

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM
NATIONAL REGISTER

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 McDaniel-Huie Place
other names/site number The Word Place

2. Location

street & number 1238 Georgia (State) Highway 166, West
city, town Bowdon (X) vicinity of
county Carroll code GA 045
state Georgia code GA zip code 30108

(N/A) not for publication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:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	13	0
sites	1	0
structures	2	1
objects	0	0
total	16	1

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

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.

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Signature of certifying official

4/17/90
Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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

entered in the National Register

Alvora Lyon _____ 5/24/90

() determined eligible for the National Register _____

() determined not eligible for the National Register _____

() removed from the National Register _____

() other, explain: _____

() see continuation sheet _____

Signature, Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/processing; /storage; /animal facility;/ agricultural
outbuilding.

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/ processing; /storage; /animal facility;/ agricultural
outbuilding.

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

GOTHIC REVIVAL

Materials:

foundation	brick
walls	wood
roof	metal shingle
other	N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The McDaniel-Huie Place consists of a one-and-one-half story, frame, Victorian-era house, fourteen historic outbuildings, a historic spring and a pond of unknown origin. It is located in a rural setting just west of the small town of Bowdon, in west central Georgia.

The main house includes a central block with two rooms and a central hall on each floor, and a long, one-story rear addition which contains a bedroom, dining room and kitchen. The house has a tin roof, brick end chimneys, three dormer windows, and a full-length front porch which has been screened. On the interior, the house has little ornamentation, retaining its beaded-board walls and ceilings, original doors, staircase, and mantels. The main house has original wooden clapboard siding. The roofing was shake shingle until 1829 when tin shingles were applied.

The dwelling is of the vernacular Victorian Gothic Revival style with triple cross-gabled dormers. The form of the main house is that of the traditional "central hall" type, with Victorian Gothic stylistic influence, showing the influence of new architectural styles but holding to the early form. Nearly all windows are the original panes, 4-over-4. The exterior doors feature paired arched glazing over rectangular panels. There are two gable-walled chimneys and two internal chimneys. The chimney servicing the west bedroom would have been exposed prior to the enclosure of that porch area. Note the zig-zag pattern in the gable-end chimneys achieved by interspersing headers into the common bond method of brickwork. A chevron is worked into the juncture at the shoulder of each chimney. A shallow pediment

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7

has been applied above each original window and door reflecting the Gothic style.

This central-hall type house has 2-over-2 rooms with a central hall below a tightwinder staircase and a rear ell. The second floor rooms are contained under the dormered gable roof. The ell contains 2 bedrooms which may have been later construction. Indications are that the west bedroom may have formerly been a dog-trot separating the main house from the dining room/kitchen. The beaded paneling in this room is different from the parlors and there is no fireplace. The west bedroom may have been enclosed after the east bedroom had been added due to expansion of the Huie family. The upstairs bedrooms have gambrel ceilings of beaded paneling, and smaller fireplaces repeating the simplicity of those on the main floor. Attic storage is off the west upstairs bedroom running the length of the ell.

There is heart-of-pine flooring throughout and beaded ceiling and painted wall paneling in most of the main floor rooms. The upstairs bedrooms and hall contain stained beaded paneling. French doors partition the central hall. The beaded paneling in the rear hall and west bedroom are of a different pattern than the front rooms, possibly because of the dog-trot. Mantels are wooden, painted, and of Federal rather than Victorian influence. The cellar, which measures approximately 9 feet x 12 feet with an earthen floor and drainage gully, has an outside entrance at the north end of the home. There are ironstone door knobs on doors, and an original built-in cupboard in the kitchen. The stacked fireplace between the kitchen and the dining room allows for built-ins in the kitchen also. There is a fireplace in every room except the baths and the west main floor bedroom. There is possible graining on the interior parlor door.

The sills as can be seen from the cellar are heavy, sawn lumber. The heating was originally by fireplace and cooking was done on a wood stove. Plumbing was not incorporated into the house at its construction. The spring was not far from the north end of the house and a privy is a few yards away from the spring.

The topography to the north of the house site is sloped down toward a small creek and pond. Large oaks grow near the front of the house as well as an osage orange tree. The property is heavily wooded northward from the creek with elevation increasing. No trees grow around the farm buildings. Open fields are located to the east and west of the house where farming is done but they lie outside the nominated area. The property faces a state highway and a residential area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7

There are numerous historic outbuildings serving various farming purposes, plus a spring and a pond. All are shown on the accompanying sketch map and the numbers following their names refer to that map.

The smokehouse (No. 9) is 1860 or earlier, and is believed to have been a former slave cabin or tenant house. It is of heavy-timber construction, with mortise supporting post into horizontal plate, and a stone foundation. The potato house (No. 8), chicken coop/privy (No. 3), and carriage house/buggy house (No. 2), are also constructed of heavy timber with rough-sawn siding and rock or masonry piered foundations. The nonhistoric spring house (No. 7) is of concrete block construction. The mule barn (No. 11), cow barn (No. 12), corn crib (No. 16), shuck house (No. 15), chicken houses (Nos. 13 and 14), and blacksmith shop (No. 19) are also of heavy-timber construction. Dates for all buildings are circa 1852-1880. There is a tenant house (No. 18) built in the 1930s.

The archaeological potential for this site consists of several components. The site of the original dog-trot house built by J. B. McDaniel is under the front parlors of the present house. The foundation trenches are visible. Former Indian trails are believed to run near the farm, the most notable being the McIntosh Trail of the Creeks. Many arrowheads have been uncovered around the spring house. The owner has collected prehistoric lithic material on the property.

The property is surrounded by open fields once farmed by Huie or McDaniel. It lies just northwest and outside of the Bowdon city limits so some commercial activity is nearby and a buffer of woods separates the farm from an automobile dealership. A residential area and a Masonic lodge are across Georgia Highway 166 from the farm. The house is set back from the highway at least 100 feet. The front yard is open with two large oaks, an osage orange tree, and shrubbery framing the house.

Changes to the property are the results of modernization and include adding front porch supporting posts (1870s); adding the west main floor bedroom (1890s); adding a rear hall bath (1930s); adding the east main floor bedroom (1890s); installing small heaters into downstairs floor paneling (1950s); adding an upstairs bath (1979-1980); enclosing the utility room porch (1979-1980); adding a bedroom bath and closet and enclosing the small east porch (1979-1980); adding French doors (1940s); remodeling kitchen by removing windows at north end (1979-1980); and relocating the cow barn formerly located on the creek and housing a cotton gin, moved 1870s to its current site. The main house's tin roof was added in 1929 to replace an earlier one of shake shingles.

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):

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance:

1852-1940

Significant Dates:

1852; 1888

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The McDaniel-Huie Place is significant in agriculture because of its rich collection of surviving historic farm-related outbuildings. These not only show the need on a small farm for many product and activity-specific buildings, many of which are long gone on similar preserved farmsteads, but also the layout and proximity to the main dwelling and the farmlands themselves. It is significant in architecture because the outbuildings reflect local construction techniques by the farmer and his workers, while the 1888 main house reflects building techniques and materials made available by the advent of the railroad. The house also reflects the upgrading of the standard of living, since it is known that the previous farmhouse was a dog-trot, making this one a much more substantial dwelling. It is also significant as a good example of the use of the vernacular Victorian Gothic Revival style for a rural farmhouse. The house is significant in politics and government because of the involvement of Mr. D. B. Huie, the second owner, in funding the creation in 1890 of the Farmer's Alliance Store of Bowdon, a farmers cooperative that was part of the Populist movement of the late 1890s. Such stores were important to less wealthy Georgia farmers because they kept prices low and helped break the chain of indebtedness to independent merchants.

National Register Criteria

The McDaniel-Huie Place meets National Register Criterion A, "broad patterns of American History," because the outbuildings and house represent a historic farmstead of a moderate to upper income level farmer considered one of the county's "more affluent" farmers on the eve of the Civil War when he also was one of the county's two elected state representatives to the state legislature and later the county's only state senator during the Civil War. Later owner D. B. Huie was instrumental in the later growth and development of Bowdon but especially for establishing the Farmer's Alliance Store in that town, an important element of the Populist movement.

This property meets National Register Criterion C because the farmhouse is a good example of the vernacular Victorian Gothic Revival style but especially for the large number of historic outbuildings which exemplify almost every type of farming activity on a mid-19th century farm, from buildings to house animals (mule barn, cow barn, chicken coops) to buildings to store farm produce (smokehouse, corn crib, wheat house). There was also a blacksmith shop and a spring house for water. All of these reflect local craftsmanship probably of

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

the owner and his slaves and later tenant farmers. The surviving outbuildings are made of heavy timber construction in a very basic, functional fashion.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification, if applicable)

The period of significance is from the building of the first extant building (1852) to the end of the historic period (1940).

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

The McDaniel-Huie Place is located on land lots 133 and 42, District 9 of Carroll County, Georgia, which prior to 1825 were part of the land held by the Upper Creek Indians. The Creek Indians were tragically removed, and afterwards were no longer a threat. After a second treaty, in 1827, conveyed the Indian lands to the State of Georgia, the newly acquired lands were distributed in a state-wide lottery in 1827 and people began moving and settling into the western Georgia frontier.

Land Lot 133 was drawn by Duncan McLeod of Telfair County, Georgia. Land lot 142 was drawn by Isham Tooke of Greene County, Georgia. As was often the case, land lots were a means of speculation and so the next record of exchange for lot 133 was in 1829 with Eli Miller as the grantee. After multiple sales, in 1845 it was recorded that John Ray of Coweta County bought lot 133 at a public sale on the Carroll County courthouse steps. In 1848, there were supposedly only two residences in the area, that of Joel Fain, west of the future town of Bowdon, where he ran a country store, and that of E. G. Wambold, east of the future town of Bowdon, where the post office was located. Joel Fain's store was located near the future home of J. B. McDaniel. Ray bought lot 142 in 1849, also at a public sale. In 1847 and 1849, Thomas Bonner of Carrollton bought lots 133 and 142, respectively, and from this time on, the lots were sold together.

Bonner, a wealthy farmer who lived near Carrollton, owned the lots until 1852, when he sold them to Gay Upchurch, one of the founders of the city of Bowdon. Upchurch bought these two lots and a third, No. 132, on November 19, 1852. He then resold just lots 133 and 142, totalling 405 acres, the same day to Mr. J. B. McDaniel. Each lot contained 202 1/2 acres, as this was the standard amount the surveyors had allotted to each land lot unbounded by a natural border in the 1827 land lottery.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

It is possible that someone could have settled on Lot 133 prior to James B. McDaniel's purchase because at one time, the property (133 or 134) was referred to as the "Harlin Old Place" but it is unclear specifically to which lot(s) this name applies. However, the 1854 Tax Digest is the first documentation of a productive farm on this property, which was then owned by J. B. McDaniel. McDaniel was already living in Carroll County when he made this purchase and moved to this property.

During 1839-1852, the frontier settlement of Bowdon began to develop. A flour mill and sawmill were built during 1839-1843 on lot 134. In 1847, the post office was established under the name "Cerro Gordo." This name proved unpopular and in 1848, was changed to Bowdon after Franklin W. Bowdon (1817-1857), a South Carolina-born congressman who was serving from Alabama during 1846-1851, who had been involved in getting the post office for the community.

Carroll County lies in the Upper Piedmont region of Georgia just above the Cotton Belt. White settlers in this region cultivated grain crops and kept livestock, letting them forage on the greater share of their wooded, hilly, acreage. Corn and wheat were the mainstays of the subsistence farmer. They grew easily on the hilly terrain and were less labor intensive than cotton cropping. Cotton became an important income crop later, but early on, it was grown as a supplement. For this reason, slave labor was less important to the farm, making this area pronounced in its lack of black population in comparison to the coastal plain. The class of farmers who established here were identified by cultural geographers as the yeomen, and although J. B. McDaniel may have begun his farming career as a representative of this class, he later became one of the "more affluent" farmers of the region on the eve of the Civil War. In histories of Bowdon and Carroll County, McDaniel is cited as one of the "old settlers."

In 1852, J. B. McDaniel and John Adamson bought the store from Joel Fain. In 1853, the settlement merchants agreed to move their businesses into close proximity with each other and form the nucleus of a town. William F. Johnson agreed to use his lot 140 for this purpose and the town of Bowdon was born. Her one-half acre lots and two streets were laid out with ox rope by volunteers from the community. Bowdon was incorporated in 1858. By 1860, Bowdon was a thriving community with only 13 fewer residents than Carrollton, the county seat. A college was established in Bowdon in 1856.

The 1852 Tax Digest for Carroll County, District 9, lists the properties of Gay Upchurch, Lots 133 and 142, valued at \$1600 with 202

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

acres of second quality land and 202 acres of third quality land. In 1854, the Tax Digest lists lots 133 and 142 as owned by J. B. McDaniel and being valued at \$3300 with 431 acres of second quality and 40 acres of third quality land. He owned five slaves who were valued at \$2300, the total value of his property being \$8830. So, from his purchase of the land to the tax evaluation in 1854, he had made considerable improvement. There were likely already a house, a barn and other outbuildings. In 1854, he was also taxed \$25 which came under the heading "tax on professions, dentists, polls, and free persons of color." This may have been due to the operation of a cotton gin known to have been in a barn on his property.

In 1860, the Agricultural Census records McDaniel as having five slaves, 200 improved acres, 385 unimproved acres, producing 11 bales of cotton, 700 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of small grain, and having 40 head of livestock. McDaniel is described by county historian James C. Bonner as being one of the "more affluent" farmers in the county. McDaniel was also one of the top 40 cotton producing farmers in the county in 1860.

In 1863, McDaniel was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives for a two year term, as one of the county's two representatives. In 1865, he was elected to the Georgia State Senate as the county's only state senator. In March 1872, McDaniel and another town leader, Nathaniel Shellnutt, were sent by the community to persuade the Savannah, Griffin, and North Alabama Railroad Company to build a road from Carrollton to Bowdon. The railroad had been finished to Newnan in 1871 from Griffin. The agreement was that if Bowdon stockholders would pay the company \$20,000.00 by June of 1873, the railroad would be forthcoming. This was accomplished through a loan from People's Bank of Newnan. However, construction difficulties were experienced between Newnan and Carrollton delaying the road's progress to Carrollton until 1874. By this time, most of the Bowdon stockholders had withdrawn their commitments and had settled with the People's Bank of Newnan, but a few did not. The fiasco resulted in a total indebtedness of \$30,000.00. The railroad eventually came to Bowdon in 1910 via the Bowdon Railroad, a twelve mile spur connecting her to "Bowdon Junction" a stop on the Central of Georgia Railroad north of Carrollton.

In 1870, the U.S. Census recorded J. B. McDaniel valuing his property at \$7,000.00. He was 53 years old, his wife, Antinette, was 40. They had five children, the youngest having been born the previous February. In 1875, he sold his farm (all of lot 133 and 50 acres of lot 142) to D. B. Huie for \$5,000.00. The depreciation was probably due to the failure of the railroad to reach Bowdon and the depressed times of Reconstruction.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

McDaniel moved to Henry County, some forty miles east, after selling to Huie, and died insolvent in 1886, perhaps due to his role early in the effort to bring the railroad to Bowdon. These things were written of him:

"He promoted educational enterprises and was a man of generous nature if hasty and heady at times. He was a man of pluck and dash and vim in the interest of Bowdon. He was often consulted along with W. T. Colquitt when liberal views were sought."

David. B. Huie, born in 1846, bought the McDaniel farm in 1874, and moved into the dog-trot cabin (the then-extant main house on the property), and later brought his new bride, Iota McConnell, to live there. During the ownership of Huie, the farm prospered. He farmed with the help of tenants, raising cotton, corn and livestock. His record books indicate cultivation of such other crops as peas and wheat. Other entries document the exchange of goods for labor between himself and tenant farmers.

In 1888, the books show the purchase of shingles, lumber, and lime, perhaps to begin construction of the house. An old photograph of the Huie family children in front of the newly built house indicates that it was completed by 1890. A child in the photo had been born in February of that year and appears to be about six months old. The new house was built over the site of the dog-trot cabin as the footings for the cabin can still be seen. Doors used for the cabin were reused in the construction of the new house.

In 1890, a Farmer's Alliance (retail) Store was established in Bowdon, financed in part by D. B. Huie. The cooperative was unable to compete with the local merchants and was eventually dissolved. The Huies were later to celebrate their 50th (Golden) wedding anniversary (as well as living and owning this house for fifty years) in December, 1924 with a large celebration at the farm. They received their guests in the front or reception parlor. At Huie's death, his wife was given the house and acreage. His children inherited other portions of the estate. His daughter Emma and her husband W. J. Gamble, moved in with Mrs. Huie. At Mrs. Huie's death in 1940, the Gambles bought the house and farm from the other heirs.

W. J. Gamble and Emma Huie Gamble continued to farm, and were industrious and successful in their efforts. Mr. Gamble died in 1968, leaving the house and farm to his heirs. Emma received the house.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

In 1978, Mrs. Nena Gamble Word and her husband Dr. J. J. Word, Sr. bought the house and 6 acres from the other Gamble heirs (her brothers and sisters). The Words use the house as a private residence and, though modernizations were made, have preserved the character of the house and outbuildings which have comprised the nucleus of the farm since 1852.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Parker, Sandra. "The J. B. McDaniel Place," Historic Property Information Form, December 12, 1988. On file at the Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

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

- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- () 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):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6 acres.

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 660040 Northing 3712650

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is that shown on a "Property Survey", or plat, drawn for the current owners and dated Sept. 4, 1978. A copy of this plat is enclosed.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is all that the current owners own at this location and all that has remained attached to the historic house as the core of the property with all the functional outbuildings adjacent to the main house.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian.
organization Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone 404-656-2840 **date** March 21, 1990.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: McDaniel-Huie Place
City or Vicinity: Bowdon
County: Carroll
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: September, 1989

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 17: Front facade, Main House. Photographer facing north.
- 2 of 17: West facade, Main House. Photographer facing southeast.
- 3 of 17: First floor, Main House, Hall with staircase. Photographer facing north.
- 4 of 17: First floor, Main House, Parlor. Photographer facing northeast.
- 5 of 17: First floor, Main House, Den (Left Front Parlor). Photographer facing northwest.
- 6 of 17: First floor, Main House, Dining Room. Photographer facing northwest.
- 7 of 17: Second floor, Main House, East Bedroom (over Parlor). Photographer facing southeast.
- 8 of 17: Buggy House (Carriage House, No. 2). Photographer facing northwest.
- 9 of 17: Mule Barn (No. 11), Corn crib (No. 16) to the right, glimpse of Cow Barn (No. 12) in between in the rear. Shuck House (No. 15) seen beyond Corn crib. Photographer facing northwest.
- 10 of 17: Corn crib (No. 16) and nearby buildings as seen from the Wheat House (No. 17). Photographer facing northwest.
- 11 of 17: Corn crib (No. 16), detail of handwrought lock.
- 12 of 17: Blacksmith Shop (No. 19). Photographer facing northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

13 of 17: Interior of Blacksmith Shop (No. 19). Photographer facing northwest.

14 of 17: Spring House (No. 7). Photographer facing south.

15 of 17: Pond with Chicken Coop/Privy (No. 3) on left and Stovewood House (No. 4) on right. Photographer facing southwest.

16 of 17: Stovewood House (No. 4) on left, Chicken Coop/Privy (No. 3) on right, Blacksmith Shop (No. 19) in center background. Photographer facing northwest.

17 of 17: Smokehouse (No. 9) on left; Potato House (No. 8) on right. Photographer facing northeast.

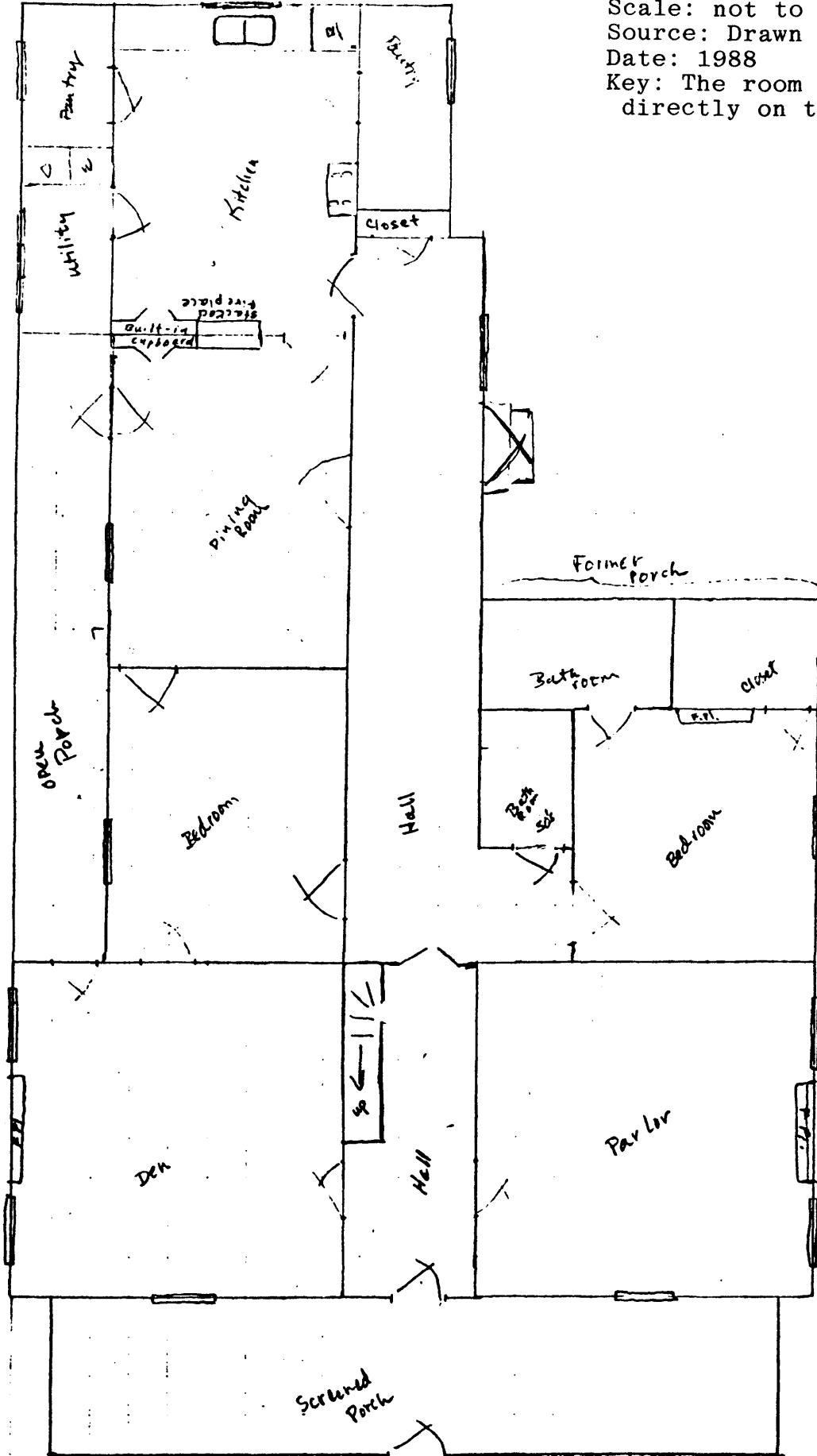
Floor Plan
McDaniel-Huie Place
Bowdon, Carroll County, Georgia

Scale: not to scale

Source: Drawn by Sandra Parker

Date: 1988

Key: The room usages are labeled directly on the plan.

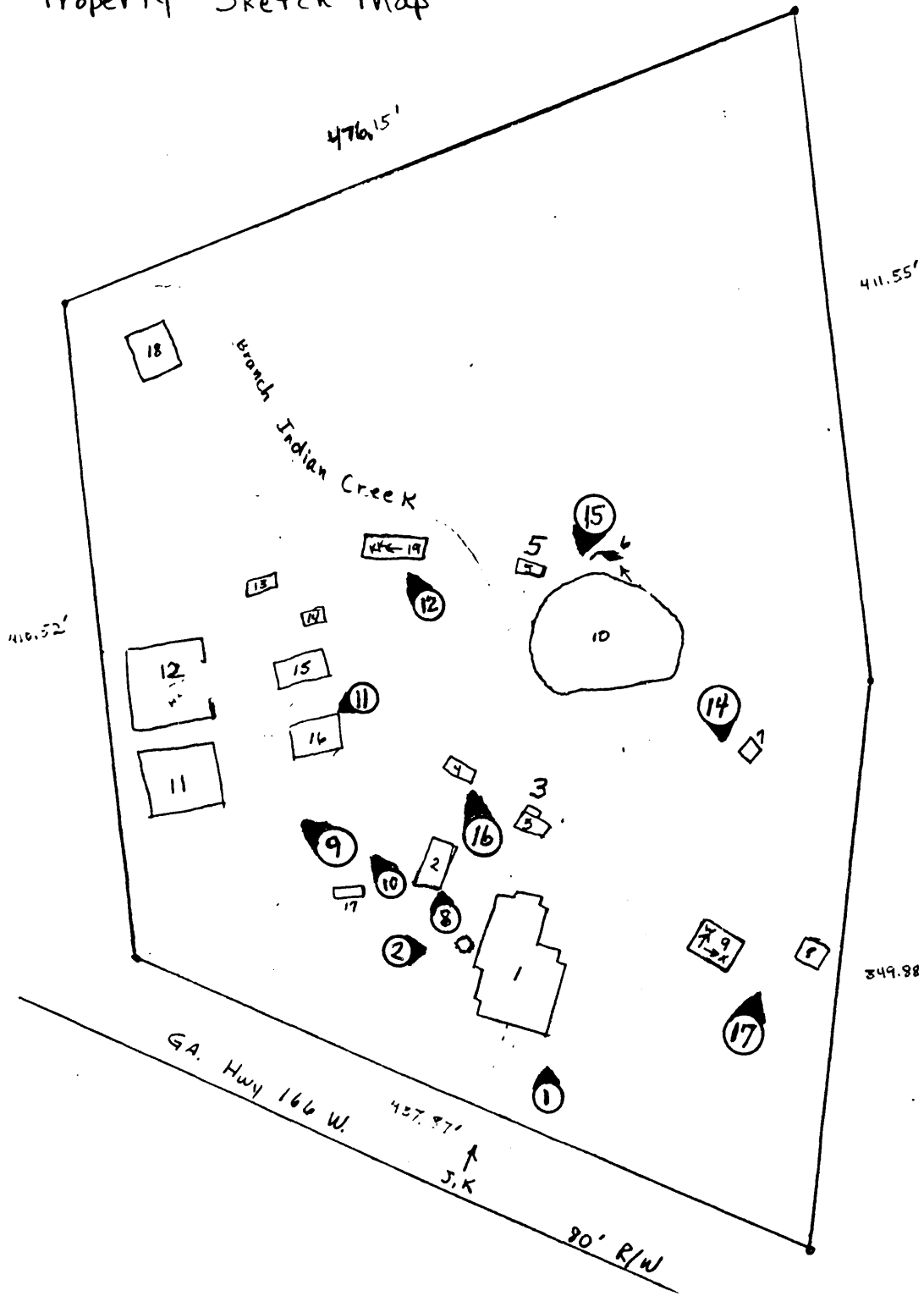


Crawl space piers can be seen as well as foundation of former dwelling (McDaniel Part II)

Large old Camilla



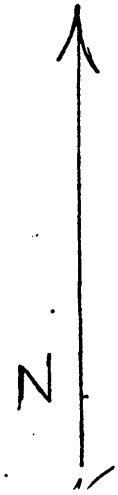
McDaniel - Huie - Gamble - Word
Property Sketch Map

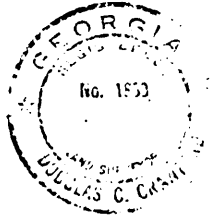


- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Farm house | contributing |
| ** 2. Buggy house | contributing |
| 3. Chicken Coop/ Privy | contributing |
| 4. Stove wood house | contributing |
| 5. Washhouse (gone) | (gone) |
| 6. Spring (Rock cover) | contributing site |
| 7. Spring house (block) | noncontributing |
| 8. Potatoe house | contributing |
| 9. Smoke house | contributing |
| 10. Pond | (not evaluated) |
| 11. mule barn (drive thru) | contributing |
| 12. Cow barn (former gin) | contributing |
| 13. Chicken house | contributing |
| 14. chicken house | contributing |
| 15. Shuck house | contributing |
| 16. Corn crib | contributing |
| 17. wheat house | contributing |
| 18. Tenant house (constr. 1930's) | contributing |
| 19. Blacksmith shop | contributing |
- ** Locations of secondary structures are approximate.

Site Plan
 McDaniel-Huie Place
 Bowdon, Carroll County, Georgia
 Scale: 1: - 100' as marked on map
 Source: Drawn by Sandra Parker
 Date: 1988
 Key: The main house and outbuildings
 are numbered and labeled on the map.

Photograph numbers appear in circles
 with arrows indicating their
 direction.



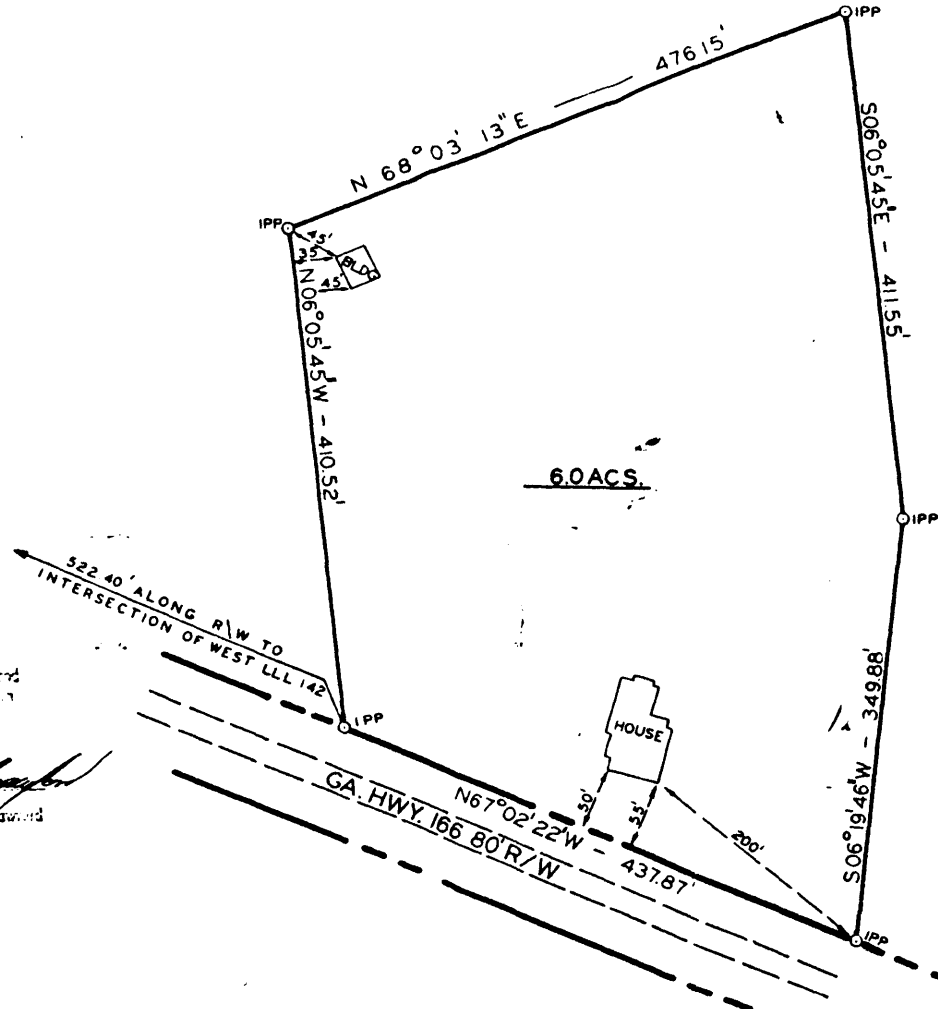


In my opinion this is a correct
and true plat of the land described
and the same is duly certified
and approved by me as a
Professional Engineer.

Douglas C. Crawford
Co. Eng. L.S. 10100 Douglas C. Crawford

CRAWFORD-WILLIAMS ASSOCIATES, INC.
ENGINEERING-LAND SURVEYING & PLANNING
201 TANNER STREET
CARROLLTON, GEORGIA 30117
TEL. 834-1754

THIS PLAT HAS BEEN CALCULATED
BY LATITUDES AND DEPARTURES
AND HAS AN ERROR OF CLOSURE
OF 1" IN 5000'
FB 50 p.15 Job No.090178



Plat
McDaniel-Huie Place
Bowdon, Carroll County, Georgia
Scale: 1" = 160'
Source: Crawford-William
Associates, Inc.
Date: 1978

Key: The nominated property is
all that is shown on the plat.
The main house is located
directly on the plat.



PROP. ELEV. (1000.0)
SLOPE (1% MIN.)
PERK TEST # 91

PROPERTY SURVEY FOR
DR. J. J. WORD, SR. & MRS. NENA WORD
LOCATED IN LL 142 DISTRICT 9 SECTION 5
CARROLL COUNTY GEORGIA
DATE: 9-4-78 SCALE: 1" = 100'