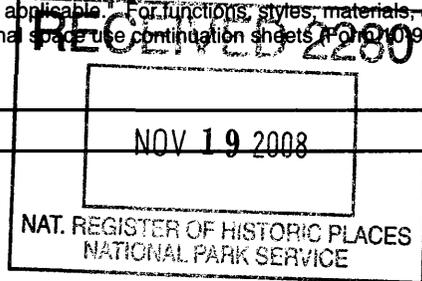


1249

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.



1. Name of Property

historic name Kidd-Robertson House
other names/site number Kidd Plantation

2. Location

street & number 2423 Greenville Road
city, town LaGrange **(X) vicinity of**
county Troup **code** GA 285
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30241

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

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

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	1	2
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	1	2

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Richard Luce
Signature of certifying official

11.5.08
Date

for W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson H. Beall 12-30-08

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

Jan
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials:

foundation	BRICK CONCRETE
walls	WOOD
roof	ASPHALT
other	BRICK

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Kidd-Robertson House is located in a rural area east of LaGrange, the county seat of Troup County, in the west central portion of Georgia near the Alabama border. The house is a one-and-a-half-story, frame, Georgian cottage that was constructed c.1843 in the Greek Revival style. The house has a side-gable roof, a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill, and weatherboard siding. The Greek Revival-style character-defining features of the house are the one-story pedimented portico with an entablature supported by brick Doric columns, a wide cornice, symmetrical front façade, flush board siding on the central bay, and wood entrance door with a transom and sidelights. The six-over-six windows on the front façade are flanked by six-pane sidelights. The interior of the house retains the original wood floors, ceilings, doors, door and window surrounds, decorative moldings, and mantels. There is a dogleg staircase in the central hall that leads to the half-story bedrooms. Changes to the house are a sunroom addition to the east (side) façade c.1940 and two nonhistoric alterations to the rear facade after 1968 -- the rear porch was enclosed and a one-story ell was added. The exterior chimneys were rebuilt in 2003. There are two noncontributing outbuildings on the property -- a barn that was recently reconstructed from old materials and a former washhouse that was altered. The property is informally landscaped with mature trees and shrubs and is located in a rural setting.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Note: The following description was prepared by Susanne Perry, Terracon Consulting Engineers, and edited by Lynn Speno, Historic Preservation Division. "Kidd-Robertson House," Historic Property Information Form, April 24, 2007. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Kidd-Robertson House is located on what was historically a major trading route through rural Troup County connecting Mountville and LaGrange. The house is located on the northern side of Georgia State Road 109, which is known as Greenville Road. The one-and-a-half-story Georgian cottage has a side-gable roof, wood clapboard siding, end chimneys, portico, and brick pier foundation with concrete block in-fill (photographs 1 and 2). The plain pedimented portico, two round brick Doric columns, and simple entablature are elements of the Greek Revival style (photograph 3). The Greek Revival style predominated throughout the state between 1825 and 1860. The Georgian cottage was popular throughout all periods of Georgia's development. However, most of Georgia's houses of this type, with a central hallway and two rooms on either side, date from between 1850 and 1890.

The symmetrical three-bay front (southern) elevation has a centrally located entry porch that extends from the house. The two Doric columns on the front portico were constructed of brick made on the property. It is possible that George Kidd's brother-in-law, John Todd, a brick mason, built these columns. The porch floor is concrete over concrete block. The central bay consists of the entry, which has a six-panel wood door with an eight-light transom. On either side of the door, there are four sidelights above a single recessed wood panel (photographs 3 and 4). Each side bay contains a three-part window that consists of a six-over-six double-hung window with six sidelights on either side (photograph 5).

Two end brick chimneys are located on the west elevation between the first floor windows (photograph 1). In 2003 the owners reconstructed the chimneys due to the poor condition of the original bricks. The first floor windows are six-over-six double-hung windows. The half-story has two smaller one-over-one double-hung windows located between the two chimneys. The rear addition to this elevation has a pair of side-by-side, six-over-six, double-hung windows.

A brick sunroom addition, with gable roof and double-hung windows on three sides, is centrally located on the east elevation (photographs 6 and 7). A glass and metal door is centrally located on the north wall of the sunroom. In the half-story, two double-hung windows mirror the west elevation windows.

The rear (north) elevation has undergone two additions (photograph 7). The first addition is located at the northwest portion of the building where a porch with a shed roof was enclosed sometime between 1968 and 1986. This addition extends from the northwest corner of the house to just past the center of the rear elevation. There is a single door located in this enclosed porch. To the right of the door is one double-hung window with two horizontal panes and a paired group of windows of the same style. A second addition, added after 1968, was a gable addition that extends from the northeast corner to accommodate a kitchen. This addition has a lower foundation than the shed roof addition and centrally located, paired, one-over-one double-hung windows with applied muntins.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Within the original roof, there is a gabled dormer, which is centrally located in the elevation with a single, one-over-one, double-hung window with applied muntins.

The Georgian cottage plan is retained on the interior of the house. Original wood floors, ceilings, doors, door and window surrounds, decorative moldings, and mantels have been retained. The wide central hallway contains a dogleg staircase that leads to the half-story bedrooms (photographs 11, 12 and 20). The balustrade contains square balusters, a square newel post and a simple pattern for the decorative stringer. Underneath the staircase is a small storage closet with a wooden six-panel door.

Large wooden floorboards run east to west throughout the original four rooms of the structure. The ceilings in these rooms are also wooden boards running east to west. A simple crown molding and baseboard can be seen throughout the front hall (photograph 11). The two front rooms contain their original doors, simple crown molding, baseboards, and recessed panel wainscoting. Classically styled mantels with simple cornices, ellipses, dentils, fluted pilasters, and marble surrounds are located in both of these rooms (photographs 13-19). Troup County Archives suggests the possibility of slaves contributing to the craftsmanship of the wood detailing in the house.

The room located in the northwest corner of the original portion of the house contains a bathroom that was added after 1939. The rest of the room is paneled with horizontal wooden boards. On the south and east walls the last board has a scalloped edge. The room has recessed paneled wainscoting and a simple baseboard. The ceiling has exposed beams over wallboard. The mantel in this room is smaller and less ornate than the ones in the front rooms. The firebox has been in-filled with brick and contains a wood-burning stove (photograph 23).

The dining room also retains its original wood floors, ceiling, and simple crown molding. The walls have recessed paneled wainscoting around the room. A corner cupboard is located in the southwest corner of the room (photograph 21).

The back portion of the central hallway was used as a kitchen from 1939 to 1968, as a dining room from 1968 to 1986, and as a den since 1986. The current ceiling in this room is vaulted with exposed rafters (photograph 22).

The rear additions accommodate the modern kitchen, breakfast room, and laundry room.

The upstairs handrail is similar in style to the balustrade below with square posts and two simple handrails. These define the landing area as the staircase rises into the middle of the landing. On the southern wall of the landing, there is a hidden attic access panel. The staircase landing, two bedrooms, and a bathroom are located on the second floor. Ceilings throughout this floor are comprised of large wood boards with simple crown molding. Large plank wood floors and baseboards are similar in detailing to the first floor. The bedroom doors contain five vertical boards with three cleats (photographs 24-28). The bathroom was added sometime between 1939 and 1968.

The Kidd-Robertson House property consisted of approximately 1,700 acres, as documented in the 1860 agricultural census. After George Kidd's death in 1871, the land was divided between family

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

members and others. Today the house has 3.33 acres. There are two noncontributing outbuildings on the property-- a barn that was recently reconstructed from old materials and a former washhouse that was altered. The property is informally landscaped with mature trees and shrubs and is located in a rural setting (photographs 29-31).

During the years that the Holle family owned the house (1940-1968), they discovered a granite tombstone behind the house. It is inscribed with the following, "1847 AT THE AGE OF 6". Based solely on the year of the marker, it may be suggested that it is from the Kidd family. The tombstone is currently resting against a tree on the property.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance:

c.1843

Significant Dates:

c.1843 – date of construction

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Kidd-Robertson House was constructed c.1843 by George Kidd (1796-1871), who was a prosperous farmer and large landowner in Troup County. The 1840 Federal Census lists George Kidd, his wife Elizabeth Todd Kidd, their eight children, Elizabeth's brother John Todd, and 20 slaves living on the property. By 1860 George Kidd owned 1,700 acres of land, 42 slaves, the Kidd Cotton Gin Factory, and a grocery and mercantile business. After the death of George Kidd in 1871, his daughter, America Kidd Robertson, inherited the house. The house was sold out of the family in 1911.

The Kidd-Robertson House is significant in the area of architecture as a good example of a c.1843 Greek Revival-style Georgian cottage. As documented in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, the Greek Revival style was the first statewide architectural style in Georgia and was used predominately from the 1840s to the 1860s. The Kidd-Robertson House retains its character-defining Greek Revival-style features including brick Doric columns supporting a pedimented portico, symmetrical façade, and classical door surround. The Georgian cottage is the most popular and long-lived house type in Georgia. The plan was widely popular beginning in the early 19th century and over 4,000 examples have been identified through surveys in Georgia. The floor plan is characterized by a central hallway with two rooms on either side.

National Register Criteria

The Kidd-Robertson House is eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good example of a Greek Revival-style Georgian cottage.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance is the date of construction c. 1843.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The house is the single contributing resource. The other two buildings on the property are considered noncontributing due to nonhistoric alterations.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Note: The following historic context was prepared by Susanne Perry, Terracon Consulting Engineers, and edited by Lynn Speno, Historic Preservation Division. "Kidd-Robertson House," Historic Property Information Form, April 24, 2007. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

George Kidd, born on January 13, 1796 and his wife, Elizabeth Todd Kidd, moved with their family to Troup County from Jones County in 1827 to part of the newly-ceded Creek lands. The family purchased land near Mountville in 1841. They built a large house of unknown architectural style, only to have it burn down almost immediately. In 1843 they built a Greek Revival-style Georgian cottage to replace the house that had burned down. The land where the house is located was once part of a much larger tract of land known as Land Lot 100, 6th District. These land lots consisted of 202 ½ acres at the cost of \$18.00 per land lot.

The 1840 Federal Census lists eleven members of the Kidd household including George Kidd, his wife Elizabeth, their children: Eleanor J., George Ann, Divany A., Sarah J., Eliza, America, John F., and Julius A., and Elizabeth's brother, John Todd, from South Carolina. The census records show the occupation of John Todd as a brick mason and presumably responsible for the brick Doric columns on the portico. The records list all persons located on the property including slaves. This listing shows the household consisting of five free white males, six free white females, 14 male slaves and six female slaves. The 1850 Federal Census lists Kidd owning a total of 34 slaves and in 1860 he had 42 slaves. As early as 1830, 74 percent of settlers in LaGrange owned slaves and by 1850 the slave population in the county is listed at 9,048. Troup County was one of the top slave owning counties in Georgia. Troup was a wealthy county with a sizeable number of planters who owned large plantations. The planter class in the county grew in both the number of planters and wealth, as measured by the number of slaves and acres of land, during the 1850s.

George Kidd was a prosperous farmer who also owned property in town, where he would have easily been able to sell his goods. According to the 1860 agricultural census, Kidd had 1,000 improved acres and 700 unimproved acres, which had an approximate cash value of \$14,000. He also had \$200 in farm implements and machinery, \$200 worth of livestock, produced 150 pounds of butter, 300 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 48 bales of ginned cotton, with each bale weighing 400 pounds, for a total of 19,200 pounds of ginned cotton. In comparison, the 1870 agricultural census showed that Kidd had 671 improved acres and 545 unimproved acres of which 345 were wooded. This gives the farm an approximate cash value of \$12,660. There were \$400 worth of farm implements and machinery and \$1,975 worth of livestock. The farm produced 182 pounds of butter, 10 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 10 bushels of Irish potatoes. The number of ginned cotton bales fell to 30 bales, each weighing 450 pounds, for a total of 13,500 pounds of ginned cotton.

Troup County's location and soil were excellent for growing cotton. Kidd made refinements to the cotton gin that Eli Whitney invented in 1793 and patented in 1794. Prior to the invention of the cotton gin, the potential profits of cotton production were limited by the cost of the labor needed to manually process the raw crop. With the invention of the cotton gin, cotton's profitability increased. Planters

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

began purchasing larger numbers of slaves to plant and process the cotton. The gin increased the demand for slaves and thus significantly increased the wealth of slaveholders. During the antebellum period, cotton became the dominant cash crop produced in the South and represented about 60 percent of all American exports. The importation of slaves into the United States was banned on January 1, 1808. The high demand for slaves after 1808 led to changes in how slaveholders managed their slaves. These changes enabled the region's slave population to continue its internal growth throughout the antebellum period. By 1860 more than one-third of the South's total population was enslaved.

Once Kidd had made his improvements to the cotton gin, he began manufacturing gins at his Cotton Gin Factory, located on his property. Anthony P. Robertson, an agent for the Kidd Gin, married America, one of Kidd's daughters. Robertson also had a blacksmith shop near Mountville.

George Kidd was a partner in a business called "Cook and Kidd" and was considered to be a supplier of "groceries, hardware, and plantation supplies." Hill, Kidd and Company would later succeed that business. Kidd's son, Divany, was a partner in this business in 1861 until he enlisted and was assigned to Evans' Guards. In July of 1861, Divany Kidd was elected first lieutenant to military Company K, 13th Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry, C.S.A.; he was later promoted to Captain on December 13, 1862. He was killed at Fort Stedman, Virginia on March 25, 1865.

The Kidd-Robertson House is located on what was an old trading route running from Greenville west to LaGrange and then to Vernon, allowing for the exchange of goods by carriage and caravans to cities such as Augusta. The current Georgia State Road 109, also known as Greenville Road, was at one time called Vernon Road in the mid-1800s. Greenville was a major stop along the Oakfuskee Indian Trail that went west from Augusta to Warrenton, Eatonton, Griffin, Flat Shoals on the Flint River, to Greenville, and then to Oakfuskee Town on the Tallapoosa River in Alabama. White settlers and traders used the trail in the early 1700s, which made it an important pioneer trace and stagecoach road.

The Kidd-Robertson House is five miles east of LaGrange, which served as a junction for several railroads traversing the state including the Central of Georgia Railroad. This line ran across the state and intersected with the first railroad line to run through Troup County in 1854, which was the Atlanta & West Point Railroad. The Macon & Birmingham (M & B) Railroad line went to LaGrange from Macon. Anthony P. and America Kidd Robertson sold a portion of the Kidd Plantation to the M & B Railroad on May 19, 1900. According to an M & B schedule/timetable, there was a stop called Robertson five miles east of LaGrange and five miles west of Mountville from 1906 to 1918, which would place the stop near the Kidd-Robertson House and grounds. With the house being near the M & B railroad line, goods and supplies could have been exchanged at the railroad stop. The M & B Railroad was chartered in December 1888 and was only 105 miles long involving over 70 individual trestles. The main commodities hauled over the line were peaches and cotton. This line included limited passenger service; few freight trains were used. The boll weevil's impact on cotton production reduced the rail lines use in the last three years of operation. All transportation on the lines ended in 1922, and in 1927 all rail and structures were removed.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

George Kidd died on June 13, 1871 and is buried at Hill View Cemetery in LaGrange. At his estate sale in 1872, several cotton gins were among the items for sale. An agreement dated August 28, 1871 between George Kidd's youngest sons, John and Julius, split the 546 acres equally upon their father's death in June of 1871. John, approximately 30 years, received 273 acres in the southern portion of the property, while Julius, approximately 28 years, received 273 acres in the northern portion of the property. Kidd's daughter, America, and her husband, Anthony P. Robertson, lived in the house after Kidd's death. Robertson, a native of South Carolina, was a blacksmith and a farmer. He helped his father-in-law George Kidd with the improvements to Whitney's cotton gin. He and America had three children, Herbert, Mary and John. Herbert and John were considered farm laborers according to the 1900 census. Anthony P. Robertson died on January 1, 1905 and American Kidd Robertson died on November 11, 1911. The house and approximately 54 acres of land were sold to Luther Gaines around 1910.

Luther Gaines (1882-1969) and his wife, Kate Elizabeth Gaines (1887-1957), lived at the Kidd-Robertson House from 1910 until 1939. Luther Gaines was a farmer, and from what is known about him, he had several acres of land throughout Troup County. Luther and Kate had one son, Frank. After Kate died in 1957, Luther married Sarah Bell with whom he had no children.

In 1939 Luther and Kate sold the Kidd-Robertson House to William F. Holle and Hattie Wooten Holle. They had two children Sara and William F. Holle Jr. In a 2004 interview with William F. Holle Jr., he recalled that his father worked the land, but did not remember what types of crops were grown. The Holle family made alterations to the building including adding the downstairs bathroom and kitchen, the upstairs bathroom, and the porch on the east side of the house. The Holle family added a utility building or washhouse directly behind the main house. This building held the well and was where all the laundry was done. The Holle family lived in the house until William Holle died in 1967. Mrs. Holle sold the property to George and Clara Andrews in 1968.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Andrews, George. LaGrange, Georgia. Interview by Erin Simmons and Erin Andrews, October 5, 2004.

Bowen, Donna. Telephone interview by Bryan Hardman, January 20 and March 6, 2006.

Bowen, Donna. LaGrange, Georgia. Interview by Susanne Perry, January 10, 2007.

Holle, William. LaGrange, Georgia. Interview by Erin Andrews, October 12, 2004.

Perry, Susanne. "Kidd-Robertson House." Historic Property Information Form, April 24, 2007. On file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Troup County Historical Society. Travels Through Troup County- A Guide to its Architecture and History, 1996.

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): 61171

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.33 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 691726 Northing 3657907

Verbal Boundary Description

The Kidd-Robertson House includes the property associated with the house as indicated by a heavy black line on the attached plat map.

Boundary Justification

The Kidd-Robertson House contains 3.33 acres, which reflects the current legal boundary of the property.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Lynn Speno, Survey and Register Specialist
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 34 Peachtree Street, Suite 1600
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** September 2008
e-mail lynn.speno@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Susanne Perry
organization Terracon
mailing address 2855 Premier Parkway Suite C
city or town Duluth **state** GA **zip code** 30097
telephone 779-623-0755
e-mail ssperry@terracon.com

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Stanley and Donna Bowen
organization (if applicable) N/A
mailing address 2423 Greenville Road
city or town LaGrange **state** GA **zip code** 30241
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

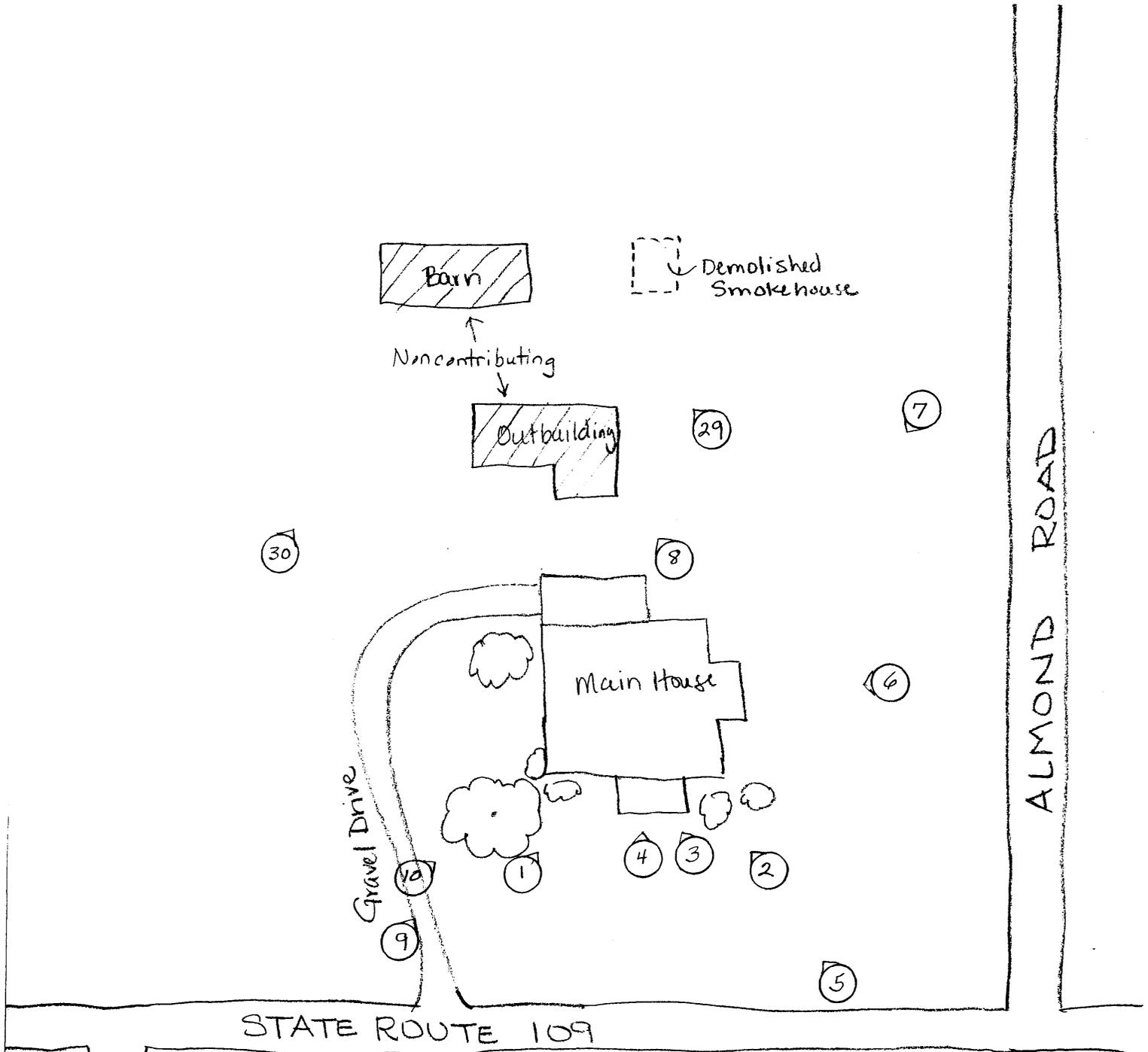
Photographs

Name of Property: Kidd-Robertson House
City or Vicinity: LaGrange
County: Troup
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: October 2007

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 31

1. Main façade of house; photographer facing northeast.
2. Main façade of house; photographer facing northwest.
3. Main façade of house; photographer facing northwest.
4. Main façade of house; photographer facing north.
5. Main façade of house; photographer facing northwest.
6. East elevation of house; photographer facing west.
7. North and east elevations of house; photographer facing southwest.
8. Outbuilding; photographer facing northwest.
9. Main façade of house; photographer facing northeast.
10. Main façade of house; photographer facing northeast.
11. Interior view of main entrance door; photographer facing south.
12. Interior staircase; photographer facing northeast.
13. Master bedroom; photographer facing west.
14. Master bedroom; photographer facing northwest.
15. Towards hall and living room; photographer facing east.
16. Living room; photographer facing south.
17. Living room; photographer facing southeast.
18. Living room; photographer facing east.
19. Living room; photographer facing east.
20. Staircase; photographer facing northeast.
21. Dining room; photographer facing southwest.
22. Back hallway; photographer facing northeast.
23. Bedroom; photographer facing northwest.
24. Upstairs hallway; photographer facing east.
25. Upstairs hallway; photographer facing west.
26. Upstairs bedroom; photographer facing west.
27. Upstairs bedroom; photographer facing southeast.
28. Upstairs hallway; photographer facing west.
29. Barn; photographer facing northwest.
30. Barn; photographer facing northeast.
31. View of house from across road; photographer facing northeast.

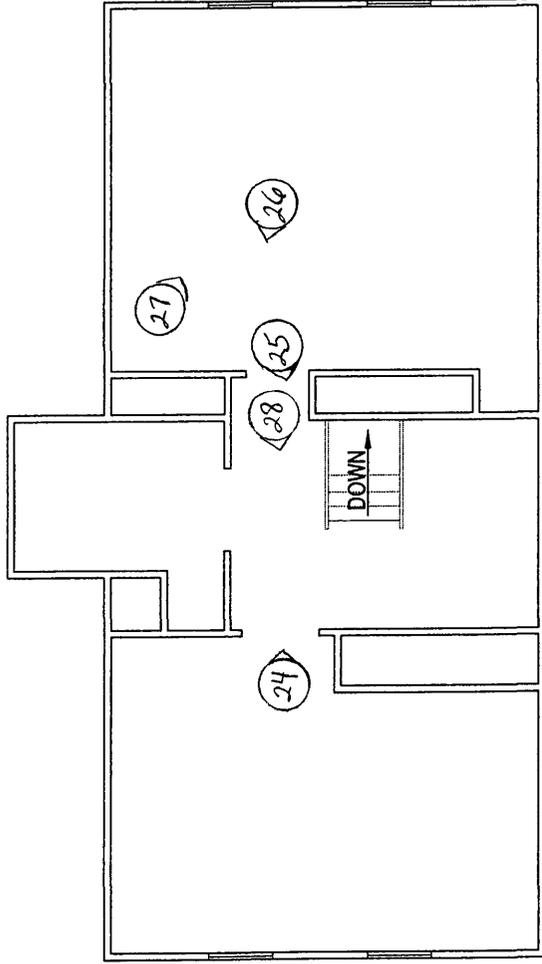


**Kidd-Robertson House
Troup County, Georgia
Site Plan**

North: ↑

Scale: Not to Scale

Photograph/Direction of View: ①



LEGEND



WINDOW



BANISTER

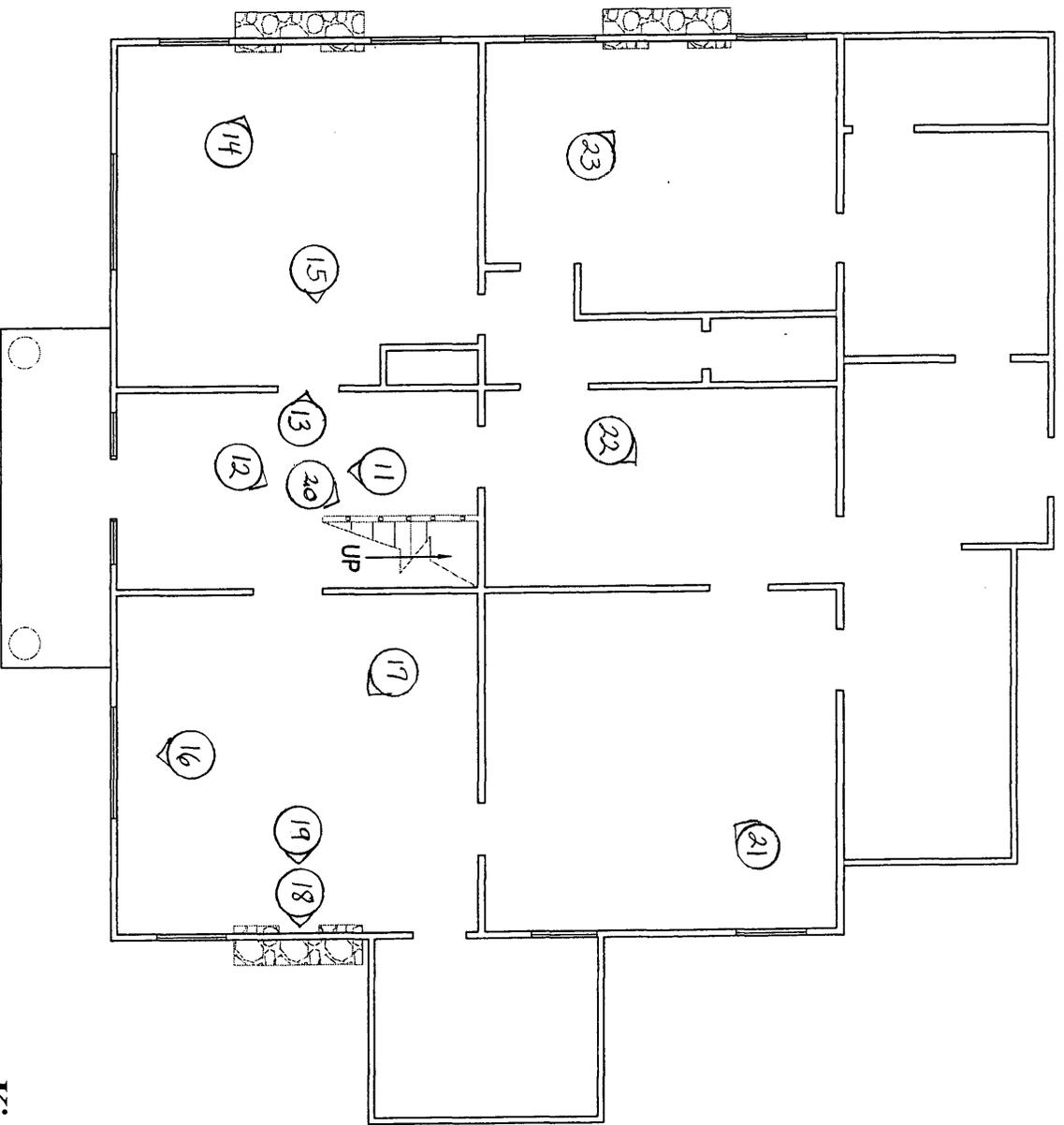
NOT TO SCALE

**Kidd-Robertson House
Troup County, Georgia
Second Floor Plan**

North: ↑

Scale: Not to Scale

Photograph/Direction of View: 1



LEGEND

 WINDOW
 BANISTER

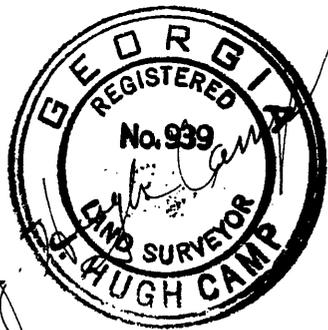
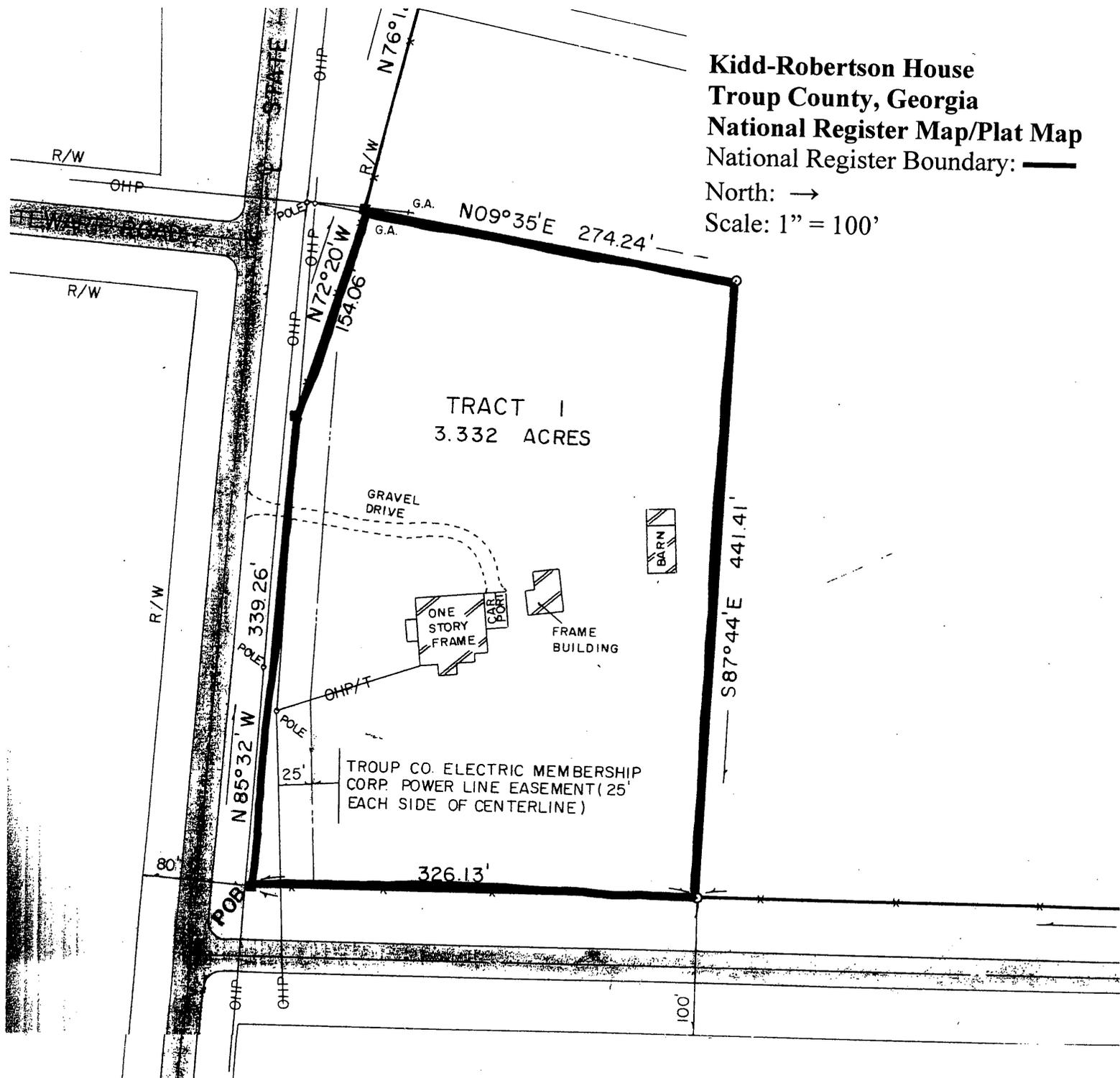
NOT TO SCALE

Kidd-Robertson House
Troup County, Georgia
First Floor Plan
 North: ↑
 Scale: Not to Scale
 Photograph/Direction of View: ①

THIS DIAGRAM IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION ONLY, AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

**Kidd-Robertson House
Troup County, Georgia
National Register Map/Plat Map
National Register Boundary: ———**

North: →
Scale: 1" = 100'



**SURVEY
FOR
GEORGE & CLARA
ANDREWS**

LOCATED IN
LAND LOTS 93, 100 6TH DISTRICT
TROUP COUNTY GEORGIA

SURVEY AND PLAT BY
J. HUGH CAMP & ASSOCIATES
LAND SURVEYING LAND PLANNING
P.O. BOX 282 404-884-6066
LAGRANGE GEORGIA 30241

SCALE: 1" = 100'
DATE: 25 SEPTEMBER 1984

FW: RAH
CALC: HHJ
DWG: HHJ
FB 264/11

NO. 2 - 1978