

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 02001259

Date Listed: November 1, 2002

Property Name: Hillman-Bowden House

County: McDuffie

State: Georgia

none
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Daniel J. Vivian
for Signature of the Keeper

November 1, 2002
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8. Statement of Significance

The period of significance is hereby changed to ca. 1860 to more accurately reflect the period in which the property achieved significance as an example of Greek Revival architecture.

The Georgia State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

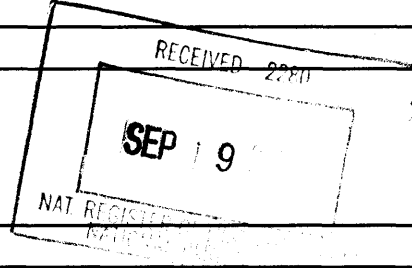
1259

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 Hillman-Bowden House
other names/site number Pylant Place



2. Location

street & number 1348 Pylant Crossing Road
city, town Thomson (x) vicinity of
county McDuffie code 189
state Georgia code GA zip code 30824

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	1	1
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	1	1

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 C. Coover
Signature of certifying official

9.10.02
Date

for 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

Daniel J. Vizzi 11/1/02

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

DJ _____
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions:

Social: civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival

Materials:

foundation	Stone
walls	Wood; weatherboard
roof	Metal
other	Glass

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Hillman-Bowden House is a two-story Greek Revival-style house located approximately three miles west of Thomson in rural McDuffie County, Georgia (photos 1-3). The house is surrounded by an expansive grass lawn with hardwood trees, such as oak and pecan, located through the property (photo 1). Built in c.1860, the double-pile house is set on a stone foundation and clad in weatherboard siding. The side-gable roof is covered with standing-seam sheet metal, which is punctuated by two, interior corbel-capped chimneys.

The exterior is dominated by a two-story temple-front portico, which is supported by four colossal Doric columns (photo 3-6). In the manner of Greek architecture, the columns feature *entasis*, an optical correction in which a slight bulge below the midpoint of the column prevents them from appearing too thin. Physical evidence in the attic indicates that the portico is an original feature of the house and not a later addition. A full-width balcony spans the second-floor level. Italianate trim in the form of jigsaw brackets, bargeboard, and balusters are located on the porch and are original to the house. A finely detailed lunette is centered in the pediment.

The main entrance and the second-floor porch entrance both feature Greek Revival-style surrounds (photo 3). These surrounds include sidelights and transoms and pedimented entablatures. A small, one-story pedimented portico is located on the rear of the house. It is original to the house and retains its paneled ceiling, though it is no longer supported by the original square posts.

The interior Georgian-plan features four principal rooms divided by a 12-foot-wide center hall (photo 9). Each room is heated by an interior fireplace (photos 11, 14-15, and 16). The second-floor plan is similar with four bedrooms divided by a center hall (photo 17-19). The house most likely had an

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

original detached kitchen because it is unlikely that food was prepared in the main block of the house. In the late 19th century, Josephus Hillman or, perhaps, Felix Brown either relocated or rebuilt the kitchen at the rear of the house and changed the dining room openings to accommodate the new arrangement. The construction of this new ell, which is the only major change to the original plan, resulted in the replacement of the door on the east side of the dining room with a window and the window on the south side was changed to a door for access to the ell. The door from the dining room may have originally led to a detached kitchen located east of the house but there is no physical evidence to suggest the presence of a breezeway or other connection to the house.

The 19th-century kitchen ell was replaced by a rear kitchen ell that was probably built in the 1920s or 1930s by Paul A. Bowden. This existing rear ell is a one-story, wood-framed structure with a shallow-pitched gable roof (photo 7-8). It opens onto the dining room and is divided into two main rooms. A shed-roofed porch is located on the east side. A shed-roofed bathroom addition was added to the south end of the kitchen ell after World War II. A stone wellhead is located on the southeast corner of the ell.

The interior of the Hillman-Bowden House retains a many original architectural details and finishes. Wood floors and hand-planed wallboards are located throughout the house (photo 9). The two-paneled doors and the molded door and window surrounds are original (photo 11). The windows also feature paneled aprons. The stair in the center hall features a turned newel and recessed panels below the stringer (photo 9). Greek Revival-style mantels survive in most principal rooms (photos 11 and 14-15). Several examples of the original grained finishes on the doors remain intact. These include the doors in the northwest bedroom (photo 18) and the inside of the closet door in the northeast bedroom. Some original painted surfaces survive, such as the blue ceiling in the southeast bedroom.

The interior of the house remained almost unchanged until the 1950s, when Lucille Bowden Johnson gained full title to the property and began to rehabilitate the house. She installed indoor plumbing and electricity and built a bathroom addition at the rear of the southwest room that also opened on to the center hall. Mrs. Johnson converted one of the small closets in her master bedroom (the southwest room) into a passageway to the northwest parlor. She also added floor-to-ceiling cabinets and bookshelves to the northeast parlor and added small bathrooms to the second-floor rear bedrooms. Mrs. Johnson's most significant addition was the installation of a historic scenic wallpaper mural that she acquired from an unknown house in Clinton, Georgia. She reinstalled the wallpaper on panels in the northwest parlor (photos 10-12).

A small hunting cabin is the only other building on the property (no photo). It is located at the south end of the property. Because it was built with reused materials and is less than fifty years of age, it does not contribute to the nomination.

The Hillman-Bowdon House retains a high level of historic integrity. It retains its original design, materials, and craftsmanship and its rural setting has been preserved. It is an excellent example of antebellum Greek Revival-style architecture in Georgia.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture

Period of Significance:

c.1860-c.1951

Significant Dates:

c.1860 – Josephus Hillman built the Hillman-Bowden House.

c.1951 – Lucille Bowden Johnson rehabilitated the house, adding indoor plumbing and electricity and an antique wallpaper mural to the northwest parlor.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Hillman-Bowden House is a two-story frame Greek Revival-style house. Built c.1860, it was the center of an expansive plantation built by one of the wealthiest residents in the county. Josephus Hillman relied on slave labor to plant, harvest, and process cotton, the source of his fortune. The grand scale of Hillman's dwelling and its classical style are emblematic of the rural elite and the system of slavery that supported antebellum South. The Hillman-Bowden House, with its Doric temple-front portico, is characteristic of houses built by wealthy Georgians in the decades before the Civil War.

The Hillman-Bowden House is significant in the area of architecture as an outstanding example of Greek Revival-style architecture in Georgia. Contrary to the popular image of the state, relatively few houses were built in the Greek Revival style in Georgia. Most were constructed in towns rather than on rural plantations. By the 1840s, according to *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses and their Landscaped Settings*, Georgia was completely settled, and the Greek Revival style, used from the 1840s to the 1860s, became the first architectural style to appear statewide. A statement of cultural independence, the Greek Revival was clear break with English and other European Renaissance building traditions. The style was a romantic revival that drew directly from the original source. It was a sentimental imitation of the architecture of ancient Greece, which provided a young nation with associations of Greek democracy. The Greek Revival style, which is thought of as a national style, was used extensively throughout the United States at every level of society.

The Hillman-Bowden House features the basic characteristics of the Greek Revival style. The main façade is dominated by a full-width temple-front portico supported by colossal Doric columns. Like true Greek architecture, the fluted columns feature *entasis*. The front entrances are also in the Greek Revival-style with sidelights and transom and a shallow-pitched entablature. The house is also significant as a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style in which Italianate brackets and scalloped bargeboard have been incorporated into the traditional Greek temple-front design. The house, therefore, is not a strict academic expression of a style. However, the overall form is clearly Greek Revival and the Georgian plan links the house squarely within the context of antebellum architecture in Georgia.

National Register Criteria

C –The Hillman-Bowden House is significant in the area of architecture as an excellent antebellum example of Greek Revival-style architecture in Georgia.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in c.1860 with the construction of the Hillman-Bowden House and ends in c.1951 to include the historic scenic wallpaper mural that Lucille Bowden Johnson installed in the northeast parlor. The c.1860-1951 includes all of the significant changes to the house.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The Hillman-Bowden House is the only contributing resource associated with the nomination. A small frame cabin is located at the south end of the property but is less than fifty years of age and is not significant in the context of mid-19th-century Greek Revival-style architecture so it is, therefore counted as a noncontributing building.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

The Hillman-Bowden House was built by Josephus Hillman at the beginning of the Civil War in what was then Warren County, Georgia. In 1879, Hillman sold the plantation to Felix Brown, who then sold it to the Pylant brothers in 1897. In 1905, the Pylants sold the house to William K. Miller, who in two separate transactions in 1916 and 1917 sold the property to Paul A. Bowden. Both Miller and Bowden bought the property as an investment. Bowden was especially interested in the timber on the property. In 1951, Bowden's daughter, Lucille Bowden Johnson, acquired full title to the house and rehabilitated the structure. Following her death in 1994, the 15-acre property was conveyed to the Wrightsboro Quaker Community Foundation.

Josephus Hillman

Josephus Hillman's early life remains largely undocumented, although the Hillmans were recorded in the federal census of Warren County as early as 1820. According to the census, Josephus Hillman was born about 1827 in Georgia, probably in Warren County in an area that is now McDuffie County. (McDuffie County was established in 1870 from parts of Warren and Columbia counties.) On July 23, 1846, Hillman married Mary Frances Wade, who died before 1850. Hillman remarried a woman named Martha, whose maiden name has not been identified. When the 1850 census was taken Hillman was listed as a farmer in Warren County. Hillman and his second wife had five children between 1850 and 1859: Aletha, Andrew, Willis, Alexander, and Martha.

In the early 1850s, the Hillmans moved to Columbia County in what is now northern McDuffie County, Georgia. His first recorded land purchase was in Warren County in July 1854, when he paid Nathaniel Thompson \$3000 for 316 acres south of Jacob Printup's large plantation along the Georgia Railroad. In November 1854, he paid James L. Hardaway \$1200 for 120 acres that had also been part of Thompson's property. On February 5, 1856, Hillman had his deeds recorded and in that year he first appears in the Warren County tax digest. He is recorded as the owner of 444 acres of second-quality land valued at \$4200 and 13 slaves valued at \$6500. His total personal wealth was \$11,900.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

There is no definitive evidence to date the construction of Hillman's house. Based on the construction techniques and other aspects of the building, it was probably not built before 1860. Hillman's ownership of the property is documented from 1854 to 1879. Warren County tax digests from 1850 to 1870 list Josephus Hillman for the first time in 1856 but do not show changes in the valuation that might indicate the construction of the house. The 1871 digest for McDuffie County shows an increase in valuation over the previous listings in Warren County but the increase was shared by several of Hillman's neighbors, which suggests that it was a county-wide revaluation of property for the newly formed McDuffie County.

It is likely that the Hillman family lived in the existing Thompson house on land he had purchased in the 1850s. The wealthy Josephus Hillman probably built his house before the Civil War to accommodate his large family. It would have been unusual for him to have built a Greek Revival-style house in the years after the war. As John Linley noted in his study *The Architecture of Middle Georgia*, "the war brought a cessation of building activities, and in the grim and bitter years following, new homes, with few exceptions, were modest indeed." In addition, Linley notes, "the war brought an abrupt end to the Greek Revival style" in Georgia and, except for a very few that were already planned or under construction before the war, houses from the Reconstruction period followed more current national trends in architecture.

The architect/builder of the Hillman-Bowden House remains unknown. The high quality of the craftsmanship suggests that Hillman may have sought a builder who was popular circles in wider than McDuffie County. In addition, the proximity of Hillman's plantation to the railroad would have made it easier to obtain building materials.

By 1863, Hillman had increased the size of his plantation to 1,165 acres. Five-hundred acres were improved for agriculture and were worked by Hillman's 21 slaves. Josephus Hillman was one of the largest slave holders in the county and had personal and real property valued at \$27,632, which made him one of the wealthiest citizens in McDuffie County.

Hillman managed a mostly self-sufficient plantation that produced a wide variety of agricultural products that provided for the Hillman family, overseers, and slaves. In addition to large quantities of Indian corn and oats, the Hillman plantation produced wheat, wool, peas, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, butter, honey, and smaller quantities of other vegetables. Hillman's cotton production was among the largest in the county, with 72 bales produced in 1860. Hillman and his neighbors Jacob Printup, and James L. Hardaway were unusual among area farmers in that they also produced wine. In 1860, Hardaway produced 3 gallons, Hillman, 25 gallons, and Printup produced 60 gallons of wine.

Through the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries, the Hillman plantation would have included outbuildings associated with Hillman's extensive agricultural activities, but none survive. These would have included slave houses, corn cribs, barns, sheds, and other more specialized buildings and many would have been located in an outbuilding complex near the main house. The barn and smokehouse, which were located southeast of the main house, were demolished by the middle of the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

20th century.

It is not known if Hillman fought in the Civil War. By the fall of 1862, Hillman was an ordained minister and preached in a Baptist church, although his primary occupation was farming. In 1870 and 1871, he served as pastor at Thomson Baptist Church, where his son Andrew was ordained as a minister in 1872. Andrew served as pastor for several years at Mill Creek Church in Glascock County.

Hillman maintained his plantation after the Civil War, even though the value of the land had plunged from \$11,000 in 1860 to \$3,000 in 1868. Hillman's personal wealth was diminished with the freeing of his slaves, but he still retained far more resources than did most Georgians following the war. By the late 1860s, Hillman employed as many as thirty laborers, most of whom were tenants farmers or sharecroppers. At least eleven were freed slaves. In 1872, Hillman purchased 600 acres, increasing the size of his plantation to about 1,665 acres. In 1879, perhaps because of failing health, Hillman sold his plantation for \$16,600. Hillman died on June 18, 1880 in Taliaferro County.

Felix P. Brown

Felix P. Brown, a resident of Taliaferro County, purchased the Hillman plantation in 1879. Brown was born in Georgia in 1831. By 1860, he taught school in Warrenton and resided with John Felts, a wealthy Warren County farmer. Brown is also believed to have taught at the Wrightsboro Academy in the late 1840s or early 1850s. In 1860, he married Susan L. (maiden name not identified) and their first child, Mary A. Brown, was born the following year. Lawrence, their second child, was born in 1870. Brown's personal property, valued at \$2,250 in 1860, increased in 1870 to \$6,450 for real and personal property.

Felix Brown was a minister, who may have known Josephus Hillman from 1871 when they both preached in Thomson, Hillman at the Baptist Church and Brown at the Methodist Church. Brown identified himself as a farmer in the 1870 census, but also began a career as a Methodist minister. He served as the second pastor at Barnett Methodist Church, which was founded in Warren County in 1874, and Macedonia Methodist Church, where he served in the 1890s. Brown farmed and rode a circuit for the Methodist church. He retired from farming in 1897, when he sold the farm to the Pylant brothers for \$9,000. Included in the sale were a steam engine, cotton gin, cotton press, and livestock.

Pylants

The farm, which still included 1,660 acres, may have been in poor repair because the low purchase price of \$5.50 per acre, was less than Hillman had paid nearly forty years earlier. The Pylant brothers, R. L., N. L., and S. R., as they were known, appear to have bought the farm as a family home or an investment property. S. R. Pylant was an engineer for the Georgia Railroad. The Pylants may not have had the financial resources to sustain the farm because they twice mortgaged the property in 1901. In October 1905, they sold all of the equipment on the farm, including the farm

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

tools, blacksmith tools, wagons and gear, livestock, corn, hay, fodder, potatoes, peaches, and cottonseed. William K. Miller purchased the equipment for \$2,362 and in November he bought the entire farm for \$16,600.

William K. Miller

Although Miller purchased the farm and its contents, he probably never resided on the farm, but rather bought it as an investment. In fact, the Pylants may have continued to live on the farm. Miller, like previous owners Hillman and Brown, was a minister, having been rector at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Augusta. In October 1916, Miller sold a 400-acre tract on the southeast side of the farm to Paul A. Bowden for \$6,000 and the next year he sold the remaining 1,248 acres for \$12,500.

Paul A. Bowden

Paul Akers Bowden, the son of a Methodist minister, was born on March 2, 1876. A graduate of Emory at Oxford in the 1890s, Bowden moved to Thomson where he organized the Farmers and Merchants Bank (later First National Bank) in 1902. He was head cashier until 1919 when he was named vice-president. Bowden was named president of the bank in 1938, a position he held until his death on December 18, 1968. Bowden was an influential citizen of McDuffie County and is credited with establishing the town's first electrical system, water works, and ice plant.

Bowden, like the previous owner, bought the farm as an investment. The worn-out soil was made useless by the boll weevil. The farm's value was in its timber resources and Bowden set up a sawmill on the west side of the property to process his lumber. (The sawmill is no longer extant.) Bowden built the extant kitchen ell sometime after World War I. For most of Paul Bowden's ownership and that of his daughter, the house was occupied by a resident caretaker. The Bowdens never resided at the house year-round and only visited the property periodically.

In the years before World War II, Bowden deeded 28 acres for the construction of U.S. 278, which bisected the southern portion of the farm. He also sold 288 acres on the southeast side of the farm to C. C. Buffington. In 1945, Bowden deeded an interest in the property to his wife Lucy and their three children. With Lucy's death in 1948, the property passed to their children. In 1951, through a series of complicated financial transactions among their children, Paul and Lucy's daughter Lucille Bowden Johnson received full title to the house and surrounding property.

Lucille Bowden Johnson

Born in McDuffie County in 1903, Lucille Bowden Johnson studied music at conservatories in New York and Boston. She was an accomplished pianist and played a recital at Carnegie Hall. She married Charles Lamar Johnson and was a lifetime student of the French language. She established a scholarship endowment in her honor of her father at the Theological School at Emory University.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

By the time Lucille acquired the house, it had been vacant for several years. Although she and her husband never intended to use it as a full-time residence, they gradually modernized the house with the introduction of electricity and indoor plumbing. Lucille built a bathroom on west side of the back porch and constructed small bathrooms in the rear second-floor bedrooms. Most significantly, Lucille installed a historic scenic wallpaper mural in the northwest parlor. The wallpaper was salvaged from an unidentified house in Clinton, Georgia.

Lucille Bowden Johnson died on July 12, 1994. In December that year, her nieces and nephews, Peggy B. Moore, Patricia B. Morgan, W. Bowden Dobbins, and Hugh C. Dobbins, conveyed the house and 15 acres east of Pylant Crossing Road to the Wrightsboro Quaker Community Foundation. The Wrightsboro Quaker Community Foundation is a local historical society that currently uses the house and grounds for meetings and receptions.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Census Records

Warren County, Population Schedules, 1820-1880.
McDuffie County, Population Schedules, 1880.
Warren County, Agricultural Census, 1860.

County and Local History

Baker, Pearl. A Handbook of History: McDuffie County, Georgia, 1870-1970. Progressive News Publishing Co., 1971.
Crumpton, Daniel Nathan. Warren County, Georgia, 1793-1900: Genealogy II. Spartanburg, SC: Reprint Publishers, 1993.
McCommons, W. C., and Miss Clara Stovall. History of McDuffie County, Georgia. Tignall, GA: Boyd Publishing, 1988.

County Records at Courthouse

Warren County Records of Deeds and Mortgages, 1850-1870.
Warren County Tax Digests, 1850-1870.
McDuffie County Records of Deeds and Mortgages, 1871-1994.
McDuffie County Tax Digest, 1871.

Historic Maps and Plats

Josephus Hillmans 481-1/4 acres of Land, 13 April 1860, in McDuffie County Deed Book AA, p. 82.
William Philips, A Map of McDuffie County, 1871.
McDuffie County Plat Book A, p. 174, Nov, 1905; survey of 1622-acre Pylant tract; depicts house.
Georgia Department of Transportation, McDuffie County, 1940; depicts house as vacant and shows orchards west of the house.

Legal Description

McDuffie County Courthouse, Deed Book 193, 363-367, Plat Book S, p. 350-C.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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:

- 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

Acreege of Property 15 acres

UTM References

A)	Zone 17	Easting 355290	Northing 3701270
B)	Zone 17	Easting 355490	Northing 3701270
C)	Zone 17	Easting 355490	Northing 3700050
D)	Zone 17	Easting 355290	Northing 3700040

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary follows the current legal boundary and contains the Hillman-Bowden House and a noncontributing building on the 15-acre tract that remains from the once 1,665-acre antebellum plantation.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven H. Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** September 1, 2002
e-mail steven_moffson@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Tommy Jones
organization (Historic Preservation Consultant)
mailing address 394 Sinclair Avenue, N.E.
city or town Atlanta **state** GA **zip code** 30307
telephone N/A
e-mail N/A

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Dorothy Jones
organization (if applicable) Wrightsboro Quaker Community Foundation
mailing address P.O. Box 1816
city or town Thomson **state** GA **zip code** 30824
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Hillman-Bowden House
City or Vicinity: Thomason vicinity
County: McDuffie
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: September 2001

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 19

1. House and setting, photographer facing south
2. Main façade, photographer facing south.
3. Main façade, photographer facing south.
4. West façade detail, photographer facing east.
5. Porch detail, photographer facing east.
6. Porch, detail of second-floor balcony, photographer facing west.
7. Rear and west side, photographer facing northeast.
8. Rear and east side, photographer facing northwest.
9. Interior, center hall, photographer facing north.
10. Interior, northeast parlor, photographer facing northeast.
11. Interior, northeast parlor, photographer facing southwest.
12. Interior, northeast parlor, photographer facing south.
13. Interior, center hall, photographer facing east.
14. Interior, northwest parlor, photographer facing south.
15. Interior, dining room, photographer facing north.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

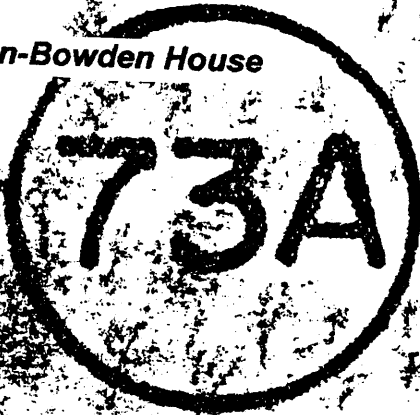
Photographs

16. Interior, southeast room, photographer facing northwest.
17. Interior, second-floor hall, photographer facing south.
18. Interior, northwest bedroom, photographer facing south.
19. Interior, southeast bedroom, photographer facing northeast.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

Pylant Crossing Road

Hillman-Bowden House



Hunting Cabin
(noncontributing)



Hillman-Bowden House
McDuffie County, Georgia
Sketch Map

National Register Boundary 

Approximate Scale: 1" = 150'

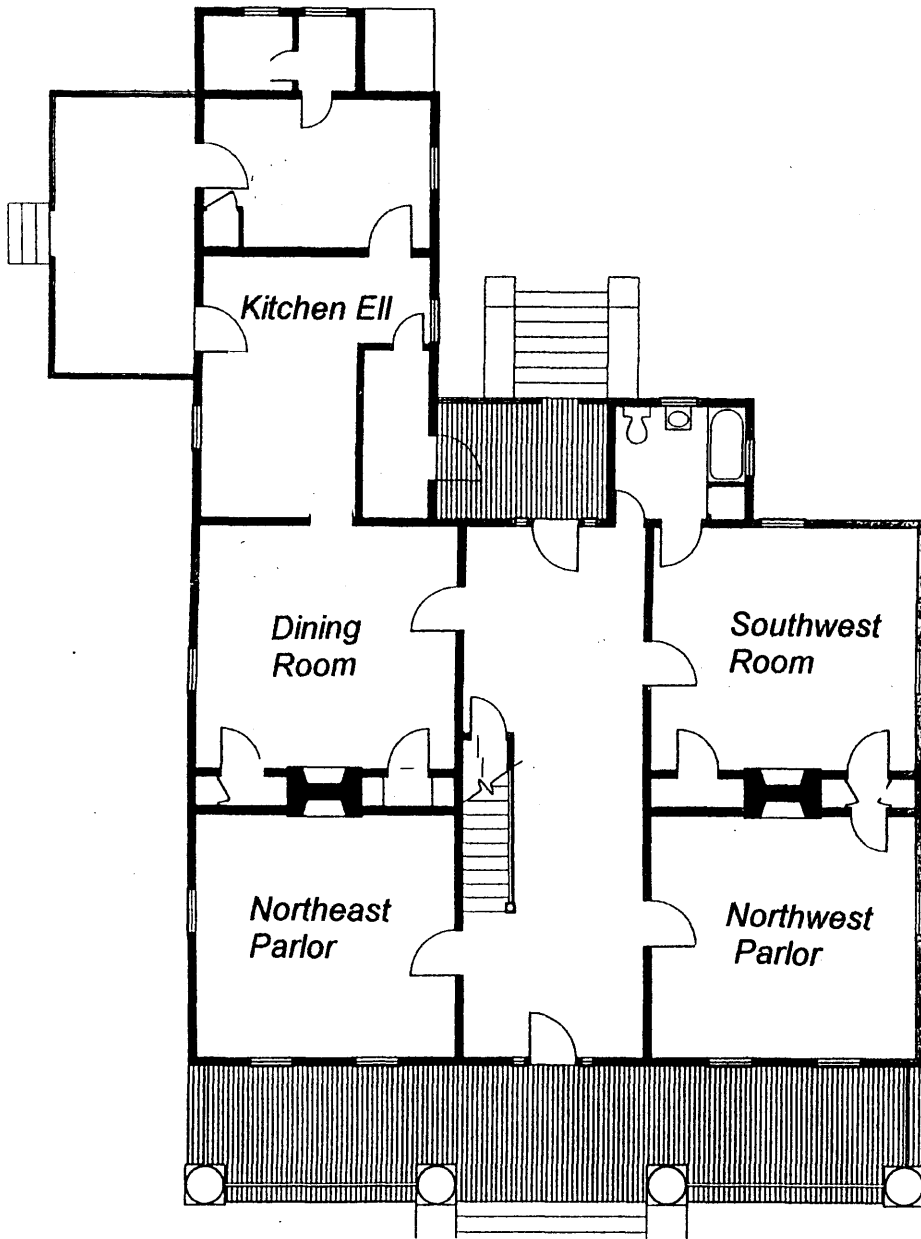


North

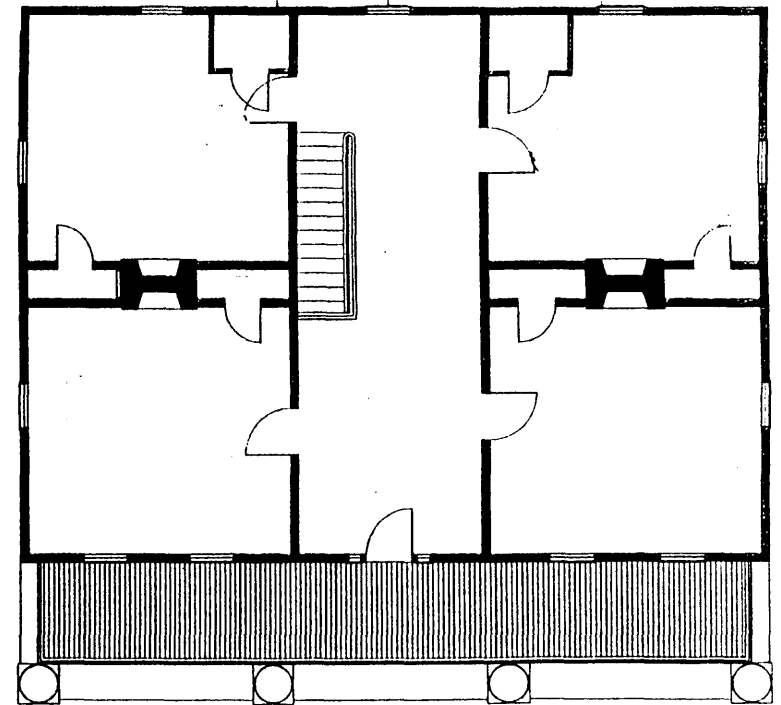
Hillman-Bowden House

McDuffie County, Georgia

No Scale



First-Floor Plan



Second-Floor Plan