NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

752

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Boyd Mill Place
other names/site number Davenport's Mill, Hearon's Mill

2. Location

street & number 580 Mill Pond Road
city, town Weston (X) **vicinity of**
county Webster **code** 307
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31708

( ) **not for publication**

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

(X) **private**
( ) **public-local**
( ) **public-state**
( ) **public-federal**

Category of Property:

( ) **building(s)**
(X) **district**
( ) **site**
( ) **structure**
( ) **object**

Number of Resources within Property:	**Contributing**	**Noncontributing**
buildings	4	3
sites	0	0
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
total	5	3

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A
Name of previous listing: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. ( ) See continuation sheet.

Richard Culver — 8-5-09

Signature of certifying official — Date

W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property ( ) meets ( ) does not meet the National Register criteria. ( ) See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

(✓) entered in the National Register

( ) determined eligible for the National Register

( ) determined not eligible for the National Register

( ) removed from the National Register

( ) other, explain:

( ) see continuation sheet

Keeper of the National Register — Date 9/24/09

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Agriculture/Subsistence: processing
Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions:

Vacant/Not in use
Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Other: New South cottage
Other: grist mill

Materials:

foundation Concrete
walls Wood
roof Metal
other Glass

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Summary Description

The Boyd Mill Place is a 60-acre property that includes a two-story gristmill and a miller's house and outbuilding complex located in rural Webster County, Georgia. Also called Davenport's Mill and Hearon's Mill, the gristmill is a two-story, wood-frame mill, which operated from c.1870 to 1963. The mill sits at the edge of a pond that was created by a 400-foot-long earthen dam. The reservoir provided the mill with a steady supply of hydropower. The mill is constructed of heavy timber held together with mortise-and-tenon joints and clad in weatherboard. The mill is entered on east gable-end. Sash windows provide light to the first and second floors. The open interior includes a sifting box in the center of the floor. Corn that was brought to the mill was poured into this box and carried up to the second floor by a canvas conveyor belt. A series of progressively finer sifting hoppers cleaned trash from the corn before it was dropped back down to the 48-inch millstones on the first floor. The grinding stone and the second-floor sifters were geared to a shaft that was driven by a steel turbine located beneath the west end of the mill. The turbine was activated by opening a sluice gate, which sent water through a penstock beneath the dam to the water house beneath the mill where it was forced at high velocity through the turbine. The miller's house is a New South Cottage that was built in c.1910. The outbuilding complex includes the barn, shed, and chicken house, all built during the 1930s.

Description

The Boyd Mill Place includes a gristmill, a miller's house and outbuildings, and the mill pond. The mill is located on the south side of the property close to Mill Pond Road. The gravel drive runs north past the mill and rises to the miller's house, which is located on the east side of the millpond and faces south. Crepe myrtle, holly, and river birch trees are located around the house. The outbuildings are loosely clustered around the house in a clearing, but most of the property is forested. Trees surround the millpond and cypress trees grow in the water's edge. The vicinity of the mill is rural. Most of Webster County is composed of farms and undeveloped wood lots. Most houses are set back from the road. The Boyd mill is not visible from Mill Pond Road most of the year because of the dense foliage.

The Boyd **gristmill** is a two-story, wood-framed building with a front-gable entrance (photos 1-5). Built in c.1870, the mill is clad in weatherboard and the roof is covered with a crimped metal roof. The main entrance is located on the east façade (photo 2). The door is constructed of vertical boards and iron strap hinges (photo 6). The sash windows above the entrance on the second floor and in the attic are missing, but the openings remain. The front porch served as a loading dock for area farmers to unload corn. The porch had fallen into disrepair and was reconstructed in 1999. A circular saw blade lying against the front of the mill is the only indication that the mill also served as a sawmill in the 1930s.

The west façade has three windows, each in the center of the first and second floors and in the attic (photo 8). The first-floor window retains its top sash and one original pane of glass. The attic and second-floor windows do not contain sashes. The south façade, which faces Mill Pond Road, features one window on the first floor (photos 5 and 13). The window is slightly east of center and contains only its lower sash. The north façade has one door and one window (photo 8). The window is located east of center and has no sash (photo 7). The opening extends to the ground because of damage to the weatherboard. A door, located adjacent to the window, was added in 2004. The door is constructed of vertical boards with iron strap hinges.

The mill is supported by concrete-block piers, which are visible on the south and east sides. In 1994, Tropical Storm Alberto resulted in severe flooding in southwest Georgia and damaged the foundation of the Boyd mill. The original brick piers were subsequently replaced. The flood also scoured the tailrace, which undermined the mill, so that the southwest corner is unsupported (photo 12). The flood also damaged weatherboard, which was replaced with wood planks and, on the north side, with sheet metal.

The mill is framed with heavy posts and beams joined with mortise-and-tenon joints (photos 11-12, 14-23). Some ceiling joists were hewn with an adz (photo 22). Smaller studs frame the walls and provide nailing strips for the weatherboard cladding. These studs and the diagonal brace framing are nailed in place. Posts in the center of the first floor provide additional support.

The interior plan of the mill features one large, open room on each floor (photo 14-22). The interior walls and ceilings are unfinished and the floors are laid in wood planks. The winder stair is located in

the northeast corner. The mill no longer has electrical service, but electrical wiring and electrical fixtures, such as a gooseneck lamp that illuminated the northeast corner of the mill, remains.

The mill retains nearly all of the equipment used to grind corn so that with minimal repairs the mill could be made to operate. Corn that was brought to the mill was poured into a sifting box in the center of the first floor (photo 14). It was then poured into a hopper that fed the dried corn into an elevator. The elevator is a canvas conveyor belt with attached metal cups that carried dried corn up to the second floor. The elevator is boxed in so that it resembles two side-by-side wood posts (photos 14-16). The elevator deposited the corn in a series of progressively finer sifting hoppers on the second floor (photos 20-21). These hoppers separated the dried corn from trash in the form of sticks, leaves, and other organic matter. The corn was then dropped through a wood chute to a hopper above the grinding stone (photo 17). The 48-inch grinding stone is located on a platform across the west end of the first floor (photos 14-15, and 17). The grinding stone turned above the stationary bed stone. A wood crane raised and lowered the grinding stone to set the proper grind (photo 17). The corn was ground fine for flour, medium for grits, and coarse for animal feed. Furrows in the stone channeled the corn toward the edges of the millstones where it was directed to another sifter and eventually into sacks (photo 17).

The millpond provided the reservoir of water that that turned the grinding stone, the sifting equipment, and the elevator that carried the corn to the sifters on the second floor (photos 27-29 and 49). An earthen dam on Long Branch creek forms the millpond. A sluice gate near the mill sent water through a penstock beneath the dam to the water house beneath the mill. The water house is a poured-concrete structure beneath the west end of the mill that houses the turbine. The turbine, a series of steel blades enclosed in a steel case, turned a vertical drive shaft (photo10). Gates, sliding metal doors that cover openings at the bottom of the water house, were closed to raise the water level (photos 10 and 12). The gates were then opened to force water through the water house at high velocity, which rotated the turbine and drive shaft. The drive shaft (photos 10 and 14, left of the window) extends vertically through the mill to the second floor where it was geared into horizontal shafts (photo 20, lower left) that turned the sifting boxes (photos 20-22) and the conveyor that carried corn to the second floor (photos 20-22). Beneath the first floor, the leather belt that connected the drive shaft to a second vertical shaft that turned the grinding stone lies disconnected on the ground (photo 9). The leather belt that engaged the equipment on the second floor is disconnected. *The mill is counted as one contributing building.*

North of the gristmill is the **miller's house** and its complex of outbuildings. The miller's house is a one-story New South cottage located north of the mill (photos 30-34). Built in c.1910, the frame cottage features a projecting gable front, which faces the mill to the south. The porch wraps around the south and east sides of the house. The exterior is clad in weatherboard and the low-hipped roof is covered with crimped sheet metal. The windows are mostly four-light-over-four-light sash windows.

The interior plan is organized around the central hall with two rooms on each side. Bedrooms are located on the east side. The living room and kitchen are located on the west side. The bathroom was added at the back end of the hall. The northwest corner of the porch was enclosed to enlarge

the dining and kitchen area. The floors are original heart pine. Many of the interior finishes, such as the ceilings, paneling, and brick fireplace in the living area, have been altered or added. The interior doors and trim are original. *The miller's house is counted as one contributing building.*

The **shed** is a one-story, frame storage building located south of the main house (photos 45-46). Built in c.1930, the shed rests on a poured-concrete foundation that rises several feet above grade. It has flush vertical planks for the walls. The roof is covered with a crimped sheet-metal roof. The shed is open only on the southeast side. *The shed is counted as one contributing building.*

The **barn** is a single crib barn that was built in c.1930 (photos 41, right, and 43-44). The barn comprises a tall gable-front crib flanked by two shed-roofed bays. The east bay is open; the west bay is enclosed with vertical-board sheathing. The main crib includes a loft. The barn is set on brick piers and covered with a sheet-metal roof. *The barn is counted as one contributing building.*

The **chicken house** is a one-story board-and-batten building covered with a shed roof (photos 41, left, and 42). The east side is open. The interior includes shelves for chicken roosts and a small door on the west side provided access to the eggs. The chicken house partially collapsed in 2003 and remains in very poor condition. *The chicken house is counted as one noncontributing building.*

The **dam** that forms the **millpond** is a 400-foot-long earthen embankment across the south end of the impoundment (photos 27-29 and 49). The dam broke in the early 1940s and was repaired by Henry Stanley Hearon, Jr., when he purchased the property in 1946. Later, the dam broke as a result of Tropical Storm Alberto in 1994. During these last repairs, the dam was widened to 15 feet to allow motor vehicles to drive across the dam to the spillway. The dam includes the concrete penstock, which diverts water from the millpond to the water house beneath the gristmill. In 2005, a hydraulic cylinder was added to control the release of water through the penstock. The spillway is located at the west end of the dam and is used to control the water level in the millpond. The original spillway was constructed of stone. Repairs to the spillway in 2005 replaced the stone construction with concrete. Four concrete dividers in the spillway are sometimes used to brace boards that retain water. *The dam and millpond is counted as one contributing structure.*

The **pond house** is a one-story, gable-roofed building located on the east bank of the millpond (photo 48). Built in 1986, the pond house is clad in board-and-batten siding and covered with a sheet-metal roof. The house is entered from double doors on the west façade. A small deck is located on the west side of the house. *The pond house is counted as one noncontributing building.*

The **pole barn** is an open, gable-roofed storage buildings constructed in 1993 (photo 47). The pole barn is covered with a gable roof, which is clad in crimped sheet metal. *The pole barn is counted as one noncontributing building.*

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

( ) **nationally** (X) **statewide** ( ) **locally**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

(X) **A** ( ) **B** (X) **C** ( ) **D**

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): ( ) **N/A**

( ) **A** ( ) **B** ( ) **C** ( ) **D** ( ) **E** ( ) **F** (X) **G**

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Agriculture
Engineering
Commerce
Industry

Period of Significance:

c.1870-1963

Significant Dates:

c.1870 – The Boyd mill was built by John Boyd.

1910 – Morgan J. Leverett built the miller's house just north of the mill in 1910.

1932-1943 – William V. Davenport added a generator and sawmill to the mill and added an outbuilding complex that included a shed, chicken house, and a barn.

1963 – The Boyd mill ceased to operate as a gristmill.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

N/A

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Boyd Mill Place is a 60-acre property that includes a two-story, wood-frame gristmill and a miller's house and outbuilding complex in rural Webster County 10 miles south of Preston, the county seat of Webster County. The mill, which operated from c.1870 to 1963, ground dried corn into cornmeal, grits, and flour for area farmers. The mill is a two-story frame building constructed at the south end of a millpond, which supplied the water that powered the mill. The mill building and its milling equipment, including the millstones, dam, penstock, and turbine, is highly intact. The Boyd mill is the last surviving gristmill in Webster County and among the few gristmills in Georgia that retains its processing machinery.

The Boyd mill is significant in the area of architecture because the mill is an excellent example of a rural gristmill in south Georgia. Gristmills, which ground wheat and corn, were at least two stories in height and large enough to contain the cumbersome machinery. Conveyor belts moved grain up through the building and chutes moved it downward. Mills were utilitarian buildings that were flexible enough to allow the addition of a sawmill in a covered open-air addition. The Boyd mill included a sawmill for about a decade in the 1930s.

The Boyd mill is significant in the area of engineering because the millpond, dam, and turbine that provided power to the mill and the machinery inside the mill represent the technology associated with processing corn in Georgia in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Boyd mill is typical of late-19th-century mills that used direct waterpower and were located along streams or millponds. Steam and electrical power eventually replaced water as the primary source of power for mills by the early 20th century.

The Boyd mill is significant in the areas of agriculture and industry because it represents the last step in the process in which area farmers grew corn, which was then driven to the mill to be processed into cornmeal, grits, and flour. According to *Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage*, "Georgia's earliest mills were not large industrial operations, but small facilities on isolated farms or plantations where the owners had a need for milled wheat, corn, or sawn lumber. These mills also ground wheat and flour for nearby farmers."

The Boyd Mill Place is significant in the areas of commerce because the mill was a site for processing corn and a place of commercial activity in Webster County. Millers who ground wheat and corn for area farmers often accepted payments in either cash or a portion of the ground wheat or corn. Mills also served as social centers where farmers congregated while waiting for their corn or wheat to be ground.

National Register Criteria

A and C

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

The period of significance for the Boyd Mill Place is c.1870 to 1963, which includes the entire period that the mill operated as a gristmill. The gristmill meets Criterion Consideration G because it partly achieved its significance in a period less than fifty years before the nomination. The gristmill is exceptionally significant because it is among the state's best surviving gristmills.

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the Boyd mill c.1870 and ends in 1963 when the mill last operated as a gristmill.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The Boyd Mill Place nomination includes five contributing properties. The Boyd mill, main house, shed, and barn are counted as four contributing buildings. The millpond and dam are counted as one contributing structure. The three noncontributing buildings are the pond house and pole barn, and the chicken house. The pond house and pole barn are less than fifty years of age and the chicken house is in severely deteriorated condition.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

The Boyd mill in southeast Webster County was built by John Boyd c.1870. It was first described in a deed in 1872 as the "Boyd Mill Place," which is located on the southeast corner of Davenports Mill Pond on the east side of Lot 123. The mill ground corn brought by area farmers. Corn that was coarsely ground was used for animal feed, moderately ground for grits, and finely ground for flour. John Boyd, (1811-1873) married Eliza Lofton, daughter of a South Carolina farmer. The Boyds had four children.

A deed dated November 10, 1872 records the "undivided half interest in the mill place known as the Boyd Mill Place" to J. F. Wright. In 1883, J. F. Wright and his wife, C. F. Wright, acquired the "undivided half interest from B. F. Jennings and Tillman Jennings," who were executors of John Jennings' estate. The Wrights were heirs of John Jennings.

J. F. Wright sold the property to Morgan Judson Leverett on January 10, 1905. George E. Sapp acquired the property from Morgan Leverett on November 17, 1919. George Sapp (1876-1966) was married to Lula Caroline Ball (1876-1918) and they had two children, both of whom died in infancy. The mill is identified in the deed as "being known as the Boyd Mill Place, later known as the Wright Mill Place."

On December 16, 1926, George E. Sapp sold the property to E. T. Adams. Adams sold the mill property to J. C. Alston on July 2, 1929. William V. Davenport acquired the property from Alston on October 17, 1932. Davenport and his wife raised three children at the Boyd Mill Place. In the early

1930s, Davenport built the barn, chicken house, and shed where the Davenports kept animals for use by the family. The Davenports also sold fish from the millpond.

Davenport, who had a reputation as an amateur engineer, built a generator that provided electricity, which was rare in rural Georgia in the 1930s. The generator was destroyed when the dam broke in the early 1940s. Davenport also added a sawmill to the gristmill in the early 1930s. The sawmill was a one-story shed-roofed addition on the south side of the building. The roof and side of the addition appear in a photograph taken in the 1940s. The lumber used to construct the barn, chicken house and shed are believed to have been milled on site. By 1946, the sawmill was no longer in operation. It was demolished in 1969.

Davenport's widow, Bertha Davenport, lived on the property with her children after the death of her husband. In 1944, she acquired additional land from W. B. Hardman that included the spillway and high-water privileges west of her property line. Bertha Davenport may not have operated the mill after her husband's death because the dam was broken when she sold the property in 1946.

In 1946, Henry Stanley Hearon, Jr., purchased the property "formerly known as the Boyd Mill Place, later known as the Wright Mill Place, now known as the Davenport Mill Place." Hearon also purchased 38 acres adjacent to the mill property and a "small tract of land in the southeast corner" of Lot 123 that included the dam and spillway. Hearon, unlike previous owners, grew corn, which he ground into meal and delivered it to stores in the surrounding counties. Corn was grown on the Hearon family farm elsewhere in Webster County. Hearon rotated corn and peanuts on his farm, so in the alternating years he purchased corn for the mill from area farmers. Hearon raised livestock on the mill property for use by the family, with the exception of pigs, which he sometimes sold. The shed was sometimes used for grain storage. Hearon was the last owner to operate the gristmill, which ran until 1963.

The millpond was a favorite spot for swimming and it was used for various community and church functions, such as baptisms. As late as 1975, the pond was drained every five years to allow the fish to be scooped up for a community fish fry.

Henry Stanley Hearon, Jr., used the house as a primary residence until 1971. Hearon's son, Henry Lawson Hearon, began using the house as a secondary residence in 1975. He purchased the property from his father in 1983 and added the pond house in 1986 and the pole barn in 1993.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Cooner, Tara. *Historic District Information Form.* "Hearons Mill." On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, Georgia, June 6, 2008.

Messick, Denise P., J. W. Joseph, and Natalie P. Adams. *Tilling the Earth: Georgia Historic Agriculture Heritage*. Atlanta, Georgia: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, 2001.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) **N/A**

( ) **preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested**
( ) **preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued**
date issued:
( ) **previously listed in the National Register**
( ) **previously determined eligible by the National Register**
( ) **designated a National Historic Landmark**
( ) **recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #**
( ) **recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #**

Primary location of additional data:

(X) **State historic preservation office**
( ) **Other State Agency**
( ) **Federal agency**
( ) **Local government**
( ) **University**
( ) **Other, Specify Repository:**

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 60 acres

UTM References

A)	Zone 16	Easting 731920	Northing 3540580
B)	Zone 16	Easting 732540	Northing 3539260
C)	Zone 16	Easting 731870	Northing 3539410

Verbal Boundary Description

The historic district boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, which is drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the property and all of the intact resources historically associated with the Boyd Mill Place.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 34 Peachtree Street, N.W., Suite 1601
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** July 20, 2009
e-mail steven.moffson@dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) ( ) not applicable

name/title Tara Cooner, Historic Preservation Planner
organization Middle Flint Regional Development Center
mailing address 228 West Lamar Street
city or town Americus **state** GA **zip code** 31709
telephone N/A
e-mail N/A

( ) **property owner**
( ) **consultant**
(X) **regional development center preservation planner**
( ) **other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) H. Lawson Hearon
organization (if applicable) N/A
mailing address P.O. Box 71025
city or town Albany **state** GA **zip code** 31708
e-mail (optional) N/A

Name of Property: Boyd Mill Place
City or Vicinity: Weston vicinity
County: Webster
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: December 2008

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 49

1. Main façade and north side, photographer facing southwest.

2. Main façade, photographer facing east.

3. Main façade and south side, photographer facing northwest.

4. Main façade and south side, photographer facing northwest.

5. South elevation, photographer facing north.

6. Main entrance, photographer facing west.

7. Entrance, north side, photographer facing south.

8. West end, photographer facing east.

9. Drive shaft below millstones. Main shaft in background (right), photographer facing south.

10. Turbine in concrete water house, photographer facing southeast.

11. West end, detail of frame and weatherboard, photographer facing east.

12. Concrete water house and tail race, photographer facing northeast.

13. Main façade and south side from Mill Pond Road, photographer facing north.

14. Interior, first floor, sifting boxes and two wood elevators in foreground. Millstone on raised platform in background, photographer facing west.

15. Interior, first floor, sifting boxes in middle ground. Millstone and platform in background, photographer facing west.

16. Interior, first floor, sifting boxes and elevators, photographer facing south.

17. Interior, first floor, millstone platform, crane, and millstones. The diagonal wood chute drops grain from the second floor into the millstones. The secondary shaft that turns the upper stone is visible below, photographer facing northwest.

18. Interior, first floor, photographer facing southwest.

19. Interior, first floor, photographer facing northeast.

20. Interior, second floor, main drive shaft (vertical) belt drive (horizontal) in foreground. Wood elevators in middle ground at right. Sifting boxes in background, photographer facing north.

21. Interior, second floor, photographer facing northeast.

22. Interior, second floor, photographer facing west.

23. Interior, second floor, photographer facing north.

24. Dam and site of generator, photographer facing east.

25. Spillway, photographer facing northwest.

26. Spillway (left), mill and tail race (right), photographer facing north.

27. Millpond with pond house, photographer facing north.

28. Millpond, photographer facing northwest.

29. Millpond, photographer facing northeast.

30. House, photographer facing north.

31. House, photographer facing northwest.

32. House, photographer facing west.

33. House, photographer facing northwest.

34. House, photographer facing southwest.

35. House, porch, photographer facing east.

36. House, porch, photographer facing east.

37. House, interior, central hall, photographer facing southeast.

38. House, interior, back bedroom, photographer facing northwest.

39. House, interior, front bedroom, photographer facing southeast.

40. House, interior, parlor, photographer facing northwest.

41. Chicken house, (left) and barn (right), photographer facing east.

42. Chicken house, photographer facing north.

43. Barn, photographer facing east.

44. Barn, photographer facing west.

45. Shed, photographer facing northeast.

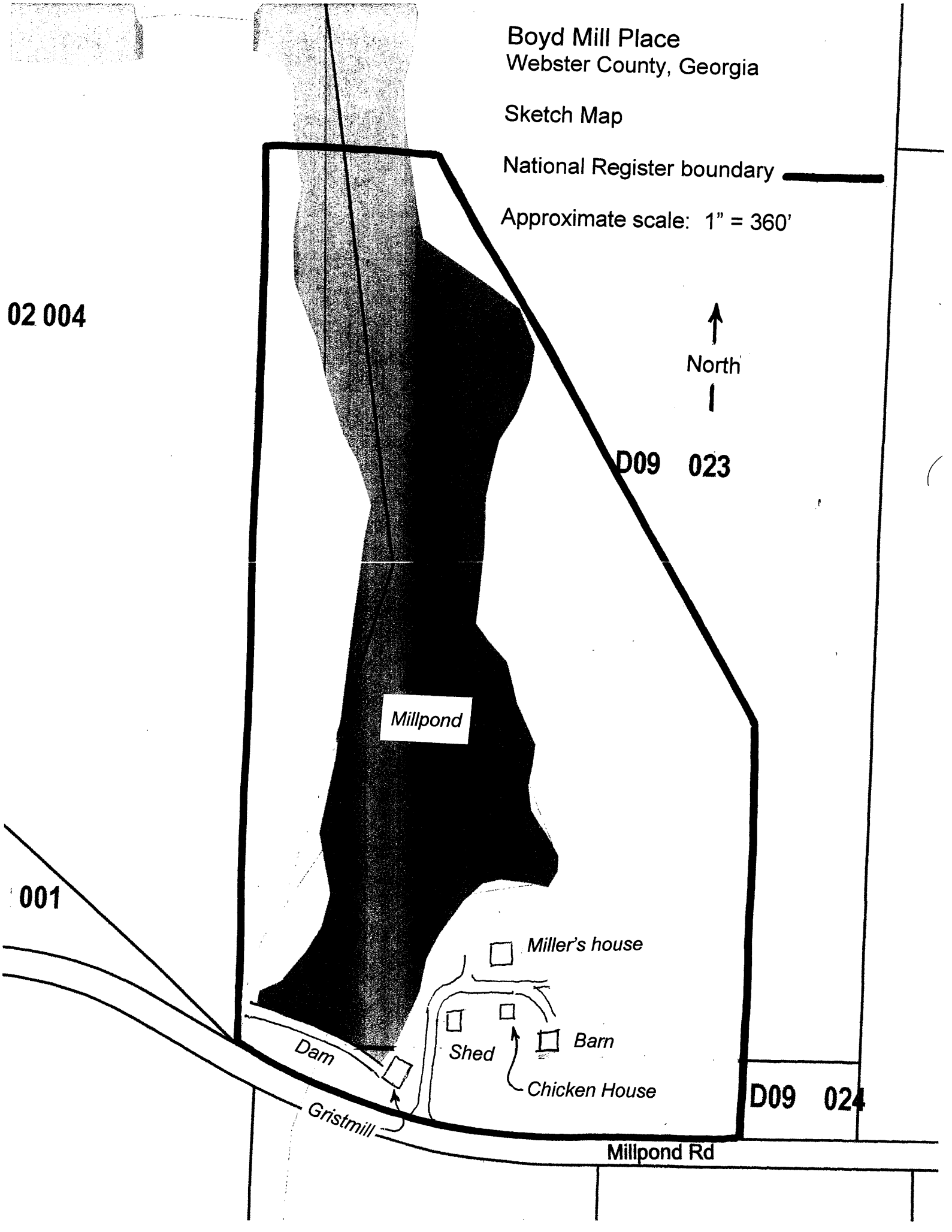
46. Shed, photographer facing north.

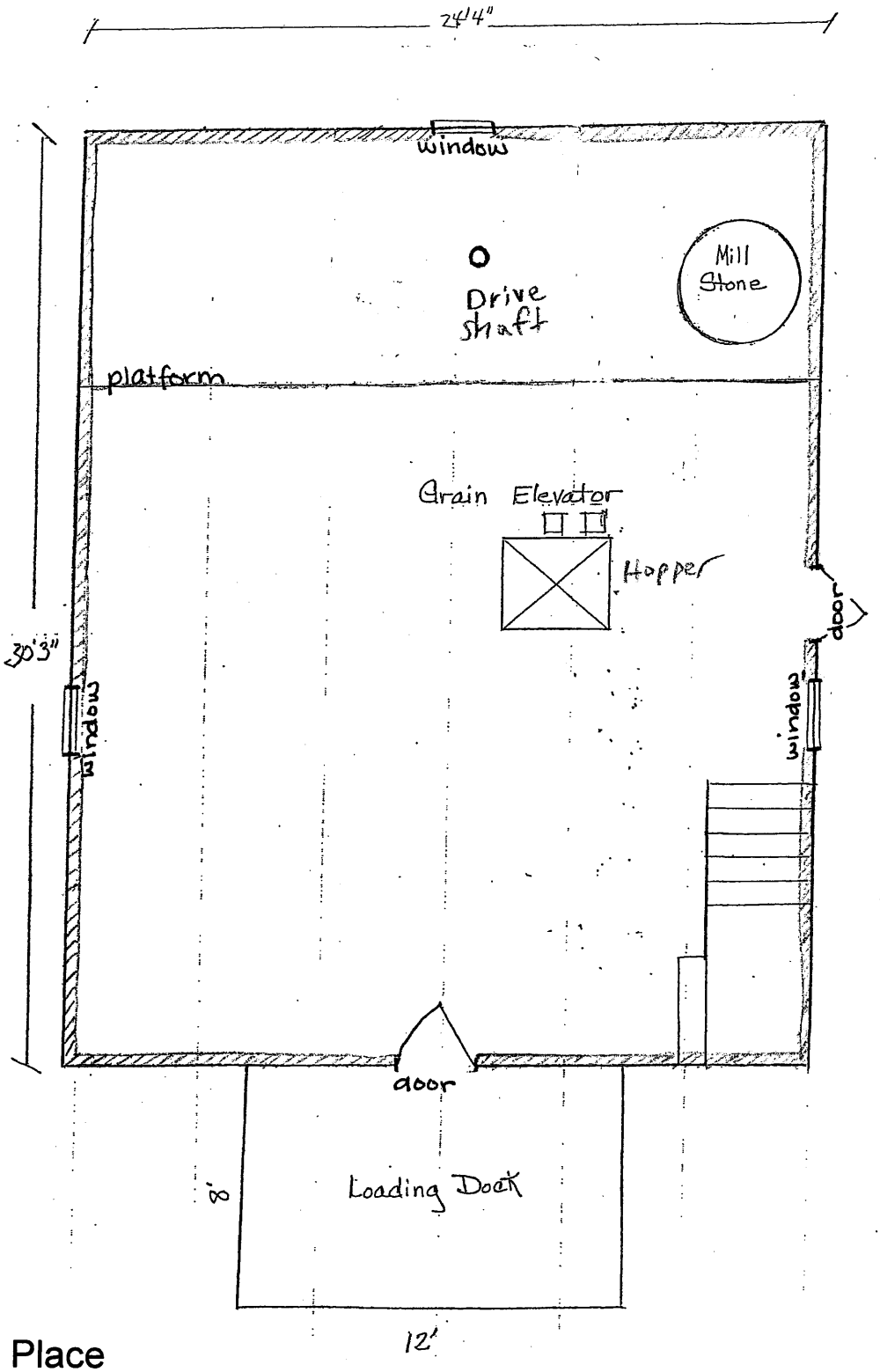
47. Pole barn, photographer facing northeast.

48. Pond house, photographer facing northwest.

49. Mill pond, photographer facing northwest.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)


Boyd Mill Place
Webster County, Georgia
Sketch Map
National Register boundary
Approximate scale: 1" = 360'
02 004
North
D09 023
Millpond
001
Miller's house
Shed
Barn
Chicken House
Dam
Gristmill
D09 024
Millpond Rd



Boyd Mill Place
Webster County, Georgia

First-Floor Plan

No scale

North

Boyd Mill Place
Webster County, Georgia

Section view from west

No Scale