

Presented by the Cultural and Historical Resources Section, Office of Environmental Services

Welcome to...

Georgia Department of Transportation's eLearning Course:

Evaluating Cultural and Historical Significance of Georgia's Resources

This course helps prepare you to successfully research and evaluate the historical and cultural significance of buildings, structures, and other resources in Georgia. This course contains 22 lessons contained in six modules. At the end of each lesson, a "Self Check" allows you to check your learning. Module quizzes provide you feedback on how well you have learned the material in the module lessons.

Click "BEGIN" below to start the course. Good Luck!

BEGIN



Evaluating Cultural and Historical Significance

This course discusses essential information you need to evaluate historical significance of Georgia's resources and to identify house styles, types and National Register eligibility. Please select a module below to begin.

Course Modules:

- ▶ [Module 1: Georgia's Architectural Styles](#)
- ▶ [Module 2: Georgia's Architectural Types](#)
- ▶ [Module 3: Elements of Style](#)
- ▶ [Module 4: Landscapes and Settings](#)
- ▶ [Module 5: Other Historic Resources](#)
- ▶ [Module 6: Determining Integrity](#)



Georgia's Architectural Types ▶



Module 2: Georgia's Architectural Types

This module discusses the traditional architectural type found in Georgia and lists the character defining features for each type to aid historians in identifying the resource. To begin, please click on a lesson image below.



Lesson 1: One-Story House Types

Examine the characteristics of the most common one and one and a half story house types



Module Quiz

Check your knowledge of Georgia's architectural types



Lesson 2: Two-Story House Types

Examine the characteristics of the most common two story house types



Lesson 3: Mid-20th Century House Types

Examine the characteristics of the most common house types of this period

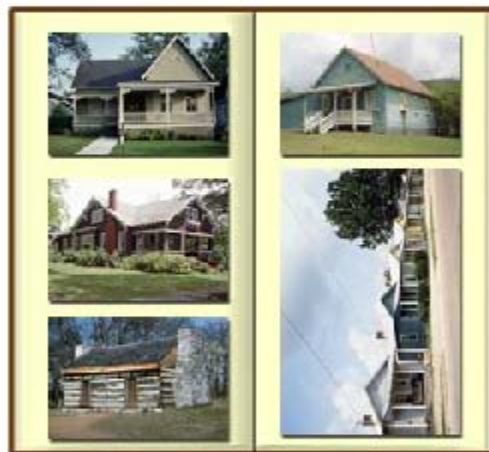
Georgia's Architectural Types ▶ 1. One-story House Types

One-Story House Types (1770s-1930s)

Lesson 1: Objective

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- Identify Georgia's most common one-story and one-and-a-half-story house types from the earliest settlement period to the early 1930s
- Describe the overall form that characterizes each type
- Differentiate between similar house types based on differences in floor plan and height



Georgia's Architectural Types ▶ 1. One-story House Types

Single-Pen

A single-pen house is a one-room structure, usually with a gabled roof and an exterior end chimney. The earliest houses were built from log. The earliest chimneys were wattle and daub, a mixture of twigs and mud, which unfortunately made them susceptible to both fire and water damage.

In Georgia, most surviving examples of this house type date from the 1830s. Intact examples are extremely rare, however, since most of these small homes were later enlarged by additions.



The wattle-and-daub chimney of this single-pen log cabin is located under the eaves for protection from the elements.

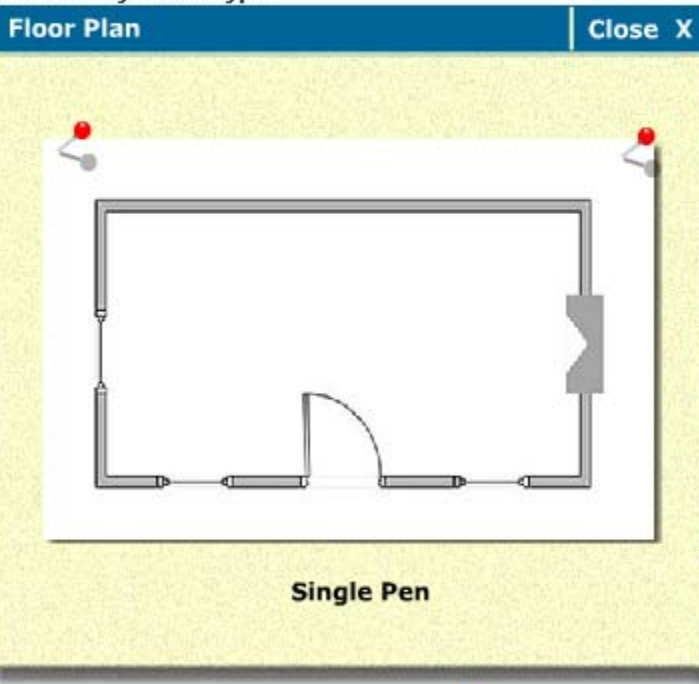
Georgia's Architectural Types ▶

1. One-story House Types

Single-Pen

A single-pen house is a one-story house with a gabled roof and an exterior chimney. The earliest houses were built with wattle and daub, and mud, which unfortunately made them susceptible to both fire and decay.

In Georgia, most surviving examples of this type date from the 1830s. It is extremely rare, however, since many of these homes were later enlarged to two stories.



Floor Plan

Prev Next



Georgia's Architectural Types ▶ 1. One-story House Types

Single-Pen (cont'd)

There are two basic forms of single-pen houses, reflecting the transatlantic origins of Georgia's earliest settlers. In the English prototype, the entry door is centered; in the Scots-Irish prototype, the door placement is off-center.

By the early 1800s, the primitive wattle-and-daub chimneys of the earliest single-pen houses had been superseded by more substantial fieldstone chimneys, which in turn were superseded by brick.



This single-pen log cabin is a Scots-Irish prototype. The small upstairs windows provided light for the sleeping loft.

1 2

Georgia's Architectural Types ▶ 1. One-story House Types

Double-Pen

A double-pen house consists of two single rooms, side by side, with exterior chimneys on one or both ends, and usually with a gabled roof. Although door and window arrangements vary, there are typically two front doors, one leading into each room. The earliest examples date from the 1830s, but this house type can also be found in mill village worker neighborhoods dating as late as the 1920s.

Although it was larger than the single-pen house, a double-pen house still provided a relatively small amount of living space, and most of these houses were ultimately expanded. Few double-pen houses remain in Georgia in their original form.



This double-pen log house has fieldstone exterior chimneys at both ends.



Georgia's Architectural Types

1. One

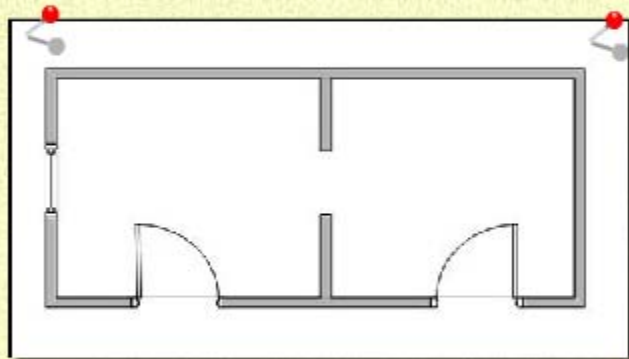
Floor Plan

[Close X](#)

Double-Pen

A double-pen house consists of two rooms side by side, with exterior chimney ends, and usually with a gabled roof. The interior room and window arrangements vary, but the two front doors, one leading into each room. The earliest examples date from the 18th century. This house type can also be found in neighborhoods dating as late as the 19th century.

Although it was larger than the single-pen house, a double-pen house still provided a significant amount of living space, and most were ultimately expanded. Few double-pen houses remain in Georgia in their original form.



Double Pen



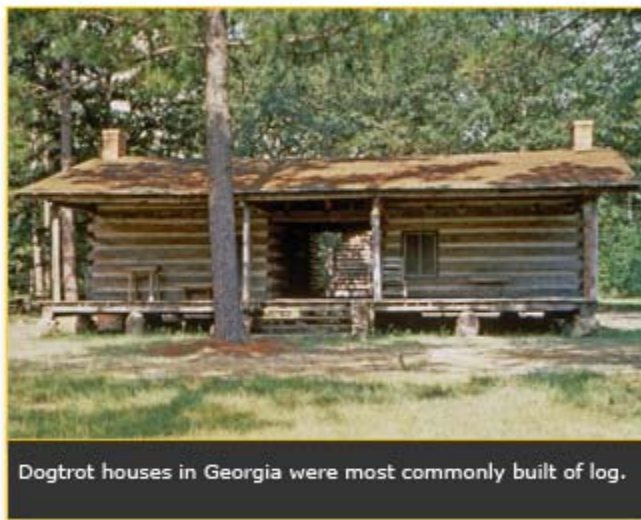
exterior chimneys

Georgia's Architectural Types ▶ 1. One-story House Types

Dogtrot

Like the double-pen, saddlebag and central hallway house types, the dogtrot house is two rooms wide and one room deep. This house type is distinguished by an open passage that runs from the front to the back of the house, with entry doors opening off the passage into the rooms on either side.

The majority of Georgia's dogtrot houses date from the 1840s and 1850s. As with most simple house types of this period, very few intact examples have survived. In most cases, the open dogtrot passage was later enclosed, creating a floor plan similar to the central hallway type.



Dogtrot houses in Georgia were most commonly built of log.

1

2



Georgia's Architectural Types

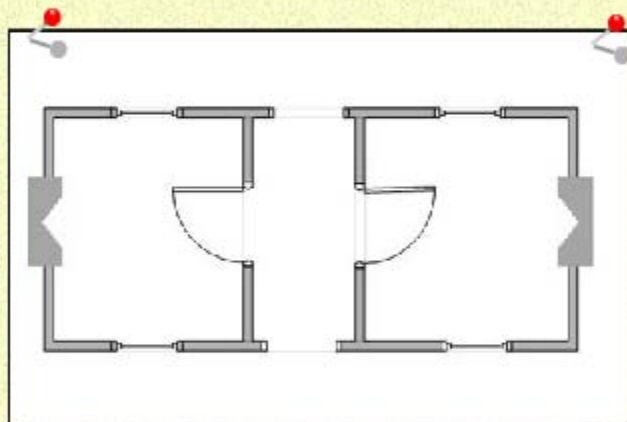
Dogtrot

Like the double-pen, saw house types, the dogtrot is one room deep. This type is distinguished by an open passage from the front to the back of the house with doors opening off the passage on either side.

The majority of Georgia's dogtrot houses were built in the 1840s and 1850s. A few types of this period, very few have survived. In most cases, the central passage was later enclosed, similar to the central hall in the double-pen.

Floor Plan

Close X



Dogtrot



Log cabins were most commonly built of log.

