



The **Water Tower** used to provide water to the Main House and the farm. Water was drawn from the nearby well and originally flowed due to gravity, but an electric pump was installed in the 1940's. The farm's water supply was then stored in a pressurized tank next to the **Well House**. Inside the Well House, visitors can peer down into Andalusia's 30-foot deep, brick-lined, hand-dug well.



The **Nail House** was a small parking garage located behind Main House where the O'Connors would park their car and store small tools and hardware, hence the name "Nail House." It was a single-story structure with three bays, a shingled roof, and a dirt floor. Though it no longer stands today, there is a sign and library post in its original location.

The peacock was Flannery's favorite kind of bird and over time it became associated with her writing. We have two peafowl here at Andalusia, a peacock named Astor and a peahen named Shortley, a far cry from the flock of forty peafowl that were once on property. They reside within the **historic peafowl pens**, though most of the peafowl roamed freely when Flannery was here.



Tobler Creek Trail is a 3/4 mile hiking trail visitors can enjoy at their leisure, with the creek itself intersecting the property near the west corner. At the bottom of the hill across from Main House where the Tobler Creek Trail begins is a man-made livestock pond created by Regina O'Connor for the cows to cool off in.



Historic Outbuildings and Property Features of Andalusia



For more information on these historic features, visit our website www.gcsu.edu/andalusia





A prominent worker's house, **Hill House** was built by Joseph Stovall in the 1820s and was the first home on the property. It features a three-room addition that includes a kitchen and a bathroom. During most of Flannery's time at Andalusia, Hill House was occupied by resident farmers Robert "Jack" and Louise Hill and their border, Willie "Shot" Mason.

The other workers lived in additional **Worker's Houses**. Located in the front pasture, these are not currently open to the public.



The **Equipment Shed** is where the workers would store the larger machinery while not in use. On display are several pieces of equipment used during the O'Connor's time here including a mixed feed maker, a large grain funnel, and a disc plough and planter.

The **Cow Barn** is one of the most beloved and recognizable buildings at Andalusia. The milking room is located in the far right side of the barn and features 14 milking stations. Bales of hay were raised to the loft above with a pulley and a hinged hayfork. The Cow Barn, and specifically the hayloft, are some of the most obvious influences on Flannery's writing.



The **Milk House** is where the dairy workers would store the milk until it could be transported for processing. The building is constructed of structural clay tiles and a concrete foundation and floor. It only has two rooms: one houses a pump and cooling and storage equipment, and the other features a concrete basin.



Calves were born in the fields, often wherever they had been bred. The fields would be checked and female calves left with their mothers to the cow barn. Male calves were brought to the **Calf Barn** and fed a powdered milk substitute. Hay was stored overhead to supplement their feed if necessary



The property was originally named "Sorrel Farms" by Dr. Bernard Cline before it was rechristened "Andalusia" by Flannery and her mother, Regina. The **Horse Barn** is where Dr. Cline kept the sorrel horses he named the property after in the 1930s and 40s. It houses eight horse stalls flanking a central hall with four stalls on either side, a hayloft, and an open shed space.