National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2019



Ivy Mill and Allenbrook

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

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Introduction

Cultural Landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System:

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources and cultural landscapes. The set of CRIS records for cultural landscapes is referred to as CRIS-CL.CRIS-CL records conform to a standardized data structure known as the Cultural
Landscapes Inventory (CLI).
The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CRIS are: Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2006), Director's Order 28 (Cultural Resources) and Director's Order 28a (Archeology).

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)

The CLI is the data structure within CRIS used to document and evaluate all potentially significant cultural landscapes in which NPS has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest.
Each CRIS-CL record is certified complete when the landscape is determined to meet one of the following:
Landscape individually meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation; or,
Landscape is a contributing element of a property that is eligible for the National Register; or,
Landscapes does not meet the National Register criteria, but is managed as cultural resources because of law, policy or decisions reached through the park planning process.
Cultural landscapes vary from historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes to historic ethnographic landscapes, but may also fit within more than one type. Those eligible for the National Register have significance in the nation's history on a national, state or local level, as well as integrity or authenticity.
The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish…a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places…of historic properties…

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)…Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA…No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior…

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying… historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary…

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A) Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories…about cultural resources in units of the national park system…Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,… and historic sites…

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Ivy Mill and Allenbrook

Resource Classification: Cultural Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 976131

Parent Landscape: 976131

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

Alpha Code: CHAT

Park Organization Code: 5340

Park District: CHAT

Region: Southeast

Restricted: No

Landscape Description:

The Ivy Mill is a historic site complex located in Fulton County, in Roswell, Georgia, north of Atlanta at the confluence of Big Creek (historically known as Vickery Creek) and the Chattahoochee River. The cultural landscape consists of approximately 2.90 acres of a historic mill complex and includes 19th century woolen mill ruins, raceway, earthen and stone dam, and associated artifact scatter. The area south of Riverside Road contains the architectural ruins.

The site is part of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (CHAT)'s Vickery Creek Unit. This cultural landscape focuses on the mill ruins located at the southeast quadrant of the intersection of State Route (SR) 9/Roswell Road, Riverside Road, and Vickery Creek. The proposed site boundary then extends north of Riverside Road to include the mill raceway and earthen and stone dam on Vickery Creek. The south end of the site is approximately 40 meters north of the northern bank of the Chattahoochee River. The northern boundary terminates at the ruins of the earthen and stone dam on Vickery Creek.

The Ivy Mill complex was first constructed in 1856 as a woolen mill by James Roswell King and his brother, Thomas Edward King. In 1860, there was only one woolen mill, presumed to be Ivy Mill, in Cobb County, as indicated during that year's census records (Gerdes 2007, Braley 1992). During the Civil War, the Ivy Mill produced "Roswell Gray" cloth uniforms for the Confederate Army. The mill was destroyed in the spring of 1864 by Union Troops and its workers were sent north. By 1871, the mill was rebuilt and began operating as the Empire Mill. Over succeeding years, the mill changed ownership several times and by 1877 the complex was incorporated as Laurel Mills. Under the new change in ownership Laurel Mills expanded operations to include flour, meal, and cotton in addition to wool. By 1920 the mill had ceased operating and was permanently closed. The mill began to be dismantled and deconstructed in 1924.

Ivy Mill is significant as a complex of building ruins and engineered landscape associated with a pattern of significant historic events and persons as it exemplifies the early development of industry and was established by the founders of Roswell, Georgia. The site possesses significance for its association with nationally important events and themes including the Civil War and Industrial Revolution. The Ivy Mill has been determined eligible for the NRHP under all four criteria.

What stands today of the site are ruined, stone rubble walls which are the remains of the "picker house," and the main mill building, as well as a preserved raceway, remnants of a flour mill, a stone and earthen dam, bridge abutments, and other architectural remains. Vickery Creek is also an extant natural feature within the landscape; it served as the source of power for mill. Non-historic features on the mill site include surface trails, boardwalks, and interpretive signage added in the late twentieth century to support visitation to the park. Riverside Road bisects the mill site and includes a concrete bridge over Vickery Creek constructed in 1958, and has been improved with asphalt paving after the historic period.SR 9 (Atlanta Road/ Roswell Road crosses the river on a concrete bridge to the southwest of the site and continues along the western edge of the Ivy Mill site to the north, and turns northwest to form the southern boundary of Allenbrook.

Allenbrook is located on the west bank of Vickery Creek, south of the Roswell factory. The Allenbrook site consists of a two-story, brick Plantation Plain house, and was constructed between 1851 and 1856 by James Roswell King as his family home. The boundary of the site is approximately 2.0 acres. The house may have served as a residence for the Ivy Mill's manager, John Brown, during the Civil War, when members of the King family relocated for safety. The Roswell Manufacturing Company rebuilt the mills following the war, and the King family's ownership of Allenbrook and the Ivy Mill ceased at this time. Other bosses and managers of the Ivy/Laurel Mills were residents of the property until the late 19th century. The Georgia Power Company acquired the property for a short time in 1923, and by 1932, Barnett Allen Bell was the listed owner of Allenbrook. The Bells resided in Allenbrook until the 1970s. After Mr. Bell's death, his wife sold the property to NPS in 1978. Between 1984 and1991, it served as the headquarters for the Roswell Historic Society. It was then used as a residence for NPS employees until 1997. The house is considered the most intact cultural resource associated with the CHAT's Vickery Creek Unit. The extant features of the Allenbrook site include the house and surrounding lawn and vegetation. Modern features such as interpretive signage, a kiosk, wooden steps, a brick path, natural surface trails, and a paved parking lot with a metal gate were added in the late twentieth century to support its change in use to a site within the CHAT. The vegetation on the site consists of specimen trees and shrubs. Allenbrook is identified as its own landscape but shares a common history with the Ivy Mill site. It has been included in this document as a contributing feature.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

The CHAT is subdivided into individual landscapes. Ivy Mill was identified in the 2007 CHAT Historic Resource Study (HRS) completed by Gerdes, et al. Sope Creek Ruins and Hyde Farm, also identified in the 2007 study, were certified as inventory units within the CHAT hierarchy in 2009 and 2011, respectively. Additional landscapes within CHAT park boundaries have not been inventoried. The boundaries of the Ivy Mill landscape have been delineated by the Georgia Archaeological Site Form and are confirmed consistent with other previous investigations. The boundaries of Allenbrook have been delineated by the Georgia Archaeological Site Form and are confirmed consistent with other previous investigations.

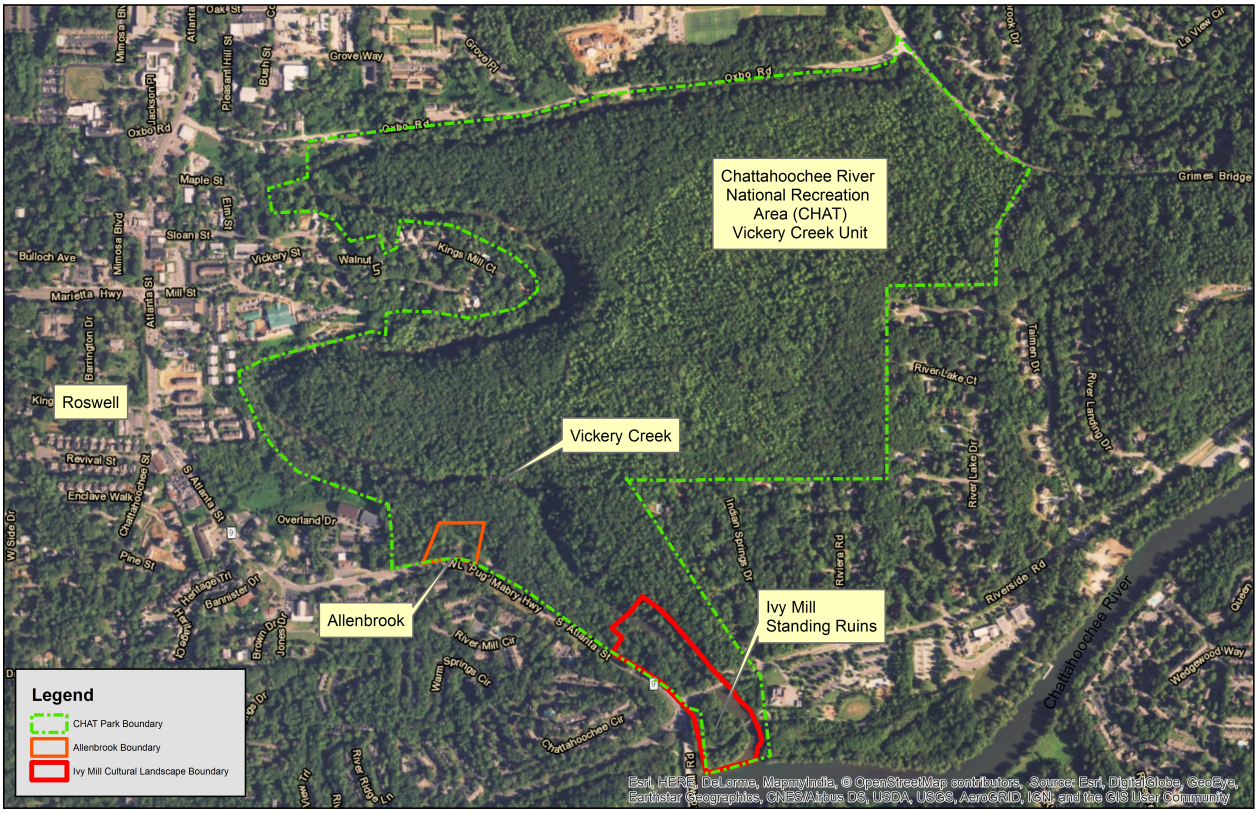
Landscape Type:

Historic Site

Other Names:

Other Name:	Ivy Mill	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Empire Mill	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Laurel Mill	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Allenbrook	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic

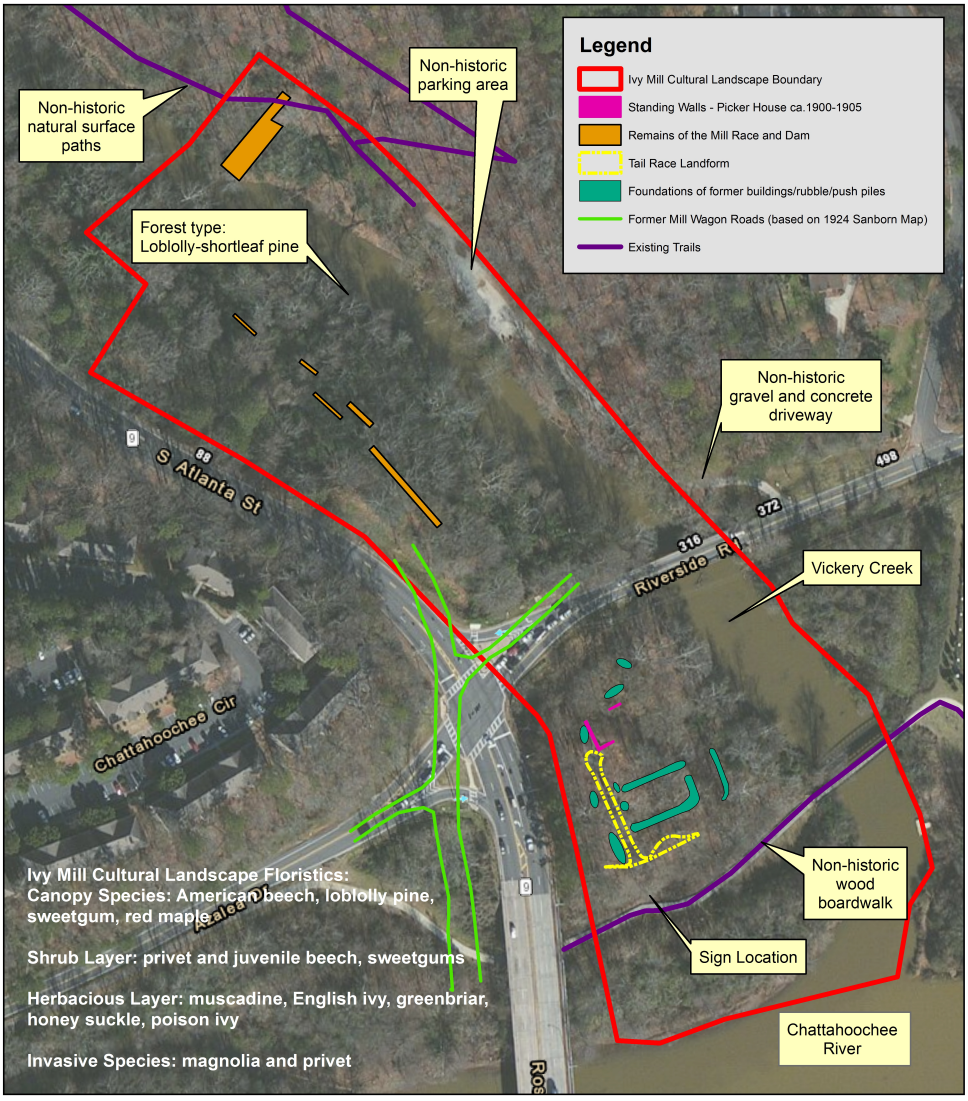
Site Plan



Overall Site Map: Ivy Mill and Allenbrook Cultural Landscape Boundary Map

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Kilometers
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

Overall Site Map: Ivy Mill and Allenbrook Cultural Landscape Boundary Map

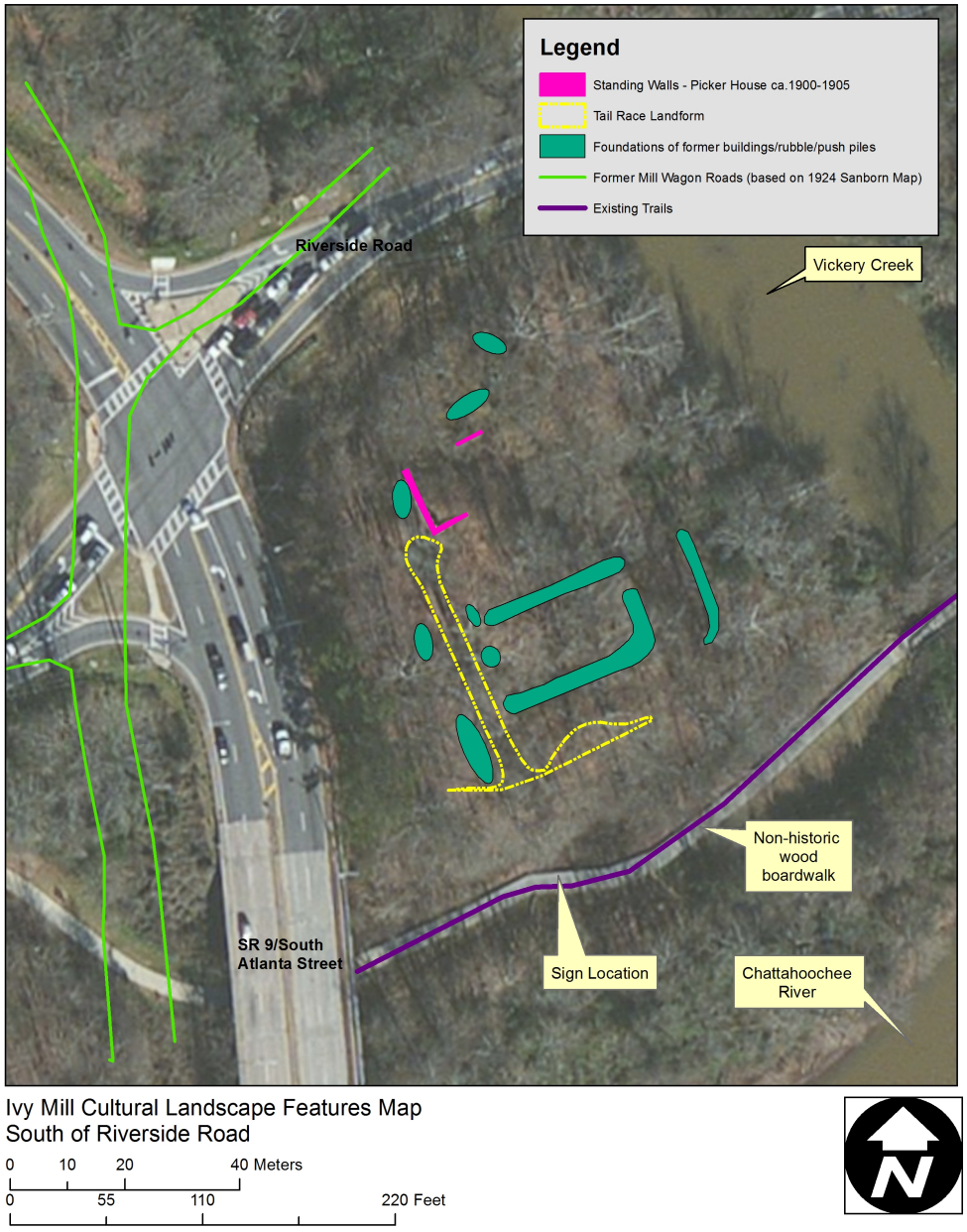


Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Features Map

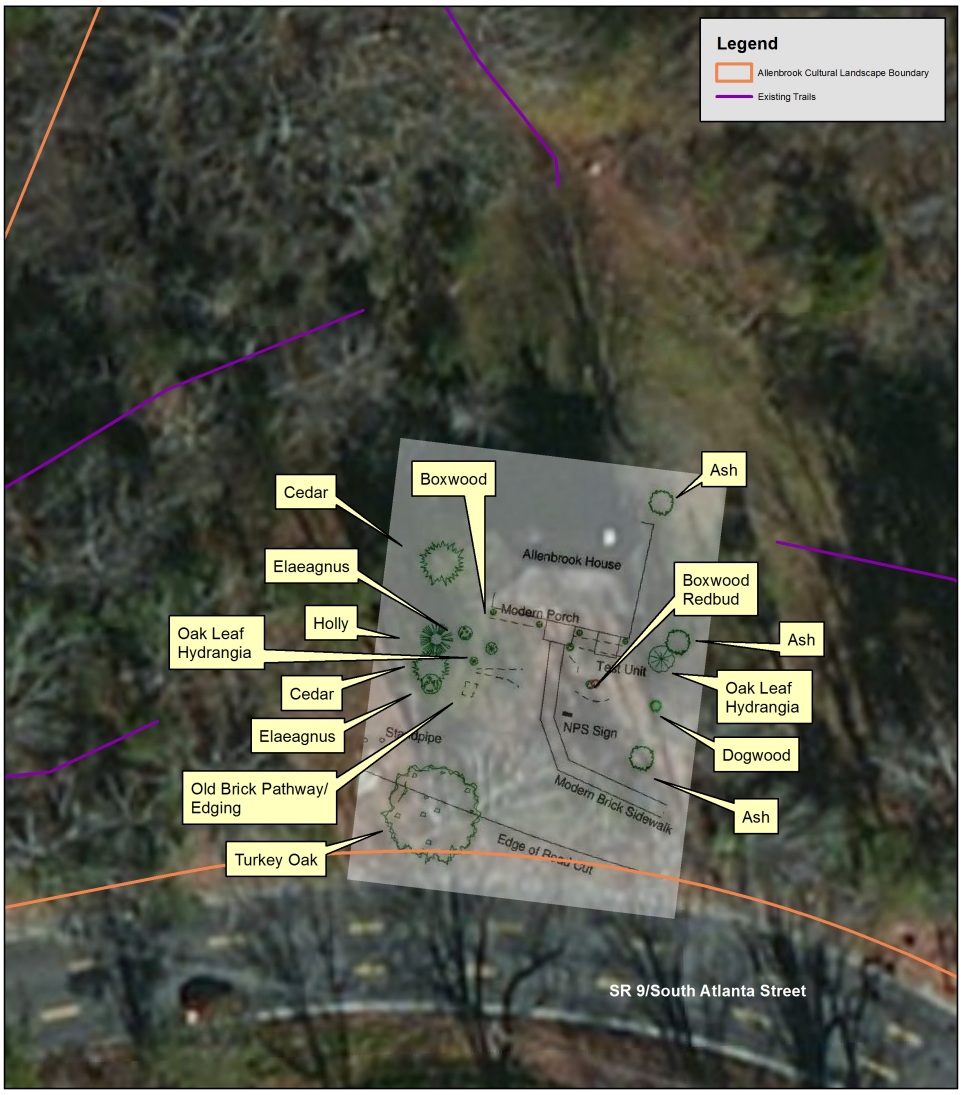
0 0.02 0.04 0.08 Kilometers

0 0.0125 0.025 0.05 Miles

Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Features Map



Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Features Map

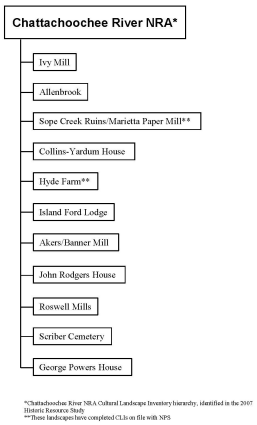


Allenbrook Cultural Landscape Features Map
Site Plan Overlay from Trinkley and Hacker 2012 Archaeolgical Testing at Allenbrook Report

0 5 10 20 Meters
0 25 50 100 Feet

Allenbrook Cultural Landscape Features Map

Hierarchy Description Graphic:



Hierarchy Graphic

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 09/24/2019

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Ivy Mill, also known as Georgia Archaeological Site 9FU228 from Braley's 1992 report, has been included in numerous cultural resources reports to date, with the first being the 1980 archaeological survey of the CHAT by Patricia O'Grady and Charles Poe. Allenbrook, also known as Georgia Archaeological Site 9FU286 from Gantt's 1997 report, has also been identified and evaluated in multiple cultural resources studies, beginning with Kidd and Associates' 1973 historic resource survey. The most recent site visits were conducted in 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 for Section 106 compliance. Archival research at SERO, CHAT, and local repositories was conducted. The park's contact for Cultural Landscapes is Mr. David C. Hasty, Senior Historical Landscape Architect (404-507 -5780, david_hasty@nps.gov).

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET – JULY 2019

Park Information

Park: Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
State: Georgia
County: Fulton

Cultural Landscape Information

Inventory Name	CLI ID #	Condition
Ivy Mill and Allenbrook	976131	Fair
Ivy Mill		Poor
Allenbrook		Good

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Concur X Do Not Concur ____

Superintendent 9/24/2019 Date

Ivy Mill Allenbrook CLI Superintendent Concurrence

We have reviewed the submitted documentation that identifies cultural landscape features at Ivy Mill and Allenbrook within the Vickery Creek Unit of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in Fulton County, Georgia. We concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory, and understand that these features have the potential to contribute to a National Register of Historic Places nomination for Ivy Mill and Allenbrook.

for Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer

8/21/19
Date

GA SHPO Concurrence Letter

Request for Determination of Eligibility

I. Requesting Agency:

Federal Highway Administration
Suite 700
1422 West Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

II. Property Name:

Archeological Site 9FU228 -- Ivy Mill

III. Location:

Ivy Mill is located at the confluence of Vickery Creek and the Chattahoochee River south of the City of Roswell. Roswell Road crosses the Chattahoochee River immediately to the west of the site. The site is bounded on the east by Vickery Creek and on the west by Roswell Road (Georgia Highway 9). The south end of the site is approximately 40 m north of the north bank of the Chattahoochee River. From there, it extends north approximately 300 m and terminates at the ruins of an earthen and stone dam on Vickery Creek.

IV. Classification:

Site (Archeological and Historical)

V. Ownership:

National Park Service
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

VI. Represented in Existing Surveys:

Braley, Chad O., Karen G. Wood, and T. Jeffrey Price
1992 *An Archeological and Historical Survey of a Fifteen Acre Tract in Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia*. Manuscript on file with the Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Environment/Location. Atlanta.

Ledbetter, R. Jerald
1991 *An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Riverside Road Pump Station and Associated Pipeline Corridors, Roswell, Georgia*. Manuscript on file at Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens.

Request for Determination of Eligibility

O'Grady, Patricia and Charles B. Poe
1980 *Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Georgia: Cultural Resources Inventory, Archeological Sites*. Manuscript on file at the Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

VII. Description:

Ivy Mill was a mid nineteenth-early twentieth century woolen factory. It has been given an official state site number, 9FU228. Archival research shows that the mill was constructed in 1856. Ivy Mill was destroyed during the Civil War in July of 1864 by Federal troops under the command of William Tecumseh Sherman. In the 1870s the mill was rebuilt and renamed the Empire Mill, sold to the Roswell Manufacturing Company in 1875, and renamed Laurel Mill by 1881. The main mill building was a three story masonry structure with a gabled roof. A square bell tower was located on the northwest corner. Ancillary buildings included a masonry "picker house", a 45 ft tall brick chimney, dyeing and drying houses, warehouses, stock rooms, and bath rooms. Water was delivered to the mill via an elevated wooden flume and raceway. An earthen and stone dam diverted water from Vickery Creek into the raceway. Largely due to increased siltation and flooding after the construction of the Morgan Falls dam four miles downstream on the Chattahoochee River, the mill ceased operation during the 1910s. By 1924 it was being dismantled.

Today, the site contains the partially standing walls of the "picker house", linear mounds of wall rubble that mark the outline of the main mill building, a well preserved raceway, remnants of a flour mill, a stone and earth dam, bridge(?) or floodgate abutments, and other architectural remains.

History of the site dates to the early 1850s. James Roswell King and his brother, Thomas Edward King, sons of Barrington King, formed a partnership to operate a woolen factory which they named Ivy Mills. On June 4, 1852 James King purchased portions of lots 456 and 457, at the mouth of Vickery Creek, from his father (Hitt Files, Bulloch Hall Cottage). The deed states that if James King built a dam on Vickery Creek, it had to be low enough so that it would not back water up to the factory on land lot 416. The King brothers built the mill and bought machinery for the factory in 1857.

Following the outbreak of the Civil War, Ivy Mill shifted production to making cloth for the Confederate government. Soon after the war began, Thomas King joined the Confederate army, while his brother James remained in Roswell to oversee management of the mill. In September of 1863, Thomas King was killed at Chickamauga, near the Tennessee border. It was not until the following year that the full force of the war came to Georgia. In the spring of 1864, General William T. Sherman's force of 98,000 Union soldiers invaded Georgia and followed the railroad toward Atlanta. As fighting came closer to Roswell, it was apparent that the factories would be targets because of their service to the Confederacy.

Two weeks before Sherman's army arrived in Roswell, Barrington King left for Atlanta with the books for the Roswell Manufacturing Company and Ivy Mill. James King remained

Request for Determination of Eligibility, continued

in Roswell until Union forces arrived. Before he departed, he left the woolen mill in the charge of his superintendent, Thophile Roche, a Frenchman. When the Union army marched into Roswell on July 5th French flags were flying both at the woolen mill and at Bulloch Hall where Thomas King's widow resided (Evans 1987:39; Hitt 1992:16). Upon entering the mills, Captain Joseph G. Vale, Company M, 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was told by British and French employees that the mills should not be harmed because they operated under a neutral flag (Hitt 1992:14).

The next day, General Kenner Garrard visited the mills which were running normally. At Ivy Mill he reportedly observed the letters C.S.A. being woven into the cloth. Garrard stopped the machinery, seized the company books and paperwork, and the workers were ordered to leave the buildings. All of the mills in Roswell were prepared for the torch.

Sherman then ordered the arrest of the owners, supervisors and workers under the charge of treason. The workers, primarily women were marched to Marietta where they were put on trains to the north. Between 200 - 400 workers were among this group. They were sent to Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Following the war, most of the mill operatives probably returned to the area. In 1865, Barrington King wrote to his son Ralph that most of the mill workers had returned.

Following the Civil War, Barrington King assessed the damage to the mills and determined that rebuilding was feasible. A date for the rebuilding of Ivy mill is not known, although an 1880 census report on water power noted that an existing frame dam was improved in 1871 (Porter 1883:27), which suggests that the mill was back in operation at this time. James R. King bought his deceased brother's portion of the woolen mill and Allenbrook, a two story brick cottage located north of the mill (in land lot 421) on July 16, 1874 (Cobb County Deed Book 2, Hitt Files, "Land Lots", Bulloch Hall Cottage). Two weeks later (July 28, 1874) he sold these to the Empire Manufacturing Company (Cobb County Deed Book 2, Hitt Files, "Land Lots", Bulloch Hall). In turn, the Empire Manufacturing Company sold portions of lots 421, 456, 457 and several bordering lots to James Robertson, president of the Roswell Manufacturing Company, in March of 1875. In 1877 the Laurel Mills Manufacturing Company bought it from the Roswell Manufacturing Company.

The Laurel Mills Manufacturing Company applied for incorporation in 1873, and was officially incorporated in 1877 (State of Georgia 1877:207). Machinery from the Lebanon mill, located upstream on Vickery Creek, was transferred to the newly purchased factory in 1877. The incorporation act stated that the company was formed to manufacture wool, cotton, wool and cotton materials, flour, and meal.

The 1880 U.S. census on water power contains a number of important facts about the mill complex:

> The lowest mill...belongs to the Laurel Mills Manufacturing Company...running 2 sets of cards on woolen goods, jeans, tweeds, and linseys. Water is brought several hundred feet in a canal and wooden flume to the factory, furnishing power on the way to a small flouring mill. At the woolen factory a 60 horse-power wheel is used, with a fall of 19 feet. No trouble is experienced from either low or back water. This privilege was formerly improved by a framed dam, but in

Request for Determination of Eligibility, continued

1871 this was in a manner replaced, at an expense of $5,000, by one of dry stone, cemented, however, on the face. The stone was laid in and upon the old dam without removing that structure. The new dam is 200 feet long and 18 feet high, with a width of 26 feet at the base. During the heavy March (1881) freshet already mentioned, water worked around one abutment and carried it and the bulkhead away, though the main portion of the dam was not injured (Porter 1883:27).

Despite the substantial growth of mill complex during the late nineteenth century, it closed before 1920. It is very likely that the construction of the Morgan Falls dam four miles downstream on the Chattahoochee River was a major reason that the mill ceased operation. It was built in 1905 and backed water up to the "wagon bridge at Roswell." The wagon bridge corresponds to the location of the current bridge on Roswell Road, only 120 ft west of the mill site. A rise in the river level would have slowed water velocity, resulting in the deposition of sediments. Also, it would have backed water and silt into the turbine pit during periods of flooding. Flooding definitely occurred; the Roswell Historical Society has a floor plan of the mill detailing the location of flood damage and decay of sills and flooring. Today, the tailrace is filled with almost 2 ft of silt, and there has been a significant accumulation of silt and sand in the river. While the Chattahoochee River once flowed directly in front of the mill, 100 feet of modern sediments now separate the two.

VIII. Significance:

The site is clearly eligible to the National Register of Historic Places at the State and possibly the National level of significance. The site possesses integrity of location and setting, and is associated with significant historical events and personalities. Further, it is part of a larger entity, which includes the site of the Roswell Manufacturing Company, upstream on Vickery Creek, Allenbrook, which was originally the home and office of the manager of Ivy/Laurel Mill, and "The Old Bricks", Greek Revival style apartments built by the Roswell Manufacturing Company for its employees. The site has great interpretive value because of its integrity and association. Evaluating the site for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (36CFR60.4) it appears to meet all four of the criteria. Paraphrasing the criteria:

(a) it was associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history;

(b) it was associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

(c) it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represents a significant entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and

(d) it has yielded, and may be likely to yield, information important in history.

From a broad historical perspective, the site is significant, and events that took place there have bearing on the current state of the textile industry. It represents a traditional type of

Request for Determination of Eligibility, continued

industry (water powered) that, during the early years of the Industrial Revolution, employed the latest technologies. Water powered industry was competitive until the latter part of the nineteenth century, when steam powered mills became more efficient. Beginning in the early twentieth century, rivers were dammed in order to generate another form of power, electricity. Years of poor agricultural practices associated with cotton production also took a toll, and the rivers became choked with sediments washed from the uplands. In an often quoted statistic, Trimble (1974) estimates that six cubic miles of topsoil washed away in the Southeast. It appears that all of these developments played a role in the demise of Laurel Mill. Flooding was reported in 1881, and we know that support piers, joists, and sections of the flooring were damaged by high water. In 1905, construction of the dam at Morgan Falls, four miles downstream, backed water up to the mill, slowing the velocity of the river, and led to the build-up of sediments. Today, at least two feet of silt has been deposited in the tailrace, and a 100 foot wide strip of modern alluvium has accumulated along the former banks of the Chattahoochee River. The old technology was unable to keep up with these events, and the textile mill failed.

IX. Bibliography

Braley, Chad O., Karen G. Wood, and T. Jeffrey Price
1992 *An Archeological and Historical Survey of a Fifteen Acre Tract in Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia*. Manuscript on file with the Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Environment/Location. Atlanta.

Ledbetter, R. Jerald
1991 *An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Riverside Road Pump Station and Associated Pipeline Corridors, Roswell, Georgia*. Manuscript on file at Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens.

O'Grady, Patricia and Charles B. Poe
1980 *Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Georgia: Cultural Resources Inventory, Archeological Sites*. Manuscript on file at the Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

Sanborn Insurance Company
1885- 1924 Laurel Mill Manufacturing Company's Woolen Mill, Cobb County, Georgia. Microfilm, Science Library, University of Georgia. Athens.

X. Geographical Data, Maps, and Acreage

Acreage: 5.2
UTM: Easting: 744750 Northing: 3765760
USGS: Roswell, GA 7.5'

XI. Photography

See report (Braley et al. 1992)

Request for Determination of Eligibility, continued

XII. Individual Compiling Data:

Chad O. Braley
Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.
Box 8086
Athens, Georgia 30603

XIII. State Historic Preservation Officer's Opinion:

Request for Determination of Eligibility, continued

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

[redacted], Commissioner
Joe D. Tanner

205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1352, Atlanta, Georgia 30334
[redacted], Director, Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites Division
Lonice C. Barrett
404/656-2770

September 26, 1991

Charles J. Nemmers, P.E.
Division Administrator
U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
Georgia Division Office
1720 Peachtree Road, NW
Suite 300
Atlanta, Georgia 30367

RE: Request for Determination of Eligibility
The Robertson House, the DeLong Hall and Parlor,
the DeLong Pyramidal Cottage, Allenbrook
Fulton County, Georgia
HP910904-002

Dear Mr. Nemmers:

The Historic Preservation Section has reviewed the maps, photographs, and plans for the Robertson House, the DeLong Hall and Parlor, the DeLong Pyramidal Cottage, and Allenbrook. Based on the information provided, it is our opinion that all four houses appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as house types and for their rôles in the history of Roswell. In our opinion, the proposed National Register Boundaries are appropriate.

We look forward to working further with the Federal Highway Administration and the Georgia Department of Transportation. If we can be of further assistance, please contact Audrey Entorf, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (404) 656-2840.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Lyon
State Historic Preservation Officer

EAL:adk
cc: Mr. David Studstill, GDOT

SHPO DOE Response Letter

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Joe D. Tanner, Commissioner
205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462, Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Parks, Recreation, and Historic Sites Division
Office of Historic Preservation
Elizabeth A. Lyon, State Historic Preservation Officer
(404) 656-2840

June 12, 1992

Charles J. Nemmers, P.E.
Division Administrator
U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
Georgia Division Office
1720 Peachtree Road, NW
Suite 300
Atlanta, Georgia 30367

RE: Archaeological and Historical Survey of a Fifteen Acre Tract in Roswell
Fulton County, Georgia
HP910904-002

Dear Mr. Nemmers:

The Office of Historic Preservation has reviewed the draft report entitled "An Archaeological and Historical Survey of a Fifteen Acre Tract in Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia", carried out under the direction of Chad O. Braley, Principal Investigator. Based on the documentation provided, it is our opinion that site 9FU228 should be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore:

A level of significance for 9FU228 should be recommended and clearly substantiated. In addition, the National Register criteria of eligibility should be identified.

There were several technical needs which should be addressed in the final report. These are outlined in the Attachment.

We look forward to reviewing the assessment of effects for site 9FU228, the Robertson House, Delong Hall and Parlor, the Delong Pyramidal Cottage, and Allenbrook.

In future correspondence, please reference our file number (HP910904-002). If we may be of further assistance, please contact Audrey Entorf, Review and Compliance Coordinator, at (404)656-2840.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Lyon
State Historic Preservation Officer

Attachment
EAL:rrw
cc: David Studstill, Georgia DOT

SHPO DOE Response Letter

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Georgia	Fulton County

Size (Acres): 14.1

Land Tract Number(s)

106-22, 106-41, 106-04, 106-05, 103-02, 106-03

Boundary Description:

Both Ivy Mill and Allenbrook are part of the CHAT's Vickery Creek Unit.

The Ivy Mill ruins are located on land lots 456 and 457 in Fulton County, Georgia. The cultural landscape of Ivy Mill consists of approximately 12.10 acres of a historic mill complex. The cultural landscape focuses on the mill ruins located on the west bank of Vickery Creek where it flows into the Chattahoochee River, and southeast of the intersection of SR 9/Roswell Road and Riverside Road. The cultural landscape boundary has been defined by the natural and manmade forms that contribute to the site's significance, which include the ruins of a 19th century woolen mill, a flour mill, the remains of a "picker house," an intact mill race, the Vickery Creek stream channel, and the remains of the earthen and stone dam. The site also contains artifact midden, which contains stratified cultural deposits in well-defined areas related to long-term site habitation and use. The site is bisected by Riverside Road, a contemporary road addition that is not part of the historic site.

Beginning at the north corner of the boundary, approximately 20 meters north of the remains of the dam, the boundary travels south approximately 450 meters along the east bank of Vickery Creek to its confluence with the Chattahoochee River. The boundary then travels west along the north bank of the Chattahoochee River for approximately 115 meters. Travelling north from the southwest corner, the boundary extends for approximately 350 meters across Riverside Road and follows the southeastern boundary for CHAT Segment 106.04. The boundary then extends east for approximately 100 meters, across Vickery Creek, until it terminates at the north corner.

Allenbrook is located on land lot 421 in Fulton County, Georgia. The house is located at 227 South Atlanta Street (SR 9), approximately 350 feet east of the SR 9/South Atlanta Street/Warm Springs Circle intersection in the City of Roswell. The cultural landscape boundary is defined by the Fulton County tax assessor's legal parcel (Parcel ID 12 202204210246), and is composed of approximately 2 acres which contain the house and associated surrounds.

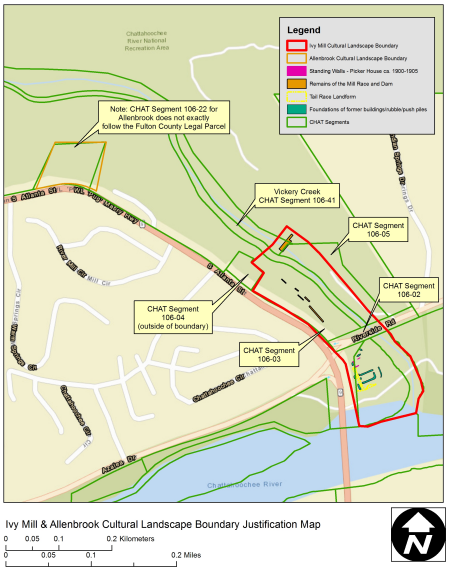
Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
	Point	34.0134182	-84.3503375	
	Point	34.0069577	-84.3546843	

Location Map:



Overall Location Map



Ivy Mill and Allenbrook Cultural Landscape Boundary Justification Map

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Ivy Mill is located in Fulton County, in the north-central portion of Georgia. Fulton County is located in the Atlanta Plateau, in the Southern Piedmont Land Resource Area, in a floodplain along the Chattahoochee River, at the confluence of Vickery and Big Oxbo Creek. The area is in the Central Uplands Ridge district, characterized by upland flats and broad ridges with gentle to steep slopes down to Vickery Creek and the Chattahoochee River. Original vegetation was oak-pine forest. Today some areas retain tree growth or have been reforested, mostly in hilly land bordering the Chattahoochee and its tributaries. There is a man-made waterfall upstream of Ivy Mill.

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Ivy Mill was occupied in the prehistoric era by Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian groups. In the early historic period, the Chattahoochee River was a boundary between Creek and Cherokee Indians until the early 19th century when European American settlers pushed west and displaced the Native Americans. As settlers moved into this new frontier, Cobb County was established in 1832. Industry and commercial enterprises were developed in the area by Roswell King and others in the late 1830s and 1840s. The town of Roswell was incorporated in 1854. During the Civil War, the town was an important manufacturing center for the Confederacy, until it was occupied by Union forces in 1864. Mills, particularly cotton mills, resumed operation in the late 19th century. Cotton production peaked in the area in the early 1910s, but the arrival of the boll weevil was a major detriment to the cotton industry and cotton mill operation declined significantly. The effect of the Great Depression was the end of cotton's economic dominance. The portion of Cobb County containing Roswell was ceded to Fulton County in 1932. Highway construction in the 1950s led to residential growth in outlying towns in the northern Atlanta area, including Roswell. Suburbanization increased in the late 20th century, while agriculture declined. The last mill company in Roswell, Southern Mills, closed in 1975. The CHAT was established in 1978 by Congress, mostly as a response to the rapid suburban development encroaching on the area at the time. Today, the economy of the area is largely based on its relationship to Atlanta, although there are a few extant large farms located along the Chattahoochee River or its tributaries.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Ivy Mill is in Roswell in Fulton County, Georgia, with a population of nearly 100,000. It is located in the Sixth Congressional District of Georgia, composed of portions of Cobb, Fulton, and DeKalb counties.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/24/2019

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Ivy Mill and Allenbrook are compatible with the CHAT's legislated significance and both are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Management Agreements:

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

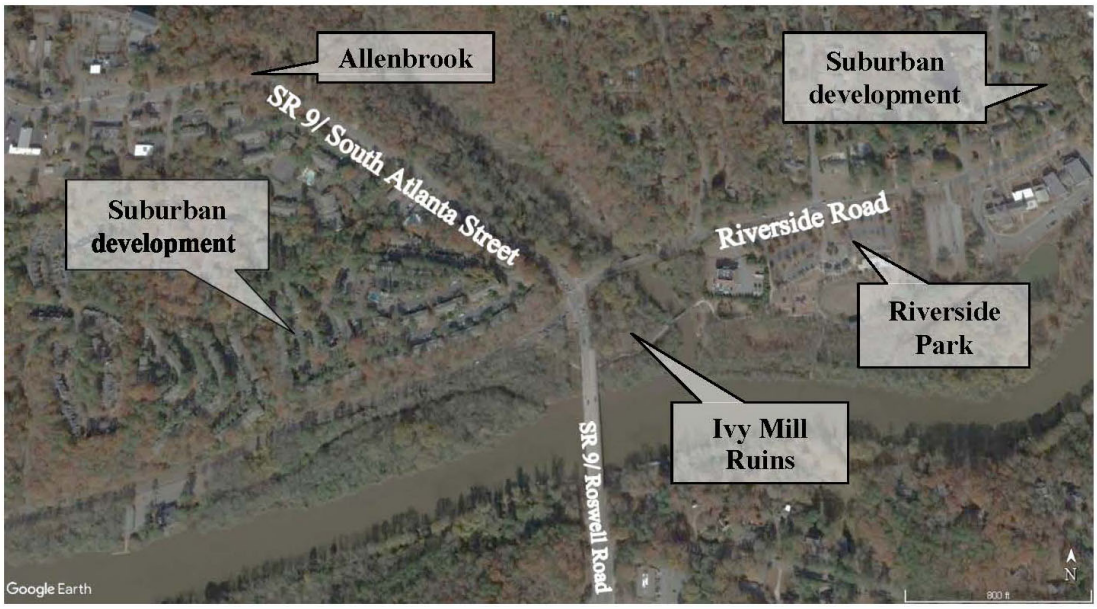
Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Undetermined. The park is adjacent to the community of Roswell, which was settled in the 1830s and incorporated in 1854. Much of the adjacent land is non-historic suburban neighborhood and commercial development. There are multiple extant historic buildings, mill components, and historic residences that are associated with the operations of the Roswell Manufacturing Company in Roswell, Georgia adjacent to the inventory unit. These sites share a common historical context as part of the early industrial development in Roswell, Civil War Events, and Reconstruction.

Adjacent Lands Graphic:



Adjacent Lands Graphic

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: SHPO Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

See Concurrence Narrative

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 06/12/1992

Concurrence Narrative:

Ivy Mill is not yet nominated to the NRHP; however, the site, identified with the archaeological site trinomial 9FU228 in correspondence, was determined eligible for listing under Criteria A, B, C, and D in Section 106 consultation for a Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) project by the Georgia SHPO on June 12, 1992 (refer to page 18). Ivy Mill was first identified during a 1980 archaeological survey of the CHAT by O'Grady and Poe. It was documented in additional archeological surveys in 1991 (Rogers and Braley 1991) and 1992 (Braley, Wood, and Price 1992), which recorded a portion of mill ruins, an extant portion of a stacked stone mill race, and artifact middens with buried intact late 19th and early 20th century historic artifacts, all located south of Riverside Road. FHWA drafted a formal Request for Determination of Eligibility (DOE) to the Keeper of the National Register sometime between 1992 and 1997 (Braley n.d., refer to pages 11-16). The request included the buried and above-ground features. Additional archeological investigations in 1997 (Webb and Gantt 1997), 2004 (Jordan 2004), and 2016 (Pappas 2016) expanded the site boundary to include additional features north of Riverside Road, including a large portion of the mill race, building foundations, and an earthen and stone dam. Subsurface testing and surface observation during these surveys indicated that the archeological deposits remained intact, and each report upheld the original determination that the site is eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Allenbrook is also not yet nominated to the NRHP; however, the site has been determined eligible repeatedly in Section 106 consultation with the Georgia SHPO. A Determination of Eligibility for Allenbrook received concurrence from the Georgia SHPO on September 26, 1991 (refer to page 17). It was first recorded in 1973 by Kidd and Associates' historic resources survey of the area and revisited in 1997 by Gantt during a survey of the SR 9/South Atlanta Street corridor. In 2012, the Chicora Foundation performed archaeological testing at Allenbrook. It serves as the most intact cultural resource within the CHAT Vickery Creek Unit.

Significance Level: State

Contributing: Individual

Classification: Site

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:
Ivy Mill has previously been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under all four criteria of significance. The site possesses state-level significance for its association with important events and themes, including local events associated with the Civil War and establishment of industry in Roswell (Criterion A). It is associated with the Roswell King family, the first founders of the community of Roswell (Criterion B). The building ruins and engineered landscape embody distinctive characteristics of a period of construction as a mid-19th to early 20th century mill complex that utilized water power (Criterion C). Because the site has intact features and buried intact archeological deposits, it has the potential for yielding significant archeological information on mid-19th to early 20th century industry (Criterion D).

The mill was constructed in 1856 as a woolen manufacturing mill by James Roswell King and his brother Thomas Edward King, sons of Barrington King. During the Civil War, the mill produced cloth for the Confederate army for uniforms known as Roswell Grey. Thomas King was killed during the Battle of Chickamauga in 1863. On July 5, 1864, Union General Garrard arrived in Roswell and ordered the destruction of the Ivy Mills and Roswell Manufacturing Company's two cotton mills (Walsh, 65).

Following the Civil War, members of the King family returned to Roswell and began to assess the damage to the mills. The exact date for the Ivy Mill's reconstruction is not known, however, in an 1880 census report, water power was noted at an existing frame dam dated 1871, suggesting that the mill was rebuilt at this time. In 1874, James King bought and sold his deceased brother's holdings of the mill and Allenbrook to Empire Manufacturing Company. Shortly thereafter in 1875, Empire Manufacturing Company sold their shares to the president of the Roswell Manufacturing Company who in turn sold the holdings again to Laurel Mills Manufacturing Company in 1877. The company's incorporation act stated that it was founded to produce wool, cotton, wool and cotton materials, flour, and meal. The operation grew substantially over the next twenty years, and by 1900 the Laurel Mills were recorded by the Georgia Department of Agriculture as having 67 looms. The 1905 Sanborn Map of the mill site shows multiple buildings structures related to the manufacturing business such the main mill warehouse with carding and engine rooms, picker house, water wheel, dry house with storage, and office building (Braley, 1991).

Although the mill experienced growth in the early twentieth century, by 1917 the land lots 421 (Allenbrook), 456, and 457 (Ivy Mill), were again sold and the mill machines were moved to the Atlanta Woolen Mills Manufacturing Company. In 1905, the dam constructed at Morgan Falls on the Chattahoochee River reduced the water power to the mill and caused flooding. Due to this impact, the site was no longer viable for a water-powered manufacturing company. By 1920, Laurel Mills were closed and were dismantled by Georgia Power Company, thus ending the mill site complex's association with early industry in Roswell (Braley, 1991).

The period of significance for the Ivy Mill site therefore encompasses its construction era circa 1856 through the Civil War, its association with the reestablishment of the textile industry in Roswell after the Civil War as an operation of the Laurel Mills in the early twentieth century, and ends with the cessation of manufacturing and dismantlement of the mill buildings by the Georgia Power Company in 1924.

The site possesses intact archaeological deposits and features, integrity of location and setting, and is associated with significant historical events and personalities. Furthermore, it is part of a larger 19th through 20th century manufacturing community important to early industry in Roswell and represents a traditional industrial type of a water-powered mill. The site has interpretive value because of its association, and from a broad historical perspective, the events that took place at the mill have a bearing on the current state of the textile industry.

Today, the Ivy Mill site consists of mill structure ruins, raceway sections, dam, and an associated artifact midden. The site is eligible due to its association with events contributing to history, association with significant personalities, its representation of distinctive characteristics of construction, and the potential to yield information important to history (Gantt 1997; Braley et al. 1992; Braley n.d.).

Allenbrook has also previously been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under all four criteria of significance. The site possesses state-level significance for its association with important events and themes, including local events associated with the Civil War and establishment of industry in Roswell (Criterion A). It remains as the best example of a property associated with James Roswell King's

productive life (Criterion B). The building is a rare example of an intact brick Plantation Plain type, and therefore conveys significance in the area of architecture (Criterion C). The site associated with Allenbrook has the potential to yield information on important research questions in history and therefore has the potential to yield significant archeological information on mid-19th to early 20th century industry (Criterion D). Allenbrook is significant for its association with James Roswell King, who constructed the house as his office and residence due to its proximity on a bluff overlooking the mill race and mill complex associated with Ivy Mill. During the Civil War, sources suggest that the loom boss, John Brown, occupied Allenbrook with his wife, Mary, while the King family fled the turmoil. The Historic Structure Report for Allenbrook states that several writers indicate that Brown occupied the house with his wife during the Civil War and "while evidence suggests that this may be true, the occupation appears to have been a temporary measure precipitated by the Civil War and the need to leave someone responsible for the house of the wealthy while their owners removed themselves to safer locations" (2004). The period of King's residence at Allenbrook is generally circa 1851-56 to 1864. Upon King's return to Roswell following the war, it is not evident that he reestablished residence at Allenbrook, but instead sold his holdings in the mills to the Empire Manufacturing Company in 1874, including Allenbrook. Between 1870 and 1932, several managers of Laurel Mills are known to have resided on the property. By 1923, Georgia Power Company purchased the Laurel Mills property and Allenbrook. Although the mill complex was dismantled by 1924, Allenbrook remained vacant but standing until 1932 when Mr. and Mrs. Barnett Allen Bell purchased the property and christened the estate "Allenbrook" (Historic Structure Report, 2004). The Bells made several improvements to the house and grounds, including porch modifications, interior renovations, a rear addition, a new driveway, and fencing. Additionally, the Bells worked to clear the back of the property and planted wild azaleas, laurel, and rhododendron bloom. The Bell family sold the Allenbrook property to NPS in 1978.

In 2012, the Chicora Foundation performed archaeological testing at Allenbrook for the NPS. The purpose of this excavation was to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were extant within the boundaries of the site. The findings of this report included valuable cultural materials associated with the historic residents such as white ware, hand-wrought and machine cut nails, window glass, gun flint, mirror glass, jewelry, brass fragments, and bisque doll parts, etc. The presence of these materials suggests the inhabitants included women and children and a possible period of mourning for a female resident. The report also uncovered information about the construction of the house, indicating that the masons were standing inside the wall while constructing the foundation.

The period of significance for the Allenbrook house encompasses its construction era circa 1851 through the Civil War to its association with the reestablishment of the textile industry in Roswell after the Civil War, to its use as a private residence of the Bell family who preserved the house and grounds until the 1970s.

National Register Significance Criteria:

A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past

C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

National Register Criteria Consideration:

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1838 - CE 1900

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Ways of Life	Industrial Life Of The Last Half Of The 19th Century	

Time Period: CE 1861 - CE 1865

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	The Antebellum South	

Time Period: CE 1900 - CE 1924

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Expanding Science and Technology	Technology (Engineering and Invention)	Construction	

Time Period: CE 1850 - CE 1923

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Ways of Life	Industrial Life Of The Last Half Of The 19th Century	

Time Period: CE 1861 - CE 1865

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	The Antebellum South	

Time Period: CE 1850 - CE 1978

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Vernacular Architecture	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Agriculture

Area of Significance Category: Exploration - Settlement

Area of Significance Category: Industry

Area of Significance Category: Politics/Government

Explanatory Narrative: or Military

Area of Significance Category: Social History

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

NRIS Information:

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number:	9FU228
Name:	Ivy Mill
Narrative:	Request for the Determination of Eligibility for Ivy Mill
Identification Number:	9FU286
Name:	Allenbrook
Narrative:	Request for the Determination of Eligibility for Allenbrook

National Histric Landmarks:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
BC 9999 - 1830	Inhabited	Native Americans inhabit the Chattahoochee River Valley.
AD 1670	Inhabited	British settle Charlestown (now Charleston, South Carolina).
AD 1733	Colonized	Georgia becomes a British Trustee colony between Charlestown and St. Augustine.
AD 1817	Land Transfer	Treaty of 1817 defines Chattahoochee River as boundary between United States and Cherokee Territory.
AD 1821	Land Transfer	Creek Indians cede land east of the Flint River and Line Creek.
AD 1825	Land Transfer	Creek Indians cede remaining land in Georgia to U.S. government.
AD 1831	Established	December 26, 1831. State of Georgia organizes Cherokee County, encompassing territory northwest of Chattahoochee River.
AD 1832	Settled	White settlers begin squatting on the west bank of the river, despite a Supreme Court ruling (Worcester v. Georgia) in March 1832 supporting the Cherokee Nation. By July, the state begins surveying land that is to become Cobb County and a land lottery is held in October to distribute Cherokee County land.
AD 1836 - 1838	Settled	Members of Roswell King's family begin to move to Cobb County; begin to build a road, a dam, a sawmill, a brick kiln, and houses. Roswell King founds community of Roswell.
AD 1838 - 1839	Built	Roswell King builds first cotton mill in Roswell, designed based on New England textile mills.
AD 1844	Land Transfer	Roswell King dies, leaves primary ownership of Roswell Manufacturing Company to Barrington King.
AD 1844 - 1845	Expanded	Company expands to include cotton factory, wool factory, grist mill, shoe shop, retail store, and two blacksmith shops.
AD 1854	Established	The town of Roswell incorporated as part of Cobb County.
AD 1851 - 1856	Built	Allenbrook constructed.
AD 1856	Built	Barrington King's sons, James Roswell King and Thomas Edward King, constructed a wool and cotton mill facility at the confluence of the Chattahoochee River and Vickery Creek.
AD 1861 - 1864	Military Operation	City of Roswell supplies goods and services to the Confederate Army. Ivy Mill produces "Roswell Gray" wool-cotton blend uniforms and other products for the Confederate Army.
AD 1864	Destroyed	July. Fifteen mill structures destroyed by Union troops; mill workers (primarily women and children) arrested as prisoners of war and sent to work in textile Mills in Ohio and Indiana.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
AD 1865 - 1871	Built	Civil War ends. Mill workers allowed to return home. Barrington King begins rebuilding the second cotton mill; dies. George Camp elected president of the company; reconstruction of the mill completed by 1871.
AD 1874	Purchased/Sold	James King purchases his deceased brother, Thomas', mill holdings on July 16, 1874 and in turn, sells the entirety of his stock to Empire Manufacturing Company.
AD 1875	Purchased/Sold	Empire Manufacturing Company sells portions, including land lots 421 (Allenbrook), 456, and 457 (Ivy Mill) to Roswell Manufacturing Company.
AD 1877	Purchased/Sold	Reconstruction ends and last federal troops leaves region. Laurel Mills Manufacturing Company buys property from Roswell Manufacturing Company, converts it back to a wool mill. Materials processed include flour, meal, cotton, and wool.
AD 1911	Abandoned	Laurel Mills Manufacturing Company goes bankrupt; mill ceases operation.
AD 1917	Purchased/Sold	Laurel Mills Manufacturing Company sells machinery.
AD 1923	Purchased/Sold	Laurel Mills Manufacturing Company sells land and buildings, including Allenbrook, to Georgia Power Company, likely for the purpose of building hydroelectric power plants.
AD 1924 - 1925	Demolished	Georgia Power Company and local scavengers begin to dismantle mill buildings. Drought causes Georgia Power Company to abandon plans to build more hydroelectric power plants.
AD 1926	Removed	Roswell Manufacturing Company uses roof and floors from abandoned buildings to enlarge their mill constructed in 1882.
AD 1932	Purchased/Sold	The family of Barnett Allen Bell purchased Allenbrook from Georgia Power, name the property "Allenbrook."
AD 1932	Rehabilitated	Bell family modernizes and remodels the house, including the construction of a new front porch. The front porch floor and terrace at the rear of the house was constructed of brick salvaged from the Ivy Mill. Cobb County merges with Fulton County. Most mills in Roswell close, with one exception: Southern Mills. This portion of Cobb County ceded to Fulton County.
AD 1950 - 1979	Urbanized	Highway construction in northern Atlanta suburbs fuel residential growth in Roswell and other areas, resulting in a suburbanization of the northern Atlanta metro area and a decrease in overall agricultural reliance. Southern Mills, Roswell's last mill company, closes its yarn, cloth, laundry netting, and carpet backing factory.
AD 1978	Established	Congress establishes the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, 48 miles along the Chattahoochee River from Buford Dam to Peachtree Creek. NPS purchases the Ivy Mill and Allenbrook property from the Bell family and incorporates it into the Vickery Creek Unit of the RNA.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
AD 1983	Inhabited	NPS, Roswell Historical Society, and City of Roswell make an agreement, allowing the Historical Society to operate and maintain Allenbrook.
AD 1997	Abandoned	Roswell Historical Society leaves Allenbrook.
AD 2000 - 2002	Stabilized	NPS does some stabilization and restoration at Allenbrook.

Physical History:

Introduction

The following history is largely excerpted from the report titled A Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the Proposed South Atlanta Street (SR 9) “Historic Gateway” Corridor Improvements, Fulton County, Georgia, GDOT Project STP00-9496-00(001), prepared for the Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta, Georgia, June 2016, by AECOM with revisions as they pertain to the landscape’s history.

The British settled Charlestown (Charleston), South Carolina in 1670, and this led to many changes in the relations between Europeans and Southeastern American Indians. While the Spanish wanted the American Indians to settle down into the mission system as laborers for its Florida colony and to convert to Catholicism, the British did not ask the American Indians to change their way of life completely or immediately. Shrewdly, South Carolinian traders made their way into the continental interior to trade European manufactured goods, such as tools, for deerskins and American Indian slaves. It was exposure to this trade that led to the next wave of change.

Georgia became a Trustee colony in 1733 under the direction of James Oglethorpe, one of a group of London philanthropists interested in settling a portion of the American colonies with the poor and disadvantaged of England. The location of this settlement was chosen by the Trustees in an effort to accomplish a number of goals. A settlement in this area (i.e., between Charleston and St. Augustine) would serve as a buffer between English and Spanish interests. The Trustees also hoped to produce a variety of semi-tropical exports, including silk, wine, and spices, to bolster the sagging economy. Finally, supporters of the colony urged development of strong trading ties with the natives in hopes of taking over this enterprise from the Spanish and French (Coleman 1978).

The Georgia colony developed and grew slowly. Although several grants were issued for lands near the Savannah River, few grantees made attempts to settle the holdings. The three-yearlong Yamasee Indian War had only just ended in South Carolina, and the area was still vulnerable to American Indian and Spanish attack (Rowland 1978). Furthermore, initial limitations placed on land ownership, labor, production, and trade by the Trustees further inhibited growth (Boorstin 1958). The 50-acre tracts originally granted to each family and the prohibition against selling land or passing it on to anyone but the first male offspring, made continued survival on the inland Pine Barrens difficult, if not impossible. Life in the new colony of Georgia was extremely difficult; the unfamiliar and inhospitable climate resulted in disease, failed crops, and early death for many (Elliott 1990).

During the latter half of the eighteenth century, European colonists began to make further inroads towards settlement of the Georgia interior. Through a series of treaties between colonists and American Indians, such as the Treaty of Augusta in 1763, vast land cessions were granted (Coleman 1978). This resulted in large areas of the interior being ceded to colonists at the expense of the Creeks.

City of Roswell (1830 – 1870)

The survey area was originally located in Cherokee County. Cherokee County was founded on December 26, 1831 (Marlin 1997) in large part due to the discovery of gold throughout the area. By 1831 white settlers had driven out most of the native population, incorporated Cherokee County, and established Canton as the county seat. Less than a year later, the area to become Roswell was redistricted into Cobb County and the city of Marietta was established as the county seat. The massive influx of white settlers to the area drew the attention of Roswell King. Upon visiting the Dahlonega area on business, King followed existing trails that lead to the Chattahoochee River. Upon seeing the untapped potential of the nearby creek, today known as Vickery Creek, and the surrounding arable land, King envisioned a manufacturing facility capable of both growing and producing cotton under a single enterprise. By 1838, King had built Roswell's first cotton mill and employed 28 workers (Wood 1993). Originally from Connecticut, King designed his mill after New England textile mills. The New England architectural style was later used throughout the building and settlement of early Roswell (Wood 1993).

As the original cotton mill proved highly successful, King offered investment incentives and home site opportunities to friends, relatives, and colleagues living on Georgia's east coast. The small community soon began to grow and thrive under the mill operation as King's associates left their struggling coastal plantations and moved inland (Wood 1993). Archibald and Anne Smith were early acceptors of King's proposal and soon relocated to the area. In 1838, the Smith family constructed Smith Plantation, a two-story farmhouse and outbuildings situated on 300 acres of cotton farmland. It was also during this time that Roswell King's own son, Barrington King, built what is today known as Barrington Hall, a two-story Greek Revival House with outbuildings and grounds. In addition to Barrington Hall, Bulloch Hall was established during the late 1830s (Wood 1993). Also designed in the Greek Revival style, the two-story manor house was constructed by Major James Stephens Bulloch, later to become President Theodore Roosevelt's grandfather. These early settlers became stockholders of the newly established Roswell Manufacturing Company.

In 1844 Roswell King died and left primary ownership of the Roswell Manufacturing Company to his son Barrington King who took over as president (Wood 1993). Under Barrington King's leadership, the Roswell Manufacturing Company began to expand to include a cotton factory, a wool factory, a grist mill, a shoe shop, a retail store, and two blacksmith shops. By 1854, the town of Roswell was incorporated as a part of Cobb County (Wood 1993).

With the success of the mill operation and other factory ventures of the Roswell Manufacturing Company, James and Thomas King, the sons of Barrington King, set out to construct another mill facility. The dam at Vickery Creek was likely constructed earlier than the Ivy Mill, circa 1840, by the King family (Trinkley and Hacker, 2012). Located downstream from the dam, at the confluence of the Chattahoochee River and Vickery Creek, the Ivy Mill complex was constructed in 1856 to produce woolen and cotton fabrics and products (Coleman 1982). As a separate business enterprise, the Ivy Mill was originally advertised as "Manufacturers of Kerseys, Jeans and Cassimeres" (Lawson 1996).

Records of the early physical features of the Ivy Mill were minimally recorded in 1860 manufacturing census, which only noted a single woolen mill for the site employing thirteen male and fourteen female workers (Gerdes 2007, Braley 1992). The original cotton factory measured 44 feet by 88 feet and had a north side addition constructed during the mid-1850s (Wood 1989). The mill facilities described in the 1860 census would have been destroyed in the Civil War.

Allenbrook (1851-1870)

It was also during this time (mid-nineteenth century) that the brick Plantation-Plain style house, which subsequently became known as Allenbrook by the Bell family, was constructed (circa 1851-1856) by

James Roswell King, as his primary family residence and office due to the proximity to the mill (approximately 2000 feet northwest) on high bluff overlooking the mill race.

Observation of the design of Allenbrook correlates the residence to other buildings constructed in the area by the King family. Constructed of hand-molded clay bricks, the building features 18-inch thick walls and 12-inch wide, heart pine floors and features modest elements of the Greek Revival style in the symmetrical façade and decorative brickwork at the cornice. The original floorplan is characterized by a two-story main massing with four rooms (two on each floor) separated by a central hallway. The second story's two "sleeping" rooms are accessed a narrow staircase in a central hallway. The one-story, shed-roofed rear section also consists of two rooms separated by a central hallway. Two brick chimneys that pierce the rear eave provide heating for the residence with brick fireplaces in each of the four, first floor rooms. The mantels of the fireplaces are framed by golden heart-pine. The foundation is partially visible and is constructed of granite blocks, which is similar to other mill buildings in the area (Hartrampf, Inc. 2004).

The decorative nature of the cornice, relatively large size of the building, and other subtle but fine details such as penciling in the mortar joints are indicative of the building's elevated design and inhabitance by an important figure in the operation of the mills. James Roswell King, superintendent of the Ivy Mill, and his family resided in two-story, brick home from its construction in the early 1850s until circa 1864 when the family fled Union forces. Sources suggest that John Brown, a loom boss at the Ivy Mill, may have temporarily occupied the residence during the Civil War; however evidence to corroborate this account has not substantiated (Hartrampf, Inc. 2004).

The early accounts of Allenbrook and its history do not describe gardens, or decorative plantings that may have been incorporated into the design of Allenbrook's grounds. The original vegetation in the area would have consisted of a dense oak-pine forest (Trinkley and Hacker 2012).

As in most areas of the South, the Civil War and its aftermath brought many hardships to the area of Cobb County (today Fulton County). Early in the war, when military action took place in states to the north and west of Georgia, the negative economic effects could already be seen in the area. As men became soldiers and left Roswell to fight for the Confederacy, crops were left unharvested in the fields and the mills became solely employed by women, children, and more and more commonly, the elderly. It was during the war that the Roswell Mills became famous for the production of Confederate Army uniforms known colloquially as "Roswell Grey". The product was nearly an equal mixture of both wool and cotton, described as being warmer than flannel and resistant to shrinkage (Coleman 1982).

As the war continued, the City of Roswell remained a steady supplier of goods and services to the Confederate cause. Due to the enormous and consistent output of textiles from the mill facilities, Roswell became a prime target of the Union's strategy to cut off the South's production capabilities (see Figure 1). The Union plan to disrupt and destroy Southern manufacturing was conceived in large part by Generals Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman, who believed that a total war approach was needed to ensure a Confederate defeat (Gerdes et al. 2007). During the early days of July 1864, General Sherman dispatched a contingent of soldiers under General Kenner Garrard to Roswell with orders to burn the textile mills and seize the mill employees as prisoners of war (Gerdes et al. 2007). Despite numerous attempts to halt the Union advance on Roswell, Confederate forces soon abandoned the city to take up defensive positions further south around Atlanta. Upon retreating south of the Chattahoochee River, Confederate forces burned the Roswell Road wooden bridge. On July 9, 1864, the arriving Union forces quickly rebuilt the wooden bridge (Gerdes et al. 2007). Garrard's cavalry division crossed the Chattahoochee River at Shallowford and seized a ridge near the river's south bank. These union entrenchments are located approximately 375 meters south of the survey area.

True to plan, the Roswell mills were destroyed and their workers seized. The captured employees, some 400 workers (primarily woman and children), were transferred to Marietta where they were subsequently sent north to Chattanooga and from there to work the textile mills in Ohio and Indiana (Gerdes et al. 2007). The reasoning behind this decision was so the Roswell mill employees could no longer contribute to the Confederate war effort in any capacity. The Confederate press created a

grand issue of the missing Roswell textile workers, but in 1865 Barrington King wrote to his son and informed him that most of the missing women had returned (Braley et al. 1992).



Figure 1: 1864 Civil War Map of Roswell Mills. Source: An Archaeological Survey of the Presumed Location of the First Roswell Factory, Wood, 1989. Note: Incorrect labeling of Ivy Mill as the "Joy Mill:

Postbellum Roswell (1870 – Present)

Post-war reconstruction included military occupation of the former Confederate states. In addition to losing their struggle for independence, southerners who had fought for the Confederacy were considered traitors and were deprived of the right to vote, hold office, and sit on juries. Several Confederates were imprisoned and a few were executed, while many people of all classes lost their land due to their inability to pay taxes.

Members of the King family returned to Roswell after the Civil War to assess the damage to their manufacturing business. Although the exact date for the reconstruction of the Ivy Mill post-war is not known, an 1880 census report lists water power improvements to the existing dam completed in 1871. Therefore, sources conclude that the mill was rebuilt by that time.

Shortly after the mill's reconstruction, James King bought his deceased brother's (Thomas) holdings in the mill and sold the entirely of his shares to the Empire Manufacturing Company in 1874. In quick succession, the Empire Manufacturing Company then sold the mill to the Roswell Manufacturing Company in 1875 who in turn sold their holdings to the Laurel Mills Manufacturing Company.

Reconstruction in the South finally ended in 1877, when the last federal troops were withdrawn from other states in the region. Reconstruction had a disastrous effect on the economy of Georgia and the rest of the South. With the collapse of the Confederacy, major social and economic upheavals

occurred in Georgia. The loss of the slave labor force, combined with severe financial setbacks, necessitated changes in the overall economic system. Because of emancipation and lack of capital, the tenant/sharecropper system developed in the years following the Civil War (Prunty 1955). The reorganization that occurred resulted in broad dispersion of smaller, individual farmsteads (sharecroppers and tenant farmers) within the former plantation boundaries. Former slave and landholding whites ultimately became a part of this new system wherein farmland was rented for cash or a share of the seasonal yield.

Although recovery for the most part was slow throughout Georgia, Roswell seemed to achieve a modicum of prosperity relatively quickly by comparison. This was due in large part to the continuation of Roswell's antebellum economic model. The loss of slave labor to the region did not result in the type of agriculture downward trend experienced elsewhere in Georgia. This was due primarily to Cobb County's practice of subsistence farming. In addition, the textile mills around Roswell were quickly rebuilt, which created jobs. Over the next 15 years, three other mills had been either built or rebuilt, including the Ivy Mill, which was by this time in the 1880s operating as the Laurel Mills.

The 1885 Sanborn Insurance Map is the earliest available depiction of the Laurel Mills complex and focuses on the site south of the current Riverside Road where the concentrations of built features are located. This map depicts a wagon road, store, and small warehouse located west of the mill race (see Figure 2). A Dye House with a dry room, cistern, 4-foot platform, and a 45-foot tall brick chimney, and a main large warehouse building constructed adjacent to the mill building destroyed in 1864, are shown east of the mill race. A wheel for water power within the mill race is described on the 1885 Sanborn Insurance Map as a wooden flume on stone pillars 6-8-feet high. There were little changes to the site between the 1885 and 1890 Sanborn Maps (see Figure 3). The 1895 Sanborn Insurance Map depicts reconfigurations to the Dye House, an extended main warehouse building, and a new cotton house (see Figure 4).

The 1900 Sanborn Insurance Map shows additions to the store complex located west of the mill race, as well as an extension on the main large warehouse noted as "Picker" (see Figure 5). This 1900 map also shows a new auxiliary warehouse on the northeast side of the site. A photograph circa 1900 shoes the organization of the Laurel Mills near the Chattahoochee River (see Figure 6). The stone warehouse that is visible on the earliest 1885 Sanborn map is shown in the image as a three-story, front-gabled building with a full-height tower on the northwest corner, which covers the mill race and power wheel with an arched opening. Other features of the warehouse can be observed in this image such as a seamed metal roof, double-hung, multi-light windows, arched openings at the top of the corner tower, and a door opening on the façade (west elevation) of the corner tower (see Figure 7). A grouping of trees also concealed the mill race and was located directly adjacent to the north elevation of the warehouse. The one-story, gabled building visible to the west of the warehouse was mostly likely the store depicted on the 1890 Sanborn map prior to its expansion in 1900. This rectangular building of frame construction was clad in weatherboard siding and featured a front-gabled, shingled roof with clay pots vents installed at intervals along the roof ridge. A slender chimney was also located on the north roof slope. A shed-roof front porch covered the front entrance on the west elevation, which appeared to have had a central door opening franked by two windows. The north elevation of the store building had only one window opening, filled with a double-hung 6/6 sash window and a board and batten shutter. The building was raised on a brick pier foundation.

The circa 1900 image also shows three shed structures that appear to be filled with bales. Other pilings of lumber are also visible in the image throughout the mill property. The grounds surrounding the mill complex in this area is shown as largely cleared and consisted of grassy areas and a network of dirt roads connecting the buildings. A tall buffer of trees was preserved along the north bank of the Chattahoochee River.

The most substantial change that occurred in the five years between 1900 and 1905 is the construction of the Picker House; the stone ruins of which remain as the most intact above-ground feature of the site (see Figure 8). It appears that this new building was constructed as a result of the operation's growth at this time, requiring an expansion of the "Picker" extension visible on the main warehouse building in 1900. In 1905, the former "Picker" extension is listed as "Carding."

The new Picker House featured a “Beaming” extension on the northeast elevation. The Dry House was also expanded during this 5 year period, along with various smaller auxiliary buildings such as a bathroom and stock building. The buildings east of the mill race remain largely unchanged from 1900 to 1905, except for what is likely a small porch depicted on the south elevation of the small warehouse.

It was around the time of this expansion that the 1905 Morgan Falls dam across the Chattahoochee River was constructed approximately 4 miles from the mill site (Braley 1992). Gradual silt deposition and a period of catastrophic flooding from the newly created dam impaired the Laurel Mills for several seasons, and by 1920 it had closed its production operation (Braley n.d.). The Laurel Mills property, including Allenbrook, was purchased by Georgia Power Company in 1923, which in turn began its dismantling of the mill buildings. The 1924 Sanborn Map depicts the former Picker House and large warehouse as vacant. It also shows the extension of Riverside Road which crossed the mill race and Vickery Creek via a wooden bridge (see Figures 9-10).

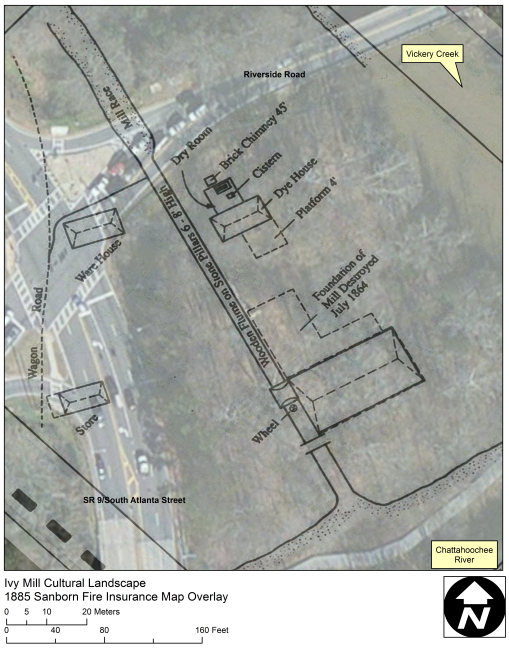


Figure 2. 1885 Sanborn Map

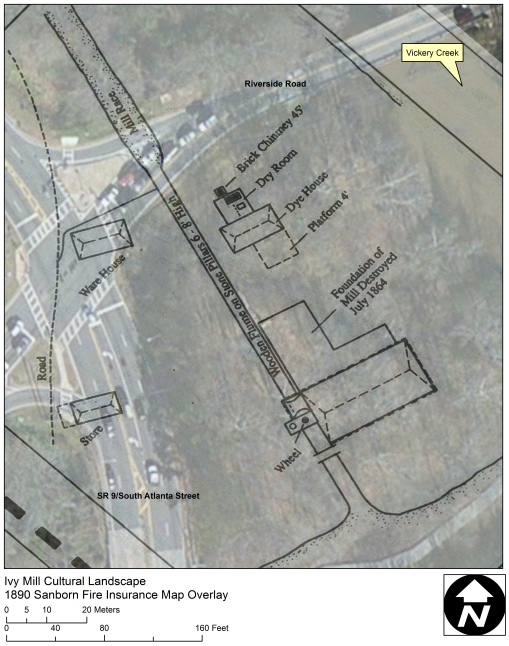


Figure 3. 1890 Sanborn Map

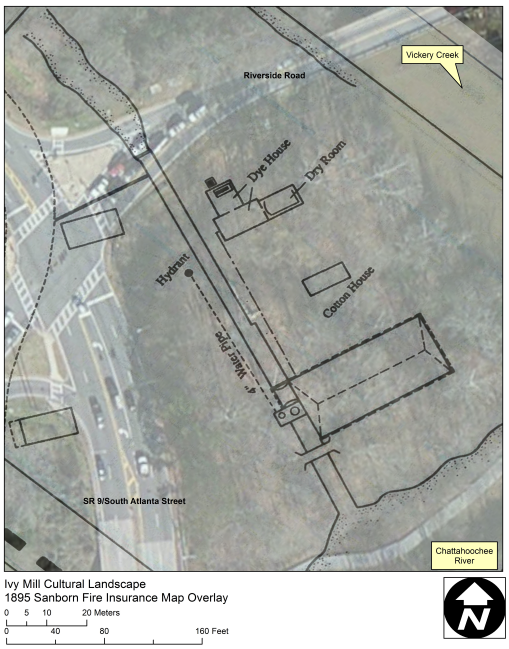


Figure 4. 1895 Sanborn Map

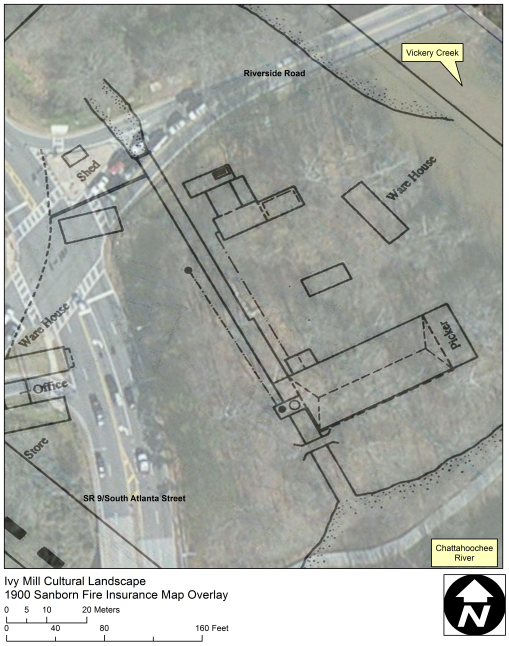


Figure 5. 1900 Sanborn Map



Figure 6. Circa 1900 photograph of the warehouse and store of the Laurel Mills. Source: Gerdes 2007: Figure 12



Figure 7. Circa 1900 photograph showing the mill and workers. Source: Roswell Historic Society.

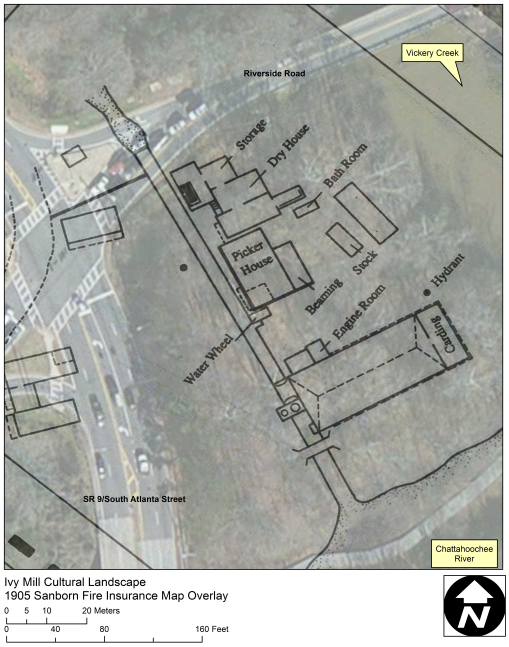


Figure 8. 1905 Sanborn Map

Allenbrook (1870 – 1932)

The Allenbrook property, along with Ivy Mill, was sold out of the King family by 1874. Laurel Mills has purchased the property by 1877. Sources state that Nathaniel L. Sherman, a longtime associate of the King family and employee of the Laurel Mills lived in Allenbrook in the late 1880s. It is believed that he was a superintendent or manager during this time (Hartrampf, Inc. 2004).

Members of the Sherman family are noted to have lived in Allenbrook until 1903 when two families, the Copelands and Beavers, rented the property from the Laurel Mills company at the same time. After 1905, it becomes unclear who resided in the brick house. In 1932, the residence was listed as vacant and in disrepair at the time of its purchase by the Bell Family (Hartrampf, Inc. 2004).

During the early 20th century, Roswell area farmers primarily grew cotton and to some degree, corn. However, the destruction of crops by the boll weevil, coupled with the Great Depression of the 1930s, ended cotton being the economic staple of Cobb County. According to Hodler and Schretter (1986), cotton production in the Georgia Piedmont and Coastal Plain peaked during the period 1910-1915. The boll weevil spread through Roswell between 1915 and 1917, devastating field crops and adding to existing erosion problems, and the decline in cotton mill operations was a direct result.

The Great Depression also had another unforeseen consequence to Roswell. In an attempt to avoid abject bankruptcy, the county south of Roswell, Milton County, merged to Fulton County. In order to facilitate and hasten the merger, Cobb County ceded Roswell to Fulton, effectively dissolving Milton County. After having merged with Fulton County in 1932, Roswell began to recover significantly from setbacks; however much of the area surrounding the sites had yet to be developed (see Figures 11-12). By this time, most of the numerous mills had closed with the exception of one major factory, Southern Mills, still in operation. Roswell King's planned textile community began to change with the growth of the neighboring city of Atlanta. Roswell’s last mill company, Southern Mills, closed its yarn, cloth, laundry netting, and carpet backing factory in 1975 (Gerdes et al. 2007). Roswell’s economy then shifted with the growth in residential property.

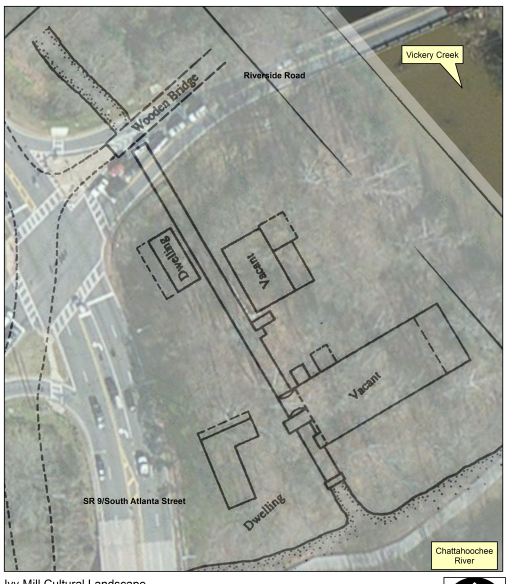


Figure 9. 1905 Sanborn Map

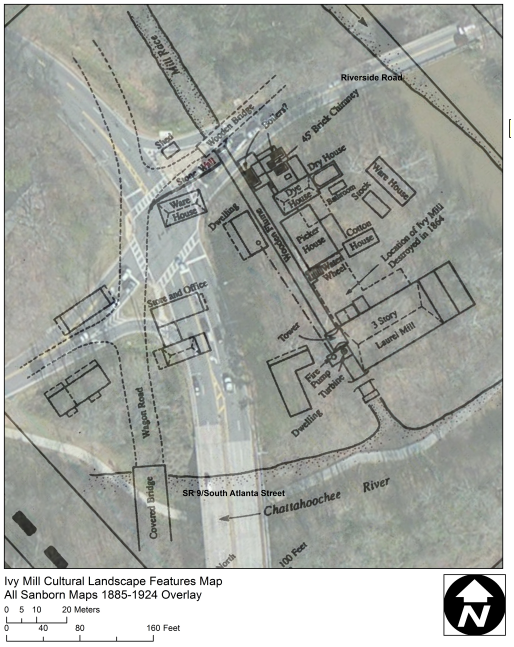


Figure 10. All Sanborn Maps overlay

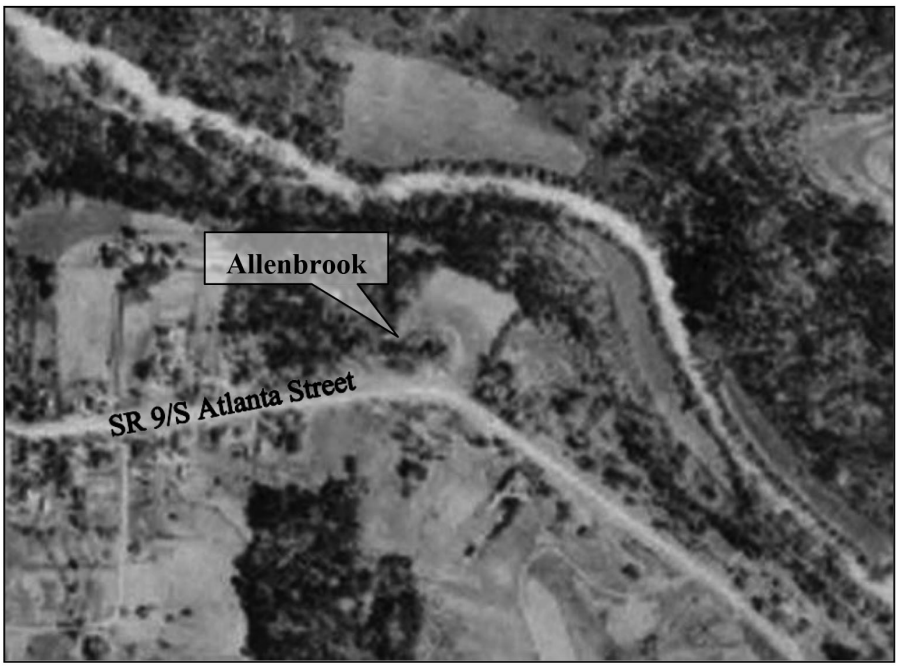


Figure 11. Circa 1938 aerial photograph of Allenbrook; Source: digitally available, Unites States Geological Service (USGS).

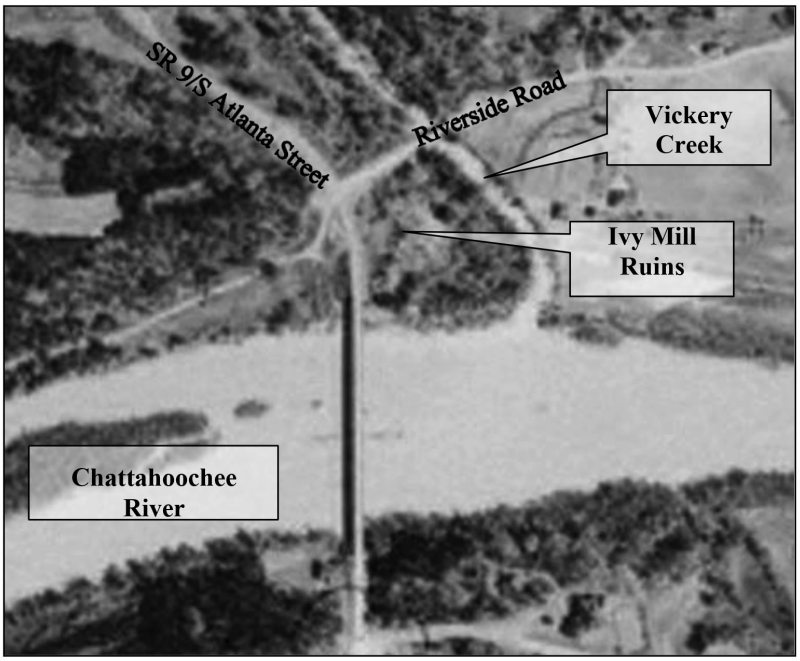


Figure 12. Circa 1938 aerial photograph of Ivy Mill; Source: digitally available, Unites States Geological Service (USGS)

Allenbrook (1932-1978)

Barnett A. and Agnes M. Bell were residents of the Peachtree Heights neighborhood in Atlanta prior to purchasing Allenbrook. Mr. Bell worked for the Georgia Power Company, who was also the owner of the former Laurel Mills land at the time.

According to a 1957 Atlanta Journal Constitution (AJC) article, the Bells found the property in an unkempt state and began to make improvements soon after their purchase. Perhaps the biggest change was the iterations of the front porch. The historic front porch present at the time of the Bell's purchase is described as a one-story, three-quarter width frame structure with a half-hipped roof set on a brick foundation (Hartrampf, Inc. 2004). Shadow lines of the half-hipped roof can still be observed in the brick on the façade. Sources are unable to confirm whether this porch was original to the building, but is depicted in a circa 1932 watercolor of the residence completed by Mr. Bell (see Figure 13).

The Bells removed the half-hipped roof porch and constructed a new, gabled porch supported by square columns visible in a circa 1940 image (see Figure 14). During the 1950s, the Bells again reconstructed the front porch to a full gallery across the façade with a shed-roof supported by square columns. The 1950s porch deck was constructed from salvaged brick from the Ivy Mill (see Figure 15). This last iteration of the porch is no longer extant but it is unclear at what point in the late twentieth century when it was removed (see Figure 16).

In addition to the porch modifications, the Bells relocated the rear elevation door opening that was original located in the center to the eastern opening and constructed a new brick stoop from salvage mill bricks to provide access to this entrance. Interior renovations were also completed by the Bells, including the addition of two bathrooms (one on each floor), modification of the stair slope, and the addition of closets, new hearths, and new mantels on two of the four fireplaces and plumbing and electricity.

The Bells also undertook clearing of the property which took approximately five years to complete according to the 1957 AJC article. Visible in the 1938 aerial photograph, the yard behind the Allenbrook residence was indeed cleared of vegetation. The article mentions flowering plants including wild azaleas, laurel, and rhododendron bloom were added to the landscape. Observable in the images dated 1940 and 1950, at the time of the Bell's residence, the proposed possessed a grassy lawn dotted with mature trees. The Bells also added a paved driveway, visible in the 1940 image. Foundation plantings and shrubs are also visible close to the house itself. Native trees, such as turkey oak, red maple, and ash, remain on the property today but have less coverage than what was present historically (Trinkley and Hacker 2012).

During the 1950s, highway construction throughout the northern suburbs of Atlanta fueled residential growth in areas such as Roswell (Roth 1985). Since the 1950s, residential communities around the Chattahoochee River have been rapidly developing. This suburbanization of the northern Atlanta metro area has seen a decrease in overall agricultural reliance. The economic base of Roswell, as a result, is more tied to the industry and commercial infrastructure of Atlanta.

In 1978, by act of Congress, the CHAT was established (O'Grady and Poe 1980). This designated area extends approximately 48 miles along the Chattahoochee River from Buford Dam to Peachtree Creek (O'Grady and Poe 1980). The NPS has sectioned the CHAT into 14 separate recreational areas with public facilities to access the river, while concurrently preserving large segments of the river corridor in its natural state (O'Grady and Poe 1980). This included the former Ivy Mill site and Allenbrook. 1980, Allenbrook housed the Roswell Historical Society, although owned by the NPS. The house underwent minor interior changes, such as the installation of engineered board ceilings and recessed lighting, but major stabilization efforts at the hand of the Roswell Historic Society and NPS.

Today much of Roswell's rural landscape of the past 150 years has been claimed by urban sprawl and continues to be developed as Roswell grows steadily into the 21st century.



Figure 13. Circa 1932 watercolor by Barnett A. Bell showing the original porch. Source: Trinkley and Hacker, 2012: Figure 10.



Figure 14. Circa 1940 replacement porch completed by the Bells, Source: Trinkley and Hacker, 2012: Figure 12



Figure 15. Circa 1950 photograph of Allenbrook. Source: digitally available, Digital Library of Georgia.



Figure 16. Current photo of Allenbrook.

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Industrial/Processing/Extraction	Manufacturing Facility (Mill)	AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	Yes	No	Yes
Vacant (Not In Use)	Ruin	VACANT (NOT IN USE)	No	Yes	Yes
Agriculture/Subsistence		Dam	Yes	No	No
Social	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Scenic Landscape	No	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

The site is currently open to the public although overgrown. Interpretive signage points visitors to the ruins. The grounds surrounding Allenbrook are open to visitors and are accessible via trails associated with the park. The interior of the house itself is not currently open to the public.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historical identity during the period of significance. The National Register program identified seven aspects of integrity that include: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain integrity, a property must possess the aspects that best convey the sense of a particular time and place.

The landscape characteristics of Ivy Mill convey the history of a mid-19th to early 20th century water-powered, manufacturing mill. Some features of the natural systems, archeological sites, circulation, spatial organization, constructed water features, vegetation, and buildings and structures contribute to the character of the historic site and include features of historic significance. Some of these features are also non-contributing to the site.

The natural systems, Chattahoochee River and Vickery Creek, represent the importance of water power in 19th century mill operations. Due to the continued proximity of the site to the creek and river, the site retains its integrity of location and setting.

The archeological site deposits at Ivy Mill include intact artifact middens and subsurface building foundations. The presence of intact subsurface deposits conveys integrity of materials and association.

The circulation systems at the site include Vickery Creek, the dam, an intact portion of the mill race, and short segments of old roads. The presence of the resources representing the circulation of water at the site allows the site to retain some integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and association. The road segments are too fragmented to contribute to the significance of the site.

The spatial organization at Ivy Mill is defined by the physical relationship of the mill ruins, the mill race, the dam, and the artifact middens represent the patterns of use at the historic site. The dam directed water into the mill raceway, which led to the mill. The extant spatial organization has sufficient integrity of design to convey historic significance of the site.

Extant constructed water features at Ivy Mill include the dam and an intact portion of the mill race. These features are significant to the site's function as a mill and convey its integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and association.

Buildings and structures at the site include the house at Allenbrook, the ruins of the main mill building, standing walls of the picker house, unidentified rubble piles, and the stone remains of the dam and mill race. These features are significant to the site's function as a mill and convey its integrity of materials and workmanship.

Vegetation at Ivy Mill and Allenbrook include canopy species such as American beech, loblolly pine, sweetgum and red maple. The shrub layer was made up of privet and juvenile beech and sweetgums. The herbaceous layer included muscadine, English ivy, greenbriar, honey suckle, and poison ivy as well as many species of grasses and weeds. Invasive species included magnolia and privet. Allenbrook is surrounded by specimen trees and flowering plants such as turkey oak, ash, cedar, oak leaf hydrangea, boxwood, elaeagnus, holly, dogwood, and redbud. This vegetation is considered contributing as it was planted during the Bell family's ownership.

Although the buildings are ruins, the archeological site of Ivy Mill retains integrity of location and association, as well as some integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship. The proximity and physical relationship to the creek and river, the intact buried archeological deposits, the intact mill raceway, and other features together convey the significance of this mid-19th to early 20th century industrial property. The integrity of feeling is somewhat compromised by the current condition of the site which is overgrown.

As an associated contributing feature but also a separate unit, Allenbrook retains integrity of location and association, as well as integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling through the lack of type-obscuring additions or material changes. The vegetation and small-scale features at Allenbrook convey only it's more recent history as a private residence not associated with the textile industry and later, an interpretive center. The archeological site adjacent to Allenbrook and the house itself contribute to the character of the historic site and include features of historic significance. Circulation features in the form of the driveway and paths are not considered contributing, as the grounds have been modified throughout the 20th century to serve changes in use. The setting and vegetation surrounding the house have changed over time, but the immediate woodlands remain in the area of the property.

Landscape Characteristic: **Natural Systems and Features**

Historically, the proximity of the mill operation to Vickery Creek and the Chattahoochee River allowed for access to a consistent water-based power source for the milling operation. Dams along the Chattahoochee River in Morgan Falls (1905) and Buford (1956) had a large impact on the Ivy Mill site by causing the build-up of sedimentation and reducing the velocity of the water. However, while there has been some change in the relationship of the mill to both bodies of water due to this sediment buildup and natural processes, the location of these features are largely unchanged from the historic period.

Allenbrook was constructed on a high bluff overlooking the mill site. The natural systems and features, including its distance from the water sources and its location on a bluff, denote the difference between the industrial mill and the residence. Proximity to the creek was a benefit to the milling operation, but would have represented a flood risk to the residential structure. The location of the residence on a bluff above the mill also represented the relationship between the mill owner and the mill workers.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Vickery Creek	186276	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of Vickery Creek with Riverside Road bridge crossing, facing north

Landscape Characteristic: **Archeological Sites**

The archaeological site at Ivy Mill and Allenbrook are important character-defining features of this historic landscape. The artifact deposits provide information about 19th century material culture, as well as technology. The subsurface building foundations at Ivy Mill provide information about the construction of the mill facility both before and after the Civil War. The construction of Riverside Road and a sewer improvement project damaged portions of the site, but the site is more than 50 percent intact and retains sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and association.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Artifact middens	186277	Contributing					No
Buried foundations of former buildings	186278	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Portion of Ivy Mill site containing artifact midden, facing north

Landscape Characteristic: **Circulation**

Historically, circulation features included a wagon road that traveled north from the covered bridge over the Chattahoochee River, along the western boundary of the mill complex. The wagon road split into an eastern route that headed east, crossing the mill raceway and Vickery Creek on a wooden bridge, and northwest towards Allenbrook. A loop driveway around Allenbrook is visible in an historic aerial photograph from 1938. Short segments of the old roadway, possibly the wagon road or a side road to the flouring mill that were identified north of Riverside Road in a 1992 archaeological survey (Braley 1992) are still extant. While the mill buildings were located close together, Allenbrook (approximately 650 meters or 0.4 miles to the northwest) would have likely been accessed primarily by the wagon road.

Modern circulation patterns include the surface trails and boardwalk at Ivy Mill, gravel and concrete driveways and paved parking areas, and a brick sidewalk at Allenbrook; all non-historic. Riverside Road bisects the Ivy Mill unit and SR 9 (Roswell Road/ South Atlanta Street) forms the western boundary of the unit. Both of the modern roads are roughly aligned with the location of the historic wagon roads, so the approach to the mill from Allenbrook is similar, with the exception of the visual encroachment of the modern development on the west side of the road.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Non-historic surface paths	186279	Non contributing					No
Non-historic boardwalk	186280	Non contributing					No
Non-historic gravel and concrete driveway	186281	Non contributing					No
Non-historic parking area at Ivy Mill	186282	Non contributing					No
Non-historic parking area at Allenbrook	186283	Non contributing					No
Brick sidewalk at Allenbrook	186284	Non contributing					No
Riverside Road	186285	Non contributing					No
SR 9 (South Atlanta Street)	186286	Non contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Non-historic trail on opposite bank of Vickery Creek, facing northwest



Modern pathway, wooden steps at Allenbrook

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

The main mill building was constructed adjacent to the creek, on the west bank of its confluence with the Chattahoochee River. As its power source was Vickery Creek, the northernmost point of the site was a dam, with a mill raceway running down towards the mill to divert water to a wooden flume leading to the water turbine. Historic Sanborn Fire Insurance maps reproduced in sketches in a previous archaeological report (Braley 1992) show other buildings and structures, including the picker house, the cotton house, the dye house, and the dry house grouped to the north of the main mill building, east of the flume, and south of the wooden bridge that crossed the mill race and Vickery Creek. Dwellings (likely boarding houses for mill workers) were located on the western portion of the property, and the store and office building were located adjacent to the wagon road. These buildings were built over various periods of time, with most extant in 1905, but most vacant or demolished by 1924, so the spatial organization was constantly changing, with the only constant being the damn, the mill race, the wooden flume and wheel, the main mill building, and the store.

Allenbrook was constructed on a bluff approximately 650 m (0.4 miles) northwest of the main mill building. Its proximity to the mill is indicative of the relationship between the mill owner and the mill itself, but its relative greater distance from the other mill buildings gave the residence of the King family a separate space from the daily noise of the industrial buildings, as well as the mill worker residences.

The extant ruins of the mill building, raceway, and dam have sufficient integrity to convey the historic spatial relationship between the buildings and structures at Ivy Mill. This includes features both north and south of Riverside Road. The spatial relationship between Allenbrook and the mill has likewise retained integrity.

Landscape Characteristic: Constructed Water Features

During the historic period, the constructed water features at Ivy Mill consisted of the dam, the mill raceway, the wooden flume, and the water wheel. In the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, there was also a water pipe leading from the wheel to a hydrant for fire suppression for the mill buildings. The dam crossed Vickery Creek approximately 305 meters (1000 feet) north of the main mill building and was constructed of earth and stone. The mill raceway was an earth canal with stone retaining walls that travelled downhill south from the dam approximately 229 meters (750 feet) to deposit the water in the flume. The wooden flume was elevated six to eight feet high on stone pillars and travelled the remaining 76 meters (250 feet) to the water wheel at the mill building.

Today, partial ruins of the dam and mill raceway are extant. These character-defining features of the landscape retain sufficient integrity of materials, design, and association for an archaeological site to represent the engineering design of constructed water features of this nineteenth century industrial mill property.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Dam	186287	Contributing					No
Mill Raceway	186288	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of the dam north of Vickery Creek, facing southeast



View of the mill raceway (tailrace) at the trailrace, facing northwest

Landscape Characteristic: **Buildings and Structures**

In addition to the constructed water features, historic buildings and structures at the site included the main mill building, a store and office, warehouse buildings, a shed, a picker house, a cotton house, a flouring mill, a dye house, and residential structures. Allenbrook, a two-story brick building, was the residence of the King family, and was located approximately 650 meters (0.4 miles) northwest of the mill building.

There are no extant buildings or structures at the Ivy Mill site now, other than the ruins of the main, three-story mill building, some standing walls of the picker house, and other unidentified rubble piles. The ruins at Ivy Mill convey the historic design of the mill operation. The house at Allenbrook is still extant, although there have been some modifications to the building in the twentieth century. There are no additional buildings at Allenbrook.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Ruins of main, three-story mill building	186289	Contributing					No
Standing walls, ruins of picker house	186290	Contributing					No
Ruins of unidentified buildings / rubble piles	186291	Contributing					No
Allenbrook	186292	Contributing	091884		Location	52881	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of rubble retaining wall along South Atlanta Street, facing north



View of Rubble Mound, facing north



View of stone picker house ruins, facing northwest



View of Allenbrook, facing north

Landscape Characteristic: **Small Scale Features**

Small-scale features from the historic period are unknown, as there are no small-scale features clearly identified on historic photographs, historic aerial photographs, or maps.

Modern small-scale features at the site are limited to manholes and waymarking signs. These are non-contributing features, but because they are small scale, they do not detract from the historic integrity of the site.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Manholes of sewer system	186293	Non contributing					No
Waymarking signs	186294	Non contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Manholes of sewer system at Ivy Mill, trail sign



Modern sign with Allenbrook in the background, facing north

Landscape Characteristic: **Topography**

The area around Vickery Creek is characterized by steep bluffs with rock outcrops. Ivy Mill is located close to Vickery Creek, within its flood plain. The site was chosen for its proximity to the water and the topography is a significant landscape characteristic.

Allenbrook was constructed on the ridge of a bluff over the mill and Vickery creek. This is indicative of the relationship between Allenbrook and the mill as the owners of the mill would be able to look down at the mill operations from the house; the location of the house on the ridge above the creek and river also kept it well above areas that might flood.

The topography has been impacted by the modern construction and modifications to SR 9 to the southwest of the house. Although the historic wagon road would have been approximately in the same location, modern construction of the highway has resulted in road cutting south of the house.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Bluffs over Vickery Creek	186295	Non contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Rock outcrop



Steep slope to Vickery Creek

Landscape Characteristic: **Vegetation**

The original vegetation at Ivy Mill would have consisted of a dense oak-pine forest and would have been largely cleared to allow for the circulation of goods and people operating the mill site. Historic photos indicate the site was largely cleared, with a few on the site and along the banks of the river. Aerial photographs from 1938 and 1955 indicate that most of the parcel at Allenbrook was cleared of most trees for at least part of the first half of the twentieth century.

Current vegetation at Ivy Mill is characterized by a Loblolly and shortleaf pine forest with dense undergrowth. The volunteer growth of trees and brush on and adjacent to the site has changed the character of the landscape, but buffers adjacent suburban development.

Current vegetation at Allenbrook consists of a grass lawn; specimen trees such as turkey oak, cedar, red maple, dogwood; as well as shrubs such as boxwood and oak leaf hydrangea, elaeagnus, holly, and redbud. The vegetation appears to have been planted during the mid-to-late twentieth century and is likely associated with the ownership of the Bell family.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Loblolly and shortleaf pine forest	186296	Non contributing					No
Specimen trees and shrubs at Allenbrook	186297	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Vegetation at Ivy Mill, looking northwest towards intersection of Atlanta Street and Riverside Road



View of Allenbrook atop high ground, facing northwest

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 8

Next Assessment Due Date: 01/29/2023

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 01/29/2015

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Ivy Mill landscape is assessed as in Fair to Poor Condition.

The architectural ruins remain standing but are exposed to environmental damage. There is no effort to stabilize the ruins, so continued deterioration should be expected. In addition vegetation on the site is thick and tree roots and weeds cause some movement and displacement of the walls and rubble piles. The mill raceway is evident as a gully in the landscape but is overgrown with brush and contains invasive species such as privet. Allenbrook is maintained an intact archaeological and historical site, representative of the most intact feature of Ivy Mill landscape and Vickery Creek Unit. Road improvements in the past have resulted in cut and fill along SR 9/South Atlanta Street/Roswell Road and Riverside Road. Future roadway improvements to the SR 9 corridor have the potential to the change the setting of Allenbrook. Currently, there is no plan to acquire additional right-of-way (ROW) as part of the future roadway project; however, minor amount of temporary, construction easement would be necessary for the implementation of the project. As the construction is limited to the roadway and the existing ROW, the contributing features of the Allenbrook site would not impacted or subject to deterioration as a result of project implementation.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 01/29/2015

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Allenbrook landscape is assessed in Good condition.

The architectural ruins remain standing but are exposed to environmental damage. There is no effort to stabilize the ruins, so continued deterioration should be expected. In addition vegetation on the site is thick and tree roots and weeds cause some movement and displacement of the walls and rubble piles. The mill raceway is evident as a gully in the landscape but is overgrown with brush and contains invasive species such as privet. Allenbrook is maintained an intact archaeological and historical site, representative of the most intact feature of Ivy Mill landscape and Vickery Creek Unit. Road improvements in the past have resulted in cut and fill along SR 9/South Atlanta Street/Roswell Road and Riverside Road. Future roadway improvements to the SR 9 corridor have the potential to the change the setting of Allenbrook. Currently, there is no plan to acquire additional right-of-way (ROW) as part of the future roadway project; however, minor amount of temporary, construction easement would be necessary for the implementation of the project. As the construction is limited to the roadway and the existing ROW, the contributing features of the Allenbrook site would not impacted or subject to deterioration as a result of project implementation.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: The growth of vegetation and invasive species at Ivy Mill will result in further damage to the standing walls, mill raceway, dam, foundations, and rubble piles.

Date Identified: 01/29/2015

Type of Impact: Visitation

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: The site is open to the public and subject to damage from foot traffic or potential vandalism. However, previous archeological surveys have not identified negative effects from public access at the site.

Date Identified: 01/29/2015

Type of Impact: Exposure to Elements

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Water, wind, and rain may result in problems from flooding or erosion at the site. However, previous archeological surveys have not identified negative effects from exposure to elements at the site. Uncleared and unmaintained vegetation has caused the site to become fairly inaccessible to the average visitor.

Date Identified: 01/29/2015

Type of Impact: Impending Development

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: The larger setting of the site consists of suburban development. The SR 9/South Atlanta Street and Riverside Road corridors are subject to traffic delays. Although the immediate area is protected by the CHAT, numerous trail construction and roadway improvement projects have been completed or are proposed for the area.

Date Identified: 01/29/2015

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Approved Treatment

Treatment Type: Undetermined

Completed: No

Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Narrative:

Pending CLR. The Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Report is pending. This document will provide immediate treatment recommendations for the landscape and define a preservation strategy for CHAT as they move forward in site planning.

Approved Treatment Costs

Estimate Level: Preliminary Plans/HSR-CLR

Estimator: Regional Office

Cost Narrative:

Pending CLR. The Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Report is pending. This document will provide immediate treatment recommendations for the landscape and define a preservation strategy for CHAT as they move forward in site planning.

Treatment Type: Undetermined

Completed: No

Approved Treatment Document: Historic Structure Report

Document Date: 2004-01-01

Narrative:

For Allenbrook

Approved Treatment Costs

Estimate Level: Preliminary Plans/HSR-CLR

Estimator: Regional Office

Cost Narrative:

For Allenbrook

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