

PH0507041

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED NOV 15 1977  
DATE ENTERED DEC 6 1977

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Crawford W. Long Childhood Home  
AND/OR COMMON  
Same

**LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER  
Old Ila Road  
CITY, TOWN  
Danielsville  
STATE  
Georgia  
VICINITY OF  
CODE  
13  
COUNTY  
Madison  
CODE  
195  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
10th - Stephens  
NOT FOR PUBLICATION

**CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME  
Estate of H. P. Sorrow  
STREET & NUMBER  
c/o Mrs. John A. Fitzpatrick, Route 2, Box 275  
CITY, TOWN  
Danielsville  
STATE  
Georgia  
VICINITY OF

**LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Madison County Courthouse  
STREET & NUMBER  
Long Street  
CITY, TOWN  
Danielsville  
STATE  
Georgia

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE  
Madison County Survey  
DATE  
February 26, 1973  
DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Section  
CITY, TOWN  
Atlanta  
STATE  
Georgia  
FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

EXCELLENT  
 GOOD  
 FAIR

DETERIORATED  
 RUINS  
 UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

UNALTERED  
 ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE  
 MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Crawford Long Childhood Home is a two-over-two, plantation plain style house which was probably built during the first two decades of the nineteenth century. The building is flanked by two chimneys, one made of brick and the other of brick and stone. A medium-sloped, gable roof, with undecorated cornices, covers the main block of the original house. The house itself is five bays wide on the front and two bays deep. The original headed weatherboarding is presently covered by white, asbestos shingle.

In the late nineteenth century, a triangular, pedimented, front porch was replaced by a simple, low-hipped, shed roof. This present roof is supported by square, wooden columns that rest on a concrete base. Evidence substantiating the earlier existence of this federal porch comes from a biography of Long's life written by his daughter. In the book, a Dr. Hugh Young describes the house as it existed before any alterations were made. The composition of the structure's front proportions also supports the theory that this porch did, in fact, exist.

The two flanking front bays are spaced in such a way as to make adequate room for the porch, as well as its high triangular pediment. This is in contrast to other houses of the period and locality which had simpler front entrances and shed front porches. These other structures also did not have as wide a separation of the central facade elements. The original porch roof, with its triangular pediment, penetrated the space between the inner-most windows of the second story front facade and balanced the even spacing of the facade elements. The present low shed porch, which stretches across the front facade, emphasizes the absence of the original one-bay-wide, vertical, federal porch. The design of this porch is commonly found in the more academically correct architecture of the eastern seaboard of the United States which was popular during this same era. This demonstrates the builder's attention to an imported architectural taste and not to local custom.

The structural system of the house is that of a heavy-braced timber frame with pegged mortise and tendon joists, a lighted intermediate floor, ceiling joists, and wall studs. The foundations are stacked stones.

The original interior plan of the building was a simple two-over-two plan. In the 1870's and 1880's, however, an interior wall was added to the right of the entrance on the first floor. This altered the plan of the house to two rooms and a central hall on the first floor. This alteration was probably completed at the same time the house was expanded to the rear. It provided access to the rear of the house without penetrating either of the two main formal rooms located on the ground floor of the original block. There was no second story wall added to create a central hall on the upper floor. This is explained by the placement of the original narrow dog-legged stair which directly entered into the larger down stairs room near the location of the present main entrance door. With the addition of the first floor wall, the stair remained in its original location and was not included as a part of the central hall on the first floor.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
NOV 15 1977
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED DEC 6 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

Each of the two down stairs rooms in the main block have paneled wainscots and fireplace surrounds. The paneling in the lower rooms to the right of the main entrance - an area that was once the larger of the original two first floor rooms - is wood grained pine. The wall added to this room in the 1880's to create the central hall has no wainscot or other decorations and was sealed with tongue and groove lumber. The wainscoting on the room on the right, therefore, penetrates into the central hall and appears along its left side. The wainscot paneling in the first story room to the left of the main entrance is dark stained oak. The design is very similar for the first floor formal rooms, both of which appear to be original with the house. In these rooms, the walls above the wainscot have been covered with wall board or paper.

With few exceptions, the second story bedrooms remain in their original state. Make-shift diagonal corner closets appear to have been the only major alterations. These were added at the top of the stair, directly above the original wall separations. Both the upstairs rooms in the main block are sealed with wide pine boards and bolt loists. A small chain rail moulding and a change in color indicate the presence of a plain wainscot in both rooms. The paneled fireplace surrounds in these rooms are supported by plain pilasters and are decorated with various dental design motifs. One of the original doors, once a part of the wood grained paneled rooms on the first floor, has been moved upstairs to separate the two bedrooms.

The arched openings on the fireplace in the south chimney indicate that this all-brick chimney is original to the house. The northern chimney has flat arched fireplace openings, but the original wooden fireplace surrounds were arched, and this indicates that the chimney was rebuilt. The northern chimney is a composit of stone and brick.

The general condition of the main (original) block of the house is good and could be easily restored to its original condition. The additions to the rear of the original block appear to have occurred in several stages. These include an attached kitchen, two bedrooms, a bath, an enclosed porch, and two open porches. All of these additions are one story with sheet metal, gable, or shed roofing. These later alterations are invisible from the front of the structure and, therefore, do not alter its appearance.

To the side and rear of the main house are a smokehouse, barn, carriage house, and well house. All are frame. Only the well house remains in good condition.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> _PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> _ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> _COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> _LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> _RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> _1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> _ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> _CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> _LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> _SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> _1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> _AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> _ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> _LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> _SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> _1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> _EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> _MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> _SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> _1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> _ART	<input type="checkbox"/> _ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> _MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> _THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> _COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> _EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> _PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> _TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> _1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> _COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> _INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> _POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> _INVENTION		

Medicine/Humanitarian

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Crawford W. Long Childhood Home stands on the edge of the town of Danielsville in Madison County, formerly Wilkes County, Georgia, on a hill overlooking the town and a spring. It is representative of the plantation plain style of architecture common to Georgia in the early decades of the nineteenth century. It was the childhood home of Dr. Crawford W. Long, a surgeon who, at the age of 27, first used ether as an anesthetic in surgery. The house is the only extant, authentic structure associated with his life. Additionally, the house was built by James Long, father of Crawford Long. James Long was one of the founders of the town of Danielsville, a successful merchant, planter, and political figure of his day.

Samuel Long, Dr. Long's grandfather, moved to Georgia from Pennsylvania in the 1790's with his family, including his son James. They resided in Elbert County in an area that later became Madison County (1811). In 1812, Madison County was authorized to establish a county seat. The same year, the town was created and named Danielsville. The land for the town consisted of 50 acres purchased from Henry Mitchell and John Crowder, being part of a 2,900 acre tract in the possession of Mitchell and Crowder, originally granted to Samuel Criswell and Ezekiel Offutt in 1787 and lying at that time in Wilkes County, later Madison. James Long was active in the creation of the town and was residing in the town by 1813. The Minutes of the Inferior Court for the August term 1813 show that the court met at the house of James Long in the town of Danielsville. Earlier that year the court had issued a license for Long to retail spirituous liquors. For many years, Long served as Clerk of the Superior Court of Madison County and Postmaster, and later served in both houses of the Georgia Legislature. Privately, he owned a mill and, over the years, acquired over 13,000 acres of land in Georgia, 2,500 of which were in Madison County.

On December 8, 1813, James Long married Elizabeth Ware, daughter of Edward Ware, of Madison County; and on November 1, 1815, their son, Crawford W. Long was born in Danielsville, presumably at his father's house in the town. Then, on December 24, 1817, James Long purchased 477 1/2 acres of land from William Crowder and Robert Mitchell, being part of the same 2,900 acre tract from which the town property had been taken. The deed states that the village's 50 acres were included within the bounds described in the deed. The house now known as the Crawford Long Childhood Home is located on this tract purchased in 1817. William Crowder and Robert Mitchell had purchased 737 acres, including this 477 1/2 acres and excepting the 50 acres, from Henry Mitchell and John Crowder on April 21, 1817. This, in addition to the lack of any mortgages recorded on the property prior to this date, show that James Long did not reside in this

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- The National Cyclopedia of American Biography, XIII, p. 210.  
 Boland, Crawford W. Long's Discovery of Anesthesia (1932)  
 Boland, The First Anesthetic: The Story of Crawford W. Long (1950)  
 Radford, Prelude to Fame: Crawford Long's Discovery of Anesthesia (1969)  
 Knight, Georgia's Landmarks, Memorials and Legends (1914)

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

5.03

M. Norwood 12.2.77

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 8.08 acres approx.

UTM REFERENCES

A 

1	7	2	9	4	8	7	10	3	7	7	8	1	8	10
ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING						

B 

ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING							

## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of the Danielsville Ila Road and the Varo Adams Road [Crawford W. Long Avenue] and running northwest 400 feet; thence southwest 500 450 feet; thence southeast 450 feet to the Culberson property line; thence with the property line northeast 300 feet; thence southeast 135 feet to the Varo Adams Road; thence with the said Road 225 feet approximately to the point of origin. excluding 80 ft. hwy. right-of-way.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Howard L. Preston, Consultant, History Group, Inc.  
 Martha F. Norwood, Research Associate, Historic Preservation Section

ORGANIZATION Ga. Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Section DATE November 3, 1977  
 STREET & NUMBER 270 Washington Street, S. W. TELEPHONE 404/656-2840  
 CITY OR TOWN Atlanta STATE Georgia 30334

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X STATE \_\_\_\_\_ LOCAL \_\_\_\_\_

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Elizabeth A. Lyon*  
 Elizabeth A. Lyon

TITLE Acting State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 11/9/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: *Charles Adams*  
 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 12/6/77  
 DATE 12.5.77

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	NOV 15 1977
DATE ENTERED	DEC 6 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET    Significance    ITEM NUMBER    8    PAGE    2

house on this property prior to the purchase date shown in the Long deed. Architecturally, the house dates between 1800-1820. The 1817 purchase was for \$900 or less than \$2 per acre indicating that there were no improvements on the property when Long bought it. It has been suggested that this structure was the house in the village that he resided in in 1813 and at the time of Crawford Long's birth since the house is currently within the town limits. However, the town, according to the 1813 deed, was approximately 1,500 feet on each side or 750 feet from the courthouse square. This house is .2 mile from the courthouse square or approximately 1,000 feet. Therefore, it stands approximately 250 feet outside the town limits as they existed in 1813 and 1817. The town limits were extended in 1875, at which time they were laid at 1/2 mile in every direction from the courthouse square or 2,640 feet. This explains why the house is now in the city limits while much of the 42 acres now included in the property is outside of the town. The Tax Records show that James Long continued in possession of this land until his death in 1853 with no change in acreage. They also show that he had 22 slaves on this tract of land in 1832 but none on his other tracts. In 1853, Long's will, written in 1850, left to his wife "...the lands whereon I now live lying and being around Danielsville also what town lots I own in said village and slaves, the land around Danielsville supposed to contain 400-500 acres..." After the death of Elizabeth Long, the property was held in trust by Crawford W. Long and H. R. J. Long as executors of James Long's will. In 1874, they sold the property "...known as all of the James Long old homestead tract which remaining unsold and containing four hundred acres more or less..." to Samuel P. Thurmond, their brother-in-law for \$1,800 or slightly over \$4 per acre, probably a low price due to the sale to a family member and due to the depressed economic conditions of the Reconstruction period. In 1885, Thurmond's widow sold 30.7 acres with the house to Stephen C. O'Kelley for \$675. In 1941, the house and 43.3 acres was sold to J. N. B. Thompson and finally, in 1942, the same was conveyed to H. P. Sorrow, whose estate still owns the property.

From the architectural analysis and primary historical data, it is certain that the house was erected on this site between 1817 and 1820 and was the childhood home of Dr. Crawford W. Long from the time he was 2-3 until, at the age of 14, he entered Franklin College (University of Georgia.)

Local tradition has long stated that this house was the Long birthplace. Several things have lead to this belief: the ownership of the land by James Long, its close proximity to the town and the early style of the house. Dr. Long's daughter described her father's birthplace as an eight room, two story house on a high hill overlooking the town of Danielsville, which description seems to fit this house except for the number of rooms. This house is a two-over-two with rear addition which could account for her eight rooms. However, it is possible that she assumed that he was born there since he was born so near Danielsville and grew up in this house. Mr. Lamartine G. Hardman, Jr., son of Governor Lamartine G.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
NOV 15 1977
DATE ENTERED
DEC 6 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

Hardman (b. 1856, Governor of Georgia 1927-1931), visited this house with his father around 1930. Governor Hardman had known Dr. Long briefly and had roomed with him at a Medical Association meeting in 1877, when Dr. Long was 62 and Hardman was 21. During the c. 1930 visit, Governor Hardman told his son that Dr. Long was born in this house in the right room on the second floor. The source of his information is unknown. There is only one possible explanation. The house could have been built in town and moved to this location. However, no evidence of this has been found either by architectural analysis or in primary historical resources. With a total lack of primary evidence to support this theory, it must, therefore, be concluded that the c. 1817 building date is correct and that it is the Crawford Long Childhood Home.

Crawford Long left his home at the age of fourteen, entered Franklin College (now the University of Georgia) located in nearby Athens, and graduated in 1835. In 1839, Long enrolled in medical school at the University of Pennsylvania where he specialized in surgery. Two years later, he returned to Georgia and set up a practice in Jefferson. In 1842, he married Mary Caroline Swain. The Longs lived in Jefferson for approximately nine years and in 1850 moved to Atlanta. Their residence in Atlanta was short lived, for the following year, they moved to Athens where they lived until his death on June 16, 1878. Mrs. Long died in Athens in 1888.

It was in Jefferson, however, that Long made his lasting mark in medical history. On March 30, 1842, he administered a deliberate dose of diethyl ether as an anesthesia to one James Venable who was in need of surgery to remove a neck tumor. Long's pioneering success in the field of anesthesiology led the way to a new frontier in medicine. With the ability to place surgical patients under sedation, doctors could perform operations which were previously avoided because of the excruciating physical pain involved which sometimes resulted in death to the patient. It can then be easily argued that Long's discovery and successful use of ether as a surgical anesthesia ranks him as one of the medical profession's foremost humanitarians. In 1926, two Georgians were recognized for outstanding significance in the nation's history by placing their statues in Statuary Hall of the United States Capitol. They were Crawford Long and Alexander H. Stephens (Congressman, Vice-President of the Confederacy, and Governor of Georgia).

Architecturally, the Crawford Long Childhood Home has significance as a refined example of federal period architecture used in the construction of dwellings on the upper frontier portions of Georgia during the nineteenth century. The style of the structure is more refined than other extant vernacular houses of its area. A graphic reconstruction of the structure, with its original federal pedimented porch would reveal a definite change in character from its present appearance and would distinguish it from other houses in that early nineteenth century period and locality.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	NOV 15 1977
DATE ENTERED	DEC 6 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

---

The interior of the building is indicative of an imported eastern taste transferred into the upper piedmont of Georgia. The wood paneling and graining found in the formal rooms of the house reflect quality craftsmanship and are a noteworthy accomplishment for that early date and time. The two second-story fireplace surrounds also convey a quality of craftsmanship. The smooth finishing of the interior wood indicates great care in construction as well.

This generally unaltered condition of the interior in addition to the relatively good structural condition of the house for restoration purposes make it a potentially good architectural example of life on the early Georgia upper piedmont frontier.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	NOV 15 1977
DATE ENTERED	DEC 6 1977

Major Bibliographical  
CONTINUATION SHEET      References      ITEM NUMBER 9      PAGE 2

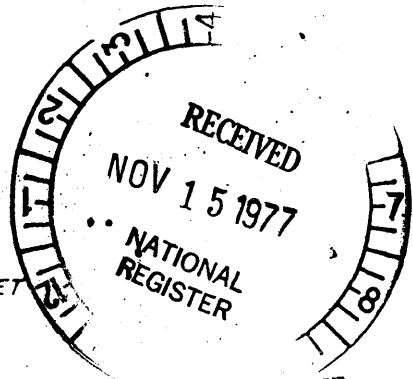
---

- Vivian Oglesby to Randy Marks, letter, dated October 6, 1976.  
Paul Tabor, The History of Madison County, Georgia, Advocate Press, 1974.  
Madison County Court of the Ordinary, Will Book B, p. 62, Will of James Long.  
Madison County Court of the Ordinary, Tax Digests, 1813, 1843.  
Madison County Superior Court, Deed Books A, B, P, D-3, and E-3.  
Madison County Court of the Ordinary, Plat Book 1812-1901, p.1.  
U. S. Census, 1820, Madison County, Georgia.  
Madison County Inferior Court, Minutes, Book A.  
Vivian Oglesby, Files Relative to Crawford Long Home, Danielsville, Georgia.  
Mr. Lamartine G. Hardman, Jr., Commerce, Georgia, Telephone Interview by  
Martha Norwood, October 25, 1977.  
Joseph Jacobs, Dr. Crawford W. Long, The Distinguished Physician - Pharmacist,  
Atlanta, 1919.  
Frances Long Taylor, Crawford W. Long and the Discovery of Ether Anesthesia,  
Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., New York, 1928.  
Crawford W. Long Family Tree, by Elizabeth Tult of Elberton, Georgia, Deposited  
at the Georgia Department of Archives and History.



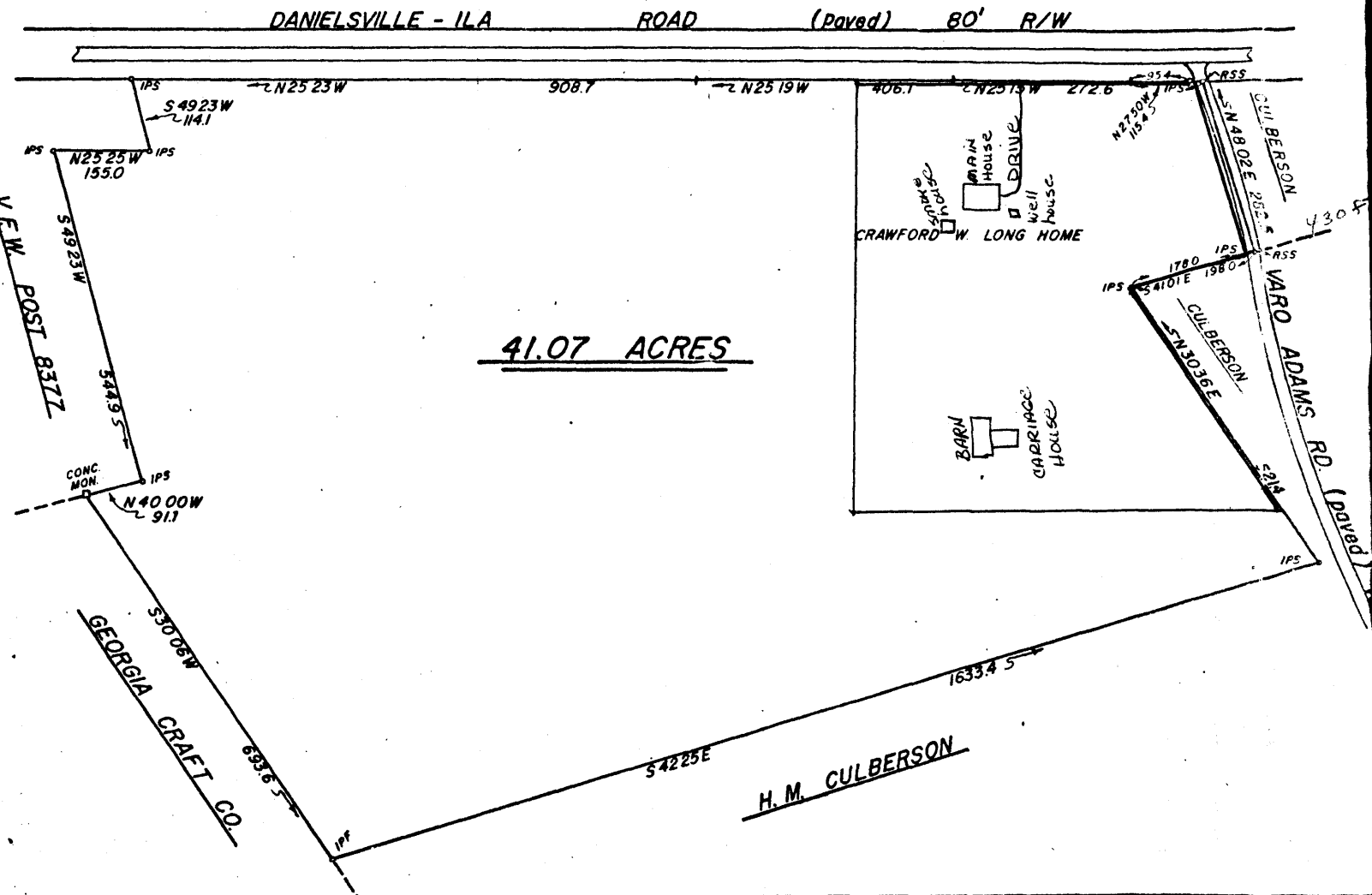
*W.T. Dunahoo*  
 Surveyor  
 1577

- REFERENCE —
- DEED BOOK E-3 PAGE 562
  - " " J-3 " 585
  - " " L-3 " 92
  - " " F-2 " 575



RSS - RAILROAD SPIKE SET  
 I.P.S. - IRON PIN SET  
 I.P.F. - IRON PIN FOUND

DEC 6 1977



SURVEY OF			STATE OF
<b>H. P. SORROW ESTATE</b>			
CITY	GMD	COUNTY	SCALE
	204th	MADISON	1 in = 200'
W. T. DUNAHOO AND ASSOCIATES, INC.			
ATLANTA, GA		PH - 867 - 3911	