

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**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 Dawson Street Residential Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

*roughly bounded by North Blvd., Madison, Jackson,
and Mansell Sts.*

street & number See Continuation Sheet.

N/A not for publication

city, town Thomasville

N/A vicinity of

congressional district

state Georgia

code 013

county Thomas

code 275

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<i>N/A</i> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple owners (more than 50)

street & number

city, town

vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Superior Court

street & number Thomas County Courthouse

city, town Thomasville

state Georgia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Historic Structures Field Survey:
title Thomas County [See Continuation Sheet.] has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

city, town Atlanta

state Georgia

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Dawson Street Residential Historic District encompasses a large and varied area of intown historic housing dating from the 1830s to the 1930s. Also located within the district are a number of churches, pecan orchards associated with several of the houses, two historic cemeteries, one for whites and one for blacks, and a historic city park. The district has a gridiron plan with predominantly large square blocks subdivided in some cases into many small rectangular lots and in other cases into as few as one or two properties. North Dawson Street and North Broad Street, with a ravine between them along North Crawford Street, form the spine of the district with land sloping away from them in most directions. In general, the largest houses with the most land are located along North Dawson Street. More modest houses are concentrated in an area of predominantly early-twentieth-century white middle-class housing located northeast of North Young Street and in two historic black settlements (one at the northwest edge of the district along North Broad and North Crawford streets, and the other at the intersection of East Calhoun and Hardway streets). Houses range from some single- and double-pen cottages in the Broad Street/Crawford Street black settlement to two- and a few three-story mansions along North Dawson Street. Wood is the principal building material used both structurally and decoratively. Antebellum houses are constructed with heavy timber frames; postbellum houses generally feature balloon frames. Most houses are weatherboarded and have one- or two-story front porches with appropriate wood trim. A very few houses and a number of the historic churches are brick veneered. One building at 314 North Dawson, originally associated with Young's Female College, is constructed of "concrete stone." Architectural styles represented in the district include Greek Revival, Victorian Eclectic, Neoclassical, Georgian Revival, and Bungalow/Craftsman. There are also some simple styleless vernacular cottages. Landscaping in the district is extensive. Most of the houses have front yards informally landscaped with shade trees, flowering trees and shrubs, and grass. A few yards are contained by historic wood and cast-iron fences. Streets are lined with sidewalks and large shade trees, many of them live oaks. The two historic cemeteries are landscaped with trees and ornamental shrubbery, and the white cemetery is enclosed with brick walls and a cast-iron fence. The "Big Oak," a three-hundred-year-old landmark live oak tree, is located in a small park on North Crawford Street.

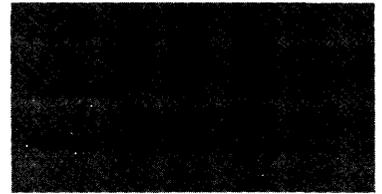
Non-contributing Structures

There are relatively few non-contributing structures in the district. Major intrusions include about a dozen incompatible commercial structures, primarily along North Broad Street and at the southern edge of the district near Thomasville's commercial center, and several apartment buildings of recent construction. Non-historic structures include a scattering of compatible houses not yet fifty years old and some altered historic houses. A few vacant lots are scattered throughout the district. Non-contributing structures and vacant lots are identified on the attached maps.

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Continuation sheet Location & Representation Item number 2 & 6

Page 2

2. Location

The Dawson Street Residential Historic District in Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia, is a large area north of the central business district. It is bounded approximately by Madison Street and Broad Street on the west, North Boulevard on the north, North Hansell Street on the east, and East Jackson Street and East Washington Street on the south.

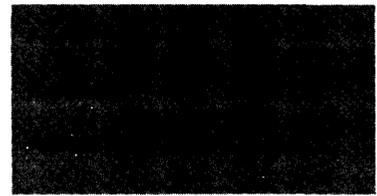
6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Two houses in this district are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These include the Bryan-Davis House (312 North Broad Street--more commonly known as the Hardy Bryan House) and the Lapham-Patterson House (626 North Dawson Street), both listed in the National Register on August 12, 1970. The Lapham-Patterson House was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1974.

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Continuation sheet

Description

Item number 7

Page 2

Boundary

The district encompasses the intact historic residential structures in this large area of Thomasville that developed to the north of the city's commercial center and courthouse square. Recent commercial intrusions and non-historic residential development in the area determine the boundaries.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) local history
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1830s-1930s **Builder/Architect** Multiple

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Dawson Street Residential Historic District is Thomasville's largest intact historic neighborhood. It contains a broad range of residential resources associated with both the black and white communities. In terms of community planning and development, the district is a good example of an incrementally developed neighborhood that grew up as early landholdings were subdivided. In terms of architecture, the district is significant for its wide range of architectural types and styles that provide excellent examples of nearly a century of residential building technology and design practices in Thomasville. In terms of landscape architecture, the district is significant for its extensive landscaping of yards, streets, and cemeteries and for the location within the district of a landmark live oak tree, the "Big Oak." In terms of education, the district is significant for containing the two remaining buildings associated with Young's Female College, an important early school located in the district on Dawson Street. In terms of local history, the district is significant for containing the historic homes of a wide cross-section of Thomasville's citizens, both white and black. These areas of significance support district eligibility under National Register criteria A, B, and C.

Community Planning and Development

Thomasville was laid out as the county seat of newly established Thomas County in 1826 and incorporated in 1831. Its gridiron plan, focused around the courthouse square, is typical of many of Georgia's nineteenth-century county seats. From 1826 to 1853, as the city developed and the county commissioners sold off blocks, the gridded area was extended to include all of Land Lot 39. The Dawson Street Residential Historic District lies almost entirely within Land Lot 39. In fact, it is the ridges of land running along Broad Street and Dawson Street that are probably responsible for the somewhat unique angled orientation of the Thomasville gridiron plan.

Thomasville flourished early in its development and by the 1850s was a bustling center for the surrounding plantation economy. It became the terminus for the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad from Savannah in 1861 and, during the Civil War, served as a supply center for Savannah and a resettlement point for families who had fled from other parts of Georgia. Its economic recovery after the war was unusually rapid for a small Georgia town due to the development there of a winter resort industry. Beginning in the 1870s and climaxing in the late 1880s and 1890s, winter vacationers from the North discovered

[continued]

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property Approximately 200 acres

Quadrangle name Thomasville, Georgia

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

17	2	1	4	9	0	0
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3	4	1	6	6	3	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

17	2	1	5	5	9	0
----	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	4	1	5	7	2	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

17	2	1	5	1	8	0
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3	4	1	5	2	7	0
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D

17	2	1	4	5	9	0
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3	4	1	5	4	7	0
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E

17	2	1	3	8	9	0
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3	4	1	6	4	0	0
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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary, outlined with a heavy black line on the enclosed map, is described and justified in Section 7.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carolyn Brooks, National Register Researcher

Historic Preservation Section

organization Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

date June 13, 1984

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 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Elizabeth A. Lyon

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 7/19/84

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 9-7-84

Delores Byrum
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

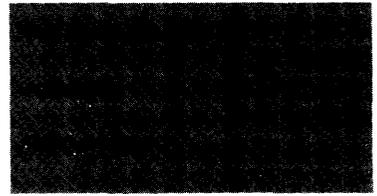
date

Chief of Registration

012 100
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Continuation sheet

Significance

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Thomasville's healthy and moderate winter climate and rapidly growing stock of hotels and boarding houses. Many became semi-permanent residents building "cottages" in town for the winter season.

The houses in the district date from every period of Thomasville's historic development from the 1830s to the 1930s and document a pattern of incremental residential development which is typical of many of Georgia's communities. The neighborhood grew as blocks of land were platted and put up for sale and, later, as early landholdings were subdivided. Early houses are scattered through the district and surrounded by houses of later dates. The majority of structures date from the 1880s to the 1910s and coincide with Thomasville's boom years as a winter resort. The district, which includes historic black and white areas, documents a building pattern typical of many of Georgia towns in which affluent white neighborhoods exist in close proximity to more modest black neighborhoods.

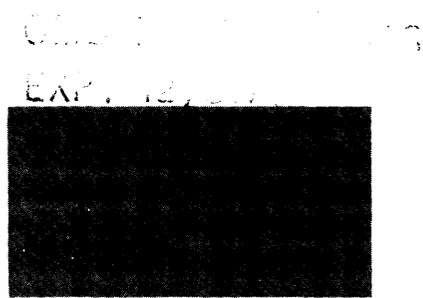
Architecture

The district contains examples of a wide range of styles and types of houses that document every period of building activity in Thomasville's history. These houses are associated with both the black and white communities. They date from the 1830s to the 1930s and provide excellent examples of a century of building technology and design practices in Thomasville. Included in the district are good examples of the antebellum Greek Revival, the mid- to late-nineteenth-century Victorian Eclectic, the turn-of-the-century Neoclassical, and the early-twentieth-century Georgian Revival and Bungalow/Craftsman styles, as well as examples of simple vernacular cottages. These styles are manifested in both high style and carpenter/builder structures and in a variety of house sizes. Particularly well represented are the many Victorian Eclectic and Neoclassical houses built in the district during Thomasville's winter resort years. Of special note are a few rather rare examples of single-pen houses on Broad Street and Lutten Lane in one of the black areas; the 1830s Hardy Bryan House (312 North Broad Street), a carpenter/builder Greek Revival house believed to be one of the earliest extant houses in Thomasville; the 1856 Hardeway House (526 North Dawson Street) designed by Thomasville's noted builder/architect, John Wind; the 1885 Lapham-Patterson House (626 North Dawson Street) attributed to Tudor Rommerdall, an architect active in Thomasville in the 1880s; and the 1905 "concrete stone" building at 312 North Dawson Street, originally built as the administration building for Young's Female Academy. In addition, there are a number of historic churches in the district associated with both the black and white communities.

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Continuation sheet

Significance

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Landscape Architecture

In terms of landscape architecture, the Dawson Street Residential Historic District is significant for its variety of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century landscaping features which are characteristic of small-town landscaping throughout Georgia and the entire country during this period. Informally landscaped front yards planted with large shade trees, flowering trees and shrubs, and grass combine with tree-lined streets to create a public park-like environment in the district. Live oaks, found frequently as shade trees in south Georgia, are abundant in both yards and along streets. The "Big Oak," a three-hundred-year-old landmark live oak tree, is located in the district in a small non-historic city park. Two historic cemeteries in the district provide further examples of the typical late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century use of shade trees and shrubs to attain an informal naturalistic setting. Several pecan orchards are associated with houses at the north, less-developed edge of the district and document this popular early-twentieth-century use of spare land. Of special interest are a number of historic retaining walls and fences, including a brick wall and cast-iron fence around the Old (white) Cemetery, and wood, stone, and cast-iron fences that provide typical examples of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century front yard enclosures.

Education

In terms of education, the district is significant for the location within its midst of the two remaining buildings associated with Young's Female College, an important early educational institution for women in Thomasville. The school opened on North Dawson Street in 1871 and before closing in 1914 grew to encompass a fifteen-acre campus and a number of buildings. Still extant are the Ponder House (324 North Dawson Street), an antebellum house that was purchased by the college trustees as the school's first dormitory, and 312 North Dawson Street, constructed in 1905 as the College Administration Building. Young's Female College, administered by the Presbyterian Church, documents the important role played by religious institutions in early educational facilities in Georgia. Historically, Thomasville was an educational center in southwest Georgia with a number of important schools and colleges for whites and blacks located in the town. The extant school-associated buildings in this district are among the very few historic school-related structures remaining in Thomasville.

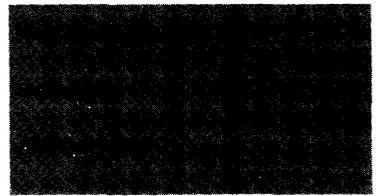
Local History

In terms of local history, the district is significant for containing the historic homes of a wide cross-section of Thomasville's citizens, both white

[continued]

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Continuation sheet

Significance

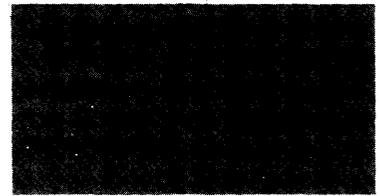
Item number 8

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and black. These included prominent winter vacationers, doctors, judges, educators, clerks, policemen, and servants. Several of the winter vacationers who located in the district are of particular note. Charles W. Lapham, a wealthy Chicago shoe merchant, built the Lapham-Patterson House in 1885 and during his brief association with Thomasville worked toward civic and cultural improvements in the community. Marcus Hanna, a retired Ohio industrialist active in national politics, leased 830 North Dawson Street from 1894 to 1899. In 1895 and again in 1899, President William McKinley and his wife were guests at the house.

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Continuation sheet Bibliography

Item number 9

Page 2

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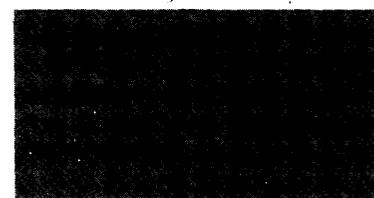
Thomas County, Georgia, Superior Court. Deed Books. Q:233; S:349; T:213; U:130, 236-38, 471; V:632; X:26, 86; AA:566; BB:631; CC:466; DD:459, 687; LL:54-55; OO:571; SS:379, 405; XX:319; WW:319; 3A:58-59; 3E:403; 3F:335; 3G:64; 3U:426; 3Q:195; 4A:607; 4B:466; 4D:166; 4F:74, 115;

[continued]

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Bibliography

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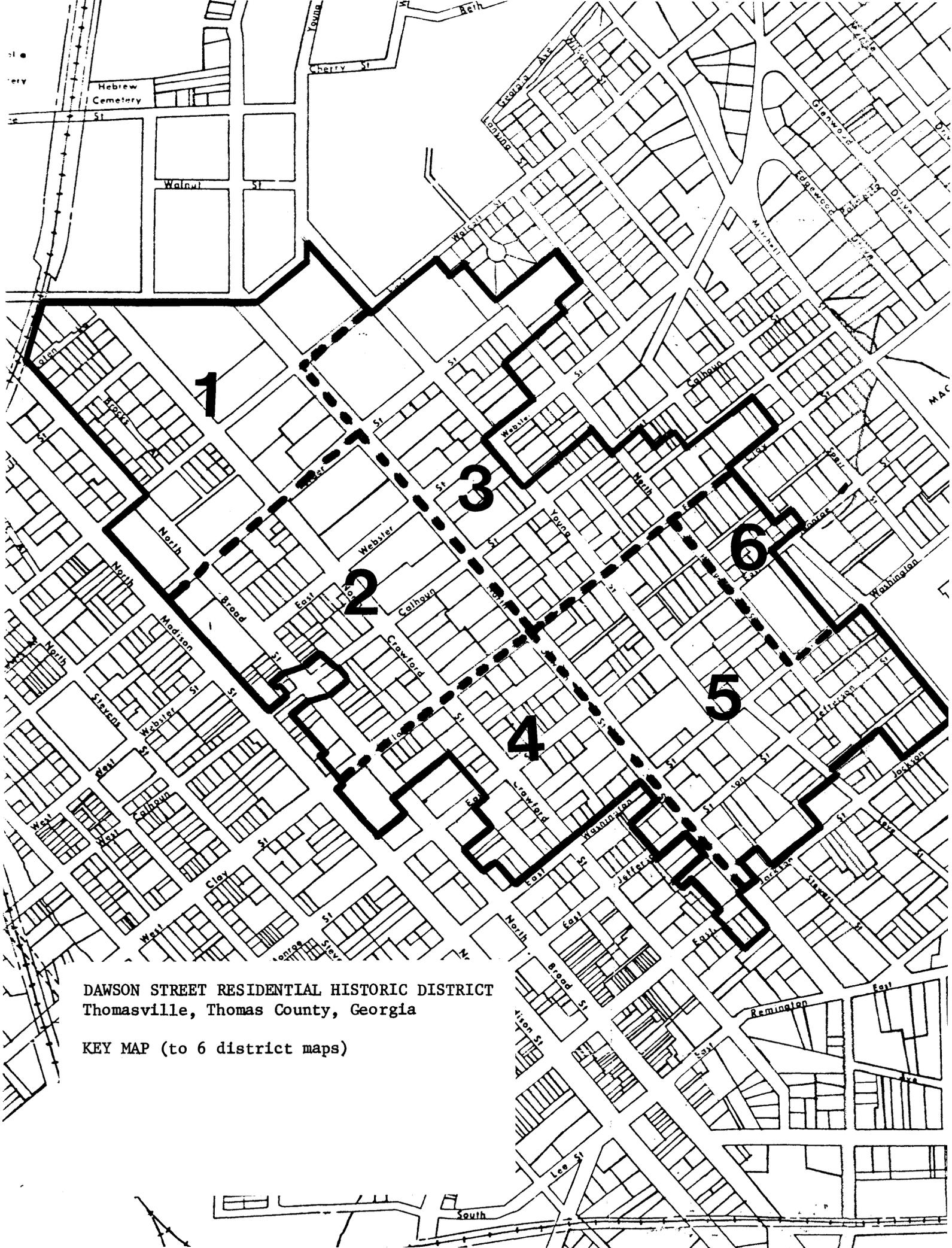
4G:54, 210, 266, 314, 601; 4H:292; 4I:330, 524; 4J:287; 5U:517. (Plats of all subdivisions before 1920.)

"Thomasville, Ga. County-Seat of Thomas-County. 1885. Famous Resort for Northern Invalids and Pleasure Seekers." Bird's-eye View Map. Milwaukee: Norris, Wellge and Company, 1885. Reprinted by the Thomas County Historical Society.

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DAWSON STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia

KEY MAP (to 6 district maps)

DAWSON STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia

DISTRICT MAP (1 of 6)

Source: Property Identification Map of
Thomasville, Sections 2-2 and 3-2

Scale: 0 ——— 200'

North: ↑

Non-historic structure: ∅

Intrusion: X

Vacant lot: V

Photo direction and view: ②

District Boundary: ———



DATE

LEGEND

Line	—
Query	---
Unimproved	----
Lot

THIS MAP WAS COMPILED FROM AN AERIAL SURVEY

BLKS-13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

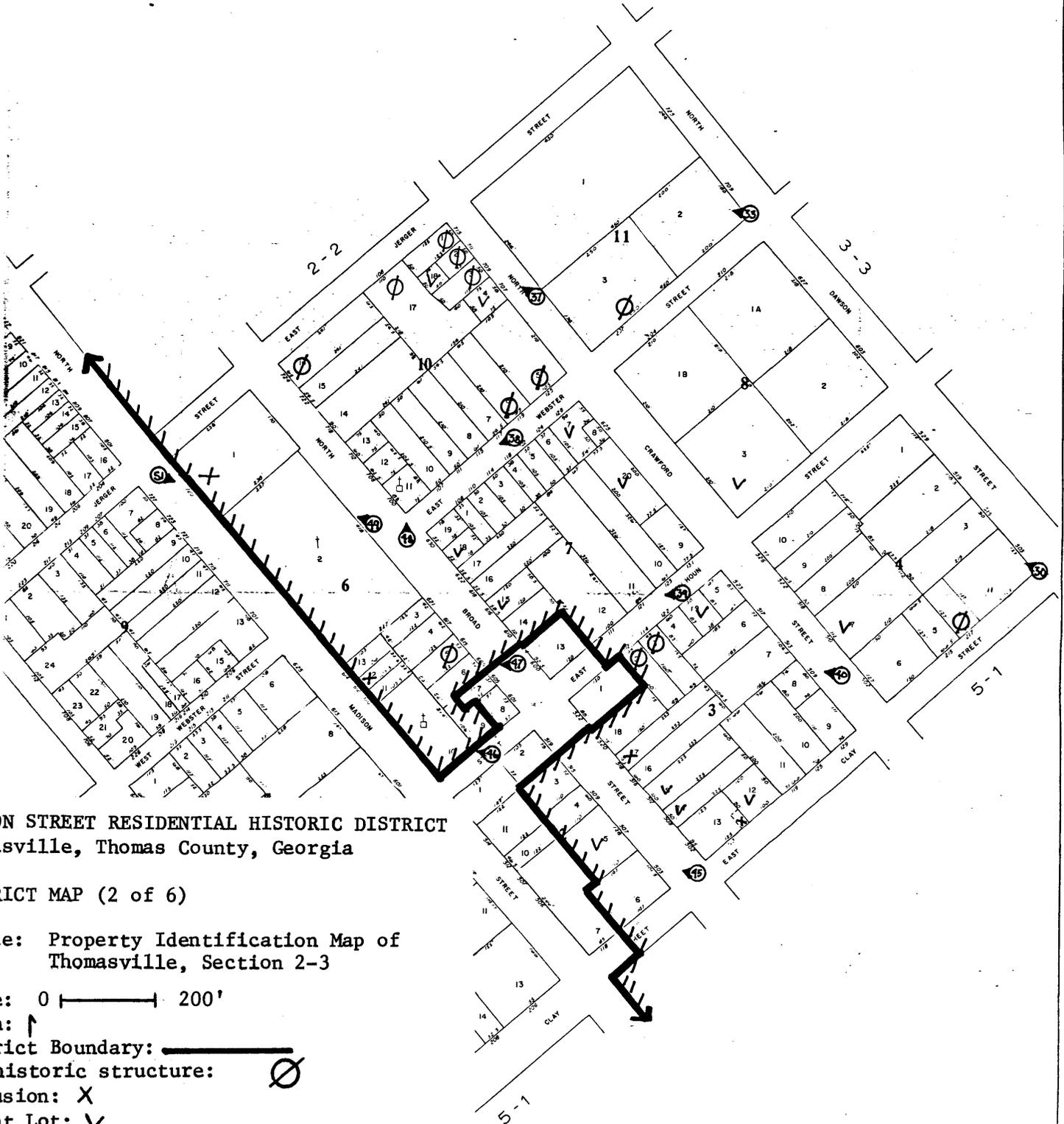
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION
OF
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA

DATE 3-24-75 SCALE

PHOTO NO. 48-285-284

MAP NO. SEC-2 MAP

Also portion SEC-3 MAP
of:



DAWSON STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia

DISTRICT MAP (2 of 6)

Source: Property Identification Map of
 Thomasville, Section 2-3

Scale: 0 ——— 200'

North: ↑

District Boundary: ———

Non-historic structure: ⊘

Intrusion: X

Vacant Lot: ∨

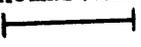
Photo Direction and View: ⊙

BLKS - 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 2	
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION MAP OF THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA	
DATE: 1-22-75	SCALE: 1" = 100'
PHOTO NO: 64-470-286, 287	
MAP NO:	SEC - 2 MAP - 3

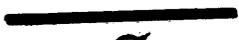
DAWSON STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia

DISTRICT MAP (3 of 6)

Source: Property Identification Map of
 Thomasville, Sections 3-2 and 3-3

Scale: 0  200'

North: ↑

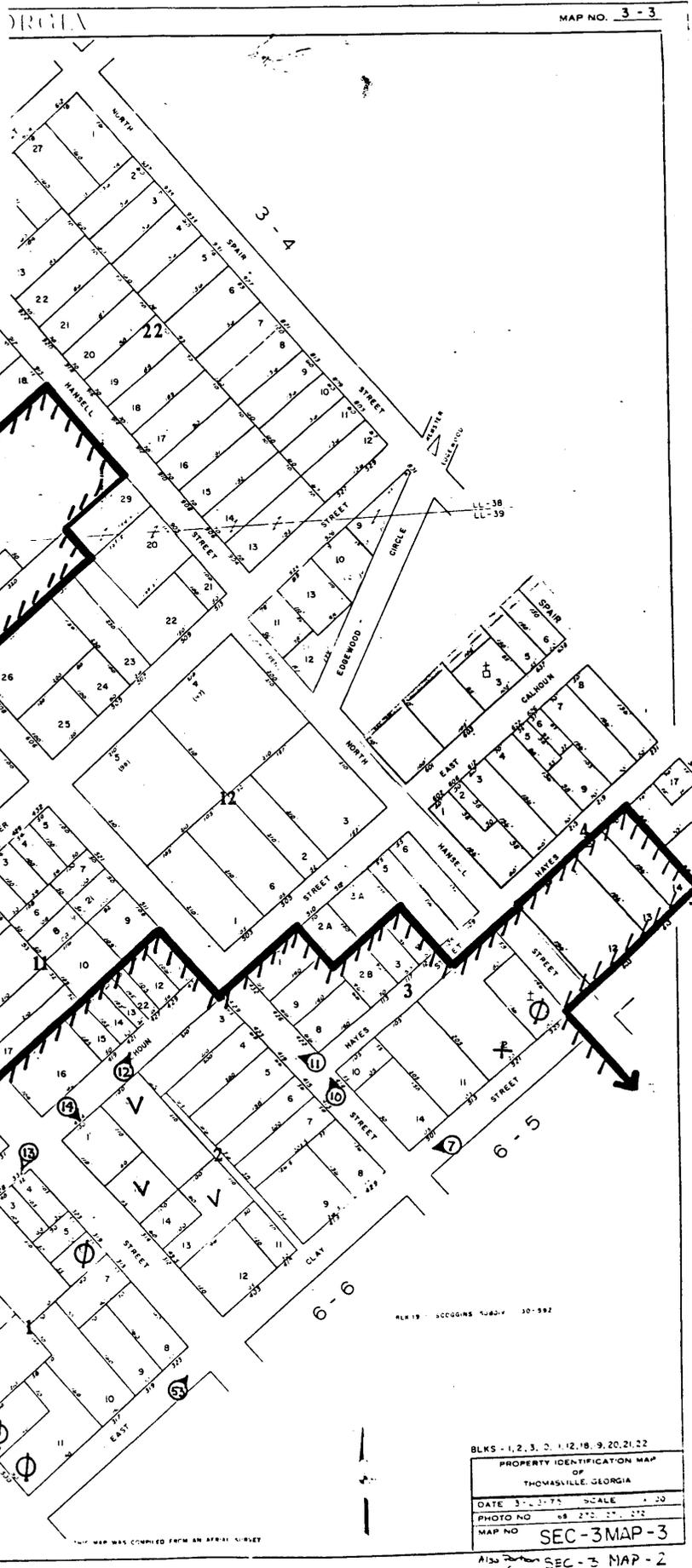
District Boundary: 

Non-historic structure: 

Intrusion: X

Vacant lot: V

Photo Direction and view: 



VISIONS	
NO.	DATE

LEGEND

-  District Boundary
-  Non-historic structure
-  Intrusion
-  Vacant lot
-  Photo Direction and view

BLKS - 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 18, 9, 20, 21, 22

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION MAP
 OF
 THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA

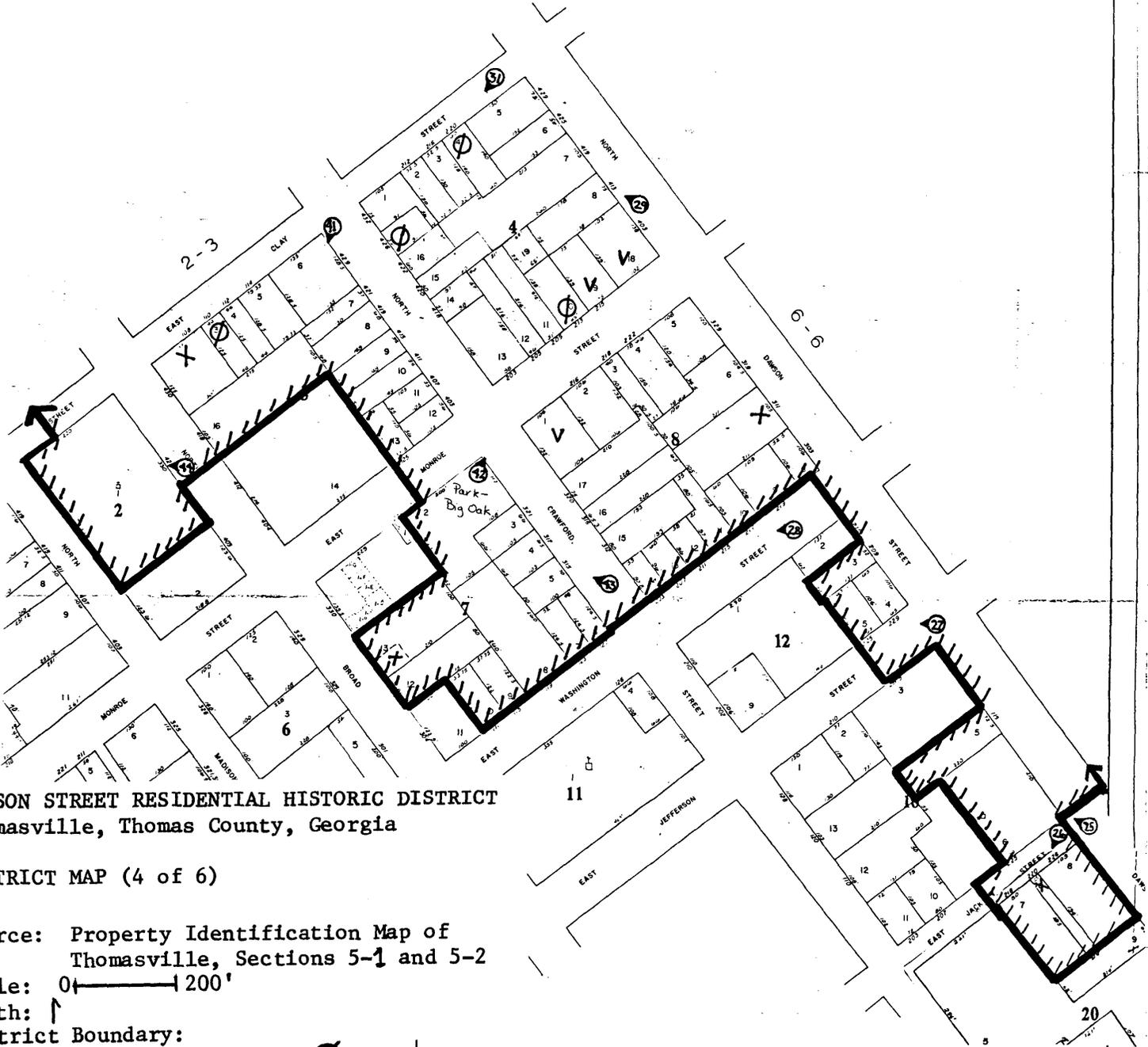
DATE 3-1-75 SCALE 1" = 20'

PHOTO NO. 08 212 27 272

MAP NO. SEC-3MAP-3

Also of: SEC-3 MAP-2

THIS MAP WAS COMPILED FROM AN AERIAL SURVEY



DAWSON STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia

DISTRICT MAP (4 of 6)

Source: Property Identification Map of
 Thomasville, Sections 5-1 and 5-2

Scale: 0 ————— 1200'

North: ↑

District Boundary:

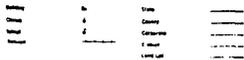
Non-historic structure: 

Intrusion: X

Vacant lot: V

Photo direction and view: 

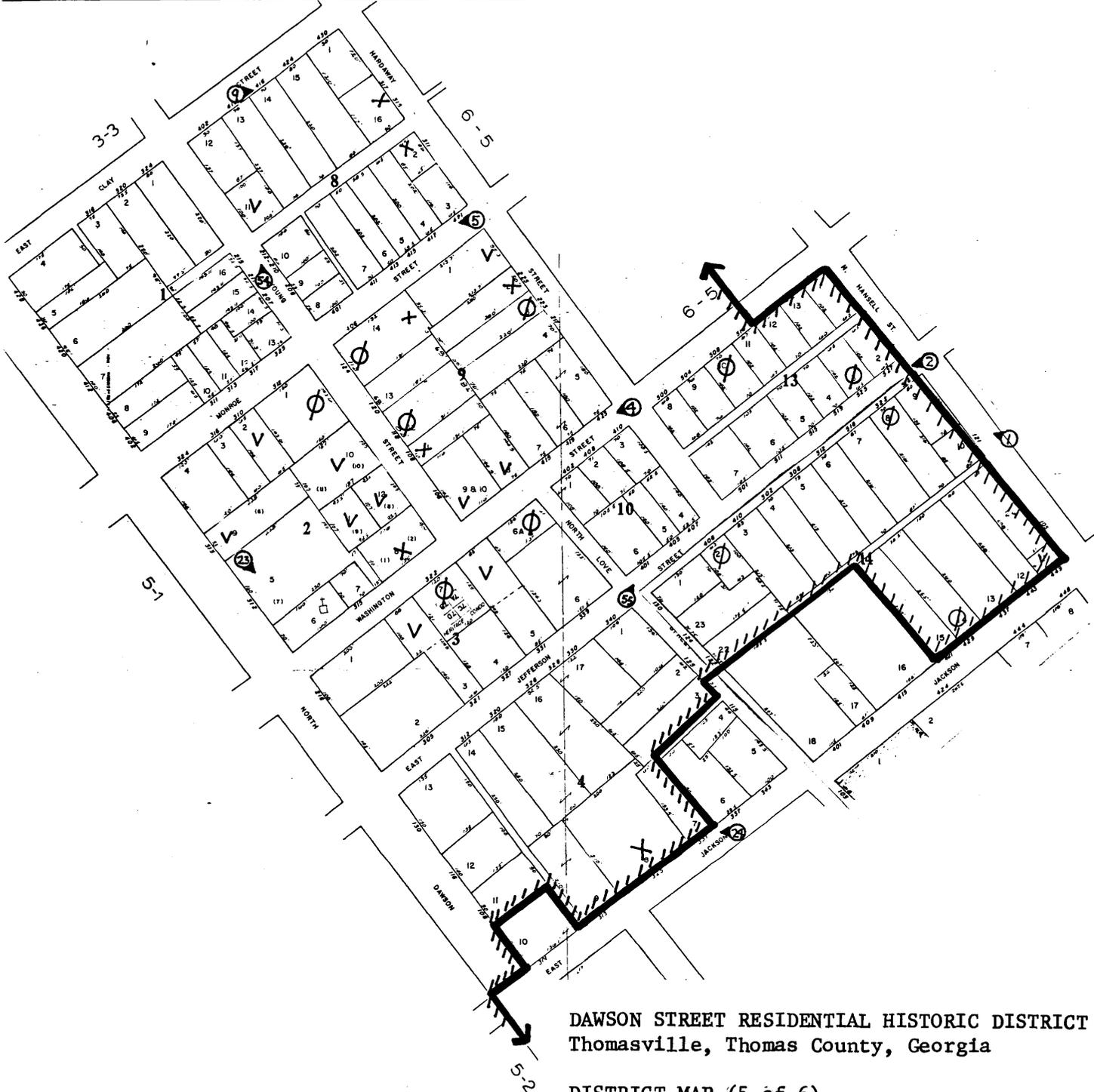
LEGEND



THIS MAP WAS COMPILED FROM AN AERIAL SURVEY

BLKS-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,16	
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION MAP	
OF	
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA	
DATE 3-28-75	SCALE 1"=100'
PHOTO NO. 48-288, 270	
MAP NO.	SEC-5 MAP-1
EC-5 MAP-2	

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA



DAWSON STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia

DISTRICT MAP (5 of 6)

Source: Property Identification Map of
Thomasville, Sections 6-6 and 6-7

Scale: 0 ——— 200'

North: ↑

District Boundary: —————

- Non-historic structure: 
- Intrusion: X
- Vacant lot: V
- Photo Direction and view: 

REVISIONS		
NO.	DATE	
1	10/1/12	

LEGEND	
	District Boundary
	Non-historic structure
X	Intrusion
V	Vacant lot
	Photo Direction and view

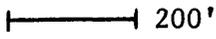
DAWSON STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia

DISTRICT MAP (6 of 6)

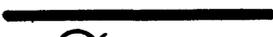
GLA

MAP NO. 6-5

Source: Property Identification Map of
 Thomasville, Section 6-5

Scale: 0  200'

North: ↑

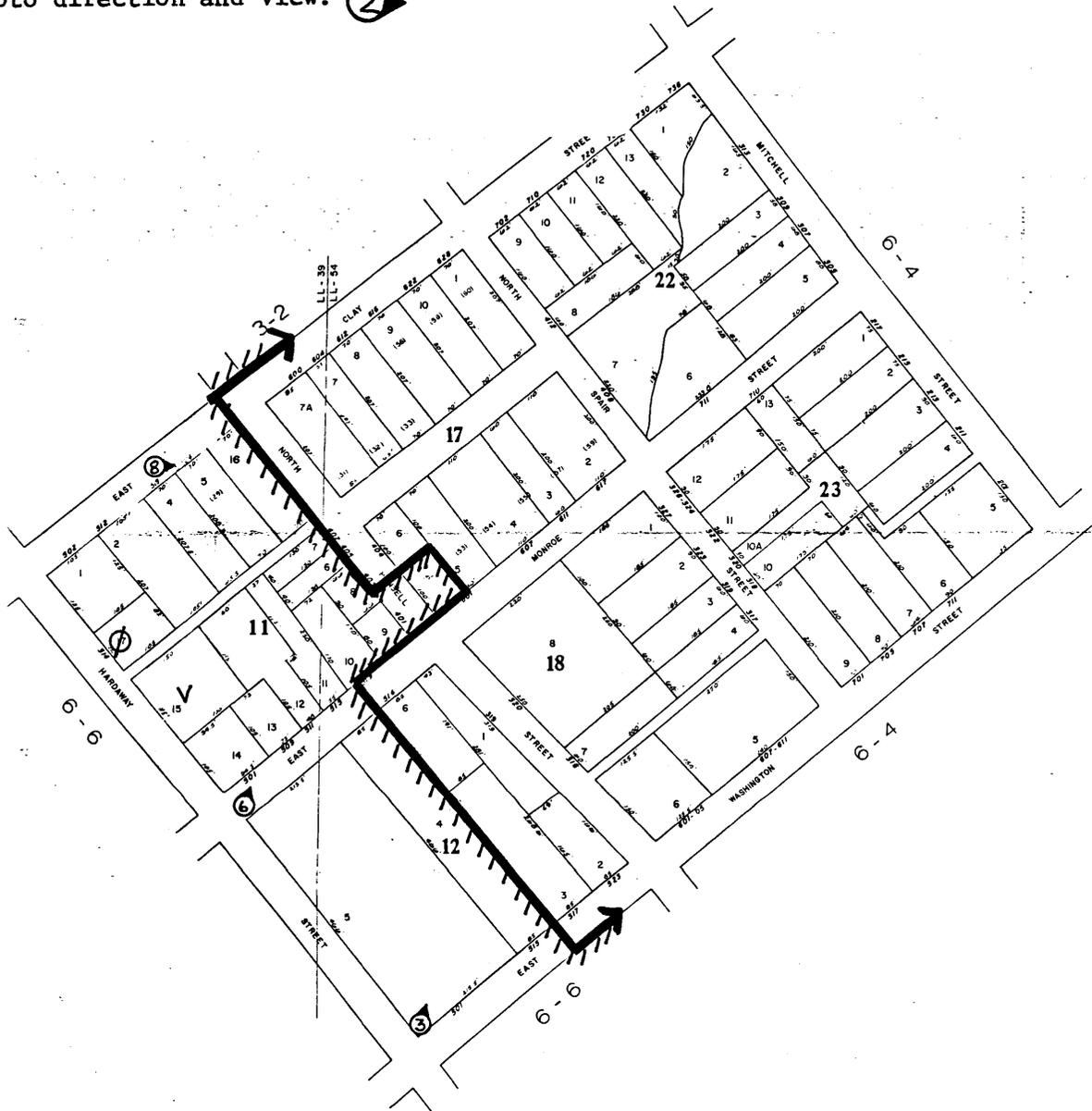
District Boundary: 

Non-historic structure: 

Intrusion: X

Vacant lot: V

Photo direction and view: 



LEGEND

	District Boundary		Non-historic structure
	Intrusion		Vacant lot
	Photo direction and view		

THIS MAP WAS COMPILED FROM AN AERIAL SURVEY

BLKS-11,12,17,18,22,23	
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION MAP OF THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA	
DATE: 1-20-75	SCALE: 1"=100'
PHOTO NO: 68-250, 251	
MAP NO. SEC-6 MAP-5	