MAP D-9

Table D-5, Soil Associations

Soil Association	Soil Description
Leefield-Irvington-Pelham	Somewhat poorly, moderately well, and poorly drained soils on upland and in depressions. The association is found in the northern half of Ware County and represents about eight percent of the total land area of the county .The Leefield soils make up about 40 percent of this association, the Irvington soils about 30 percent, the Pelham soils about 20 percent, and the remaining 10 percent consists of minor soils.
Leefield-Mascotte-Pelham	Somewhat poorly and poorly drained soils on low uplands and on flats. The areas that make up this association are located throughout the northern half of the county. The combined areas make up about 13 percent of the county. The Leefield and Pelham soils have been described above. The Mascotte soils are poorly drained and have a dark gray sandy surface layer over a white A2 horizon and an organic hardpan underlain by sandy clay loam. The Leefield soils make up about 40 percent of this association, the Mascotte soils about 30 percent, the Pelham soils about 20 percent and the remaining 10 percent consists of the above minor soils. About 45 percent of this association is suited to cultivation.
Lakeland-Albany-Rutlege	Excessive, somewhat poorly and very poorly drained soils on uplands and in depressions. The areas that make up this association are located in the northern section of the county extending toward the east where ridges border the Satilla River flood plain and the Hog Creek flood plain. The combined areas make up about one percent of the county. The Lakeland soils make up about 40 percent of the association; the Albany soils about 35 percent; the Rutlege soils about 15 percent; and the remaining 10 percent consists of minor soils.
Leefield – Albany – Pelham	The Leefield soils are somewhat poorly drained and have a very dark grayish – brown, sand surface layer and mottles pale yellow sand subsoil to depths of 20 to 40 inches, underlain by sandy clay loam. The Albany soils are somewhat poorly drained and have a gray sand surface layer over a mottles pale yellow sand gray, sand surface layer and a gray sand subsoil to depths of 20 to 40 inches, underlain by sandy clay loam.
Rains-Swamp-Barth	Poorly, very poorly, and somewhat poorly drained soils on floodplains. The area that makes up this association is located along the Satilla River in the northern section of the county extending east through the county. This area makes up about one percent of the county. The Rains soils are poorly drained and have a black, fine sandy foam surface layer over mottled, gray sandy clay loam subsoil. Swamp is very poorly drained and has a black surface layer that ranges from sand to silt in texture. The subsoil is stratified layers of sand, silt, and sandy clay, mixed with varying amounts of organic matter. The Barth soils are somewhat poorly drained and have a dark gray fine sand surface layer over mottled, light brownish gray fine subsoil.
Tifton-Irvington-Leefield	Well, moderately well, and somewhat poorly drained soils on uplands. The areas that make up this association are located in the northern half of the county, and comprise about two percent of its total land area. The Tifton soils are well drained and are on the higher lying uplands. They have a dark grayish-brown loamy sand surface layer and a yellowish-brown sandy clay loam or sandy clay subsoil. The Irvington soils resemble the Tifton soils and commonly adjoin them but are somewhat lower, are not as well drained, and have a weakly cemented layer at a depth of 20 to 36 inches below the surface. The Leefield soils are on slightly lower positions than the Irvington soils and are somewhat poorly drained.
Mascotte-Rutlege-Pelham	Poorly and very poorly drained soils on flats and in depressions. The areas that make up this association are located in the south central half of the county and make up about 26 percent of its land area. The Mascotte soils are poorly drained and have a dark gray, sand surface layer over a white, leached A2 horizon over an organic hardpan layer underlain by sandy clay loam. The Rutlege soils are very poorly drained and have a thick, black sand surface layer.

<p>Pelham-Ona-Mascotte</p>	<p>Poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained soils of lowlands with gray subsoils. This association consists of broad, level to slightly depressed sandy lowlands. It makes up eight percent of the total acreage and occurs in the northern, eastern and northeastern sections of the county. The Pelham soils make up 60 percent of the association; the Ona soils about 20 percent; the Mascotte soils about 10 percent; and minor soils the remaining 10 percent. The Pelham soils are poorly drained and have a dark gray loamy sand surface layer and a gray loamy sand subsoil to a depth of about 36 inches, underlain by sandy clay loam. The Ona soils are somewhat poorly drained and have a dark gray sand surface layer with an organic stained layer about eight inches from the surface. Their subsoil is a light gray sand to a depth of 38 inches underlain by sandy clay loam. The Mascotte soils are poorly drained and have a dark gray sand surface layer over a white, leached A2 horizon over an organic hardpan or layer.</p>
<p>Pelham-Leafield-Albany</p>	<p>Somewhat poorly and poorly drained soils on low uplands and flats. The area that makes up this association is located in the eastern section of the county. The total area makes up about one percent of the county. The Pelham soils are poorly drained and are on broad flats. They have a gray to dark-gray surface layer and mottled gray to brownish-yellow "B" horizon. The Leafield and Albany soils are somewhat poorly drained and have browner subsoils than the Pelham soils.</p>
<p>Albany-Leon-Rutlege</p>	<p>Somewhat poorly, poorly and very poorly drained soils on low uplands, flats, and in depression. The area that makes up this association is located in the extreme eastern section of the county. This area makes up about one percent of the county. The Albany soils are somewhat poorly drained and have a gray sand surface layer and a mottled, pale yellow sand subsoil to depths of 40 to 60 inches. The Leon soils are poorly drained and have a dark gray sand surface layer over a white, leached Aa2 horizon over an organic hardpan or layer. The Rutlege soils are very poorly drained and have a thick, black sand surface layer. The sandy profile extends to depths deeper than 40 inches.</p>
<p>Swamp</p>	<p>Peaty muck 3 to over 12 feet and covered with water 10 to 12 months each year. The Okfenokee Swamp is located in the southern section of the county, outside the planning area. The swamp covers approximately 34 percent of the county. It consists of peaty muck type material which is flooded most of the year. Within this large body of land and water are islands of various sizes that consist of sandy type soils such as Leon, Plummer and Rutlege. This swamp land is not suited to any type of urban development. All of the soil associations in Waycross and Ware County have moderate to severe limitations on urban development. These limitations are generally due to seasonal flooding, a high water table and swamp. Development in the area generally depends on some type of subsurface or surface drainage system such as the network of drainage canals in the city. However, there are soil types in the area well suited to development that fall within the generalized soil associations. Therefore, development sites in the area are best evaluated on a site by site basis.</p>

Source: USDA – Soil Conservation Service, 1975 Soil Survey of Cook County Georgia

Assessment

- Current policy/ordinance meets state standards. Education outreach and enforcement should be implemented and/or continued (E&S ordinance).

Plant and Animal Habitats

River corridors, wetlands, and lakes provide natural habitat for a variety of rare and common plant and animal species. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has worked with a number of groups to compile a list of Georgia’s rare species. The most recent data on threatened or endangered plant and animal species in Ware County is from 2009. **Table D – 6** lists the *Endangered or Threatened Plant Species in Ware County* and **Table D – 7** lists the *Endangered or Threatened Animal Species in Ware County*.

Table D-6, Endangered or Threatened Plant Species in Ware County

Species Common Name - (<i>Species Name</i>)	Georgia (state status)	Federal
Hartwrightia , <i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	Threatened	None
Parrot pitcher-plant , <i>Sarracenia psittacina</i>	Threatened	None

Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources – Wildlife Resources Division – Georgia Natural Heritage Program, 2009.

Table D – 7, Endangered or Threatened Animal Species in Ware County

Species Common Name - (<i>Species Name</i>)	Georgia (state status)	Federal
Round-tailed muskrat , <i>Neofiber alleni</i>	Threatened	None
Bald eagle , <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Threatened	Endangered
Red-cockaded woodpecker , <i>Picoides borealis</i>	Endangered	Endangered
Wood stork , <i>Mycteria americana</i>	Endangered	Endangered
Alligator snapping turtle , <i>Macrolemys temminckii</i>	Threatened	None
Eastern indigo snake , <i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Threatened	Threatened
Gopher tortoise , <i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Threatened	None
Flatwoods salamander , <i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Threatened	Threatened

Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources – Wildlife Resources Division – Georgia Natural Heritage Program, 2009.

Impaired Streams

In 1994, a lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court against the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) by the Sierra Club, Georgia Environmental Organization, Inc., Coosa River Basin Initiative Inc., Trout Unlimited, and Ogeechee River Valley Association for the failure to prepare Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), under provisions under the Clean Water Act, for the State of Georgia.

A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a river, stream, or lake can receive and still be considered safe and healthy. A TMDL is a means for recommending controls needed to meet water quality standards, which are set by the state and determines how much of a pollutant can be present in a waterbody. If the pollutant is over the set limit, a water quality violation has occurred. If a stream is polluted to the extent that there is a water quality standard violation, there cannot be any new additions (or “loadings”) of the pollutant into the stream until a TMDL is developed. Pollutants can come from point source and non-point source pollution. Examples of “pollutants” include, but are not limited to: Point Source Pollution – wastewater treatment plant discharges and Non – point Source Pollution – runoff from urban, agricultural, and forested area such as animal waste, litter, antifreeze, gasoline, motor oil, pesticides, metals, and sediment.

In 2007, the SGRC entered into a contract with the GA Department of Natural Resources (DNR) – Environmental Protection Division (EPD) to prepare fourteen (14) local TMDL Implementation Plans for stream segments in the Satilla Basin that had been identified as impaired waterbodies due to high fecal coliform (FC), Mercury, or low dissolved oxygen (DO). Of the fourteen (14) TMDL Implementation Plans located in the Satilla Basin, 8 of the streams were located within Ware County.

The Georgia 2010 305(b)/303(d) list of waters was prepared as a part of the Georgia 2008 - 2009 assessment of water quality prepared in accordance with Sections 305(b) and 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act and guidance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Assessed waterbodies are classified according to a comparison of water quality monitoring results to water quality standards and

other pertinent information. **Table D – 8** depicts the 2010 list of impaired streams located within Ware County. **Map D – 10** shows the impaired stream segments in Ware County.

Table D-8, Ware County 2010 305(b)/303(d) List

Waterbody Name	Location	County(s)	Impairment	Miles Impacted
City Drainage Canal	Trib. to Satilla River, Waycross	Ware	FC	3
Hog Creek	Hurricane Cr. to Satilla River S. of Nicholls near Bickley	Ware/Coffee	FC, DO	15
Little Hurricane Creek	Ga. Hwy. 32 to Hurricane Cr.	Ware/Bacon/Pierce	DO, FC	22
Satilla River	U.S. Highway 84/Ga. Hwy. 38 to 6 miles downstream Hwy 15/121	Ware/Brantley/Pierce	TWR	23
Seventeen Mile River	Twentynine Mile Cr. to Satilla River	Ware/Atkinson/Coffee	FC, DO	13
Suwannee Canal	Okefenokee Swamp	Ware/Charlton	TWR	27
Suwannee Creek	Headwaters to Little Suwannee Cr. near Manor	Ware/Clinch	DO	16
Suwannee River	Mainstem-Suwannee Canal to Stateline	Ware/Charlton/Clinch/Echols	TWR, DO	40

Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, 2010

MAP D-10

Other Significant Natural Resources

Scenic Areas
Not applicable.

Major Parks, Recreation, and Conservation Areas

“The Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, located in Southern Ware County, is the largest national wildlife refuge in the eastern United States.” The total refuge is about 402,000 acres in size, and it contains almost all of the Okefenokee Swamp. About half of the refuge is in Ware County, and many of its visitor facilities (exhibits, boat tours, fishing areas, boat rentals, campgrounds, hiking trails, etc.) are located in the county. Because of the refuge, the swamp is safe from being directly impacted by development or other human activities. However, one can assume that there may be some significant indirect impacts. **Table D – 9** lists the *State Parks and Historic Sites Within 70 miles of Ware County*.

Table D-9, State Parks & Historic Sites within 70 Miles of Ware County

State Park and/or Historic Site	Address	Distance (road miles)

Source: Georgia State Parks and Historic Sites, 2010, www.gastateparks.org

HISTORIC & CULTURAL RESOURCES

Introduction:

According to the Architectural Survey Report Ware County, Georgia⁴:

“Ware County has a rich and varied collection of historic resources dating from as early as 1832. The great majority of resources, however, date from the late nineteenth and early to mid twentieth century’s. Most of the houses were built using local pine, a material in abundance due to the extensive logging operations in the Okefenokee Swamp. In fact, profits from those very logging operations built many of the finest homes in Waycross.”

“The earliest structure still standing in the county is the Hilliard home, now located at the Okefenokee Heritage Center in Waycross. Originally constructed in Waresboro in 1832, the simple central hallway house was saved from threatened destruction and has been restored by the Heritage Center. Another early structure is the Barber cabin located at the edge of the swamp south of Waycross. Built in 1840, the single pen house was the home of Obediah Barber, the first white settler in the area and an early surveyor of the swamp. The cemetery at Province or Camp Creek Church in Manor dates from the 1850’s and the original church was constituted in 1844, but the present building is of recent origin. Another historic site in the county, Tebeauville was established prior to the Civil War as a Number 9 station on the rail line of the Savannah and Thomasville Railroad. Located just south of Waycross, the town was eclipsed by its northern neighbor when Waycross became the primary stop on the rail line, and in the 1890’s Tebeauville was completely absorbed by Waycross.”

“Although Waresboro dates from 1824, when it became the county seat of Ware County, its surviving structures date from the late nineteenth century and later. The town possesses a typical mix of modest gabled ell and central hallway houses, front, side and hip bungalows, and a small number of gabled commercial structures. Its most outstanding structure is a fine Queen Anne house known as the Spence home. Built about 1904 by Dr. John Middleton Spence, the house is a duplicate of a structure in Galveston, Texas, which had survived a horrible storm. Dr. Spence, who had a terrible fear of tornadoes, constructed the house using heart pine to build the extra thick walls. The house has multiple gables, a turret and beaded board stick and shingle detailing. This house is the finest example of Queen Anne style in the county and easily qualifies for individual nomination to the National Register.”

“Millwood is a small settlement located along the rail line west of Waycross. It, too, possesses a typical mix of styles, primarily Victorian in age. Manor, located south of Waycross, has experienced a high degree of alteration to many of its resources, although the survey does include the Manor cabin, a gabled commercial structure, and the Province Church cemetery. Located near Glenmore is a single plantation plain structure. The historic site of Ruskin, a Utopian community established in 1898 and which later broke apart, is between Glenmore and Waycross.”

The majority of historic resources are located, of course, in the City of Waycross. Areas in the City and County developed as the City and County did, usually starting near the railroad (or a stage coach road) and expanding from there. After the initial development, expansion occurred largely in planned subdivision developments with the seemingly larger purpose of enticing railroad workers or mill workers into the area through affordable property which could be paid in installments with low initial down payments. Some of these subdivisions are identified in the “Historic Place Names” section below.

Today, the majority of historic resources (excluding the Ranch House Type), are located throughout the City and County in the older subdivision areas mentioned in the “Historic Place Names” section below. In the City of Waycross, the larger areas include:

⁴ Historic Preservation Services. Architectural Survey Report Ware County, Georgia. Marietta, Georgia: Privately Published, 1989.

Waycross Historic District: Centered around the Brunel and Gilmore Street areas, which were the nineteenth century upper class neighborhoods, most of these homes have elements of high Queen Anne, Italianate and Craftsman Styles. The original owners of these homes derived their income from the local logging industry, the railroad, real estate, law, medicine, or other successful business pursuits. The houses were constructed of local pine, with specialty woods readily available through the timber company contacts. Many of the homes feature decorative shingles and elaborately turned porch details.⁵ In the past, this area fell into decline with many of the houses falling into disrepair, or being broken up into apartments or used as rooming/half-way houses. Some streets which used to cross the railroad tracks in this neighborhood have since been closed by the City, serving to limit through traffic. While this area still contains deteriorated and dilapidated houses, certain streets are recovering with families moving in and restoring the houses.

Downtown Waycross Historic District: This section consists of primarily one story and two story late nineteenth century to mid twentieth century commercial buildings with a few larger buildings of the same period scattered throughout. Larger important buildings include the Lott-Hitch Building (recently rehabilitated), the Waycross Depot & REA Building (rehabilitated using TE funds), the Bunn Building & Bunn Building Annex (largely vacant), the Kress Building (partially rehabilitated as Heritage Realty), the Ware Hotel (scheduled for rehabilitation in the near future) and the Former Y.M.C.A. Building (rehabilitated as Waycross City Hall). Also encompassed in this area are two larger properties individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places: The Phoenix Hotel (recently rehabilitated for the headquarters of the Jones Company) and The U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (now vacant).

Isabella-Albany-Riverside Areas: Usually known by common name or subdivision names, such as “Carswell Avenue Neighborhood”, “New Waycross”, “Oak Park”, this area contains several sections developed largely in the 1900s -1950s, the older dates being generally closer to the downtown area. The area between Jane and Carswell developed at the turn of the century as the upper middle class neighborhood in Waycross. Those resources are a mixture of Georgian houses and cottages, Queen Anne houses, and bungalows. Spillover occurred north toward the railroad and Albany Avenue and west beyond Clinton to Crawford. The area between Albany and State was historically a collection of working class housing. These structures are vernacular interpretations of fashionable period styles with simple details and a modest scale. Oak Street is a black commercial district containing numerous structures largely from the 1940s-1950s, including the Carver Theater, a modest Art Deco structure in need of restoration. The city and county government buildings, many of which are historic structures, are located between Pendleton and Church. The area between State and Riverside is a transitional mixture of late nineteenth and early twentieth century resources. The styles range from Colonial Revival and Vernacular Victorian to Craftsman. These houses are moderate in scale, ranging between those in the Jane-Carswell section and those in the Albany-State corridor.

Cherokee Heights/Williams Heights: The section of Waycross known as Cherokee Heights is actually two separate developments, Cherokee Heights and Williams Heights. Specifically, Williams Heights was the area south of Ava, and Cherokee Heights was north of Ava. Williams Heights contains a number of bungalows and small mid-century cottages, while Cherokee Heights contains Georgian houses of monumental scale with accompanying landscapes. Both sections are scattered with English Vernacular Revival structures, the scale appropriate to the surrounding resources. The original development of Cherokee Heights ran to Tupelo, and beyond that point, the scale reverts to smaller, more middle class homes.

In 1988-89, a county-wide comprehensive historic resources survey was completed for all of Ware County. It is pre-computer, is on current survey forms and is unedited.⁶⁷ According to Georgia’s Natural,

⁵ Historic Preservation Services. Architectural Survey Report Ware County, Georgia. Marietta, Georgia: Privately Published, 1989.

⁶ Georgia Department of Natural Resources; File-Users Guide To Georgia Historic Resources Surveys, October 24, 2008.

Archaeological and Historic Resources GIS (NAHRGIS) Website (<https://www.itos.uga.edu/nahrgis/>) , there are 9 historic resources listed for Ware County that are available for viewing on-line.⁸ Historic properties and districts potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (as well as the two historic districts and five properties already listed) form the basis for preservation efforts at the local level. In the future, more of these potentially eligible properties and districts could be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, or protected locally through Historic Preservation Enabling Ordinances and Local Historic Property and/or District Designation Ordinances. At the present time, only the City of Waycross has a Historic Preservation Enabling Ordinance (but no Designation Ordinances).

Ware County

Districts & Properties Listed On The National Register of Historic Places:

Ware County has a rich heritage that is evidenced by its historic sites. Two historic district and five historic properties have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Georgia Register of Historic Places (GARHP).⁹ In addition, there are properties and districts that may be eligible that were identified in the 1988-89 comprehensive historic resources survey.¹⁰¹¹

Table D-10, Ware County Districts & Properties Listed On The National Register Of Historic Places

SITE	ADDRESS	CITY	DATE LISTED
Obediah Barber Homestead	Off Swamp Rd. approximately 7 mi. S of Waycross	County	6/20/1995 ¹²
Downtown Waycross Historic District	Roughly bounded by the Seaboard Coast Line RR tracks and Albany, Isabella, Remshart and Nicholls Sts.	Waycross	3/20/1992 ¹³
First African Baptist Church and	615 Knight St. and 407 Satilla Blvd.	Waycross	4/11/2003 ¹⁴

⁷ Historic Preservation Services. Architectural Survey Report Ware County, Georgia. Marietta, Georgia: Privately Published, 1989.

⁸ Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Et Al; Georgia’s Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources GIS (NAHRGIS) Website, <https://www.itos.uga.edu/nahrgis/>.

⁹ See Table D-10

¹⁰ Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Et Al; Georgia’s Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources GIS (NAHRGIS) Website, <https://www.itos.uga.edu/nahrgis/>.

¹¹ Historic Preservation Services. Architectural Survey Report Ware County, Georgia. Marietta, Georgia: Privately Published, 1989.

¹² National Register of Historic Places Record Page for Barber, Obediah Homestead Reference #95000742

¹³ National Register of Historic Places Record Page for Downtown Waycross Historic District Reference #92000125

¹⁴ National Register of Historic Places Record Page for First African Baptist Church and Parsonage Reference #03000197

Parsonage			
Lott Cemetery	Butler St. between Tebeau and Pendleton St.	Waycross	7/24/2008 ¹⁵
Phoenix Hotel	201--222 Pendleton St.	Waycross	4/17/1986 ¹⁶
U.S. Post Office and Courthouse	605 Elizabeth St.	Waycross	02/01/1980 ¹⁷
Waycross Historic District	Roughly bounded by Plant Ave., Williams, Lee, Chandler, and Stephen Sts.	Waycross	6/29/1976 ¹⁸

The properties referenced in Table D-10 are shown on Map D-11

¹⁵ National Register of Historic Places Record Page for Lott Cemetery Reference #08000712

¹⁶ National Register of Historic Places Record Page for Phoenix Hotel Reference #86000802

¹⁷ National Register of Historic Places Record Page for U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Reference #80001258

¹⁸ National Register of Historic Places Record Page for Waycross Historic District Reference #76000656

Historic Cemeteries:

Throughout the years, various cemeteries, both public and private have developed in Ware County. Below, we have listed those that historic, still active, or both. Some of these are not marked on USGS Maps and their location is approximate based on other sources.

Table D-11, Ware County Historic Cemeteries ¹⁹²⁰

CEMETERY	LOCATION	MAP #
Bagley Cemetery	Off Good Carter Rd.	1
Barner Cemetery	Off Smith Rd.	2
Bennett Cemetery	N. Side of U.S. #82, E of Millwood	3
Booth Cemetery	Victor Church in Manor on Suwannee Chapel Rd.	4
Camp Branch Providence Cemetery	Jim Mixon Rd.	5
Camp Branch Holiness Cemetery aka Camp Branch Church Of God Of Prophecy Cemetery	Camp Branch Rd.	6
Carter Cemetery	Off Swamp Road, Hopkins Rd. Near Carter Trail	7
Chauncey Cemetery	Gopher Rd.	8
Friendship Cemetery	C.R. #181 Off S.R. #158	9
Fullwood Cemetery aka Ruskin aka Garner aka Hayes	Griffin Rd. in Ruskin	10
Crestwood Memorial Gardens	Off Crestwood Rd.	11
Glenmore Cemetery	North side of U.S. #84/S.R. #38, Across From Glenmore Loop, South	12
Greenlawn Cemetery	S Side of U.S. #82, E of Josephine Park Rd.	13

¹⁹ Georgia Department of Transportation. General Highway Map Ware County, Georgia, 2010 all except below.

²⁰ USGS Quadrangle Maps (Various) on Topozone.Com; Topographic Map Cemetery Features in Ware County, Georgia. <http://www.topozone.com/states/Georgia.asp?county=Ware&feature=Cemetery> for #16, #23, #29, #33

Hargraves Church Cemetery	Hargraves Church Rd.	14
Hazzard Hill Cemetery	Central Avenue E of St. Mary's Avenue, Waycross	15
Hephzibah Cemetery	Robert Gibbs Ln.	16
Indian Mound Cemetery	Indian Mound Rd.	17
Jamestown Cemetery	E of Jamestown Rd & U.S. #1 Business Intersection	18
Jordan Methodist Church Cemetery	1-2 Miles east of Highway U. S. # 1, north of Waycross, Georgia in Dixie Union.	19
Kettle Creek Cemetery	Carswell Avenue at Anita St.	20
Liberty Cemetery	Liberty Church Rd.	21
Lott Cemetery	Tebeau Street at Butler St., Waycross	22
Moore Cemetery	W Side of Lucy Moore Rd. S of Lamar Bennett Trail	23
Mount Green Cemetery	Mount Green Rd.	24
Mount Olive Cemetery	Suwannee Chapel Rd. Near Leo Barber Rd.-Near Manor	25
Mount Pleasant Cemetery	Mount Pleasant Rd.	26
New Prospect Cemetery	Manor-Millwood Rd. at Cornelius Rd.	27
Oakland Cemetery	Plant Avenue, Waycross	28
Oak Grove Cemetery aka Wilson aka Edenfield	Oak Grove Church Rd.	29
Piney Grove Cemetery	Needham Rd.	30
Pittman Chapel Cemetery aka Suwannee Chapel	Suwannee Chapel Rd. At Eight Mile Post Rd.	31
Red Oak Cemetery	N of Sweetwood Dr., Waycross	32
Rome Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery	W. Side of U.S. #1 In Dixie Union	33

Taylor Chapel Cemetery aka The Forks	Taylor Chapel Rd.	34
Telemore Cemetery	Telemore Church Rd.	35
Unknown Cemetery	SE Corner of County, E of Hamp Mizell Rd. Near Okefenokee NWR Boundary	36
Unknown Cemetery	Twyman Smith Rd. Dixie Union	37
Walden Cemetery	Walden Cemetery Rd.	38
Waresboro Cemetery	Pineview Church Rd.	39
Zenith Cemetery	Manor Millwood Rd. and Manor Waresboro Rd. Intersection	40
Zion Hill Cemetery	Zion Hill Rd.	41

The properties referenced in Table D-11 are shown on Map D-12.

In addition to the above, <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com> lists Davis Cemetery, Golden Cemetery, James Cemetery (U.S. #84 outside of Manor in a field on the Randall McQuaig Farm), Old Jordan Cemetery, Red Hill Cemetery, Rome Cemetery, Swamp Road Cemetery, Tuten/Minchew Cemetery (also known as Iron Bridge Cemetery) in unknown locations.²¹ In addition, <http://www.findagrave.com> lists a Dorminey Family Cemetery in Manor.²²

Historic Schools

The location and names of Ware County Historic Schools were identified through various means identified below.

²¹ <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gaware/cemeteries.htm>

²² <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=csr&CScn=&CScntry=4&CSst=12&CScty=530>

Table D-12, Ware County Historic Schools^{23 24 25}

HISTORIC SCHOOL	LOCATION
Bailey Street School	Bailey St. In Waycross
Center High School (BOE)	Bailey St. In Waycross
Center Junior High School (Head Start)	M.L.K. Drive At McDonald St. In Waycross
Central Avenue High School (Waycross Middle School)	Central Avenue At Satilla Blvd. In Waycross
Colley Street Vocational School	Colley St. In Waycross
Crawford Street School	Crawford St. In Waycross
Isabella Street School	Isabella Street In Waycross
Manor School (Ware Magnet)	C.R. #472 In Manor
Memorial Drive School	Ambrose St. In Waycross
Millwood School	School St. In Millwood
Morton Avenue School (Old Daffodil)	Morton Ave. In Waycross
North School	U.S. #1 N of Dixie Union
Saint Joseph’s Academy	Nicholls St. In Waycross
Wacona School	U.S. #1 Business N of Waycross
Ware County Junior High School Auditorium (Old)	Gorman St.

The properties referenced in Table D-12 are shown on Map D-13.

Historic Place Names

²³ USGS Quadrangle Maps (Various) on Topozone.Com; Topographic Map School Features in Ware County, Georgia except for Millwood School and North School.
<http://www.topozone.com/states/Georgia.asp?county=Ware&feature=School>

²⁴ Google Earth for Millwood School.

²⁵ SGRC Files for North School.

Throughout the history of Ware County, various communities have been named, many for the families that lived there, or a particular event, feature, or church. The following is a list of the better known populated places and their locations.

Table D-13, Ware County Historic Place Names²⁶²⁷²⁸²⁹³⁰³¹

HISTORIC PLACE NAMES	LOCATION
Astoria	Astoria Rd.
Beach	Beach Rd.
Bickley	Bickley Rd. At Old Nichols Hwy.
Bolen	Crawley Rd.
Bonita	Blackwell St. /Commons St./Burgess St./Marion St. Area
Braganza	U.S. #1 S At Hinson Rd.
College Park	Blackshear Ave./Buchannon St./Bailey St./Walter St. Areas
Crawley	U.S. #1 S At Crawley Rd.
Crews Crossing	S.R. #122 At C.R. #472
Deenwood	Wacona Dr. At Red Oak Dr. Area
Deerwood	Albany Ave. and Augusta Ave. Area

²⁶ USGS Quadrangle Maps (Various) on Topozone.Com; Topographic Map Populated Place Features in Ware County, Georgia. <http://www.topozone.com/states/Georgia.asp?county=Ware&feature=Populated+Place> for Braganza, Crews Crossing, Hebardville, Hopkins, Skullhead, Sunnyside, Talmo, Three Points, Viviani, Winona Park.

²⁷ Historic Preservation Services. Architectural Survey Report Ware County, Georgia. Marietta, Georgia: Privately Published, 1989 for Fort Floyd, Kettle Creek and Tebeauville.

²⁸ City of Waycross. Oak Park Project Area Map. August 4, 1987 for Oak Park.

²⁹ Moss, Marilyn. "'Celebrating Our Community' Feature Introduced Today", Waycross Journal-Herald, February 1, 2008, p. 12. For Bonita, College Park, Northside, Old Nine and Sheba Park.

³⁰ <http://www.googleearth.com> for Deenwood

³¹ Georgia Department of Transportation. General Highway Map Ware County, Georgia, 2010 all except above.

Dixie Union	U.S. #1 S At Dixie Union Rd.
Eight Mile Post	Eight Mile Post Rd. At Needham Rd.
Emerson Park	U.S. #84 W and State Named Sts.
Fairfax	C.R. #65 At Kinnon Rd.
Fort Floyd	W of S.R. #177 Between U.S. #1 and U.S. #82
Fort Mudge	U.S. #1 S At C.R. #42
Glenmore	U.S. #84 At Glenmore Rd.
Hasty	Hasty Rd.
Haywood	Haywood Church Rd. At Crawley Rd.
Hebardville	U.S. #1 S Bus. And Waring St. Area
Hinson Crossing	S.R. #122 At Indian Mound Rd. (Clinch County Line)
Hopkins	Old Hopkins Rd.
Jamestown	Jamestown Rd.
Kettle Creek	Carswell Ave.
Manor	U.S. #84 W At C.R. #472
Millwood	U.S. #82 At Manor-Millwood Rd.
Needham	17 th St. At Needham Rd. Area
Northside	U.S. #1 /Blackshear Ave./Buchannon St./Patterson St. Area
Oak Park	Albany Ave./G. St./Johnson Ave./H St. Areas
Old Nine	Glenmore Ave. & Alpha St. Area
Pine Valley	S.R. #122 And Pine Valley Rd. Area
Ruskin	U.S. #84 E And Ruskin Rd. Area
Sand Hill	Fire Tower Rd. SW of Glenmore
Sappville	Sappville Rd.

Sheba Park	Washington Ave. & Solomon St. Areas
Skullhead	Skullhead Rd.
Sunnyside	Sunnyside Dr. And E. Myrtle Ave. Area
Talmo	S.R. #158 At Telmore-Dixie Union Rd.
Tebeauville	Tebeau St. and Albany Ave. Area
Three Points	Glenmore Rd. At C.R. #489 And C.R. #14
Viviani	Along Railroad S of U.S. #82 And S.R. #158
Wahoma	U.S. #84 W And 16 th St. Area
Waltertown	U.S. #1 Bus. S At Jamestown Rd.
Waresboro	U.S. #82 W At Pineview Church Rd.
Waycross	U.S. #1/U.S. #82/U.S. #84
Winona Park	Winona Ave.

The properties referenced in Table D-13 are shown on Map D-14.

Historic Resources Surveys:

A comprehensive historic resources survey was completed for all of Ware County in 1988-89.³²³³ According to the Architectural Survey Report of Ware County, Georgia, at the time of the survey there were 974 historic resources in Ware County including 897 residential structures, 50 commercial structures, 1 industrial complex, 4 agricultural structures, 7 government buildings, 2 schools, 6 churches, 1 cemetery and 6 historic sites.

Georgia’s Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources GIS (NAHRGIS) Website (<https://www.itos.uga.edu/nahrgis/>) , has 9 historic resources listed for Ware County available for viewing on-line.³⁴

The purpose of such a survey is to identify and inventory what historic resources exist in order to take further actions to protect and preserve them. Because a complete comprehensive historic resources survey has been done, it is relatively easy to assess Ware County’s major historic resources. However, in many of

³² Georgia Department of Natural Resources; File-Users Guide To Georgia Historic Resources Surveys, October 24, 2008.

³³ Historic Preservation Services. Architectural Survey Report Ware County, Georgia. Marietta, Georgia: Privately Published, 1989.

³⁴ Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Et Al; Georgia’s Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources GIS (NAHRGIS) Website, <https://www.itos.uga.edu/nahrgis/>.

these type surveys completed in relatively isolated areas, such as is Ware County, there are usually many more unreported historic resources that were simply inaccessible, or unknown, to the surveyor.

Also, as buildings age, they may reach the fifty year threshold where they would now be included in a historic resources survey. It has been over 20 years since that 1988-89 survey was completed.

Ware County also has many mature agricultural landscapes, which significantly contribute to the historic and aesthetic character of the county. Another significant feature, which is important to the rural character of Ware County, is the existence of tree canopies over several of the historic rural roads.

Individual areas in unincorporated Ware County and various sections of the City of Waycross have had some type of project specific historic resources survey completed due to Federal Section 106 requirements or preliminary National Register of Historic Places submittals. In the case of unincorporated Ware County, at least twenty eight (28) properties and sites were found to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.³⁵ In the case of Waycross, at least four (4) eligible National Register of Historic Places Historic Districts and fourteen (14) individually eligible National Register of Historic Places Properties were identified.³⁶

Table D-14, Unincorporated Ware County Comprehensive Historic Resources Surveys³⁷³⁸

NR POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES AND DISTRICTS	LOCATION	DATE OF SURVEY	AGENCY
Various Properties & Districts (Undefined Boundaries) including the Spence House in Waresboro, Sections of Millwood and Waresboro.	County-Wide	1988-89	GA DNR

The survey area referenced covered 583,680 acres, the total acreage of Ware County.

³⁵ See Table D-16

³⁶ See Table D-20

³⁷ Historic Preservation Services. Architectural Survey Report Ware County, Georgia. Marietta, Georgia: Privately Published, 1989.

³⁸ Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Et Al; Georgia’s Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources GIS (NAHRGIS) Website, <https://www.itos.uga.edu/nahrgis/>.

Table D-15, Ware County Historic Resources Identified By NAHRGIS ³⁹

<u>Resource Number</u>	<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Original Use</u>	<u>Construction Date</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Type</u>
81044	Barber, Obediah, Homestead		1870	Ware	Unrestricted
80758	Downtown Waycross Historic District		1870 - 1902	Ware	Unrestricted
81391	Waycross Historic District		1872 - 1895	Ware	Unrestricted
80807	Phoenix Hotel		1890 - 1913	Ware	Unrestricted
81759	First African Baptist Church and Parsonage		1905 - 1910	Ware	Unrestricted
81389	U.S. Post Office and Courthouse		1911 - 1936	Ware	Unrestricted
63873	Laura S. Walker Dam	Waterworks/reservoir/dam/water tower/canal	1938	Ware	Unrestricted
63871	Barbecue Shelter; Bar-B-Que House	Outdoor recreation/campground picnic area/pa	1938	Ware	Unrestricted
63872	Concession	General store	1938	Ware	Unrestricted

The location of the properties references in Table D-15 may be viewed at Georgia's Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources GIS (NAHRGIS) Website (<https://www.itos.uga.edu/nahrgis/>) .

³⁹ Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Et Al; Georgia's Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources GIS (NAHRGIS) Website, <https://www.itos.uga.edu/nahrgis/>.

Table D-16, Unincorporated Ware County National Register Eligible Properties & Districts Identified During Project Specific Historic Resources Surveys

NR ELIGIBLE PROPERTY OR DISTRICT	LOCATION	DATE OF SURVEY	AGENCY
Old Atlantic & Gulf/Waycross & Florida Railroad Corridor	Charlton County Line & Beyond Through Ware County to Pierce County Line and Beyond	2009	SGRC ⁴⁰
Old Atlantic & Gulf Railroad Corridor	Clinch County Line & Beyond Through Ware County Continuing to Points Beyond	2009	GA DNR HPD ⁴¹
Booth Rooming House	U.S. #84 at Cherry St. In Manor	2010	GA DOT ⁴²
Old Brunswick & Albany/Brunswick & Florida Railroad Corridor	Corridor-Brantley County Line and Beyond Through Ware County to Atkinson County Line and Beyond	2009	GA DNR HPD ⁴³
Davis House	2688 Minnesota Ave.	2010	GA DOT ⁴⁴
Glenmore Cemetery	North side of U.S. #84/S.R. #38, Across From Glenmore Loop, South	2010	GA DOT ⁴⁵
Hebard-Cypress Mill Historic District	Old Hebardville Area	2003	GA DNR HPD ⁴⁶

⁴⁰ Jacobs, Michael V. Section 106 Documentation for Folkston Depot TE Project CSTE-0008-00(994). Waycross, Georgia: November, 2009.

⁴¹ Anderson-Cordova, Karen. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Michael Jacobs Regarding CDBG: Water System Improvements, Install Well, Pine Drive & Hughes Circle, Argyle, Clinch County, Georgia HP-090227-002. Atlanta, Georgia: March 19, 2009.

⁴² Georgia Department of Transportation. Survey Report Addendum GDOT Projects EDS00-0084-00(023)(027), HPPNE-0084-00(027), BHN00-0007-03(025) & BHN00-0007-03(028), Clinch & Ware Counties, P.I. #422120, 522770, 522780, 422125, 522775,, HP-000403-001. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, August 3, 2010.

⁴³ Anderson-Cordova, Karen. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Linda S. Carroll Regarding CDBG/EIP: Construct Rail Spur, Waycross, Ware County, Georgia HP-090917-003. Atlanta, Georgia: October 21, 2009.

⁴⁴ Georgia Department of Transportation. Survey Report Addendum GDOT Projects EDS00-0084-00(023)(027), HPPNE-0084-00(027), BHN00-0007-03(025) and BHN00-0007-03(028), Clinch and Ware Counties, P.I. #422120, 522770, 522780, 422125 and 522775, H.P. #000403-001. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, February 2, 2010.

⁴⁵ Georgia Department of Transportation. Survey Report Addendum GDOT Projects EDS00-0084-00(023)(027), HPPNE-0084-00(027), BHN00-0007-03(025) and BHN00-0007-03(028), Clinch and Ware Counties, P.I. #422120, 522770, 522780, 422125 and 522775, H.P. #000403-001. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, February 2, 2010.

Laura Walker State Park Group Camp/Kitchen	Laura Walker State Park	2008	GA DNR HPD ⁴⁷
Laura Walker State Park Shelters	Laura Walker State Park	2007	GA DNR HPD ⁴⁸
Manor United Methodist Church	U.S. #84 at Manor-Millwood Highway in Manor	2005	GA DOT ⁴⁹
Needham House (Ware County Site #7 in Survey)	SE Corner of U.S. #84 and Needham Rd.	2000	GA DOT ⁵⁰ ⁵¹
Old Ruskin Church	Ruskin, CR 411/Griffin Rd.	2000	GA DNR HPD ⁵²
Resource C10	CR 517 At Railroad Street	2004	GA DOT ⁵³

⁴⁶ Georgia Department of Transportation. GDOT Project NH-002-1(46), Ware County; P.I. #521530 and H.P. #980505-002: Survey Report Addendum. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, July 7, 2006.

⁴⁷ Luce, W. Ray. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To David Freedman Regarding Laura Walker State Park: Rehabilitate Group Camp/Kitchen, off SR 177, Ware County, Georgia SP-080328-001. Atlanta, Georgia: April 17, 2008.

⁴⁸ Luce, W. Ray. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To David Freedman Regarding Renovate Laura Walker State Park Shelters Ware County, Georgia SP-070406-002. Atlanta, Georgia: May 18, 2007.

⁴⁹ Georgia Department of Transportation. Assessment of Effects Addendum Georgia Department Of Transportation Projects EDS-84 (23) (26)(27) P.I. #522480, 522770 and 522780, Clinch and Ware Counties, H.P. #000403-001 Finding of No Adverse Effect To: Site 29 (1st), Site 4 (2nd), Site 5 (2nd), Site 7 (2nd). Gainesville, Georgia: Privately Published by the Jaeger Company, January 26, 2005.

⁵⁰ Georgia Department of Transportation. Survey Report GDOT Projects EDS-84 (23) Ware and Clinch Counties P.I. #422120, H.P. #000403-001. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, May 12, 2000.

⁵¹ Cloues, Richard. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Harvey Keepler Regarding GDOT Project EDS-84 (23) (26) (27); P.I. #522480, #533770, and #522780 Determination of Eligibility: Widen US 84/SR 38 Ware and Clinch Counties, Georgia HP-000403-001. Atlanta, Georgia: November 16, 2000.

⁵² Cloues, Richard. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To April Barker Regarding Cell Tower: Highway 84 & Griffin Road, Waycross, Ruskin Site Ware County, Georgia Terracon Project No. 49007842 HP-001013-007. Atlanta, Georgia: December 4, 2000.

⁵³ Georgia Department of Transportation. Assessment of Effects Georgia Department Of Transportation Projects EDS-84 (23) (26)(27) P.I. #522480, 522770 and 522780, Clinch and Ware Counties, H.P. #000403-001 Finding of No Adverse Effect To: Resource C10, Resource C21, Resource A And Finding of Adverse Effect To: Resource P. Gainesville, Georgia: Privately Published by the Jaeger Company, March 18, 2004.

Ruskin House (Ware County Site #4 in Survey)	Ruskin, S. Side of U.S. #84, Just E of Ruskin Rd.	2000	GA DOT ⁵⁴⁵⁵
Ruskin House-Site 5 (2 nd)	Ruskin, N Side of U.S. #84, Near CR 411/Griffin Rd. Intersection	2005	GA DOT ⁵⁶
Ruskin House and Outbuildings (Ware County Site #2 in Survey)	Ruskin, N. Side of U.S. #84	2000	GA DOT ⁵⁷⁵⁸
Thrift House	5426 Valdosta Highway	2010	GA DOT ⁵⁹
Wahoma House-Site 7 (2 nd)	Wahoma, S. Side of U.S. #84, 200 ft. E of CR 79/Needham Rd.	2005	GA DOT ⁶⁰
1937 U.S. #1/State Street	1937 U.S. #1/State St.	1998	GA DOT ⁶¹

⁵⁴ Georgia Department of Transportation. Survey Report GDOT Projects EDS-84 (23) Ware and Clinch Counties P.I. #422120, H.P. #000403-001. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, May 12, 2000.

⁵⁵ Cloues, Richard. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Harvey Keeper Regarding GDOT Project EDS-84 (23) (26) (27); P.I. #522480, #533770, and #522780 Determination of Eligibility: Widen US 84/SR 38 Ware and Clinch Counties, Georgia HP-000403-001. Atlanta, Georgia: November 16, 2000.

⁵⁶ Georgia Department of Transportation. Assessment of Effects Addendum Georgia Department Of Transportation Projects EDS-84 (23) (26)(27) P.I. #522480, 522770 and 522780, Clinch and Ware Counties, H.P. #000403-001 Finding of No Adverse Effect To: Site 29 (1st), Site 4 (2nd), Site 5 (2nd), Site 7 (2nd). Gainesville, Georgia: Privately Published by the Jaeger Company, January 26, 2005.

⁵⁷ Georgia Department of Transportation. Survey Report GDOT Projects EDS-84 (23) Ware and Clinch Counties P.I. #422120, H.P. #000403-001. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, May 12, 2000.

⁵⁸ Cloues, Richard. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Harvey Keeper Regarding GDOT Project EDS-84 (23) (26) (27); P.I. #522480, #533770, and #522780 Determination of Eligibility: Widen US 84/SR 38 Ware and Clinch Counties, Georgia HP-000403-001. Atlanta, Georgia: November 16, 2000.

⁵⁹ Georgia Department of Transportation. Survey Report Addendum GDOT Projects EDS00-0084-00(023)(027), HPPNE-0084-00(027), BHN00-0007-03(025) and BHN00-0007-03(028), Clinch and Ware Counties, P.I. #422120, 522770, 522780, 422125 and 522775, H.P. #000403-001. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, February 2, 2010.

⁶⁰ Georgia Department of Transportation. Assessment of Effects Addendum Georgia Department Of Transportation Projects EDS-84 (23) (26)(27) P.I. #522480, 522770 and 522780, Clinch and Ware Counties, H.P. #000403-001 Finding of No Adverse Effect To: Site 29 (1st), Site 4 (2nd), Site 5 (2nd), Site 7 (2nd). Gainesville, Georgia: Privately Published by the Jaeger Company, January 26, 2005.

⁶¹ Georgia Department of Transportation. Revised Survey Report, Project NH-002-1(46), Ware County, Proposed Widening of US 1/SR 4 Bus. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, November 19, 1998.

1941 U.S. #1/State Street	1941 U.S. #1/State St.	1998	GA DOT ⁶²
1953 U.S. #1/State Street	1953 U.S. #1/State St.	1998	GA DOT ⁶³
1963 U.S. #1/State Street	1963 U.S. #1/State St.	1998	GA DOT ⁶⁴
1977 U.S. #1/State Street	1977 U.S. #1/State St.	1998	GA DOT ⁶⁵
2317 U.S. #1/State Street	2317 U.S. #1/State St.	2006	GA DOT ⁶⁶
U.S. #84 House and Outbuildings at Griffin Rd. (Ware County Site #5 in Survey)	N. Side of U.S. #84, E of Ruskin and W of Wahoma at Griffin Rd.	2000	GA DOT ^{67,68}
Wacona School	U.S. #1/State St and Wacona Dr.	1998	GA DOT ⁶⁹
Wahoma House	2271 Eleventh St. in Wahoma	2000	GA DOT ^{70,71}

⁶² Georgia Department of Transportation. Revised Survey Report, Project NH-002-1(46), Ware County, Proposed Widening of US 1/SR 4 Bus. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, November 19, 1998.

⁶³ Georgia Department of Transportation. Revised Survey Report, Project NH-002-1(46), Ware County, Proposed Widening of US 1/SR 4 Bus. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, November 19, 1998.

⁶⁴ Georgia Department of Transportation. Revised Survey Report, Project NH-002-1(46), Ware County, Proposed Widening of US 1/SR 4 Bus. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, November 19, 1998.

⁶⁵ Georgia Department of Transportation. Revised Survey Report, Project NH-002-1(46), Ware County, Proposed Widening of US 1/SR 4 Bus. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, November 19, 1998.

⁶⁶ Georgia Department of Transportation. GDOT Project NH-002-1(46), Ware County; P.I. #521530 and H.P. #980505-002: Survey Report Addendum. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, July 7, 2006.

⁶⁷ Georgia Department of Transportation. Survey Report GDOT Projects EDS-84 (23) Ware and Clinch Counties P.I. #422120, H.P. #000403-001. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, May 12, 2000.

⁶⁸ Cloues, Richard. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Harvey Kepler Regarding GDOT Project EDS-84 (23) (26) (27); P.I. #522480, #533770, and #522780 Determination of Eligibility: Widen US 84/SR 38 Ware and Clinch Counties, Georgia HP-000403-001. Atlanta, Georgia: November 16, 2000.

⁶⁹ Georgia Department of Transportation. Revised Survey Report, Project NH-002-1(46), Ware County, Proposed Widening of US 1/SR 4 Bus. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, November 19, 1998.

⁷⁰ Georgia Department of Transportation. Survey Report GDOT Projects EDS-84 (23) Ware and Clinch Counties P.I. #422120, H.P. #000403-001. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, May 12, 2000.

⁷¹ Cloues, Richard. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Harvey Kepler Regarding GDOT Project EDS-84 (23) (26) (27); P.I. #522480, #533770, and #522780 Determination of

(Ware County Site #12 in Survey)			
Waycross Air Line/Atlantic and Birmingham Railway Corridor	Rail Corridor From Waycross Crossing U.S. #1 Near Bacon County Line	2009	GA DNR HPD ⁷²⁷³

The properties referenced in Table D-16 are shown on Map D-15.

State Historic Markers:

There are presently three (3) state historic markers of various types located in Unincorporated Ware County.

Table D-17, Unincorporated Ware County State Historical Markers⁷⁴

MARKER	LOCATION	Marker #
Blue Star Memorial Highway	U.S. #1 At S.R. #177 Junction About 6 Miles SE of Waycross	GCG
Providence Or Camp Creek Church	U.S. #84 At C.R. #27	GHM 148-5
Vereen Bell Highway	U.S. #1 At S.R. #177 Junction About 6 Miles SE of Waycross	GHM 148-1

GHM - Georgia Historical Marker [indicating an official state marker erected by the Georgia Historical Commission (1953-1971) or its successor, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (after 1971)]

GCG - Garden Clubs of Georgia

WPA-U.S. Works Progress Administration

Eligibility: Widen US 84/SR 38 Ware and Clinch Counties, Georgia HP-000403-001. Atlanta, Georgia: November 16, 2000.

⁷² Anderson-Cordova, Karen. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Doug Butler Regarding Cell Tower (250-foot): Johnson Street, Crawley, Ware County, Georgia HP-090203-005. Atlanta, Georgia: April 16, 2009.

⁷³ Georgia Department of Transportation. GDOT Project NH-002-1(46), Ware County; P.I. #521530 and H.P. #980505-002: Survey Report Addendum. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, July 7, 2006.

⁷⁴ <http://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/gahistmarkers/gamarkersA-E.htm#anchor818188>

The properties referenced in Table D-17 are shown on Map D-15.

Other Historic Properties and Sites:

The following is a list of historic properties and sites identified through various sources.

Table D-18, Unincorporated Ware County Historic Properties and Sites

SITE	LOCATION	DATE	SIGNIFICANCE
Hilliard Cabin	Augusta Ave. At Okefenokee Heritage Center	1832	Oldest House ⁷⁵
Spence House	Waresboro	1904	Notable House ⁷⁶
Wildes Massacre Site	Eight Mile Post Rd.	1832	Last Massacre Site ⁷⁷

The properties referenced in Table D-18 are shown on Map D-15.

⁷⁵ Historic Preservation Services. Architectural Survey Report Ware County, Georgia. Marietta, Georgia: Privately Published, 1989.

⁷⁶ Historic Preservation Services. Architectural Survey Report Ware County, Georgia. Marietta, Georgia: Privately Published, 1989.

⁷⁷ Historic Preservation Services. Architectural Survey Report Ware County, Georgia. Marietta, Georgia: Privately Published, 1989.

MAP D-11

Ware County Properties & Sites Listed On The National Register of Historic Places

MAP D-12
Ware County Historic Cemeteries

Map D-13
Ware County Historic Schools

Map D-14
Ware County Historic Place Names

Map D-15

Ware County National Register of Historic Places Eligible Properties and Sites, Historic Markers, Historic Properties and Sites

City of Waycross

Properties & Districts Listed On The National Register of Historic Places:

The City of Waycross has a rich heritage that is evidenced by its historic sites. The City of Waycross has four (4) properties and two (2) districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places to date⁷⁸. In addition, it has properties and districts that may be eligible which were identified in the 1988-89 comprehensive historic resources survey.⁷⁹

Table D-19, City of Waycross Properties & Districts Listed On The National Register Of Historic Places

SITE	ADDRESS	CITY	DATE LISTED
Downtown Waycross Historic District	Roughly bounded by the Seaboard Coast Line RR tracks and Albany, Isabella, Remshart and Nicholls Sts.	Waycross	3/20/1992 ⁸⁰
First African Baptist Church and Parsonage	615 Knight St. and 407 Satilla Blvd.	Waycross	4/11/2003 ⁸¹
Lott Cemetery	Butler St. between Tebeau and Pendleton St.	Waycross	7/24/2008 ⁸²
Phoenix Hotel	201--222 Pendleton St.	Waycross	4/17/1986 ⁸³
U.S. Post Office and Courthouse	605 Elizabeth St.	Waycross	02/01/1980 ⁸⁴
Waycross Historic District	Roughly bounded by Plant Ave., Williams, Lee, Chandler, and Stephen Sts.	Waycross	6/29/1976 ⁸⁵

The properties referenced in Table D-19 are shown on Map D-16

⁷⁸ See Table D-19

⁷⁹ Historic Preservation Services. Architectural Survey Report Ware County, Georgia. Marietta, Georgia: Privately Published, 1989.

⁸⁰ National Register of Historic Places Record Page for Downtown Waycross Historic District Reference #92000125

⁸¹ National Register of Historic Places Record Page for First African Baptist Church and Parsonage Reference #03000197

⁸² National Register of Historic Places Record Page for Lott Cemetery Reference #08000712

⁸³ National Register of Historic Places Record Page for Phoenix Hotel Reference #86000802

⁸⁴ National Register of Historic Places Record Page for U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Reference #80001258

⁸⁵ National Register of Historic Places Record Page for Waycross Historic District Reference #76000656

Historic Resources Surveys:

A comprehensive historic resources survey was completed for all of Ware County in 1988-89.^{86,87} According to the Architectural Survey Report of Ware County, Georgia, at the time of the survey there were 974 historic resources in Ware County including 897 residential structures, 50 commercial structures, 1 industrial complex, 4 agricultural structures, 7 government buildings, 2 schools, 6 churches, 1 cemetery and 6 historic sites.

Georgia's Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources GIS (NAHRGIS) Website (<https://www.itos.uga.edu/nahrgis/>), has 9 historic resources listed for Ware County available for viewing on-line.⁸⁸

The purpose of such a survey is to identify and inventory what historic resources exist in order to take further actions to protect and preserve them. Because a complete comprehensive historic resources survey has been done, it is relatively easy to assess Ware County's major historic resources. However, in many of these type surveys completed in relatively isolated areas, such as is Ware County, there are usually many more unreported historic resources that were simply inaccessible, or unknown, to the surveyor.

Also, as buildings age, they may reach the fifty year threshold where they would now be included in a historic resources survey. It has been over 20 years since that 1988-89 survey was completed.

Ware County also has many mature agricultural landscapes, which significantly contribute to the historic and aesthetic character of the county. Another significant feature, which is important to the rural character of Ware County, is the existence of tree canopies over several of the historic rural roads.

Individual areas in unincorporated Ware County and various sections of the City of Waycross have had some type of project specific historic resources survey completed due to Federal Section 106 requirements or preliminary National Register of Historic Places submittals. In the case of unincorporated Ware County, at least twenty eight (28) properties and sites were found to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.⁸⁹ In the case of Waycross, at least four (4) eligible National Register of Historic Places Historic Districts and fourteen (14) individually eligible National Register of Historic Places Properties were identified.⁹⁰

⁸⁶ Georgia Department of Natural Resources; File-Users Guide To Georgia Historic Resources Surveys, October 24, 2008.

⁸⁷ Historic Preservation Services. Architectural Survey Report Ware County, Georgia. Marietta, Georgia: Privately Published, 1989.

⁸⁸ Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Et Al; Georgia's Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources GIS (NAHRGIS) Website, <https://www.itos.uga.edu/nahrgis/>.

⁸⁹ See Table D-16

⁹⁰ See Table D-21

Table D-20, City of Waycross Comprehensive Historic Resources Surveys⁹¹

NR POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES AND DISTRICTS	LOCATION	DATE OF SURVEY	AGENCY
Various (Undefined Boundaries) and Areas Bounded By: Corridor Z, The Railroad Line, Garlington and Remshart; Albany, J and State; State, Tebeau, Riverside and Plant; Cherokee Heights and Williams Heights (Bounded By Screven, Cherokee Circle, Dean, Central, St. Marys and Knight.	City-Wide As Part of County-Wide Survey	1988-89	GA DNR

The survey area referenced in Table D-20 encompassed the entire City of Waycross

Table D-21, City of Waycross National Register Eligible Properties and Districts Identified During Project Specific Historic Resources Surveys

NR ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES AND DISTRICTS	LOCATION	DATE OF SURVEY	AGENCY
Old Atlantic & Gulf/Waycross & Florida Railroad Corridor	Charlton County Line & Beyond Through Ware County to Pierce County Line and Beyond	2009	SGRC ⁹²
Old Atlantic & Gulf Railroad Corridor	Clinch County Line & Beyond Through Ware County Continuing to Points Beyond	2009	GA DNR HPD ⁹³
Bailey Heights Potential N.R. Historic District	Bailey St.	2008	GA DNR HPD ⁹⁴
408 Brunel Street (Contributing Building)	408 Brunel St.	2002	GA DNR

⁹¹ Historic Preservation Services. Architectural Survey Report Ware County, Georgia. Marietta, Georgia: Privately Published, 1989.

⁹² Jacobs, Michael V. Section 106 Documentation for Folkston Depot TE Project CSTE-0008-00(994). Waycross, Georgia: November, 2009.

⁹³ Anderson-Cordova, Karen. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Michael Jacobs Regarding CDBG: Water System Improvements, Install Well, Pine Drive & Hughes Circle, Argyle, Clinch County, Georgia HP-090227-002. Atlanta, Georgia: March 19, 2009.

⁹⁴ Anderson-Cordova, Karen. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Darlene Strickland Regarding Demolish Bailey Heights, Waycross, Ware County, Georgia. HP-080425-001. Atlanta, Georgia April 30, 2008.

To Waycross Historic District)			HPD ⁹⁵
Old Brunswick & Albany/Brunswick & Florida Railroad Corridor	Corridor-Brantley County Line and Beyond Through Ware County to Atkinson County Line and Beyond	2009	GA DNR HPD ⁹⁶
510-512 Elizabeth St. (Old GA Natural Gas Building) (Contributing Building To Downtown Waycross Historic District)	510-512 Elizabeth St.	1996	GA DNR HPD ⁹⁷
705 Gilmore Street (Blackshear House) (Contributing Building To Waycross Historic District)	705 Gilmore St.	2009	GA DNR HPD ⁹⁸
109 E. Hamilton Avenue (Contributing Building To Waycross Historic District)	109 E. Hamilton Ave.	2001	GA DNR HPD ⁹⁹
Lott-Hitch Building (Contributing Building To Downtown Waycross Historic District)	410 Plant Ave.	2009	GA DNR HPD ¹⁰⁰
300 Mary Street (Old J.L. Smith Bldg) (Contributing Building To Downtown	300 Mary St.	1991	NPS ¹⁰¹

⁹⁵ Gravely, Martha. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Clifford and Janet Cooks Regarding Historic Preservation Certification Application, 408 Brunel Street, Waycross, Ware County, Georgia. Atlanta, Georgia: December 9, 2002.

⁹⁶ Anderson-Cordova, Karen. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Linda S. Carroll Regarding CDBG/EIP: Construct Rail Spur, Waycross, Ware County, Georgia HP-090917-003. Atlanta, Georgia: October 21, 2009.

⁹⁷ Eaddy, Mary Ann. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Daniel J. Yarbrough Regarding Historic Preservation Certification Application, 510-512 Elizabeth St., Waycross, Ware County, Georgia. Atlanta, Georgia: September 9, 1996.

⁹⁸ Eaddy, Mary Ann. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Rehabilitated Historic property Application Part A 705 Gilmore St., Waycross, Ware County, Georgia. Atlanta, Georgia: September 22, 2009.

⁹⁹ Bellew, Serena for Cloues, Richard. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Linda S. Carroll Regarding CHIP Rehabilitate 109 east Hamilton Avenue, Waycross, Ware County, Georgia HP-010312-016. Atlanta, Georgia: April 4, 2001.

¹⁰⁰ Dolder, Ced. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Dan A. Lott Regarding Historic Preservation Certification Application, 410 Plant Avenue, Waycross, Ware County, Georgia. Atlanta, Georgia: December 30, 2009.

¹⁰¹ U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service. Historic Preservation certification Application Part 1-Evaluation of Significance 300 Mary Street, Waycross, Georgia. October 28, 1991.

Waycross Historic District)			
Miller & Reed St. Potential Historic District (Including Contributing Buildings 600, 602, 604, 616 Miller Street & 603, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 700 and 701 Reed St.)	600-700 Block of Miller and Reed St.	2003	SGRC ¹⁰²
New Waycross Potential N.R. Historic District	Bounded by Carswell Ave. on N, Remshart St. on E, U.S. #84 on S and Nicholls St. on W	2001	GA DOT ¹⁰³
Quarterman St. and Church St. Area Potential N.R. Historic District	Quarterman St. and Church St.	2009	GA DNR HPD ¹⁰⁴
Seaboard Coastline Railroad Corridor	Through City of Waycross	2009	GA DNR HPD ¹⁰⁵
Ware Hotel (Contributing Building To Downtown Waycross Historic District)	604-610 Elizabeth St.	2009	GA DNR HPD ¹⁰⁶
899 E. Waring St. (T.J. Darling House) (Individually Eligible W/Additional Info)	899 E. Waring St.	1982	GA DNR HPD ¹⁰⁷
Waycross Air Line/Atlantic and Birmingham Railway Corridor	Rail Corridor From Waycross Crossing U.S. #1 Near Bacon County Line	2009	GA DNR HPD ¹⁰⁸¹⁰⁹

¹⁰² Jacobs, Michael V. Section 106 Documentation for CHIP #01b-x-148-2-2577. Waycross, Georgia: January 18, 2003.

¹⁰³ Georgia Department of Transportation. Survey Report GDOT Projects EDS-007-4(49) Ware County; P.I. #522060, and H.P. #010518-003. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, September 26, 2001.

¹⁰⁴ Anderson-Cordova, Karen. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Linda Sellers Regarding Construct Health Care Facility, 218 Quarterman Street, Waycross, Ware County, Georgia HP-090929-002. Atlanta, Georgia: October 26, 2009.

¹⁰⁵ Anderson-Cordova, Karen. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Doug Butler Regarding Cell Tower (250-foot): Johnson Street, Brawley, Ware County, Georgia HP-090203-005. Atlanta, Georgia: April 16, 2009.

¹⁰⁶ Dolder, Ced. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To William Gross Regarding Historic Preservation Certification Application, Ware Hotel, 604-610 Elizabeth Street, Waycross, Ware County, Georgia. Atlanta, Georgia: January 13, 2009.

¹⁰⁷ Cloues, Richard. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Arthur L. and Seleta S. Culpepper Regarding T.J. Darling House, Ware County. Atlanta, Georgia: January 5, 1982.

¹⁰⁸ Anderson-Cordova, Karen. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Doug Butler Regarding Cell Tower (250-foot): Johnson Street, Crawley, Ware County, Georgia HP-090203-005. Atlanta, Georgia: April 16, 2009.

Waycross Depot (Contributing Building To Downtown Waycross Historic District)	315 Plant Ave.	1995	GA HPD ¹¹⁰	DNR
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The properties referenced in Table D-21 are shown on Map D-16.

State Historical Markers:

There are presently five (5) state historic markers of various types located in the City of Waycross.

Table D-22, City of Waycross State Historical Markers¹¹¹¹¹²¹¹³¹¹⁴¹¹⁵

MARKER	LOCATION	Marker #
Blue Star Memorial Highway	Oakland Cemetery On U.S. #84, NE Section of Waycross	GCG
Confederate Encampment	Lee St. At Williams St.	United Daughters of the Confederacy
First Home in Waycross	Plant Ave. & Butler St.	Waycross Women's Club
Okefenokee Swamp	U.S. #1 At U.S. #82 Junction in	GHM

¹⁰⁹ Georgia Department of Transportation. GDOT Project NH-002-1(46), Ware County; P.I. #521530 and H.P. #980505-002: Survey Report Addendum. Atlanta, Georgia: Privately Published, July 7, 2006.

¹¹⁰ Rutherford, Tracey. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division Letter To Joe League Regarding Waycross Depot Rehabilitation. Atlanta, Georgia: August 31, 1995.

¹¹¹ <http://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/gahistmarkers/gamarkersS-W.htm#anchor1455801> (except Confederate Cavalry, First Home in Waycross, Nancy Hart Highway and Tebeauville)

¹¹² Confederate Encampment: Marker on site dated January 19, 1940

¹¹³ First Home in Waycross: <http://www.susanlottclarksbooks.com/news.htm>

¹¹⁴ For Nancy Hart Highway: Marker on site dated February, 1930

¹¹⁵ For Tebeauville: Hawkins, Carole, "Renaming Park Would Recall History of Age-Worn Stone in.....", Florida Times-Union, April 27, 2009, Unknown Page Number as reported at http://findarticles.com/p/news-articles/florida-times-union/mi_8037/is_20090427/renaming-park-recall-history-waycross/ai_n47315261/

	Waycross	148-3
Nancy Hart Highway	U.S. #1 Business at Plant Avenue	Daughters of the American Revolution
Senator Nicholas Ware	Ware County Courthouse	GHM 148-4
Tebeauville	Bertha Street At City Park	Daughters of American Revolution
The Wildes Massacre	U.S. #1 Business South of U.S. #84	GHM 148-6
Ware Courthouse	Ware County Courthouse	GHM 148-2

GHM - Georgia Historical Marker [indicating an official state marker erected by the Georgia Historical Commission (1953-1971) or its successor, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (after 1971)]

GCG - Garden Clubs of Georgia

The properties referenced in Table D-22 are shown on Map D-16.

Other Historic Properties and Sites:

The following properties and sites were identified as being significant to the history of Waycross and have been singled out in publications or in local history.

Table D-23, City of Waycross Historic Properties and Sites

SITE	LOCATION	DATE	SIGNIFICANCE
Oak Street Commercial District	Oak St. Between Tebeau St. and McDonald St.	1940s	African-American Business District ¹¹⁶

The properties referenced in Table D-23 are shown on Map D-16.

¹¹⁶ Historic Preservation Services. Architectural Survey Report Ware County, Georgia. Marietta, Georgia: Privately Published, 1989.

Map D-16

City of Waycross National Register of Historic Places Eligible Properties, Sites and Districts, Historic Markers, Historic Properties and Sites

Archaeological Sites

According to an archaeological study:

“Southeastern Georgia has been occupied for at least the past 12,000 to 15,000 years. Time, the fluctuating availability of food resources, and the advent of horticulture transformed the early band-level societies into tribal and chiefdom-level societies encountered by the Europeans”.¹¹⁷

Over the 12,000-15,000 years, humans have left a substantial material record of their lives. The study of this material record forms the basis of **archaeology** and the basic unit of this record is the **archaeological site**. To date, there have been one hundred and nine archaeological sites recorded by the Georgia Archaeological Site File in Ware County.¹¹⁸ Archaeological sites in Ware County can range from locations where hunters manufactured stone tools 12,000-15,000 years ago to small late nineteenth/early twentieth century farmsteads.

Historic Preservation

Historic communities and historic areas within communities represent a unique collection of resources, connected by time, place, and feeling. Historic preservation planning provides communities with the tools to protect these resources and their settings for future generations to appreciate and learn from. Historic preservation planning is also a thriving economic development tool. There are several historic preservation opportunities that communities in Ware County could take advantage of in order to promote the county, preserve its heritage and foster economic development.

Tourism

The rich history of Ware County is a tremendous cultural asset, but can also become a financial asset. The county's location on U.S. #1/U.S. #82/U.S. #84, major transportation corridors, gives it many tourism opportunities that should be pursued. Other aspects of Ware County's heritage that would be of interest to tourists include agricultural heritage (such as timber & naval stores production), railroad heritage (huge numbers of trains pass through daily), Waycross' Downtown Commercial area and Waycross' residential areas (which include many fine examples of architecture).

Ware County could also consider the development of a county-wide driving tour and/or Scenic Byway which would highlight areas of interest to both residents and tourists and further help develop the Okefenokee Trail.

¹¹⁷ Gresham, Thomas H. Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Homeland 230/115 kV Substation, Charlton County, Georgia. Athens, Georgia: Published By Southeastern Archaeological Services Inc., June 16, 2006.

¹¹⁸ Castedo, Sierra. Georgia Archaeological Site File, Athens, Georgia. Interviewed by Michael Jacobs, August 13, 2010.