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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/processing; animal facility; agricultural outbuilding

### Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

Other: Central Hall Cottage

### Materials:

<b>foundation</b>	rock piers
<b>walls</b>	wood
<b>roof</b>	metal
<b>other</b>	log construction

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

#### Summary Description:

The Daniel M. Davis House is a good, intact example of a Central Hall Cottage type of house. It is an unpainted, one-and-one-half-story, frame, vernacular house with a tin roof and an ell addition. The house is supported on stacked, rock piers. The chimneys are hand-made brick with stacked-rock foundations. The front door has triple sidelights on each side with dentil molding above. All downstairs windows are original. The corner boards of the main part of the house are carved from one continuous log. There are two rooms and a central hall with a staircase on the main floor with an ell addition which contains the kitchen and dining room. In the upstairs, there is only one finished room. All of the rooms contain hand-made, tongue-in-groove heart-pine wood. Fireplaces contain soapstone on each side but there are no original mantels. The original brass door hinges survive but there are no historic locks. The house is constructed of logs and sawn lumber with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. The house is in a very rural setting. The property contains a rocked spring and covered drainage in the bottom acres. There is an orchard back of the house. The historic outbuildings, which have stacked rock pillar foundations, are the barn (1880) and smokehouse (1880), out of logs, and large corn crib (1890s), of sawn lumber. There is also a historic root cellar underneath the kitchen and a non-historic well house (1950). There may be some archaeological potential because the land was inhabited and cultivated during the Cherokee Indian, pre-removal era; however, no formal archaeology has been done on the property. Changes to the house have been minimal and include the addition of electricity and two bathrooms, and updating the kitchen and heating. The house's orientation was also changed after the road was moved in 1930, making the original front appear to be the back of the house.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 7--Description

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#### Narrative Description:

The Daniel M. Davis House has the appearance of an early rural nineteenth-century farm dating from the late 1800's. The farm house is a well-built Central Hall plan house.

This one-and-one-half-story frame house has two main rooms with fireplaces with a hall in the center with staircase. The kitchen and dining area form the ell. Upstairs only one room is finished with the remainder being floored with wall studs and ceiling joists exposed.

The exterior walls are original unpainted clapboard siding. Roofing materials were wood shakes until 1950 when 5V tin was applied. The house is supported on stacked rock piers and some continuous foundation with shimmed whole log supports. The chimneys are handmade brick with stacked rock foundations. Smokehouse, large corn crib, and barn are handhewn log construction.

The eight foot front doors have triple sidelights on each side with dentil moldings above and chamfering details on the side moldings. All windows downstairs in the main living area are original. The corner boards of the main portion of the house are carved from one continuous log. The chimneys are perfectly in line with each other and exactly in the middle of each side of the house as are the front porch and steps.

The walls, ceilings and floors are of hand-made, tongue-and-groove heart pine. All trim has edges with a fine bead around the outside edge. One room shows evidence of having been partially whitewashed at some time, other than this no paint has ever been used inside or outside. Mantels were missing from the fireplaces, and were replaced, but there are 12" X 14" pieces of soapstone on either side of both fireplaces. All windows are double sash, hand pegged and weighted.

Door hinges are decorative brass. All windows and doors in the main portion of the house have chamfering works on the moldings. All door panels and trim are hand-done probably on site. All original door locks and knobs were missing and have been replaced.

The house is of log and hand-sawn lumber construction, with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints and lock joints in sills.

Heat was originally from the two fireplaces, later heat additionally from the kitchen wood stove. A root cellar is located under the kitchen and dining area.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 7--Description

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The property consists of twenty three acres including 800 feet on the Etowah River. There is a rock spring and rock covered drainage along the sixteen bottom acres. The spring was for irrigation and slave use during the middle 1800's. A small orchard is located in the former back of the house including apple, pear, cherry, persimmon, peach, fig, chestnut, plum, hazelnut and walnut trees. The main road was originally in front of the house until the 1930's when the Civilian Conservation Corps built Highway 19 which was a U.S. highway and the original road was closed. The back of the house actually faces the existing road, now Ga. Highway 9 South.

All outbuildings have stacked rock pillar foundations. The barn and smokehouse are both all log construction with tin roof. Well house, and two corn cribs are log and hand sawn timbers.

The nominated property is surrounded on three sides by property owned by North Georgia College with the Etowah River within this area. All areas are wooded mountain foothills.

Changes to the property include: in the mid-1930's the road was moved from front of the house to the back. Around 1940 electricity was added. In 1991 two bathrooms and the kitchen were added. At the same time plumbing, central heat and air conditioning were also added.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**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  
AGRICULTURE

**Period of Significance:**

c.1880-1948

**Significant Dates:**

c.1880

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):**

N/A

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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#### **Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)**

The Daniel M. Davis House is significant in architecture as an excellent intact example of the Central Hall Cottage type of vernacular house in the Georgia mountains. As defined in Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses and their Landscaped Settings (1991), the Central Hall Cottage is one story high, usually with an end-gable roof, and rectangular in plan, with two rooms of equal size separated by a central hall. It features a central front door and exterior end chimneys. A rear ell was often integral to the house; just as often, the rear ell was added at a later date. The Daniel M. Davis House retains all of the major plan-form characteristics of this important type of vernacular house in Georgia and is thus a good and intact example. Its one-and-one-half stories make it somewhat unusual, a transitional form between the one-story Central Hall Cottage and the full two-story Central Hall House, although one-and-a-half story houses seem to be more common in the mountains region of north Georgia where this house is situated than in other regions of the state. The Davis House also retains a high degree of material integrity which contributes to its architectural significance. All of the major construction materials are still present--log and sawn lumber framing, exterior siding, windows and doors, chimneys, foundation piers, interior sheathing. They show clear evidence of the hand-craftsmanship typical of many 19th-century vernacular houses in Georgia. With the exception of the relocated highway, the rural and agricultural setting of the house is intact. A relatively large number of intact historic agricultural outbuildings remain on the property associated with the house. These buildings, including log and frame structures, are in and of themselves significant as auxiliary works of architecture, demonstrating architectural design and construction techniques characteristic of small rural 19th-century farmsteads.

The house is also significant in agriculture because it was the main house of a small farm and an intact example of the type of small farm complex found in north Georgia. The majority of farms in the area were small subsistence farms, raising crops and livestock to sustain the families who lived there. Crops included corn, oats, and wheat as well as vegetables. Cotton was grown as a cash crop, but only on a small scale. This agricultural activity is represented by the remaining historic outbuildings. The Davis family continued to own the property until 1990. In later years, besides farming, they hunted and trapped for a living. Daniel M. Davis (1846-1924), who built this house, was a Civil War veteran, a farmer, and served briefly in the State Legislature in 1891-1892. He was the grandson of Daniel Davis (1785-1868) who lived among the Cherokees before their 1838 removal. Thus the Davis family has a longer association with the land than most other families in the area.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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#### National Register Criteria

The Davis House meets National Register Criterion A because the house and grounds use as a small farm, with the farm predating the current house, indicates a lot about a small farm and its outbuildings, several of which are made of logs. The farms documented association with a family of mixed white and Cherokee Indian/Native American lineage is an important and often untalked about aspect of Georgia history and one of the few examples of such an association, although the historic/nominated house is of a later vintage.

The property also meets Criterion C because it is a good example of a frame, unpainted vernacular house of a small farmer. The surviving log outbuildings are very rare and show early farming and frontier building techniques.

#### Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

#### Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance runs from the construction of the house to the end of the historic era (1948) because the house remained in the same family and as an active farm during that entire period.

#### Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing: Buildings: 2: main house, barn  
Structures 3: smokehouse, large corn crib, and root cellar

Noncontributing structures: 2: well house and small corn crib



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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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#### **Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)**

(This information was prepared by the property owners, with minor editing by Historic Preservation Division staff and with consultation with Martha Redus, Cherokee Indian genealogy expert. It should be pointed out that much of the information comes from family tradition and cannot be completely verified by other sources.)

The land on which this house stands is in North Georgia and in the area that was the last land within the present boundaries of the state of Georgia to be owned by Native Americans, specifically the Cherokee. The Cherokee Nation existed in a large area of what is now the State of Georgia around New Echota and Dahlonega. Prior to 1817 land lot #328, the current legal definition of this property, belonged to the Cherokee Indian Nation.

The land encompassing Land Lot #328 was settled by Daniel Davis (1785-1868) and his part-Cherokee wife Rachel Martin (1788-1843) around 1810. He had previously traveled to the territory in 1808 without his family before permanently settling in the area.

Daniel Davis and Rachel Martin were married in South Carolina on November 1, 1808 by Reverend Littleton Meeks (Rev. Meeks would go on to form a mission in the vicinity of Calhoun, Georgia near the site of the Chief Vann House). Soon afterward, they left for "Cherokee" country, Georgia from Barnwell District, South Carolina. Rachel Martin Davis served as an interpreter for the Cherokee Nation and negotiated treaties between the Cherokees and the U.S. government. [Unverified information, a woman in this position would be very rare indeed.-Redus]

Daniel Davis was able to amass a rather large estate due in part to the "Reservations Clause" of the Treaty of February 27, 1819, which ceded Cherokee lands east of the Chattahoochee and Chestatee Rivers, and allowed for reservations of 640 acres to qualifying individuals. Davis claimed his land in right of his wife. This plantation reportedly extended from Limon Forks on the Etowah River to what is now the town square of Dahlonega, Georgia. Land Lot #328, on which is located the current Daniel M. Davis House built c.1880 by Davis' grandson, Daniel M. Davis (b.1846), was part of this plantation.

On December 19, 1829, the State of Georgia passed an act incorporating a large portion of the Cherokee Nation into state-controlled land. This land became known for a short while as "Cherokee County". In 1832, Cherokee County was further divided into 10 smaller counties and the land distributed by lottery. Parts of Habersham and Hall Counties were included in the newly formed counties.

Part of Daniel Davis' land was originally located in Hall County, but eventually was situated in Lumpkin County. Daniel Davis was allowed to keep his house and a small portion of his land, but

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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the rest was divided up and distributed in the Gold Lottery of 1832. Gradually, he was able to buy back much of his land. Land Lot #328, a 40-acre lot, was purchased back from Stirling Scarborough of Decatur County, Georgia in 1833 for \$80. [The current, c.1880, nominated house is on land lot 328.] Davis was able to buy back approximately 14,000 other acres.[This large amount of acreage is questionable.-Redus] During this time Davis owned approximately 23 slaves and was a wealthy landowner. Some of the Cherokee Indians returned from Oklahoma in 1860 to reside on the Davis property.

In the 1830 Census, Daniel Davis was listed as a married farmer with ten children. His family was not listed as "free persons of colour [sic]," which was how "mixed bloods" were recorded for lack of another category (Whites Among the Cherokees, p.27). However, in the 1835 Chapman Roll, Daniel Davis was listed as an intermarried white man and his family was listed as consisting of 10 Cherokees and 23 slaves. This same year, Daniel Davis was commissioned a Justice of the Peace for the 830th Georgia Militia District, or Davis District, in Lumpkin County. The area is known as the Davis Militia District or Davis Settlement, which included a chapel (nonextant) and cemetery.

In the Cherokee valuation of 1836 (at household No. 142), it was recorded that Davis "owned a large two-storied house, framed and well finished, with eight rooms, a shed attached, a piazza and a brick chimney," recorded with a value of \$3,000.

Davis kept an orchard of more than 900 peach, apple, and pear trees, owned 40 acres of woodland under fence, improved 60 acres of upland, and cleared and planted 152 acres of bottom land on the river.

Ranking among the wealthier class of slave holders in the [Cherokee] nation, Davis had seven cabins for the 23 slaves reported on the Cherokee census in 1835. Through slave labor and under his supervision, he had cut a ditch half a mile long to more efficiently utilize the water of the Etowah on his plantation.

In the spring of 1835, he had been forced to re-purchase 212 acres of his land to keep possession of it, computed for three years according to the Treaty of New Echota. Upon consideration of his claim, Shaw and Kellogg, the government appraisers, listed the acreage for \$3,456, to which he was entitled under the spoliation clause of the treaty.

He claimed another improvement of two cabins and 10 acres of upland (\$110) near his home place, recently re-acquired by purchase. His grist mill, one "old cabin," and a frame house were built on Clay Creek. Aside from the valuations placed on his mill property, he reported to the agents that he had been dispossessed of both mills since the first Tuesday in February 1835. In the final analysis, adding the totals for valuations on his improvements and the several figures for spoliation, Davis

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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received \$13,607.75, one of the largest claims awarded to any Indian countryman in Georgia" (taken from Cherokee Planters in Georgia, 1832-1838, by Don L. Shadburn, vol. 2, 1989).

In the 1838 Georgia State Census, Davis was listed as having 38 members in his family, 24 slaves, 3 male children between the ages of 6 and 16 and 1 female child between the ages of 6 and 16 years. Davis was listed again in 1852 in the Chapman Roll [an Indian enrollment listing] with four of his children (William, Delilah ("Biddie"), Coleman, and Amanda).

Because he was a white man he was not forced to leave with the Cherokees on "The Trail of Tears" in 1838. His wife and family were allowed to stay also. There is an extant letter from Martin Davis to his father, Daniel Davis, while accompanying the Cherokees to Oklahoma on what became known as "The Trail of Tears." [Redus adds it was more likely because he could support his family and was or became a citizen of the State of Georgia that he was allowed to remain. This was one of the terms of the 1835 treaty as amended in 1836.]

Daniel Davis owned 2100 acres according to the 1840 Tax Digest, and with divisions or sales to children and others owned 1320 acres by 1857.

In the 1860 Slave Census for Lumpkin County, it was noted that Daniel Davis had 78 slaves, and his sons Coleman and Lorenzo had 7 and 24, respectively.

The fifth child of Daniel and Rachel Davis was Lorenzo Dow Davis (1817-1862). Lorenzo Dow Davis served on the first Grand Jury held in Lumpkin County. He owned a corn mill on Clay Creek, as well as 250 shares in gold mines of the Cane Creek Hydraulic Hose Mining Company. He married Susan Miller of Walhalla, South Carolina and raised nine children. Their oldest child was Daniel M. ("Dan") Davis (1846-1924), who was the builder of the Daniel M. Davis House, the nominated property.

The first Daniel Davis died in 1868, and his estate was divided among his children or their spouses, as had been the case of Lorenzo's family. Daniel's residence and much of the land around it was left to his daughters, Delilah "Biddie" and Amanda. His original house burned in 1972.

The grandson Daniel M. Davis served in the War Between The States in the cavalry. He was an enterprising individual and, as family history is handed down, most of the building materials used in his house were paid for with homemade moonshine.

According to family history, Dan Davis did quite a bit of traveling in his youth. For a short period he lived in Oklahoma, and later traveled to Wyoming and Idaho. However, he lived the majority of his life in Lumpkin County, Georgia. On February 20, 1878, Dan Davis married Mary Elizabeth ("Molly") Davis (1861-?)(no relation). They had two sons, William E. (1879-1956) and Lorenzo Newton (1882-1956) Davis. According to family history, supported by documentation, Dan Davis began construction

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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on the house in 1878. It was completed in 1880. The land on which the house was built was owned by Biddie and Amanda Davis, Dan's aunts.. Amanda Davis eventually sold lots 328 (5 a.), 329 (18.5 a.), and 330 (13.5 a.) to Dan Davis for \$625 on July 6, 1891. In 1890, Dan Davis was elected to the Georgia General Assembly. He served as Lumpkin County Representative for the 1891-2 term.

Following Dan Davis' death, the house passed to William E. Davis who lived there with his family until he sold it to his brother Lorenzo Newton Davis, born in 1883, and one of the first graduates of North Georgia College in Dahlonega, in 1944-5 for a dollar. Both William E. and Lorenzo N. farmed, hunted and trapped for a living. Receipts from the F.C. Taylor Fur Company in 1935 show L. N. Davis had a substantial income from trapping, probably due to the care in preparing the furs as noted in the award letter to him from the F.C. Taylor Fur Company in St. Louis, Missouri. L. N. Davis married Jetta Alma Seitz, and they had nine children. Daniel Coleman Davis (1909 - 1987), and Robert Perry Davis (1914 - 1986), two of their children, never married and lived in the house until their deaths and were the last Davis family members to live in the house. They were reportedly recluses and did not welcome company often. Their sister, Hattie, said, "they made their living hunting, fishing, farming and making and drinking liquor and not necessarily in that order." Holes in the second-story wall looking toward highway 9 were reputedly used to watch for lawmen and others.

The property has been used primarily for farming since the Cherokees, the house as a home for three generations of Davises. Old tax receipts found in the house show that in 1915 the taxes were \$3.67 on 175 acres.

In 1990 the house was purchased by investors, Norman Adams, Tony Anderson and T.V. Majors. They promised Hattie Stone, the sister aforementioned, that they would only sell it to someone that would agree to restore, maintain, and live in the house. Garland Edward and Jeanie L. Reagan purchased the house and 23 acres in October of 1991, and are currently living in and restoring the home. The owners have had the home and grounds, known now as the Davis-Reagan House, open on weekends where visitors have the "opportunity to learn and appreciate the lifestyle of days gone by."

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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Reagan, Garland and Jeanie. [Davis-Reagan House], Historic Property Information Form, July, 1992, with supplemental information, based on original research. Copy on file at Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Ga.

Redus, Martha. Genealogist specializing in Cherokee Indian genealogy and herself a descendant of the Cherokees. Interview by Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., December 10, 1997 after she reviewed draft of narrative.

**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):**

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** 23 acres

**UTM References**

A)	Zone 16	Easting 769560	Northing 3823020
B)	Z16	E769740	N3822840
C)	Z16	E769740	N3822650
D)	Z16	E769400	N3822680
E)	Z16	E769280	N3822970

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The nominated property is shown on the attached 23-acre plat to the property.

**Boundary Justification**

The nominated property is all that remains from the original owner's land that is still associated with the house and owned by the current owners. It includes the major historic buildings and structures and representative rural acreage and setting.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**State Historic Preservation Office**

**name/title** Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**street & number** 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth Street  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** January 28, 1998

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

**name/title** Garland and Jeanie Reagan, owners  
**organization** n/a  
**street and number** RT 3, Box 675, GA Highway 9, South  
**city or town** Dahlonega **state** GA **zip code** 30533  
**telephone** (706) 864-8924

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

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

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National Register of Historic Places  
**Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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**Name of Property:** Daniel M. Davis House  
**City or Vicinity:** Dahlonega vicinity  
**County:** Lumpkin  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** June, 1997

**Description of Photograph(s):**

- 1 of 16: Front facade; photographer facing south.
- 2 of 16: Front facade; photographer facing southeast.
- 3 of 16: West facade of ell; photographer facing northeast.
- 4 of 16: East facade of ell with Well house in foreground; photographer facing northwest.
- 5 of 16: East side chimney detail; photographer facing northwest.
- 6 of 16: Front porch; photographer facing west.
- 7 of 16: First floor, inside front entrance; photographer facing northwest.
- 8 of 16: First floor, living room; photographer facing southwest.
- 9 of 16: First floor, bedroom; photographer facing northeast.
- 10 of 16: First floor, kitchen looking into living room; photographer facing northeast.
- 11 of 16: Second floor, stair hall room/spinning room looking toward bedroom; photographer facing east.
- 12 of 16: Outbuildings: Well house on left, smokehouse on right; photographer facing southeast.
- 13 of 16: Outbuildings: log barn; photographer facing east.

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Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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14 of 16: Outbuildings: large corn crib; photographer facing north.

15 of 16: Stone retaining wall; photographer facing north.

16 of 16: View from property along roadbed; photographer facing north.

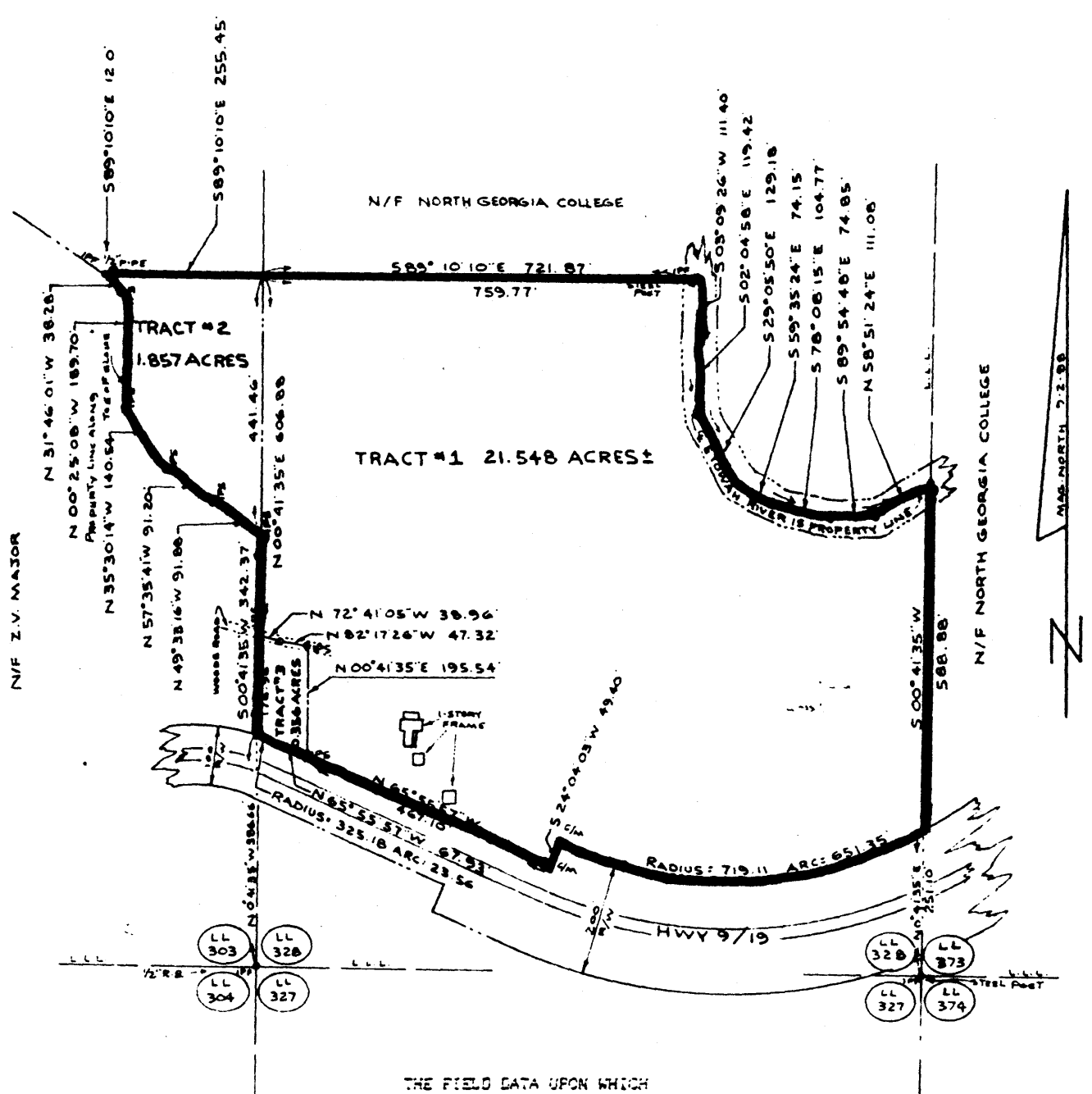


IN MY OPINION, THIS RESIDENCE IS NOT IN A FLOOD HAZARD AREA  
 SEE REFERENCE MAP (F.I.R.M. COMMUNITY-PANEL # 130354-012A)

APRIL 2, 1991 *Michael S. Kelley RLS # 2313*

REFERENCE PLAT BY FREDERICK C. YOUNGMAN R.L.S. # 2160  
 ENTITLED "THE ESTATE OF ALMA JETTA DAVIS" DATED 9-2-88

1/4" = 100' REBAR



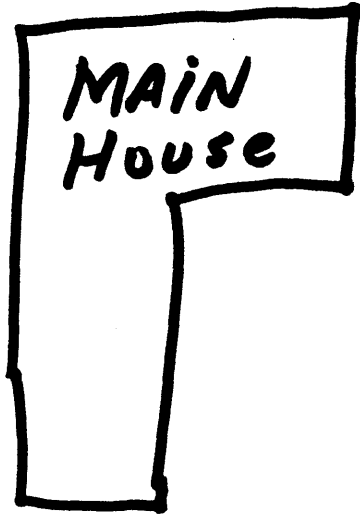
THE FIELD DATA UPON WHICH THIS PLAT IS BASED HAS A CLOSURE PRECISION OF ONE FOOT IN 5033 FEET AND AN ANGULAR ERROR OF 0.0004 PER ANGLE POINT AND WAS ADJUSTED USING COMPASS RULE.

THIS PLAT HAS BEEN CALCULATED FOR CLOSURE AND IS FOUND TO BE ACCURATE WITHIN ONE FOOT IN 50,000 FEET.

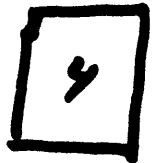
**Plat Map**  
**Daniel M. Davis House**  
**Dahlonega Vicinity, Lumpkin County, Georgia**  
**Scale: Dimensions marked on plat.**  
**Source: M.S. Kelley Surveyor**  
**Date: 1991**  
**Key: The nominated parcel - tracts 1,2,3 are marked by a heavy black line.**



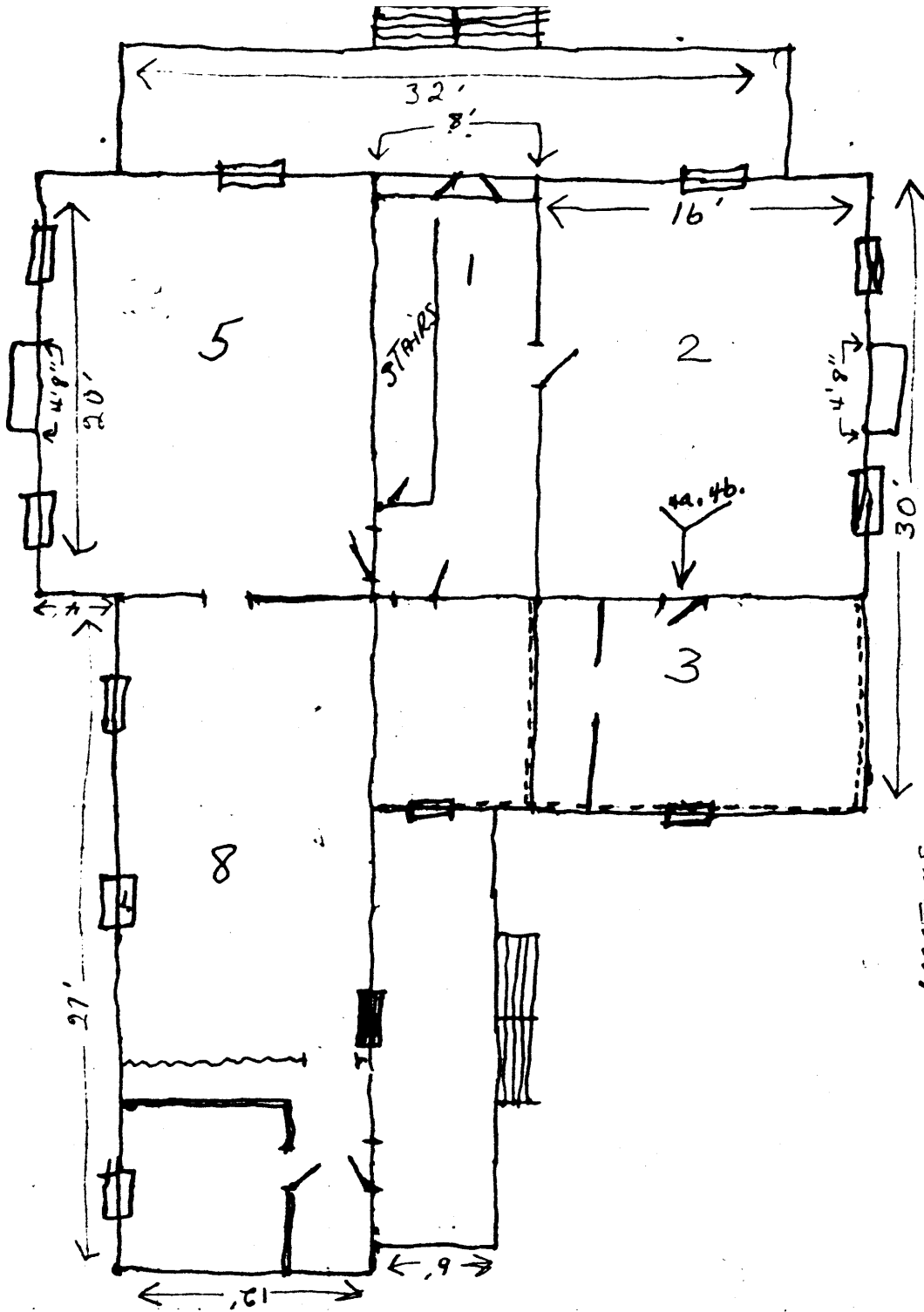
PLAT PREPARED FOR GARLAND REAGAN



**Sketch Map (Site Plan)**  
**Daniel M. Davis House**  
**Dahlonega Vicinity, Lumpkin County, Georgia**  
**Scale: Not to scale.**  
**Source: Drawn by K. H. Thomas, Jr. from file notes.**  
**Date: 1997**  
**Key: The outbuildings are marked and labeled on the plan.**



- 1 - Smokehouse
- 2 - Wellhouse
- 3 - Small corn crib
- 4 - Log BARN
- 5 - Large corn crib



- 1. front foyer and staircase
- 2. Master bedroom
- 3. Master bath - (added 1991)
- 4a. Window removed to kitchen and opening made into door for bathroom (1991)
- 4b. bathroom door installed (1992)
- 5. living room
- 8. Dining Room and Kitchen

LOCATIONS

**Floor Plan**  
 Daniel M. Davis House  
 Dahlonega Vicinity, Lumpkin County, Georgia  
 Scale: Not to scale.  
 Source: Drawn by owners.  
 Date: c. 1993  
 Key: Room use key is on plan.

Davis - Reagan House -  
 Main Floor Plan  
 ----- wall addition/pantry 1991  
 - - - - - Wall additions for 2 bathrooms 1991  
 ~~~~~ removed wall 1991