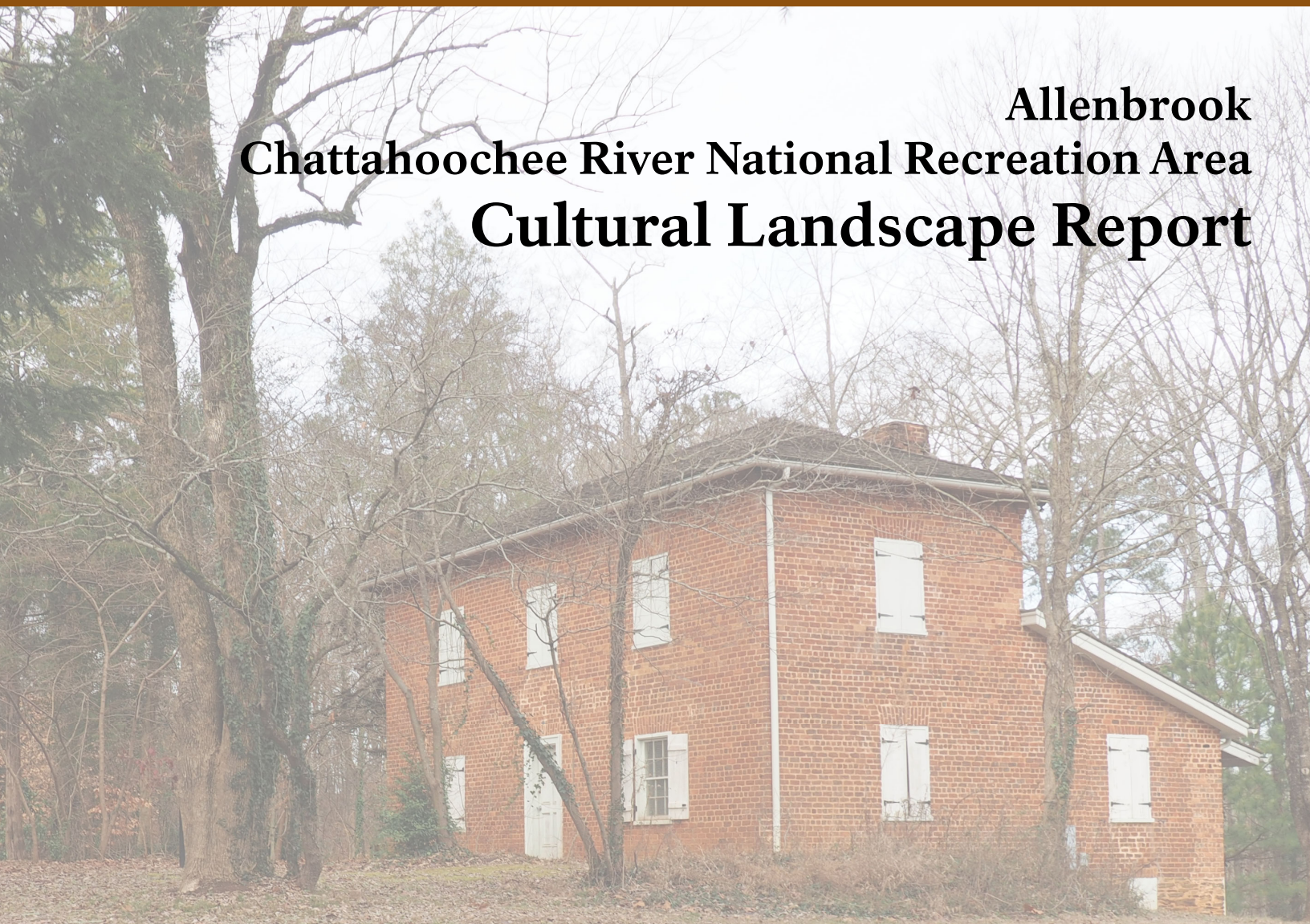
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
Roswell, Georgia



Allenbrook
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
Cultural Landscape Report

Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division
Interior Region 2 - South Atlantic Gulf

Allenbrook

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

Cultural Landscape Report

September 2021
Prepared by:
WLA Studio

Under the direction of
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Interior Region 2 - South Atlantic Gulf
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About the cover: Allenbrook, 2018. Source: WLA Studio.

The report presented here exists in two formats. A printed version is available for study at the park, Interior Region 2 - South Atlantic Gulf of the National Park Service, and at a variety of other repositories. For more widespread access, this report also exists in a web-based format through ParkNet, the website of the National Park Service. Please visit www.nps.gov for more information.

Allenbrook

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

Cultural Landscape Report

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Foreword

We are pleased to make available this cultural landscape report, part of our ongoing effort to provide comprehensive documentation for the landscapes and historic structures of National Park Service units in the Southeast Region. A number of individuals and institutions contributed to the successful completion of this work. We would particularly like to thank the staff at Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area for their assistance throughout the process. We hope this study will be a useful tool for park management in continuing efforts to preserve the cultural landscape and to others interested in the significance of the park's many cultural resources.

Barbara Judy, Branch Chief
Park Historic Architecture and Cultural Landscapes Stewardship
Interior Region 2
September 2021

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Introduction

Management Summary

This Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is for Allenbrook, a fifteen-acre component landscape of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (CHAT) in Fulton County, Georgia. The park unit was established in 1978, and includes sixteen discontinuous units along the Chattahoochee River corridor.

Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2 illustrate the location of the site and of Allenbrook within the park. The property is significant under Criterion A (Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history), Criterion B (Association with significant people of the American past), Criterion C (Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction), and Criterion D (Yielding or potential to yield information in history or prehistory). The primary contributing resource to the period of significance within the site is the circa 1856 Allenbrook house, which served as a residence for various families until 1979. Additional contributing cultural landscape characteristics at the site include spatial organization, historic views, and remnant circulation features.

The site history included in this report gives an overview of the Allenbrook cultural landscape. Research for the site history included consultation of both primary and secondary sources of information including documents gathered from CHAT archives, the Roswell Historical Society, and the Fulton and Cobb County, Georgia Courthouses. The existing conditions section provides a comprehensive description of cultural landscape features at the Allenbrook site, including natural and cultural resources. The inventory includes information gathered during site visits by project team members between December 2018 and August 2019. The analysis of integrity section uses criteria developed by the National Register of Historic Places to evaluate the historic integrity of existing landscape resources. The section on treatment recommendations provides guidance for future management decisions related to the site's historic landscape resources in accordance with the *Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

Historical Overview

For many generations, American Indians, most recently the Cherokee, lived in and around the lands upon which the Allenbrook house was built. The United States government in conjunction with the state government of Georgia forced the ceding of this land through a series of armed conflicts, treaties, and removal policies. In 1830, the land was divided into a number of gold and land lots and opened for European American settlement. Over the next several decades, the area evolved to reflect the general political, economic, and social character of the antebellum South, with enslavement of African Americans and support of "states' rights" serving as cornerstones of political and economic life.

Roswell King, a plantation manager and bank executive living on the coast of Georgia, traveled to north Georgia in 1836 to evaluate the gold prospects in the recently confiscated lands. Upon arriving, King saw the potential to harness the fast-moving waterways in the region to power mill production. King's attention thus turned from gold to industry. Prior to the 1830s, the manufacturing industry was slow to develop in Georgia. Roswell King would be among the early Georgia industrialists to usher in a new age of manufacturing in the state.

To do so, King selected a site for both a mill and a new town. The location was situated on Vickery Creek, approximately one mile upstream from where the creek meets the Chattahoochee River. The founders named the new town Roswell (in honor of King) and laid it out on a plateaued ridge above the creek. Other wealthy investors from the coast soon populated the settlement, seeking both a more temperate climate and new business opportunities. King himself moved to the area permanently around 1839. Afterward, Roswell

King's family were at the center of the town's economic and social life and remained so into the early twentieth century.

Two of Roswell King's grandchildren, James and Thomas King, grew up steeped in the manufacturing industry. Educated in New Jersey, the King children returned to Roswell and partnered to establish a new factory downstream from the Roswell Mills. The new factory—Ivy Woolen Mill—began production in 1857, and though it was a relatively small operation, it maintained high productivity.

Concurrent with the construction of the Ivy Woolen Mill, the house now known as Allenbrook was constructed roughly half a mile north of the mill. Likely built by enslaved workers, the house form was the popular Piedmont Plain with limited but distinct fine detailing. Of note is that Allenbrook was constructed of brick and not wood, making it a rare example of such construction in the Southeast at that time. There is disagreement concerning the original occupants of the house, with some research pointing to a mill manager living there and other research suggesting James King and his family lived there. This report does not make a definitive claim about the first residents of Allenbrook but does cast doubt on James King ever having lived in the house, despite owning the property.

The Civil War came to Roswell in 1864 as part of Union General Sherman's March to the Sea. Ivy Mill had been producing a fine woolen fabric known as "Roswell Gray" for use in Confederate uniforms throughout the war. As the Union entered Roswell, they burned the mills of Roswell, but they spared many of the town's homes, including Allenbrook. After the war, the owners of the town's mills revived the industry. Soon, a middle class developed in Roswell. Not long thereafter, competition with other manufacturing towns forced the closure of all but one of Roswell's mills.

Various residents rented Allenbrook after the war, as the Allenbrook property remained tied to the same parcel as the mill. In 1932, the Bell family of Buckhead, Georgia, bought a portion of the larger lot that included Allenbrook. The family lived there until 1979. Over the course of forty-seven years, the Bells made a number of alterations to the interior and exterior of the house. They also made substantial improvements to the landscape. Though not featuring extensive gardens, the landscape design was in keeping with colonial revival themes and included long views, axial paths, and symmetrical plantings.

By the mid-twentieth century, people moving from metro Atlanta helped spur suburbanization in Roswell. The Bells aimed to preserve the Allenbrook house from the rapid development at this time and purchased land adjacent to the Allenbrook house.[1] Their efforts led to the property's inclusion in the proposed Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area.

The National Park Service (NPS) acquired the Allenbrook site to be a component of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, established in December of 1978. Afterward the City of Roswell, the Roswell Historical Society, and the NPS co-managed the site. In the early 1990s, the Roswell Historical Society, which had occupied the Allenbrook house, vacated the property. Since then, the NPS has rehabilitated the site to function as a public historic site, preserving and stabilizing the Allenbrook house and maintaining the site for visitor service needs. This Cultural Landscape Report aims to describe the evolution of the Allenbrook landscape and produce treatment recommendations to guide its future use.

The site history section of this report organizes the site into periods of development. These periods reflect changes in ownership and management of the site.

These periods are:

American Indian History prior to 1600

A Contested Landscape (1600 – 1830)

White Settlement of Roswell (1830 – 1860)

The Civil War in Georgia (1860-1865)

Reconstruction of Roswell and the Mills (1865-1932)

1. Maynita Gerry, "Confederate House Is a Pleasant Home," April 26, 1951, http://www.newspapers.com/image/397882269/?terms=allenbrook.

Twentieth Century Development (1932-1978)

The Growth of Roswell and the Preservation of Allenbrook (1978 - 2019)

Scope of Work and Methodology

As stated in the Project Statement, the CLR will (1) describe the historical development of the area; (2) document the existing site conditions; (3) provide analysis of the landscape's potential National Register significance; (4) identify character defining features; (5) determine appropriate treatment strategies; and (6) develop treatment recommendations that facilitate preservation of these resources, address park management concerns, and inform ongoing and proposed management decisions.

Primary and secondary sources serve as the basis of the developmental history of the Allenbrook cultural landscape in the site history section, informing the analysis of the historical significance of the site. These sources include the 2004 "Allenbrook Historic Structure Report," the 2007 "Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Historic Resource Study," the 2018 "Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Inventory," and Mary Deborah Petite's *The Women Will Howl*, which documents events during the Civil War in Roswell. Research relied heavily on historical newspapers digitized online. Additional documents courtesy of Michael Hitt and the Roswell Historical Society's archives proved integral to this report. Information pertaining to the development history, determination of the periods of development, and historical analysis of the resources draws heavily from these sources.

Using information gathered during site documentation field work, this CLR identifies landscape characteristics and associated features that contribute to the historic significance of the site. This CLR compares the historic condition of a particular resource with its current condition to evaluate its historic integrity. This evaluation of integrity guides the treatment recommendations.

Description of Study Boundaries

The Allenbrook cultural landscape is comprised of three parcels located between South Atlanta Street (GA SR-9) and Vickery Creek (also known as Big Creek) south of the center of Roswell, Georgia. The first tract (12 202204210246) reflects the two-acre lot purchased by the Bells in 1932. The second (12 202204210022) consists of an adjacent one-acre lot that historically featured an adjacent house site but now contains the site parking area. The third parcel (12 202204210253) spans the area north of the two smaller parcels and measures 12.92 acres. The entire cultural landscape measures 15.92 acres.

The property contains the remaining landscape features associated with use of the house. Existing features include the house, remnant circulation features, and historic spatial organization. Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2 show the location and context of the site.

Summary of Findings

The National Park Service acquired the Allenbrook property in an effort to preserve and interpret the site for the public as a unit of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. Now several decades into its ownership, this goal still guides the agency's management of the property. While addressed by various park planning documents, a comprehensive management plan for Allenbrook's historic landscape had yet to be developed. As such, this CLR serves to guide the NPS in decision making concerning the ongoing stewardship of the Allenbrook cultural landscape.

This CLR assessed the Allenbrook historic landscape in terms of its past and present use. This assessment informed treatment recommendations that aim to guide future management decisions related to the stewardship of the site's historic landscape resources. Focusing on the site's most significant period—circa 1850s-1932—this report recommends rehabilitation as the most appropriate choice for the site's overall treatment. A rehabilitation treatment approach preserves historic features, improves features that are in decline, and permits compatible changes at the Allenbrook site. As such, a rehabilitation treatment option allows the park to continue safeguarding the historic character of the site, while allowing changes that increase public use and appreciation of the landscape.

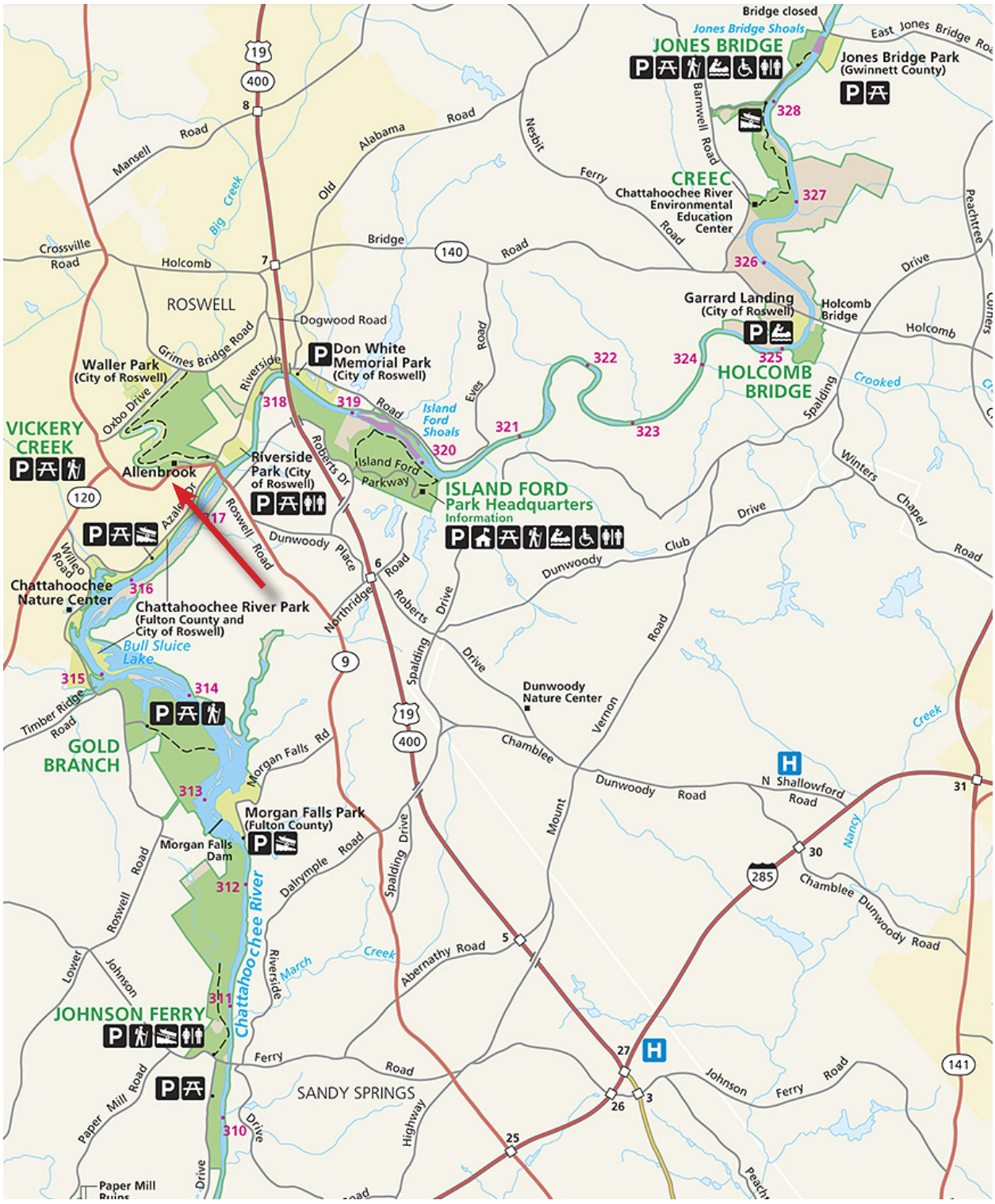


Figure 1.1: Portion of CHAT park map. Allenbrook site identified with arrow. (Source: NPS, Harpers Ferry Center).

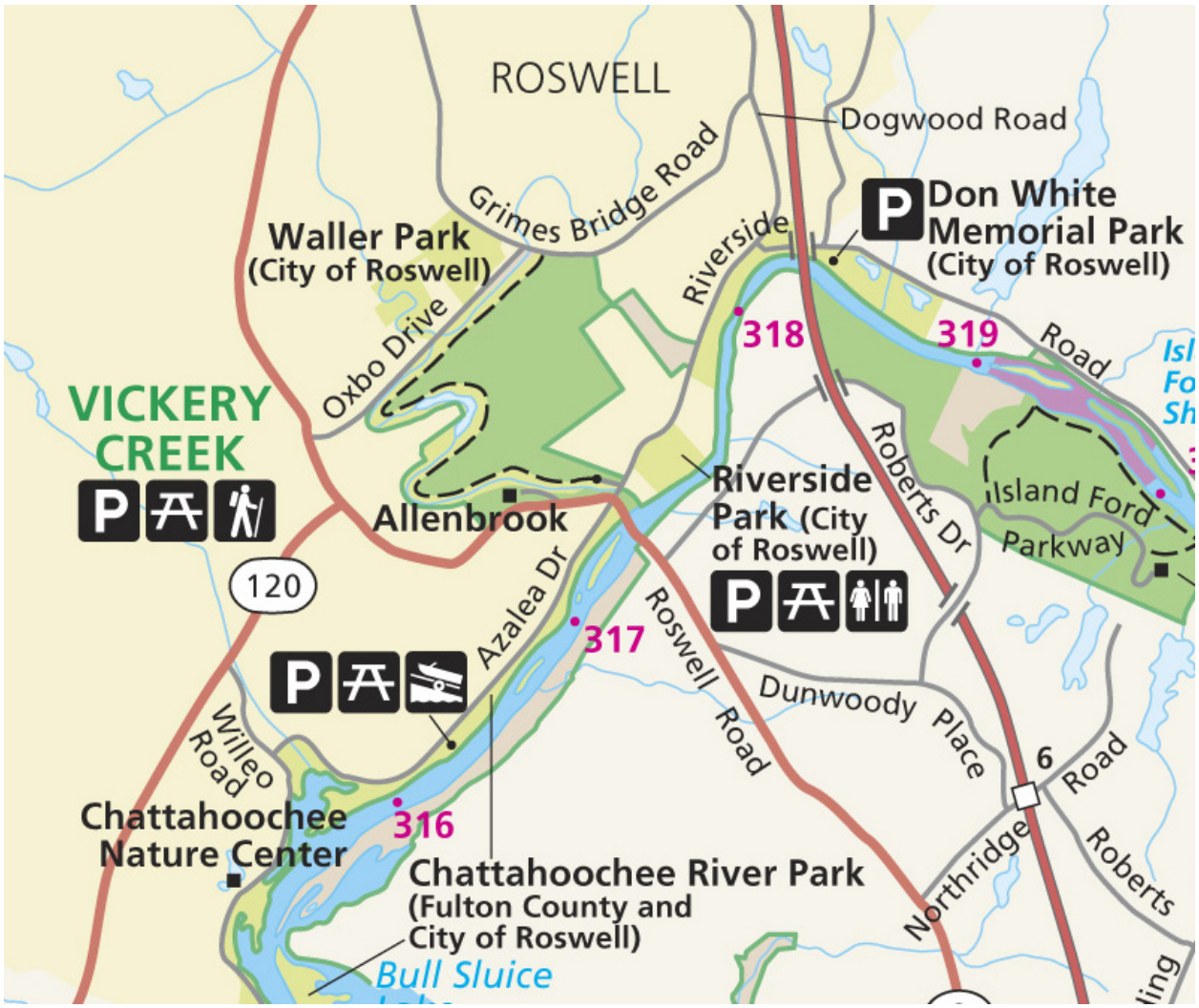


Figure 1.2: Enlarged CHAT park map, highlighting Allenbrook site. (Source: NPS, Harpers Ferry Center).

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Site History

Native American History prior to 1600

Early Inhabitants

Paleoindian Period (c. 15,000 – 8,000 BCE)

For thousands of years, Native Americans inhabited the Georgia Piedmont. The rivers in the region alternate between floodplains and narrow shoals, which sustained a dynamic and ecologically abundant landscape that supplied generations of Native Americans a place in which to develop extensive cultural traditions related to kinship, religion, trade, and natural resource use. Over millennia, these traditions evolved, adapting to both environmental and societal change.

The earliest groups of nomadic hunters and gatherers to reach the southern portions of North America migrated from the Alaska/Yukon area.[2] Archeologists note that these groups lived in small, highly mobile social units, known as bands. In the Southeast, Native Americans depended on hunting smaller game such as caribou and deer as well as gathering a wide range of edible plants.[3] Specialized tools for hunting smaller fauna began to emerge in southeastern North America, and a migratory pattern of living persisted amongst the people who inhabited this region.[4] Archeologists are unsure of the initial date of human occupation of the Georgia Piedmont. "While sites and assemblages are widespread after 13,500 years ago, and evidence suggesting even older occupations has been found at several sites, we still do not know when people entered the region."[5]

Most of the archeological data for the Piedmont region during the pre-Columbian period derives from a model describing Paleoindian settlement in the Georgia Piedmont from the Oconee River watershed. Within this study area, "Early Paleoindian sites were located primarily in the floodplain, with the remainder of the sites at the uplands edge. . . by Late Paleoindian Dalton times populations were using upland areas more frequently. A concentration of Paleoindian sites at shoals is also evident."[6]

Archaic Period (8,000 BCE – 1,000 BCE)

A period of climatic warming occurred during the transition between the Paleoindian and Archaic periods, resulting in widespread environmental changes. In southeastern North America, pine and scrub hardwoods began to dominate upland areas.[7] Despite the changes to the environment, the Archaic period Native Americans who occupied North Georgia continued a nomadic hunter-gatherer mode of living. As such, there is little evidence of agricultural development during this period, but there is evidence of seasonal settlements during the early Archaic period.[8] By the Middle Archaic period, "semi-permanent base camps along watercourses became common," which influenced the development of trade networks.[9] Late Archaic archeological sites are much more numerous that those of earlier periods, likely due to the development of larger, more densely occupied settlements. Residential sites grew in size while nomadic territories shrank, centering on economic resources.[10] Social alliances and trade developed among regional groups. While

2. Marti Gerdes, Scott Messer, and Tommy Jones, "Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Historic Resource Study" (National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Regional Office, February 2007), 7–8.
3. Stephen Carmody, "'From Foraging to Food Production on the Southern Cumberland Plateau of Alabama and Tennessee'" (PhD Dissertation, University of Tennessee, 2014); Kandace Hollenbach, "Modeling Resource Procurement of Southeastern Hunter-Gatherers: A View from Northwest Alabama," *Sixty-Second Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference*, 2005.
4. Gerdes, Messer, and Jones, "Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Historic Resource Study," 8.
5. "NPS Archeology Program: The Earliest Americans Theme Study," accessed November 19, 2018, https://www.nps.gov/archeology/pubs/nhleam/E-Southeast.htm.
6. David G Anderson et al., "Paleoindian and Early Archaic in the Lower Southeast: A View from Georgia," 1994, 61.
7. David G. Anderson and Glen T. Hanson, "Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeastern United States: A Case Study from the Savannah River Valley," *American Antiquity* 53, no. 2 (1988): 262–86.
8. Gerdes, Messer, and Jones, "Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Historic Resource Study," 8.
9. Gerdes, Messer, and Jones, "Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Historic Resource Study," 8.
10. Kenneth Sassaman, *Early Pottery in the Southeast: Tradition and Innovation in Cooking Technology* (Tuscaloosa, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1993).

pottery, especially cookware, began to appear in what would become Georgia during the Late Archaic period, it is more widely characteristic of the Woodland period.

Woodland Period (1,000 BCE – 1,000 CE)

The Woodland period is marked by an increase in the use of ceramic vessels. Innovations in pottery included the use of temper rather than fiber, the development of the boiling technique to build vessels, and the rounding of vessel bases. People began to concentrate themselves in river valleys and along the Coastal Plain, used more pottery, constructed earth mounds for burial, and began to cultivate and store more plants.[11] The climate during this period became more consistent with the current climate.

By about 100 BCE, southeastern Native Americans began settling in small villages. The villages featured clusters of circular post buildings, which groups often sited near alluvial plains and at the confluence of major rivers. Native Americans based subsistence practices on new food sources as well as established hunter gatherer methods. Importantly, during this period, Native Americans in the Southeast began the cultivation of food crops. "Throughout the Woodland period there was a growing reliance on domesticated plants, especially maize, beans, and squash, a food complex adopted from southwestern Indian groups, but hunting, fishing, and gathering continued as supplements to agriculture."[12] In Georgia, Native American groups began to establish civic-ceremonial centers, including the mound complexes at Ocmulgee (Macon) and Etowah (Bartow County).

Mississippian Period (800 CE – 1600 CE)

Beginning around 800 CE, an influential cultural florescence called the Mississippian Period developed in the Mississippi Valley and spread throughout the Southeast.[13] In general, Mississippian Period societies developed socially stratified chiefdoms characterized by extensive agricultural production, centralized and fortified towns, complex religious practices, long-distance trade, and chiefs that possessed the ability to direct large numbers of people to conduct war or construct massive earthworks.[14] The Mississippians who populated the southeast region "tended to build their capitals near the edge of the province [Coastal Plain region], near its juncture with the Piedmont."[15]

Within a few hundred years, however, due to a combination of factors including "overpopulation, depletion of soil fertility due to intensive agriculture, shortages of wood resulting from deforestation, climate change (the 'Little Ice Age'), [and] warfare" many Mississippian chiefdoms collapsed.[16] When the Spanish began their conquest of the Southeast in the sixteenth century, Native Americans in the region had established, or were in the process of establishing, a new "multicultural and multilingual" social order.[17]

A Contested Landscape (1600 – 1830)

Changes within Native American Society

The Spanish encountered these new groups as they navigated the panhandle of Florida and into southwest Georgia and beyond, engaging with American Indians through trade and cooperation as well as combat and pillage. No matter the type of engagement, all interactions resulted in the Spanish subjecting Native Americans to European diseases for which they had no immunity. The diseases swept through Native American settlements, decimating local populations and shattering social cohesion. By the time Britain and France began colonizing portions of North America during the seventeenth century, the recently reorganized Late Mississippian chiefdoms had collapsed. In the aftermath, Native Americans developed

11. Judith A. Bense, *Archaeology of the Southeastern United States* (San Diego: California Academic Press, 1994), 130.
12. Gerdes, Messer, and Jones, "Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Historic Resource Study," 8.
13. Eric E. Bowne, *Mound Sites of the Ancient South: A Guide to the Mississippian Chiefdoms* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 2013), 3.
14. Bowne, *Mound Sites of the Ancient South: A Guide to the Mississippian Chiefdoms*, 3.
15. Bowne, *Mound Sites of the Ancient South: A Guide to the Mississippian Chiefdoms*, 13.
16. Reed F. Noss, *Forgotten Grasslands of the South: Natural History and Conservation* (Washington DC: Island Press, 2013), 65.
17. Charles Hudson, *Knights of Spain, Warriors of the Sun: Hernando de Soto and the South's Ancient Chiefdoms* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1997), 30.

new societies, including the Cherokee. Cherokee lands included what would become the site of Allenbrook and Roswell. The Allenbrook house is located on traditional Cherokee lands.

The Cherokee

The Cherokee coalesced in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries as survivors of the first wave of European invasion. It is likely that early Cherokee linked their ancestry to the former Mississippian cultures of the Appalachian Mountains, Ridge and Valley, as well as the chiefdoms to the south along major watercourses such as the Savannah River.[18] Cherokee tradition holds that their people lived in the area for time immemorial.[19] They practice a matrilineal form of kinship, which historically served as a foundation for their social relations. Both language and location set them apart from other groups coalescing in the Southeast. The Cherokee speak a dialect of the Iroquoian language, as opposed to other southeastern Native Americans who spoke Muskogean, Catawban, or any of the other numerous different languages spoken throughout the region.[20] Though speaking the same language, Cherokee society contained a diversity of ethnicities—a result of coalescence which cobbled together people who were refugees into a new society. While the Cherokee existed as a distinct society, in its early form it did not have a centralized government or other hierarchical decision-making apparatus. Instead, "[l]eaders of towns were spokespersons for their communities, but their status did not grant them power over people in other towns. Different towns likely formed alliances with each other in different situations."[21] As such, the Cherokee replaced the social hierarchy found in earlier Mississippian chiefdoms with a more egalitarian and matrilineal social structure.

In terms of location, the Cherokee controlled a vast swath of land—124,000 square miles of territory that stretched from present day Tennessee to the Carolinas, including the northern portions of Georgia (Figure 2.1).[22] Numerous towns of various sizes dotted the Cherokee landscape. Many of these towns were reformations of preexisting settlements, though some were new. In the early colonial period, the towns were concentrated in three areas: northeast Georgia/northwest South Carolina (Lower Towns), western North Carolina/ northeastern Georgia (Middle and Valley Towns), and eastern Tennessee (Overhill Towns). Given the size of the territory, not all towns faced the same opportunities or pressures as others. Some towns were more isolated, such as those in the rugged Blue Ridge, while others were located along major trade or water routes, ensuring early and persistent contact with Europeans and other Native American groups. One such group was the Creek who controlled land to the south.

During colonial expansion into the Southeast, the Cherokee developed an intricate and flexible set of relations with Europeans. Broadly, "the greater Cherokee community formed as such partly as a result of the short-term responses of native groups to European presence in their midst and the opportunities for trade that came with them."[23] In other words, it was through trade and other relations with Europeans that the Cherokee people began to self-identify as "Cherokee." Before this point, Cherokee people likely identified with their individual clan or town settlement, as opposed to a larger cultural group.[24]

The growing trade economy influenced changes to specific land use practices, particularly hunting. As contact with European fur traders increased in the 1700s, the Cherokee traded animal pelts for European goods such as "firearms, hatchets, knives, traps, and other goods that increased their hunting efficiency."[25] While Cherokee people had previously been a part of a relatively egalitarian society, opportunities for Cherokee to "enhance

18. Christopher B. Roding, "Reconstructing the Coalescence of Cherokee Communities in Southern Appalachia," in *The Transformation of the Southeastern Indians, 1540-1760*, ed. Robbie Ethridge and Charles Hudson (Jackson: University of Mississippi Press, 2002), 156.
19. "Cherokee Nation History," Cherokee Nation History, accessed August 26, 2019, https://www.cherokee.org/about-the-nation/history/.
20. Roding, "Reconstructing the Coalescence of Cherokee Communities in Southern Appalachia," 156.
21. Roding, "Reconstructing the Coalescence of Cherokee Communities in Southern Appalachia," 155.
22. William L. Anderson, "Introduction," in *Cherokee Removal: Before and After*, ed. William L. Anderson (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991), vii.
23. Roding, "Reconstructing the Coalescence of Cherokee Communities in Southern Appalachia," 157.
24. Roding, "Reconstructing the Coalescence of Cherokee Communities in Southern Appalachia," 171.
25. Douglas C. Wilms, "Cherokee Land Use in Georgia Before Removal," in *Cherokee Removal: Before and After*, ed. William L. Anderson (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1993), 2.

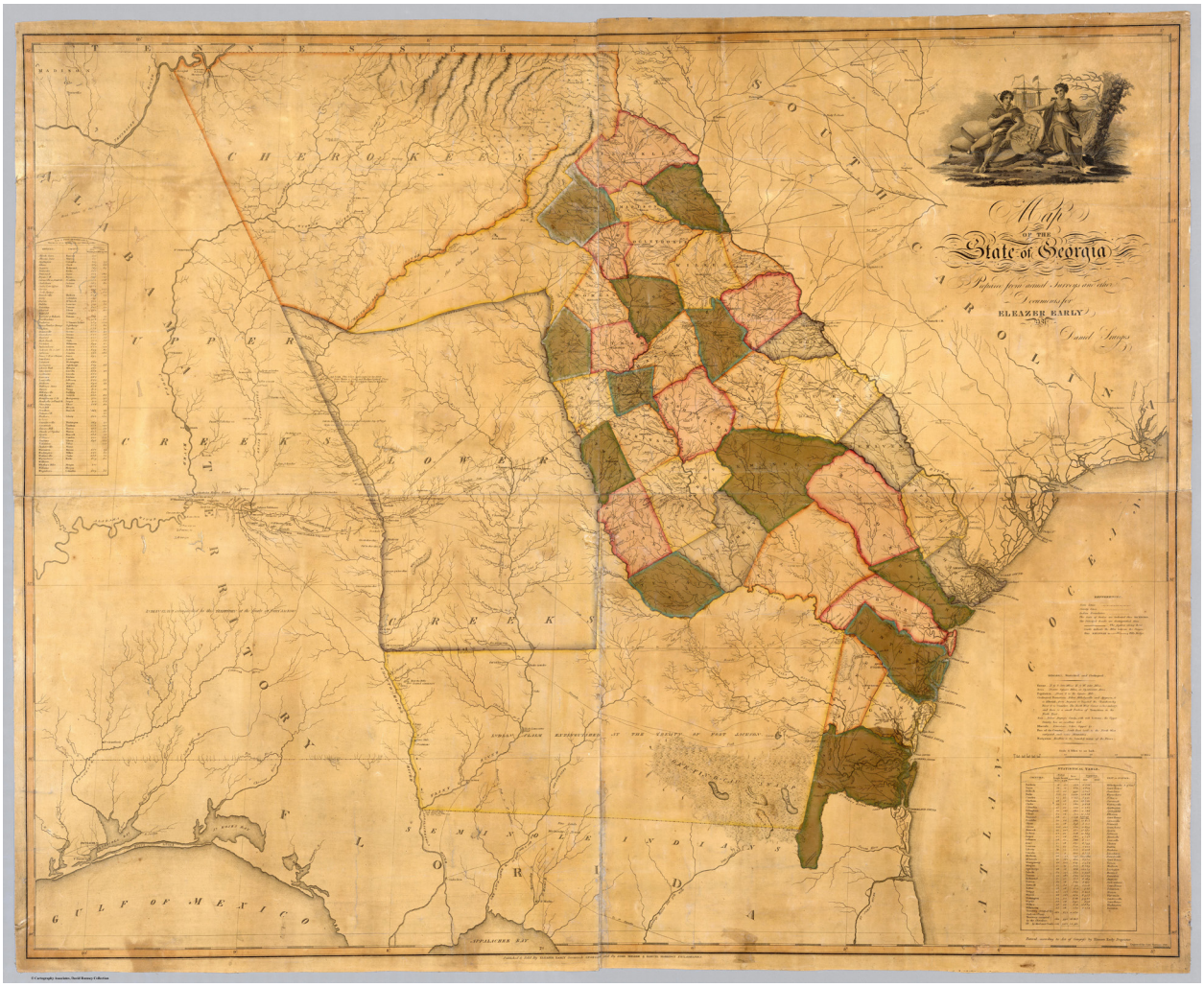


Figure 2.1: A portion of an 1818 map of Georgia. The shaded yellow area shows the Creek territory. The area north of the orange line (which denotes the Chattahoochee River) is Cherokee Territory. (Source: Eleazer Early and Daniel Sturges, Map of the State of Georgia Savannah: Eleazer Early, 1818. David Rumsey Historical Map Collection, Cartography Associates).

their wealth and status through trade with Europeans" developed.[26] This change in internal social hierarchy later proved significant in terms of later deals with Europeans concerning the ceding of traditional lands.

Piedmont Environment and the Chattahoochee River

Prior to 1821, the Chattahoochee River marked the boundary between the lands of the Creek and Cherokee Nations (Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2). Creek territory was located south and east, and Cherokee land was located north and west of the Chattahoochee River.[27] While the Creek had long-standing ties to the Chattahoochee River, the Cherokee had come to the area more recently; expanding south from the Appalachians in the early 1600s.[28] In addition to serving as a territorial boundary, the riverine environment provided ample opportunities for both hunting and gathering as well as agriculture. Within the current boundaries of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, archeologists have located over two hundred archeological sites that include rock shelters, fish weirs, and other occupation sites.[29]

Writing of a Georgia Piedmont forest in his *Travels* in 1791, naturalist William Bartram described a landscape both similar and different to present-day conditions:

> We rise gradually a sloping bank of twenty or thirty feet elevation and immediately entered

26. Roding, "Reconstructing the Coalescence of Cherokee Communities in Southern Appalachia," 158.
27. The Allenbrook House is located roughly a half mile north of the Chattahoochee River.
28. Beth Wheeler Byrd, "Sope Creek Cultural Landscape Report" (National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Cultural Resources Division, 2009), 8.
29. Byrd, "Sope Creek CLR," 7.



Figure 2.2: The Chattahoochee River in Fulton county (Source: Creative Commons, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=12818355.).

> this sublime forest; the ground is perfectly a level green plain, thinly planted by nature with the most stately forest trees, such as the gigantic Black Oak whose mighty trunks, seemingly of equal height, appeared like suburb columns. To keep within the bounds of truth and reality, in describing the magnitude and grandeur of these trees, would, I fear, fail of credibility; yet, I think I can assert that many of the black oaks measured eight, nine, ten, and eleven feet diameter five feet above the ground, as we measured several that were above thirty feet girth, and from hence they ascend perfectly straight with a gradual taper, forty or fifty feet to the limbs.[30]

While no such trees grow along the Chattahoochee's banks today, the river itself remains fixed in place due to the geological fault line—the Brevard Fault—and corrals the river to a definite and non-meandering path through the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, into the Piedmont, and down through the Coastal Plain (Figure 2.3). The fault defines the boundary between the Appalachian Mountains to the north and the Piedmont to the south. As Robert Montgomery explains, this natural boundary has shaped the ecological history of the area. He writes,

> The fault itself serves as a natural barrier to movement of flora and fauna between the two distinct geological regions. But plants and animals have migrated up and down the aquatic highway connecting the two, and thus have moved far outside of what might have been their natural range. Some species of salamanders and birds, for example, have made their way from the mountains to the Piedmont along the Chattahoochee, as have numerous species of trees. Beech, white oak, umbrella magnolia, tulip popular, black locust, and mountain laurel are but a few species that grow farther south than they might have if not for the Chattahoochee River and Brevard Fault.[31]

In this way, the Chattahoochee River facilitated the movement of humans, animals, and flora throughout the region, and it served as a significant barrier that influenced the cultural history of the region.

Cherokee Removal

In Georgia, the process of land seizure by European Americans from the Native Americans took over one hundred years. This process began in 1733 with the founding of the Georgia Colony in Savannah. Subsequent removal and treaties pushed the Native Americans further westward as Europeans demanded access to more land to establish settlements, farms, and plantations. To justify the land grab, from the beginning of the colonial enterprise, European powers spoke of a policy of "civilizing" Native Americans rather than engaging them in outright conflict. Early settlers sought to convert native peoples to Christianity, Western concepts of property ownership, and other non-Indigenous modes of economy and social relations. "On the surface the original goal of the 'civilizing' policy seemed generous and philanthropic; beneath the surface, however, the policy represented a new attempt to wrest the Indians' land from them."[32]

While some Native American groups resisted such changes, many Cherokee were generally more adaptable to the new order of things; readily assimilating through the adoption of Western forms of political structure, marriage, land ownership, and economy, including chattel slavery.[33] Though they fought on the side of the British during the American Revolution, after the

30. William Bartram, *The Travels of William Bartram, Naturalist's Edition*, ed. Francis Harper (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2008), 24.

31. Robert Montgomery, "The Natural History of the Chattahoochee River," Sherpa Guides, accessed March 18, 2019, https://www.sherpaguides.com/georgia/chattahoochee/natural_history/index.html.

32. Anderson, "Introduction," viii.

33. "Cherokee Nation History."

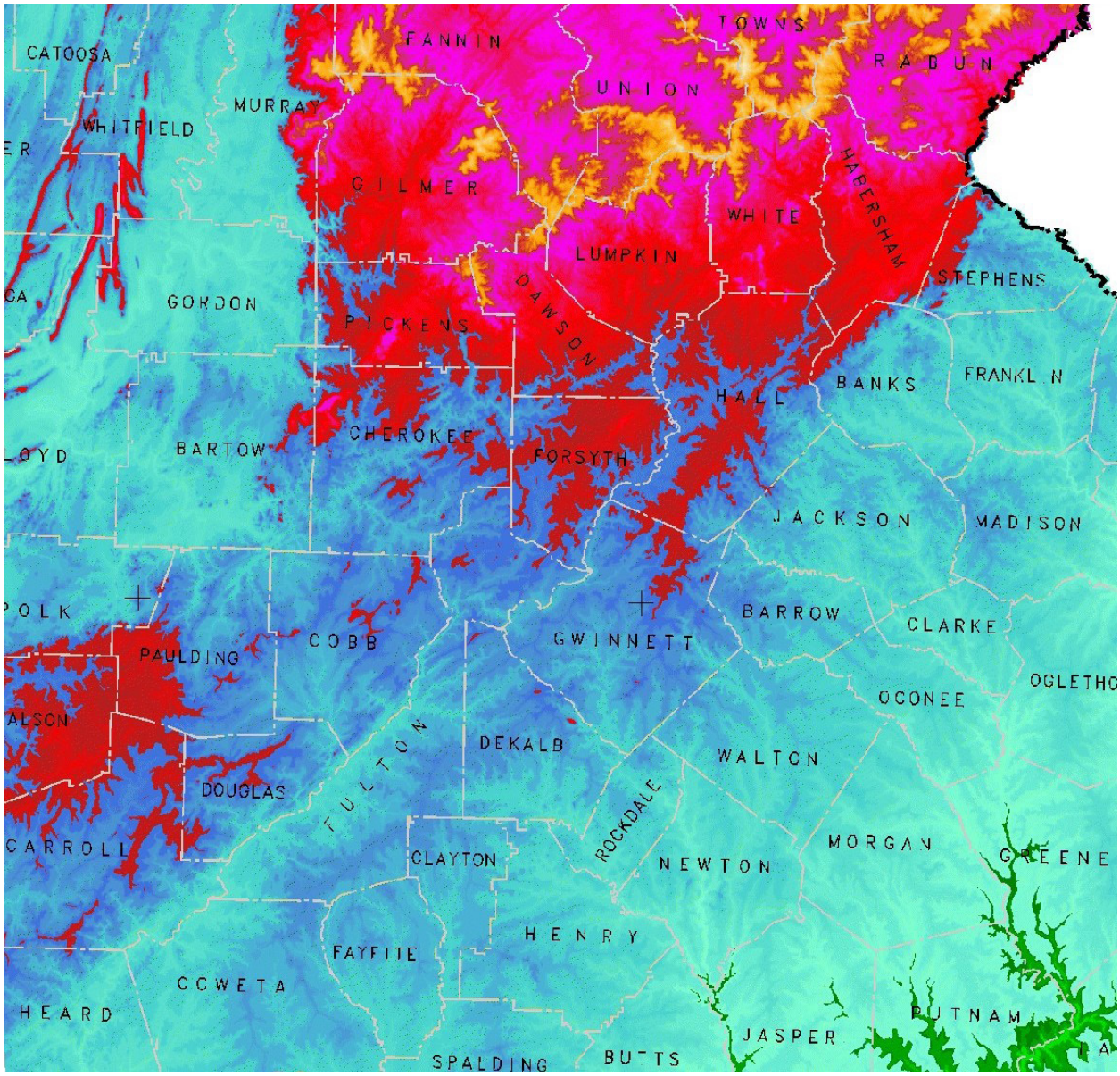


Figure 2.3: Digital elevation map of Georgia with the Brevard Fault location noted (Source: USGS via Wikipedia commons. https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fa/Map_of_Georgia_elevations.png.).

war, many Cherokee viewed assimilation as the way to better preserve and assert tribal autonomy and retain what little of their territory they had left. As William Anderson explains, "[t]he Cherokees, more than any other native people, tried to adopt Anglo-American culture. In a remarkably short time, they transformed their society and modified their traditional culture in order to conform to United States policy, to fulfill expectations of white politicians and philanthropists, and most important, to preserve their tribal integrity."[34]

The Cherokee aided the United States during the Creek Civil War (1813-1814), helping the US Army, state militias, and the assimilationist Lower Creek to violently suppress a dissenting group of Upper Creeks who sought to maintain their traditional culture in the face of the "building [of] a capitalist nation-state" on their lands.[35] Their participation was "in hopes of staving off further predations of Cherokee land and sovereign rights."[36] After the war, the 1814 Treaty of Fort Jackson forced both groups of Creek to cede an immense piece of land containing much of central and southern Alabama and Georgia to the United States, 23 million acres

34. Anderson, "Introduction," vii.

35. Beth Wheeler Byrd, "Horseshoe Bend National Military Park Cultural Landscape Report" (National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, 2013), 13.

36. "Cherokee Nation History."

in total.[37] As a result of this treaty and others signed in subsequent years, by 1823, the Creek occupied only a fraction of their former territory—a small area straddling the Alabama-Georgia border.

Accepting that even Native American allies to the United States still faced the prospect of continued land dispossession, the Cherokee recognized the need for an organized way to negotiate with the United States government. In 1825, the Cherokee established a new capital at New Echota near present-day Calhoun, Georgia. By 1828, the newly formed "Cherokee Nation" had a "written language, a newspaper that published in both Cherokee and English, and a Constitutional government."[38] Now primarily concentrated in northwest Georgia after a series of additional land cessations, the Cherokee Nation government, principally led by three men, advocated for cooperation with the United States. However, white settlers still saw the Cherokee as a barrier to their expansionist vision for the country.[39] The discovery of gold in the remaining Cherokee lands in 1828 only fueled the settlers' desire for Native American removal. Regardless of the Cherokee's attempts to participate in United States society, newly elected president Andrew Jackson made removal of native peoples a priority.

Though the Cherokee pursued action to protect their rights and lands—even securing a Supreme Court victory that recognized their sovereignty—Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act in May 1830, which authorized the president to negotiate removal of the southeastern tribes west of the Mississippi. In June 1830, the Georgia legislature declared all Cherokee lands "lying within the state claimed as its boundary would be subject to the laws of Georgia. All Cherokee laws and customs were to be rendered null and void."[40] The state proceeded to map and parcel out the Cherokee's land north and west of the Chattahoochee River. Beginning in 1831, surveyors began to divide the over six thousand square miles of Cherokee territory to ready their sale in a lottery the following year. No matter how assimilated the Cherokee had become, they would not stop the flow of white settlers determined to acquire Cherokee land. As H. David Williams notes, the "historic disregard for the rights of Native Americans in the face of economic gain was a persistent theme throughout American history, but rarely was it carried out as shamelessly or blatantly as it was by Georgians in the 1830s."[41]

Despite the opposition of the majority of the Cherokee people, leaders of the Cherokee Nation signed the Treaty of New Echota in 1835, which required the Cherokee Nation to exchange their lands for property located in "Indian Territory," located in what is now Oklahoma. The Cherokee, along with other Indigenous peoples still residing in the Southeast, were given two years to emigrate to Indian territory or face forced removal. In 1838, the federal government sent armed militia to remove forcibly those who did not willingly emigrate. The Cherokee named this forced emigration the "Nunna dual Isunyi." Historians now refer to this forced removal as the Trail of Tears. "The Cherokees were rounded up at bayonet point and herded into stockades. The Indians were allowed little or no time to gather possessions . . . Inadequate food, extreme cold, and disease were among the factors resulting in extremely high losses of life for the Cherokee Nation."[42] More than four thousand Cherokee died during removal. Much later, a Georgia militiaman who participated in the rounding up of the Cherokee recounted that "I fought through the Civil War and have seen men shot to pieces and slaughtered by the thousands, but the Cherokee removal was the cruelest work I ever knew."[43]

Today, the Cherokee Nation—comprised of the survivors of the forced migration—maintains its sovereignty on lands in Oklahoma, while a group of Cherokee who escaped removal established a community in western North Carolina and are known as the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

37. Claudio Saunt, *A New Order of Things: Property, Power, and the Transformation of the Creek Indians, 1733-1816* (Cambridge: University of Cambridge Press, 1999), 32.
38. "Cherokee Nation History."
39. Anderson, "Introduction," ix.
40. H. David Williams, "Gambling Away the Inheritance: The Cherokee Nation and Georgia's Gold and Land Lotteries of 1832-33," *The Georgia Historical Quarterly* 73, no. 3 (1989): 520.
41. Williams, "Gambling Away the Inheritance: The Cherokee Nation and Georgia's Gold and Land Lotteries of 1832-33," 539.
42. William L. Anderson, ed., *Cherokee Removal: Before and After* (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1991), xii–xiii.
43. Williams, "Gambling Away the Inheritance: The Cherokee Nation and Georgia's Gold and Land Lotteries of 1832-33," 539.

European American Settlement of Roswell (1830 – 1860)

Dividing Property

When the Georgia legislature authorized the division of Cherokee lands in the state in 1830, surveyors grouped the territory into four sections. Parallel lines running north-south separated the quadrants. Surveyors further divided these quadrants into districts of nine square miles each. Districts included some combination of 160-acre land lots and 40-acre gold lots for distribution in the upcoming land lottery[44] (Figure 2.4). When the lottery was held in 1832, only whites were able to participate; no African Americans, Native Americans, or convicted felons could take part. The only women who could participate in the lottery were widows. The lots in the area that would soon become Roswell, "were forty acres each, and the grant lot fee was $18 per lot."[45] During this lottery, 85,000 people vied for one of 18,309 land lots and 133,000 for one of 35,000 gold lots.[46] Roughly three-fourths of those who entered did not win a lot in either lottery.[47]

Settlers who obtained lots through the Georgia lottery often found their new property contained buildings, fencing, agricultural fields, orchards, and other Cherokee-constructed improvements. The Cherokee census of 1835 recorded 1,737 different farms in the area, with each farm cultivating around 11 acres on average.[48] In addition to the cultivated land, for 1836-1837, enumerators recorded the presence of over eighty thousand fruit trees in the survey area, reflecting the importance of orcharding to Cherokee in the region. These figures, along with those addressing the number of hogs, outbuildings, and other agriculture-related improvements, show how in a short time, the Cherokee turned from hunting and gathering to an agrarian lifestyle promoted by European settlers. When these settlers moved to dispossessed Cherokee lands in the mid-1830s, they moved to a familiar landscape: cultivated, connected to markets, and still abundant in natural features such as trees, meadows, creeks, and rivers.

Though some settlers surely incorporated these Cherokee improvements into their own farms, others saw the opportunity to develop new homesites, towns, and industries. The history of Roswell reflects the latter, with one family—enabled by the social and economic structures of the day—largely responsible for its founding and development.

The King Family

Roswell King (1765-1844) was a native of Connecticut and a wealthy planter and businessman who moved to Georgia in 1789 (Figure 2.5). King settled in the small but prosperous coastal town of Darien, which has an economy "centered on lumber, cotton, and rice."[49] Once in Darien, King married Catherine Barrington and built several commercial buildings, houses, and a hotel.[50] The prosperity of Darien, as well as that of King himself, was based on the exploitation of enslaved African Americans who labored in the fields and homes of wealthy planters and merchants. King linked his and his family's own fortunes to the slave economy by becoming manager of several plantations located on St. Simons Island and Butlers Island, which were owned by Major Pierce Butler, Sr. The job was a family undertaking, as Catherine oversaw the management of the domestic and household enslaved workers and their son, Roswell King, Jr., worked closely with his father.[51]

Roswell King was a harsh overseer and his weekly correspondence with Major Butler, in addition to other first-hand accounts, supports this reputation.[52] He demanded obedience from Butler's enslaved workers, who numbered over seven hundred and were "virtually isolated on their plantations."[53] If the enslaved workers did not comply with King's demands, in addition to physical assaults, King would banish workers to

44. Wilms, "Cherokee Land Use in Georgia Before Removal," 9.
45. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area" (Historical Architecture, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, 2004), 8.
46. Williams, "Gambling Away the Inheritance: The Cherokee Nation and Georgia's Gold and Land Lotteries of 1832-33," 530.
47. Factoring in inflation, the $18 lottery fee equates to $498 in 2018.
48. Anderson, *Cherokee Removal: Before and After*, 18.
49. Malcolm Bell, *Major Butler's Legacy* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1987), 159–60.
50. Bell, *Major Butler's Legacy*, 160.
51. Bell, *Major Butler's Legacy*, 162.
52. Bell, *Major Butler's Legacy*, 164–69.
53. Bell, *Major Butler's Legacy*, 127.

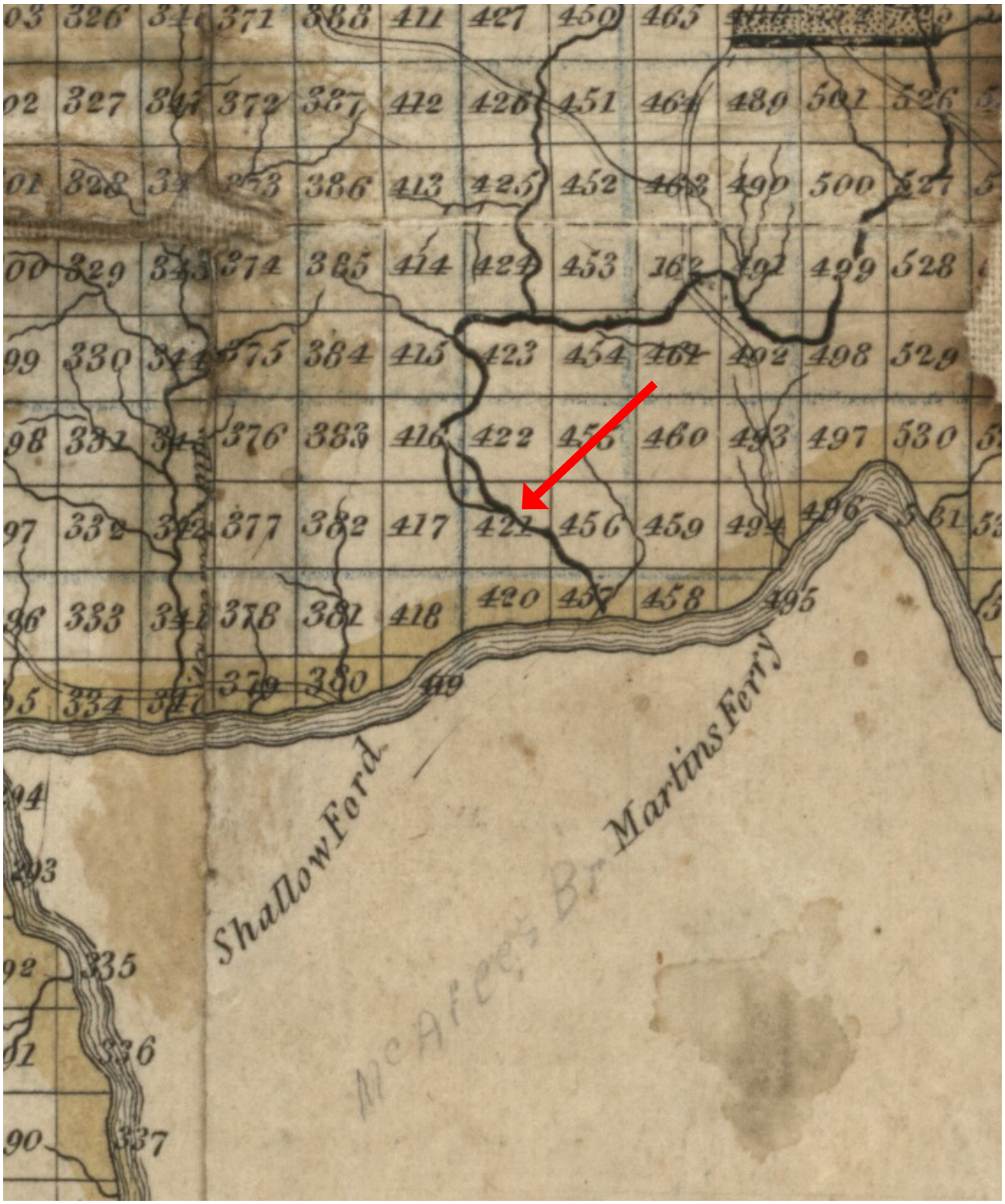


Figure 2.4: A portion of the 1830s land lottery map, with land lot 421 indicated by the arrow (Source: Orange Green, *A Map of the Second Section of that Part of Georgia Now Known as the Cherokee Territory*, Library of Congress, http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3921b.ct003446).

a penal colony in a marshy, isolated area on Saint Simons Island called Five Pound Swamp.[54] In her scathing 1863 account of the two plantations, Frances Anne "Franny" Kemble—wife of Pierce Butler, Jr.—notes that King and his son both produced children with enslaved women on the plantation.[55] King managed the plantations for 19 years.

Butler and the elder King's relationship strained after the War of 1812, when in 1815, after the arrival of the British on the Georgia coast, 138 enslaved workers liberated themselves from Butler's Hampton Plantation, traveling to Bermuda and Nova Scotia with the help of the British.[56] As historian Caroline Dillman notes,

> Roswell King, along with plantation owners Thomas Spalding and John Couper, sailed to Bermuda in an abortive attempt to persuade the slaves to return. Butler blamed King for the loss of the slaves and for his failure to realize the danger the British posed. In 1820 King resigned his position and joined the Bank of Darien as a director. His son Roswell Jr. assumed the management of the Butler plantations and remained in that capacity until 1838.[57]

Through his time on the Butler plantations, and his new career as a banker and business owner, King amassed a small fortune and a keen business sense. He looked to capitalize on his wealth and saw textile manufacturing as an unexplored business opportunity in the region. King soon became "one of a handful of industrialists who believed that the prosperity and independence of the South depended on the growth of domestic industry."[58]

54. Fanny Kemble, *Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838-1839* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1863), 199, https://archive.org/details/journalofresiden00kemb_0/page/n8.
55. Kemble, 161, 199, 232.
56. Bell, *Major Butler's Legacy*, 551.
57. Caroline Matheny Dillman, "Roswell King (1765-1844)," New Georgia Encyclopedia, accessed March 21, 2019, https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/roswell-king-1765-1844.; Twenty years after King, Jr. left the plantations, Pierce Butler, Jr.'s finances were in tatters. As a result, he put all of his enslaved workers up for auction in Savannah. The sale was the largest in Georgia history and is now known as "The Weeping Time."
58. Mary Deborah Petite, *The Women Will Howl* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, 2008), 12.

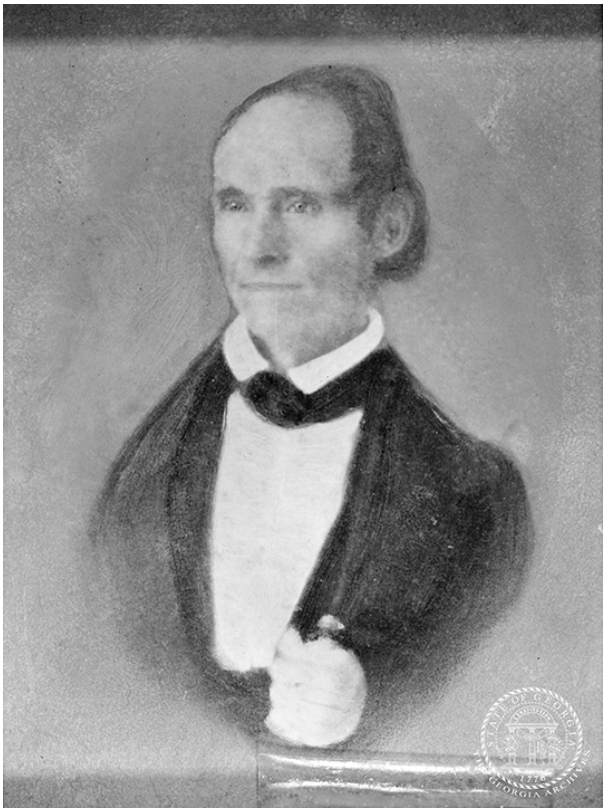


Figure 2.5: Portrait of Roswell King. (Source: Georgia Archives, Vanishing Georgia Collection, ful0522wm).

The "Colony"

During an 1832 trip to North Georgia to investigate investment in the gold rush, King visited the area where Vickery Creek joined the Chattahoochee River; instead of gold, he saw the potential for water to power industrial manufacturing (Figure 2.6). The state legislature had just incorporated the area—on the southern edge of ceded Cherokee lands—into newly formed Cobb County. "With his experience in the production of cotton and the sale of it to northern markets, he had long realized the economic and commercial advantages of coupling production and processing, a rare procedure in the South at the time."[59] As such, King developed plans for establishing a textile mill that would utilize cotton grown on nearby farms.[60] Convinced by the idea, King returned to the confluence of Vickery Creek and the Chattahoochee to purchase gold lot number 421, which had been drawn by James McLean. The sale occurred on January 4, 1836 (Figure 2.7).[61] The purchase was the first of many the King family would make in the area.

59. Dillman, "Roswell King (1765-1844)."
60. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 15.
61. "Land Grants, 2nd Section, Cobb County, Georgia," January 4, 1836, Land Records Folder, Roswell Historical Society.



Figure 2.6: Henry Merrell's sketch entitled "Roswell in the Rough. First view of Mr. Roswell King from near 'Lover's Rock' (1835)." (Source: *The Autobiography of Henry Merrell, Industrial Missionary to the South*, University of Georgia Press, 1991).

Roswell King saw the mill serving as an economic foundation of a summer resort town populated by his children and wealthy planters with whom he had become acquainted during his time managing plantations on the Georgia coast.[62] Members of his family began to move to the budding settlement around 1836. In keeping with his vision, King enticed other families from the coast to relocate to his new settlement, where they constructed their own homes and invested in the mill. Most of these families arrived in the town by 1838. It is likely that King, Sr. moved permanently to the settlement after the death of his wife in Darien in 1839. King drew up plans for the town, and "arriving families had only to select their sites and build their new homes."[63] The plan "laid out the village with wide streets and a park, and gave building sites for an academy and two churches—Presbyterian and Methodist."[64]

In addition to the King Family, and the thirty to forty enslaved African Americans they brought with them, the original settlers of the new town included the Dunwoody, Bulloch, Pratt, and Smith families. King's sons Ralph and Barrington King also relocated to the new settlement. "Some of the original settlers intended to live in the high country only during the malaria season in the summer. However, most were so pleased with the natural charm of the locality that they became permanent year round residents."[65] This group of families became known as "the [c]olony people." Together, they "were not moving simply to escape the sickly climate of the coast. They wanted to build a community that would combine industry and agriculture."[66] The families were predominantly Presbyterian, and therefore, they prioritized the establishment of Roswell Presbyterian Church in 1839 with Nathaniel Alpheus Pratt as the minister. Most of the families were also stockholders in the Roswell Manufacturing Company, from which they soon derived much of their income.[67]

Archibald Smith's son remarked on the differences between the Colony People and other settlers coming to the area,

62. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 9.
63. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 16.
64. In Bell, *Major Butler's Legacy*, 244.
65. Franklin Miller Garrett, *Atlanta and Environs: A Chronicle of Its People and Events, 1820s-1870s* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 2011), 153.
66. Arthur N. Skinner and James L. Skinner, eds., *The Death of a Confederate*, Second (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 2008), xvi.
67. Skinner and Skinner, *The Death of a Confederate*, xxi.

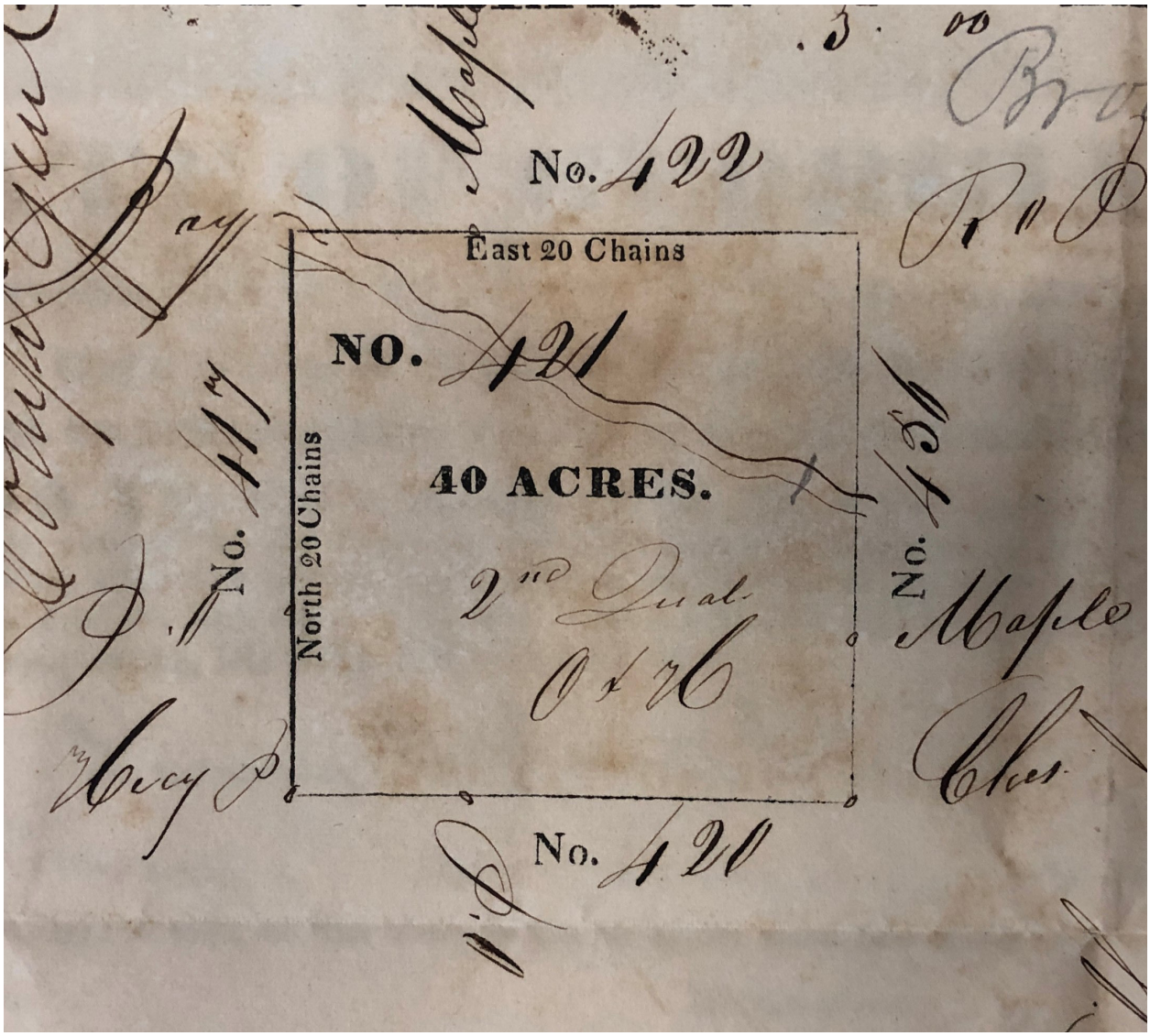


Figure 2.7: Gold Lot 421 purchased by Roswell King. Note Vickery Creek cutting across the upper portion of the 40-acre lot (Source: Roswell Historical Society).

> What were called the Colony people were as distinct almost from the ordinary settlers of the country as from the Indians, who had lately been removed…Most of the 'colony people' had handsome houses, plenty of servants, carriages, and a plantation. They were an educated and exclusive society. They had their own church with an educated pastor who was one of them, and a good school, while the others had log cabins and cultivated small patches or worked in the cotton mill built by the colony, and many of them had no education except what they got in the colony Sunday school.[68]

The design of the town and the Colony People's homes reflected their upper-class status. Barrington King, another son of Roswell King, Sr., hired an architect from Connecticut, Willis Ball, to design and construct many of the homes for the Colony People. Ball designed several of the largest homes in the Greek Revival style with large front porches and columns. The architect also designed and oversaw construction of Roswell Presbyterian church, which occupied land donated by the King family. Other early constructions included a town road, a dam at Vickery Creek, a sawmill, and a kiln for making bricks.[69] Soon thereafter, enslaved workers constructed Roswell's first textile mill.

68. Skinner and Skinner, *The Death of a Confederate*, xx.

69. National Park Service, "Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Inventory" (National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, 2018), 32.

Industry Comes to North Georgia

Antebellum Textile Manufacturing

Prior to the advent of textile manufacturing in the south, the industry was centered in the northeast where textile factory owners coupled the technological advancements of the Industrial Revolution with the growing output of southern cotton. At first, much of the land occupied by white Americans during the early settlement period existed below the fall line, limiting the use of waterpower for industry production. However, with the forced expulsion of the Indigenous peoples from inland territory, lands containing the sufficient topography to generate waterpower became open for settlement. Between 1810 and 1820, several textile factories opened in Georgia, though all soon ceased operations.[70]

By the 1840s however, Georgia experienced a textile boom as industrialists with expertise from northern manufacturing facilities moved south to the areas where cotton grew and established factories. The rise of the textile industry in the South was tied directly to the burgeoning plantation economy. Around this time, "60% of upland farmers were growing cotton, and slavery played an ever-increasing role in that growth."[71] By midcentury, Georgia was proclaimed "the Empire State of the South" and led all the states south of Pennsylvania in the production of textiles.[72] The mills of Roswell were central to both establishing and maintaining this status.

Roswell Manufacturing Company

When Roswell King began his settlement, he turned to a labor source familiar to him to construct his mill complex: enslaved African Americans. Additionally, in the first several years of the settlement, some Cherokee remained in the area, and King "may have hired some of them to help build the mill."[73] By 1838, the workers had completed the mill along with the mill race. Mill historian Mary Petite provides a description of the mill's construction and operation:

> A 30-foot-high dam of logs, rock, and mud was erected with wooden flumes directing the water from the dam to the mill wheel, providing the power for the machinery. The water also powered the sawmill that cut wood for homes and offices. A kiln, constructed to supply brick for the various mill buildings, remained in operation for the next 50 years.
>
> Built into the hillside, the cotton mill was a long, narrow building of handmade brick shaped from the red clay that lined the stream. The imposing structure which stood just below the dam measured 48 feet by 88 feet and consisted of four stories, with the first story level with the creek bank and the fourth floor opening into a village street. The picking and packing work of the mill was done on the top floor. The cotton was carded in the third floor, spun on the second and woven on the first, the looms being place on the solid granite foundation floor to avoid excessive wear on the building by the motion of the massive machines.[74]

In 1839, the state legislature approved the incorporation of The Roswell Manufacturing Company (Figure 2.8). The mill first produced cotton goods (cloth, yard, rope, and tenting) and by 1846, woolens.[75] Roswell King, Sr. died February

70. Michael J. Gagnon, "Antebellum Industrialization," New Georgia Encyclopedia, accessed March 26, 2019, https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/antebellum-industrialization.
71. Michael Trinkley and Debi Hacker, "Archeological Testing at Allenbrook (9FU286), Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Roswell, Georgia" (National Park Service, 2012), 18.
72. Robert S. Davis, Jr., "Antebellum Industry in Georgia," *The Georgia Historical Quarterly* 72, no. 4 (Winter 1988): 700–701.
73. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 15.
74. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 23.
75. Skinner and Skinner, *The Death of a Confederate*, xvi.

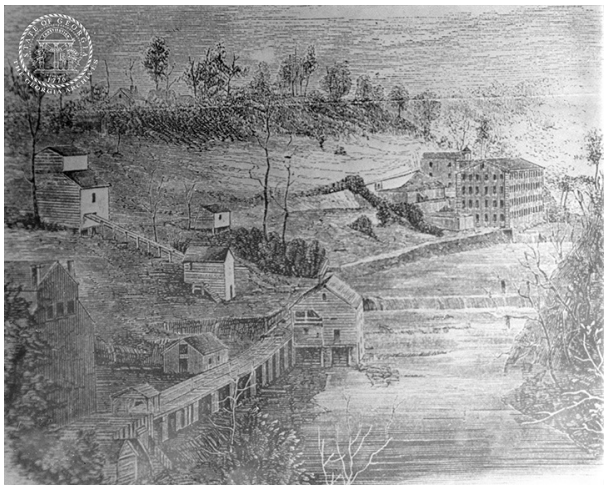


Figure 2.8: Illustration of the Roswell Manufacturing Company in Roswell. Note the location of the buildings along the creek bottom and the high bluff above. (Source: Georgia Archives, Vanishing Georgia Collection, ful0442wm).

15, 1844, and his business holdings fell under the direction of one of his sons, Barrington King. The Roswell Manufacturing Company continued to thrive, and by the late 1840s, it was "operating 3,500 spindles and 40 looms with 150 employees. At top production the factory used five bales of cotton a day."[76] The company expanded at this time, adding a "cotton factory, wool factory, grist mill, shoe shop, retail store, and two blacksmith shops."[77] The company also owned a flour mill located 1½ miles north of the cotton mill.[78] By 1851, the company was one of "Georgia's largest and most profitable textile operations," and in 1852 was able to begin construction on an additional mill, named New Mill.[79] By the early 1860s, Roswell had four mills operating on Vickery Creek.

In the Georgia Piedmont, the company found all the resources necessary for a profitable textile hub: "cheap white labor from among the hard-pressed farm families, plentiful raw materials [supplied by enslaved laborers] and an endless supply of waterpower."[80] In terms of its employees, when opened in 1838, The Roswell Manufacturing Company employed 28 workers.[81] That number soon rose to over 400 people.[82] Mill employees, primarily white women and children, lived in a mill village known as "Factory Hill," which overlooked the mill and Vickery Creek. Housing included single-story detached frame houses as well as brick apartment-style buildings. The company "strictly enforced" temperance amongst its workers.[83]

Barrington King hired Henry Merrell, a textile manufacturer from New York as the first manager of the Roswell Manufacturing Company. Merrell was a strict overseer of mill operations and its labor force and believed that mill hands should be paid in currency only redeemable at the company store. He wrote, "By means of the store, we kept our hands close at their work & controlled labor that could not have been steadily controlled by wages in money. With the money, our hands would have spent their time, a great part of it, in straggling many miles away to make their purchases."[84] This payment also ensured the mill owners a more generous profit.[85] Regarding working conditions,

> Little is known about the actual working conditions in the Roswell mills, but the practices varied little from mill to mill. Women usually entered the mills at a young age, often as young as ten, and retired early, reaching the peak of their earning power before 30. The nature of much of the work required agility, nimble fingers and good eyesight and was not particularly difficult for a young girl, but long hours and poor working conditions exacted a heavy toll, and the young women grew old before their time…In addition to the dangers posed by the machinery, factories were breeding grounds for disease and other related health problems.[86]

These harsh conditions were not isolated to the Roswell Mills, nor to the South. Women-led worker strikes against unjust labor practices occurred as early as 1828 with Dover Mill Strike. A number of other factory strikes took place throughout the country, though most were concentrated in the Northeast. Where strikes could not take shape due to social constraints, work slowdowns and other acts of sabotage took place. The poor working conditions that spurred these acts of protest were potentially present in the next mill founded by the King family: Ivy Woolen Mill.

Ivy Woolen Mill

Ivy Woolen Mill's construction in 1856 defied the trend at the time, as by 1853 "factory construction [in Georgia] ground to a halt, and the ensuing shakeout of the industry eliminated many of the underfinanced or poorly conceived projects."[87] As Michael Gagnon explains, the "thirty-year cycle of boom and bust in Georgia's antebellum textile industry proved that the success of southern textile mills was inversely related to long-term trends in

76. Tammy Harden Galloway, ed., *Dear Old Roswell: The Civil War Letters of the King Family of Roswell, Georgia* (Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 2003), 4.
77. National Park Service, "Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Inventory," 33.
78. Michael D. Hitt, *Charged with Treason: Ordeal of 400 Mill Workers during Military Operations in Roswell, Georgia, 1864-1865* (Monroe, NY: Library Research Associates, Inc., 1992), xv.
79. Davis, Jr., "Antebellum Industry in Georgia," 702.
80. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 20.
81. National Park Service, "Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Inventory," 32.
82. "1860 Census: Manufactures of the United States" (Secretary of the Interior, 1865), https://www.census.gov/library/publications/1865/dec/1860c.html.
83. George White, *Historical Collections of Georgia* (New York: Pudney & Russell, 1855), 402–3, https://archive.org/details/historicalcolle00duttgoog/page/n460.
84. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 30.
85. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 30.
86. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 31.
87. Gagnon, "Antebellum Industrialization."

the price of cotton. When agriculture suffered, mill building flourished. When agricultural profits rose, Georgia's textile industry floundered. Georgians rationally pursued profits in both agriculture and industry but were mindful of market forces and the history of risks in each area."[88]

The Roswell Manufacturing Company served as a teaching opportunity for Barrington King's sons, James Roswell King and Thomas Edward King, in how to run a profitable textile mill. With this insight, as well as formal education received in New Jersey, in 1856 the brothers "constructed a wool and cotton mill facility at the confluence of the Chattahoochee River and Vickery Creek," ¾ mile south of Barrington King's cotton mills.[89] They named it Ivy Woolen Mill. Equipment for the mill was purchased in 1857. The mill soon produced "jeans, jerseys and *cassimeres*, and most notably, a particularly well-made cloth called 'Roswell Grey.'"[90]

Unfortunately, little is known about Ivy Woolen Mill's operations or physical characteristics due to a lack of surviving documentation. The census of 1860 "only noted a single woolen mill for the site employing thirteen male and fourteen female workers."[91] In terms of design, the mill "measured 44 feet by 88 feet and had a north side addition."[92]

Construction of Allenbrook

Allenbrook's developmental history is incomplete due to a lack of available property records. The Cobb County courthouse, which would have contained any antebellum legal documentation of the property, burned in 1864. Therefore, our understanding of the history of Allenbrook's construction and use remains partial. Research suggests that construction on the house began around 1856 around the time of the construction of Ivy Woolen Mill.[93] The *Historic Structure Report* for Allenbrook suggests that construction could have started as early as 1851, the year of the marriage between James Roswell King and his wife Elizabeth Frances Prince.[94] However, after their marriage, James and "Fanny" King lived in Barrington Hall for at least several years, which practically rules out an 1851 construction date.[95]

Previous researchers have speculated Allenbrook was constructed for the superintendent of Ivy Woolen Mill or Roswell Mills or the bookkeeper for Ivy Woolen Mill.[96] Theophile Rochè and Samuel Bonfoy / Bonfoir have been suggested as likely first residents of Allenbrook. The 2004 *Historic Structure Report* contradicts this use and suggests that James Roswell King and family lived in the house now known as Allenbrook. The report makes this conclusion based on several details. First, James King (along with his brother Thomas) owned the land. Second, the original floorplan of the house suggests that it was built for a single family and "contained four ample rooms downstairs with an open loft upstairs. A fireplace with a decorative mantel provided warmth to each downstairs room."[97] Such a large and well-constructed home points to use by "someone of more status than a mill employee had in those times."[98] Third, it was common practice at the time within upper class society to construct a new home for a newly-wedded couple. Fourth, a reading of census records of the time suggests that James King occupied the house with his family when he was superintendent of Ivy Mill based on the order of recordation of the area, with the King family listed as proximate to a number of woolen mill workers. The 1860 Federal Census lists James King as 33 years old. His occupation is "Woolen Mang. Factory." Also listed at the household are his wife F. P. (Fanny Prince, 30 years old), his sons Barrington (7), Oliver (4), and Charles (2), and his daughter

88. Gagnon, "Antebellum Industrialization."
89. National Park Service, "Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Inventory," 33.
90. *Cassimeres* are a thin, lightweight twilled woolen fabric, made with a cotton warp and a wool weft.
91. National Park Service, "Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Inventory," 37.
92. National Park Service, "Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Inventory," 37.
93. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 11.
94. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 12.
95. Connie M. Walsh and Darlene M. Walsh, eds., *Providence: Selected Correspondence of George Hull Camp - Son of the North, Citizen of the South* (Indigo Publishing, 2008), 209.
96. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 11.
97. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 12.
98. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 12.

Francis (1).[99] The *Historic Structure Report* supposes that the superintendent of the mill would live as close to the mill as feasible. Additionally, the 1860 census does not list some of the people proposed as being Allenbrook's occupants.

While this evidence is suggestive of James King and family living in Allenbrook, several facts complicate the hypothesis. First, again, James King and his family lived in Barrington Hall at least until 1854, and thus did not construct a home on the occasion of their marriage. Second, in 1854, James King purchased the Lewis house, now called "Holly Hill," from Savannah businessperson Robert Adams Lewis. The Lewis house was only two homes south of Barrington Hall (Figure 2.9). The deed for the sale notes that all the furnishings inside the house were included in the purchase. The Historical American Building Survey (HABS) documented the Lewis house in 1937, and the written history that accompanied this documentation notes that James King purchased the home *after* the Civil War, an error that later researchers repeated. The purchase of the Lewis house, along with a conjecture of the King family's proclivities, would then place the family at the Lewis house and not Allenbrook. The Lewis house was much more in keeping with the type of house a family of King's means and status would live in—a high-style cottage near the center of town with access to business, kin, and social events. According to Joe McTyre and Rebecca Nash Paden, the Lewis family "chose fine materials and other features more elaborate than those used in other early Roswell homes."[100] The King family would have been accustomed to such fine features, having been raised in the upper class of Georgia society. Allenbrook, though featuring aspects of high style, was still a simple, unfurnished brick home located away from the center of town. While the distance between the Lewis house and Ivy Woolen Mill would have been a daily chore to travel, it would not have been out of the question for James King to make the one mile commute by horse. For these reasons—while not proving or disproving *Historic Structure Report* hypothesis—the original occupants as well as date of construction for the Allenbrook House remain unknown.



Figure 2.9: Photograph of the Lewis house taken in 1939. (Source: Johnston, Frances Benjamin, photographer. *Lewis-Sommerville House, Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia*. Fulton County Georgia Roswell United States, 1939. Photograph. https://www.loc.gov/item/2017886266/.).

An analysis of the physical evidence of Allenbrook reveals that the house was constructed of hand-molded bricks on a continuous granite block foundation. It is assumed that enslaved laborers built the house, like they had many other Roswell buildings and structures. The 1850 federal slave census does not show James King as holding any enslaved people at that time. However, the same census shows that his father Barrington King, held 80 enslaved persons, with the Roswell Manufacturing Company holding 14 more. It is possible that some of the enslaved workers who were skilled tradespeople were forced to construct Allenbrook, just as they had the mills of Roswell.

Allenbrook's design was based on the Plantation Plain style, which featured an I-House form with a rear shed extension. Plantation Plain houses were fairly common at this time in the south. Allenbrook was differentiated from other Plantation Plain houses however by the use of bricks for its construction, as most other Plantation Plain houses were built of wood and clapboard siding. Allenbrook's exterior featured limited Greek Revival elements. The two-story house contained four rooms on the bottom floor (arranged two rooms deep divided by a central walkway) and one open room on the second floor. A hipped roof covered the main building block, and a shed roof covered the rear extension. When constructed,

99. "1860 United States Federal Census [Database on-Line]; Census Place: District 1, Cobb, Georgia; Roll: M653_117; Page: 409" (Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009), ancestry.com.
100. Joe McTyre and Rebecca Nash Paden, *Historic Roswell, Georgia* (Arcadia Publishing, 2001), 59.

a "one-story porch supported by brick piers and covered with a hipped roof that sheltered the front door and both windows on the first story."[101]

The character of the landscape surrounding Allenbrook during the time of construction and initial occupation is unknown. As a residence, it is likely that a collection of outbuildings and structures existed on site, including a privy, detached kitchen, and potentially housing for enslaved persons, and animal pens. Ornamental vegetation may have been laid out in a formal arrangement immediately surrounding the house, though again, the presence of any garden spaces on site remains unconfirmed.

Landscape Summary (1830 -1860)

No record of Allenbrook's landscape at the time of construction and initial occupation is known to exist. It is likely that a collection of outbuildings and structures existed on site, including a privy, detached kitchen, animal pens, and potentially enslaved worker housing. Ornamental gardens may have surrounded the house. A kitchen garden may have also existed on site. If the present-day topographical conditions reflect those of the 1830-1860 period (steep slopes on the north, west, and east), there would have been limited space for the presence of extensive gardens, though they may have been oriented horizontally (east to west) from the house. The existence of these features remains speculation at this time.

The Civil War in Georgia (1860-1865)

The American Civil War was a response to long-simmering political and economic tensions among the culturally diverse regions of the United States. Southern political leaders contended that the election of a Republican Congress headed by newly elected President Abraham Lincoln would destroy the Southern way of life, which in large measure was dependent on the enslaved labor-based plantation system.[102] While the majority of southerners did not hold enslaved people, the Southern elite employed a multi-faceted propaganda campaign to counter any resentment among poorer whites.

In December of 1860, the South Carolina Legislature declared that the Northern states had joined together to elect a President "whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery" and asserted that the "slaveholding states will no longer have the power of self-government, or self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemy."[103] South Carolina thus seceded from the United States. News of South Carolina's secession spread across the Southeast, and on January 19, 1861, Georgia too seceded from the Union. By October 1861, close to 25,000 Georgians had enlisted to aid in the military response.[104] By June 1862, eleven southern states had left the United States and formed the Confederate States of America. The new country prepared to take up arms to protect their "peculiar institution."[105]

Roswell and the War

The King family of Roswell fully supported the war effort. Barrington King and three of his sons, as well as others from the town and surrounding countryside, joined the Confederate service. The first enlistees from Roswell joined the Roswell Guards, "a volunteer company" organized by Barrington King's brother, Thomas.[106] Members of the Roswell Guards conducted drills in the town square. The Roswell Guards joined Confederate forces as Company H, 7th Georgia Infantry Regiment in Virginia where they fought at the first battle of Manassas.[107] Thomas King was injured when a bullet shattered his ankle and his brother

101. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 24–25.

102. William J. Cooper Jr., Thomas E. Terrill, and Christopher Childers, *The American South: A History*, Fifth Edition, vol. I (Lanham, Maryland: Rowman and Littlefield, 2017), 339.

103. "Declaration of the Immediate Causes Which Induce and Justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union," The Avalon Project, n.d., http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/csa_scarsec .asp.

104. John C. Inscoe, ed., *The Civil War in Georgia* (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 2011), 6.

105. Kenneth M. Stampp, *The Peculiar Institution: Slavery in the Ante-Bellum South* (New York: Vintage Books, 1989), 1–33.

106. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 37.

107. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 36–37; Skinner and Skinner, *The Death of a Confederate*, xxxii–xxxiii.

Joseph Henry (Joseph E.) took a bullet to the hip. Charles Dunwoody and a number of other prominent members of the Roswell Guard were injured or killed at Manassas.[108] After surviving his wounds, Thomas King returned to Roswell, where he served as mayor for a brief time. As mayor, he assisted members of the community, including the wives of factory hands who had lost their husbands in the war.[109] During the conflict, a number of farm families moved closer to mill towns, so that the women could sustain the family through work at the factories.[110] Thomas King also focused his efforts on securing food in a time of insecurity for Roswell residents. He later returned to the war and died at the Battle of Chickamauga in September 1863.[111]

As the war moved south toward Georgia, the citizens of Roswell made preparations. A citizen wrote to fellow residents who were out of the city in August 1863,

> "Have you heard, they are speaking of erecting fortifications here? I do not know exactly where, but somewhere on the Shallow ford road; as they say when the enemy come to Roswell, they will probably come, on the old Indian trail [Hightower Trail]…They have a grand military organization here now: Infantry, Cavalry, & Artillery; the three departments, commanded by three of the Royal family."[112]

During late 1863 and early 1864, the Confederate government began improving defenses around Atlanta to counter the Union threat. In Roswell, there were "150 men, armed with two pieces of artillery, and 40 mounted men, to guard that ford. These men were employees of the Roswell Manufacturing Company and were under the command of James Roswell King."[113]

The Role of Roswell's Textile Production

Georgia soon became an essential manufacturing center for the Confederate war effort. Not only were the goods produced by the mills a military necessity, but "the industrial facilities and expertise developed by Georgians before the war contributed to the Confederacy's logistical ability to fight a truly modern war for four years against the industrial behemoth of the North."[114] As such, the mills in Roswell played an integral role in the war's development and eventual outcome in Georgia.

Given the importance of mill production, instead of joining his brothers on the battlefield, James Roswell King remained in Roswell to oversee production at Ivy Woolen Mill and serve as captain of the Roswell Battalion, a home defense unit charged with both protecting the mills from Union attack and working in the mills.[115] The Civil War created a demand for the goods produced at the Roswell mills, and was therefore economically good for industry. As Petite writes, "the Roswell Manufacturing Company began receiving large military contracts as early as August 1861 and was soon providing the Confederacy with rope, candlewick, tent cloth, and large quantities of brown muslin sheeting."[116]

For its part, Ivy Woolen Mill produced an "excellent article" of cloth for the Confederates, which was known as "Roswell Gray."[117] The mill sent any fabric that was not sold directly to soldiers to Atlanta via Marietta. In Atlanta, tailors cut, and seamstresses fashioned the cloth into Confederate uniforms. Many Confederate soldiers donned uniforms made from the light grey colored cloth.[118] This wool and cotton blend "was warmer than flannel but would not shrink like wool. The natural fibers gave the cloth a light shade of grey."[119] James King and others promoted the fabric across the southern states. For example, in Alabama, Daniel Pratt addressed those in charge of assembling troops, stating that while quality fabric was in short supply there, he had "just received samples of

108. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 38.
109. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 39.
110. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 28.
111. Skinner and Skinner, *The Death of a Confederate*, xxxii–xxxiii.
112. Skinner and Skinner, *The Death of a Confederate*, xxx. The term "Royal family" apparently refers to the King Family. The four sons of Barrington King held commissions in the Roswell Battalion.
113. Galloway, *Dear Old Roswell: The Civil War Letters of the King Family of Roswell, Georgia*, 51.
114. Gagnon, "Antebellum Industrialization."
115. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 13.
116. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 42.
117. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 45.
118. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 45.
119. Galloway, *Dear Old Roswell: The Civil War Letters of the King Family of Roswell, Georgia*, 4.

goods from Mr. James Roswell King, manufactured by him at the 'Ivy Mills,' Roswell, Georgia, which I think every way suited to your purpose, varying in price from 42 cents to 70 cents, and I presume that he would be pleased to furnish you."[120]

The quality of the Roswell Grey product resulted in high demand. Mill production increased to the point the company ordered new machinery from England to maintain production.[121] To keep cloth production in step with demand, James King wrote Secretary of War George W. Randolph requesting service exemptions for mill employees.[122]

The Atlanta Campaign

In March 1864, President Lincoln appointed Ulysses S. Grant as Lieutenant General, placing him in command of all Union troops. Grant's new appointment left a vacancy in the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi. Lincoln appointed Major General William T. Sherman to this post. Sherman was now in overall command of the Western Theater, which included Georgia. From May 1 to September 8, 1864, the battles that would take place from the Northwest Georgia Mountains into Atlanta would be known as the "Atlanta Campaign."[123] The stakes for the Atlanta Campaign were extremely high, and both sides knew that the result in the fight for Atlanta could determine the final outcome of the war. Confederate President Jefferson Davis commented that the fall of Atlanta would, "open the way for the Federal Army to the Gulf on the one hand, and to Charleston on the other, and close up those rich granaries from which Lee's armies are supplied. It would give them control of our network of railways and thus paralyze our efforts."[124] On May 9, the Atlanta Campaign could have ended quickly if Union General McPherson had pushed his advantage and engaged Confederate General Johnson's troops at the Western & Atlantic Railroad Depot in Resaca, Georgia. The battle at Resaca revealed how outnumbered the Confederate troops were in Georgia, meaning they could slow but not halt the southward progress of Sherman's Union forces into the state (Figure 2.10).[125]

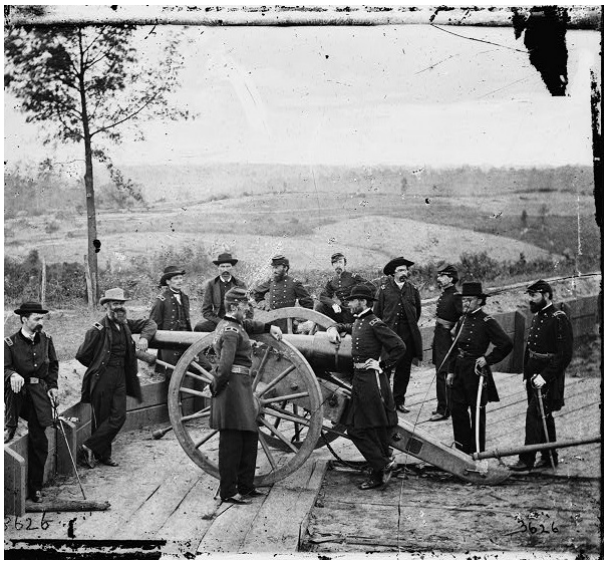


Figure 2.10: Gen. William T. Sherman, leaning on breach of gun, and staff at Federal Fort No. 7. (Source: Barnard, George N, photographer. *Atlanta, Ga. Gen. William T. Sherman, leaning on breach of gun, and staff at Federal Fort No. 7*. Atlanta Georgia United States, 1864. Photograph. https://www.loc.gov/item/2018666969/).

Roswell Prepares for Conflict

Beginning in May 1864, Captain James King began to receive correspondence warning him of a possible attack on Roswell and the town's mills. King was advised "all resistance that can, be offered against the enemy should they attack, and in case they should come in too large force to resist that you fall back this side the river and burn the bridge."[126] Confederate military records described the Roswell Battalion guarding the town.

> [It] was formed of men transferred from Captain Thomas E. King's Company which was divided and formed Companies A, B, and C, Roswell Battalion Georgia Volunteers. This company [was] organized for home defense to protect the portion of the State of Georgia lying north of Atlanta to the Alabama and Tennessee lines (under the act of Congress for home defense), not to be called upon except to repel a raid of Yankees and not to be kept on service longer than is necessary for that special purpose. A large portion are composed of detailed men not a work for C. State Government under

120. Daniel Pratt, "Messrs. J. J. Fogarty and Others: Wetumpka, Alabama," *The Autauga Citizen*, February 23, 1860, 2.
121. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 45–46.
122. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 45.
123. Inscoe, *The Civil War in Georgia*, 10.
124. James M. McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era* (Oxford University Press, 2003), 751.
125. Inscoe, *The Civil War in Georgia*, 83–86.
126. In Hitt, *Charged with Treason: Ordeal of 400 Mill Workers during Military Operations in Roswell, Georgia, 1864-1865*, 1.



Figure 2.11: Defenses along the Chattahoochee River in 1864 (Source: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 111: Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, 1860 – 1985, Mathew Brady Photographs of Civil War-Era Personalities and Scenes. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:South_bank_of_Chattahoochee_River,_1864_-_NARA_-_528890.jpg.).

> Major G.W. Cunningham, Q.M. for Atlanta at Roswell Factories, 20 miles north of Atlanta. It is composed of men and boys from 60 years down to 16 years of age. This company was originally a battalion of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, organized for local defense and composed principally of men detailed to operate the cotton and woolen mills at Roswell, Cobb Co., Georgia having been ordered by our forces, a number of men deserted; after which the Captain comd'g the battalion was ordered to turn over the artillery and mount the remainder of the men, they mounting themselves.[127]

James King was determined to "keep the factory in motion to the last hour, send off yarn, etc. as fast as produced."[128] In June 1864, the Roswell mills remained operating at full production, with "all moving on as usual."[129] While the mills did not cease production, with encroaching prospect of conflict in the town, many of the wealthier Roswell families decided to relocate away from these industries. Citizens buried papers and important family heirlooms in preparation of a Union raid. The elder Barrington King resolved to stay and keep Roswell Manufacturing Company's mills running despite eminent danger. "Convinced that the Roswell factories were in very real danger of enemy raids, King remained hopeful that the state forces would be effective in preventing the 'vandals' from making further encroachments. . .he had no intention of moving until the 'Yankees actually set fire to his house.'"[130] Despite this vow, Barrington King and his wife bought a home in Atlanta in which to store their furniture. Finding Atlanta too chaotic and risky, they relocated further east to Savannah.[131]

127. In Hitt, *Charged with Treason: Ordeal of 400 Mill Workers during Military Operations in Roswell, Georgia, 1864-1865*, xv. (Primary source: Confederate War Records of the Roswell Battalion, Georgia Department of Archives and History.)
128. In Hitt, *Charged with Treason: Ordeal of 400 Mill Workers during Military Operations in Roswell, Georgia, 1864-1865*, 3.
129. In a letter from Barrington King to Archibald Smith, Atlanta 4 June 1864, in Skinner and Skinner, *The Death of a Confederate*, 53.
130. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 47.
131. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 73.



Figure 2.12: While the Civil War was traumatic on many different levels, there were still moments of levity (even if at another's expense) as demonstrated by this 1864 painting titled "Bathing in Chattahouchee River, Georgia, with difficulty, July 1864." (Source: Metzner, Adolph, Artist. *Bathing in Chattahouchee River, Georgia, with difficulty, July*. https://www.loc.gov/item/2017647005/).

Crossing the Chattahoochee River

The combination of the mills supplying Confederate forces and the strategic river crossing in that location made Roswell a target for Union forces (Figure 2.11 and Figure 2.12). Sherman ordered General Kenner Garrard and his 4,500 troops to take Roswell, destroy the mills, and gain advantage by capturing the nearby bridge and shallow ford crossing.[132]

As word spread of an imminent attack on Roswell, Captain James King received his instructions. A letter from Adjutant A. W. Harris read:

> Captain: I am directed by Colonel Wright to say that in view of the activity of the enemy in our front, he desires that the greatest vigilance be exercised by you to prevent surprise, etc., at Roswell. He desires that particular care be taken of the artillery in your hands, and that under no circumstances should it fall into the hands of the enemy. No apprehension of trouble is felt from any other than raiding parties (cavalry), and they would not, likely, bring artillery with them, and should they get possession of yours, it would enable them greatly to damage us here. He desires that all resistance that can be offered against the enemy should they attack, and in case they should come in too large force to resist that you fall back this side the river and burn the bridge. He desires that at no time should you lose sight of the importance of capture of your artillery by the enemy, and that every precaution be taken to prevent it. You will please advise him promptly of any advance of the enemy in your vicinity.[133]

Wright sent similar orders to commanders at Marietta and Lawrenceville to request reports of enemy movement and to provide adequate guard for the crossings over the Chattahoochee.[134]

Captain King communicated to Captain Wright on the readiness of his troops in Roswell. He reported in May that two cannon were placed on the south side of the river to defend the bridge and ford crossings. The battalion located another two

132. Inscoe, *The Civil War in Georgia*, 138–39.

133. US War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, vol. 38, pt. 4, 1 (Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1880), 727.

134. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 70.



Figure 2.13: No images or depictions of the destroyed Roswell mills are known to exist. This photograph shows a destroyed Confederate railroad and Rolling Mill in Atlanta. (Source: Barnard, George N, photographer. *Atlanta, GA. Destruction of Hood's Ordnance train, Georgia Central Railroad*. Atlanta Georgia United States, 1864. [Photographed, Printed Later] Photograph. https://www.loc.gov/item/2012649993/).

cannon at the approaches to the city. They stored ammunition under guard.[135]

On June 12, 1864, General Johnston's chief of staff wrote to General Gustavus W. Smith who commanded the Georgia militia:

> General Johnston informs you that the enemy are pushing parties down on our right and threatening raids beyond the Chattahoochee, and he therefore wishes you to use your entire force in watching and guarding the passages of the river as high up as Roswell Factory… Yesterday I sent to you an order to burn the bridge near Roswell Factory; having ascertained that there was a guard of our troops at the bridge the general no longer insists on its immediate destruction, but that arrangements be made so that it can be destroyed when it can no longer be defended.[136]

Captain James King was one of the last of the King family to leave Roswell, overseeing the woolen manufacturing facilities as long as possible. "Making final preparations, James sent the factory books to Atlanta but made no attempt to remove the machinery or stop production…In a last minute attempt to salvage what little he could, all finished goods were shipped to Atlanta, and then to Macon and finally to Columbia, South Carolina, for greater security."[137]

In terms of safeguarding the mill itself, James King devised a plan. "On March 9 he signed over a partial interest in the mill to one of his employees Théophile Roche. Roche, a French national, had arrived in Roswell in January 1862 and immediately went to work in the mills, first as a weaver in the cotton factory and then in the woolen mill in the fall of 1863.[138] James King's hope was that transferring the mill to a French national—and thus a neutral party—would save it from destruction by Union forces.

135. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 71.
136. US War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 1880, 38, pt. 4:770–71.
137. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 74.
138. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 70.

King instructed Samuel Bonfoy, the mill overseer, to keep the factory up and running as long as possible. James King departed Roswell on July 4. Théophile Roche then raised a French flag over the factory and over the home of Thomas King's widow, where he stayed as a guest and hoped the Union Army would spare the mills.[139]

Mill workers, mostly women and children, went to work as usual on July 5, under orders to keep the machinery producing fabric at full speed. Captain William Clark, who was post commander of the Roswell Brigade, had orders to move his troops out of town and to Turner's Ferry to reinforce the left Confederate line. This move left the factories, the town, and the river crossings mostly unguarded, save for a small detached force.

Union Brigadier General Kenner Garrard was in charge of the siege of Roswell. As expected, on July 5th, Garrard and his troops marched into the town. Major William H. Jennings led troops west to Roswell. His troops had a brief skirmish with the small force left behind to defend the city. As the Federal troops advanced from the north, the Confederate soldiers retreated south and across the river. They set the covered bridge on fire to prevent further advance by the Federal troops.[140]

Upon seeing the French flag flying over the Ivy Mill, Garrard held off on ordering its destruction. Théophile Roche then proceeded to make the case to Garrard and his men that he was a French national, and therefore, Federal troops should consider his property (Ivy Woolen Mill) neutral. Garrard's men seized the French flags, and Garrard inspected Ivy Mill. "Riding out to the mill at the mouth of Vickery Creek, Garrard and several other officers entered the factory, finding the operatives busy at work. A thorough investigation revealed that the factory was indeed supplying cloth to the Confederate government. Convinced that Roche's claim of neutrality was a farce, Garrard issued orders for the immediate destruction of the Roswell factories."[141] Federal troops subsequently burned Ivy Woolen Mill and Roswell Manufacturing Company buildings and destroyed the machinery (Figure 2.13).

Garrard wrote to Sherman on July 5, 1864, describing the destruction of mills in Roswell and neighboring Marietta:

> Captain: I have to report for the information of the major-general commanding that my command is camped on the Willeyo [Willeo] Creek near Roswell Factory. My advance is at the Factory. I will destroy all buildings. The bridge at this point over the river is burnt by the rebels. The ford is passable; so reported by citizens. I sent a regiment to the paper-mills [at Marietta], burnt the paper-mills, flouring mills, and machine-shops…There is a road running from Roswell Factory down the river below the paper mills, and near the mills and above passes on the bank of the river. . .[142]

Garrard wrote a lengthier description of the destruction of the Roswell mills in a letter dated July 6, 1864:

> Roswell was occupied by my command with but small opposition, the few hundred rebels on the roads falling back before my advance, and burning the bridge after crossing. There is a good ford at this place, so I am informed (the shallow ford), but as the opposite banks command this one, and pickets lie on the other side, I have not crossed any of my men…There were some fine factories here, one woolen factory, capacity 30,000 yards a month, and has furnished up to within a few weeks 15,000 yards per month to the rebel Government…Over the woolen factory the French flag was flying, but seeing no Federal flag above it I had the building burnt. All are burnt. The cotton factory was worked up to the time of its destruction, some 400 women being employed."[143]

The burning of these mills followed the mission of Sherman to destroy the industrial infrastructure of Georgia and its supply to the Confederate forces.

139. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 75.
140. US War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, vol. 38, pt. 2 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1880), 813; Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 77–78.
141. Petite, *The Women Will Howl*, 79.
142. US War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, vol. 38, pt. 5 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1880), 60.
143. US War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 1880, 38, pt. 5:68.

Sherman ordered Garrard to arrest everyone associated with mill production, including women, writing that they should be captured:

> . . . no matter what the clamor, and let them foot it under guard to Marietta, whence I will send them by cars to the North. Destroy and make the same disposition of all mills save flouring mills manifestly for local use, but all saw mills and factories dispose of effectually, and useful laborers, excused by reason of their skill as manufacturers from conscription, are as much prisoners as if armed. The poor women will make a howl. Let them take along their children and clothing, providing they have the means of hauling or you can spare them. We will retain them until they can reach a country where they can live in peace and security.[144]

According to Union Captain David P. Conygham, when the mill workers saw the mill being burned, "it was feeling to witness how they wept, as this, their only means of support was consigned to destruction."[145]

In addition to the mills, Union troops also destroyed some of the mill worker housing. After Garrard burned the buildings, troops "tore down 'the buildings left from Garrard's fire,' one of which was 'the proprietor's house' and that the lumber was used in rebuilding the bridge over the Chattahoochee River."[146] Union forces spared Allenbrook.

The order for removal of the mill workers from Roswell was not without precedent but was nevertheless one that was viewed as overly harsh. According to historians, Sherman had become concerned about the safety of his supply line that extended from Louisville to Nashville and Chattanooga and felt it necessary to remove residents who posed a potential risk.[147] To illustrate his seriousness on the matter, Sherman wrote to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, ". . . there is a class of people, men, women, and children who must be killed or banished before we can hope for peace and order."[148]

The Union troops transported the female mill employees to Marietta on July 10. Federal forces housed them in a building at the Georgia Military Institute under guard while they awaited rail transportation. In Marietta, Federal troops housed an additional two hundred women and children from the New Manchester Mills located in southwest Cobb County. Approximately 10 days later, Federal troops loaded the prisoners onto train cars for the journey north "of the Ohio River, there to remain during the war."[149]

The Battle of Atlanta and the End of the War

The battle to capture Bald Hill, the highest ground between Decatur and Atlanta, began on the morning of July 21, 1864. This event would eventually be known as The Battle of Atlanta. Plans called for the Union cavalry to attack the town of Decatur and for the infantry to take the hill, which lay to the southeast of Atlanta. After Confederate troops were eventually driven from Bald Hill by General Blair's XVII Corps, Major General Patrick Cleburne was concerned that McPherson would march straight into Atlanta that day. He requested backup from Confederate General John Bell Hood, who intended to "create a 10,000 man defense to assure that Atlanta was safe from the eastern threat."[150] Despite Hood's efforts, the Union army pushed Confederate forces back into the woods with massive casualties and a major loss of morale.[151] In later correspondence, General Cleburne would claim that the fight for Bald Hill was the "bitterest fight" of his life.[152]

While Union soldiers held their position on Bald Hill, the loss of life on both sides was great. On July 22 alone, over 3,299 Union and 3,800 Confederate troops were killed.[153] The total overall loss for

144. US War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 1880, 38, pt. 4:76.
145. In Hartwell T. Bynum, "Sherman's Expulsion of the Roswell Women in 1864," *The Georgia Historical Quarterly* 54, No. 2 (Summer 1970): 172.
146. Bynum, "Sherman's Expulsion of the Roswell Women in 1864," 173.
147. Bynum, "Sherman's Expulsion of the Roswell Women in 1864," 170.
148. In Bynum, "Sherman's Expulsion of the Roswell Women in 1864," 170–71.
149. Bynum, "Sherman's Expulsion of the Roswell Women in 1864," 177–78.
150. Gary Ecelbarger, *The Day Dixie Died: The Battle of Atlanta* (New York: Thomas Dunne Books, 2010), 45.
151. Earl J. Hess, *Civil War Infantry Tactics: Training, Combat, and Small-Unit Effectiveness* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2015), 101.
152. Ecelbarger, *The Day Dixie Died: The Battle of Atlanta*, 47.
153. Ecelbarger, *The Day Dixie Died: The Battle of Atlanta*, 212–13.

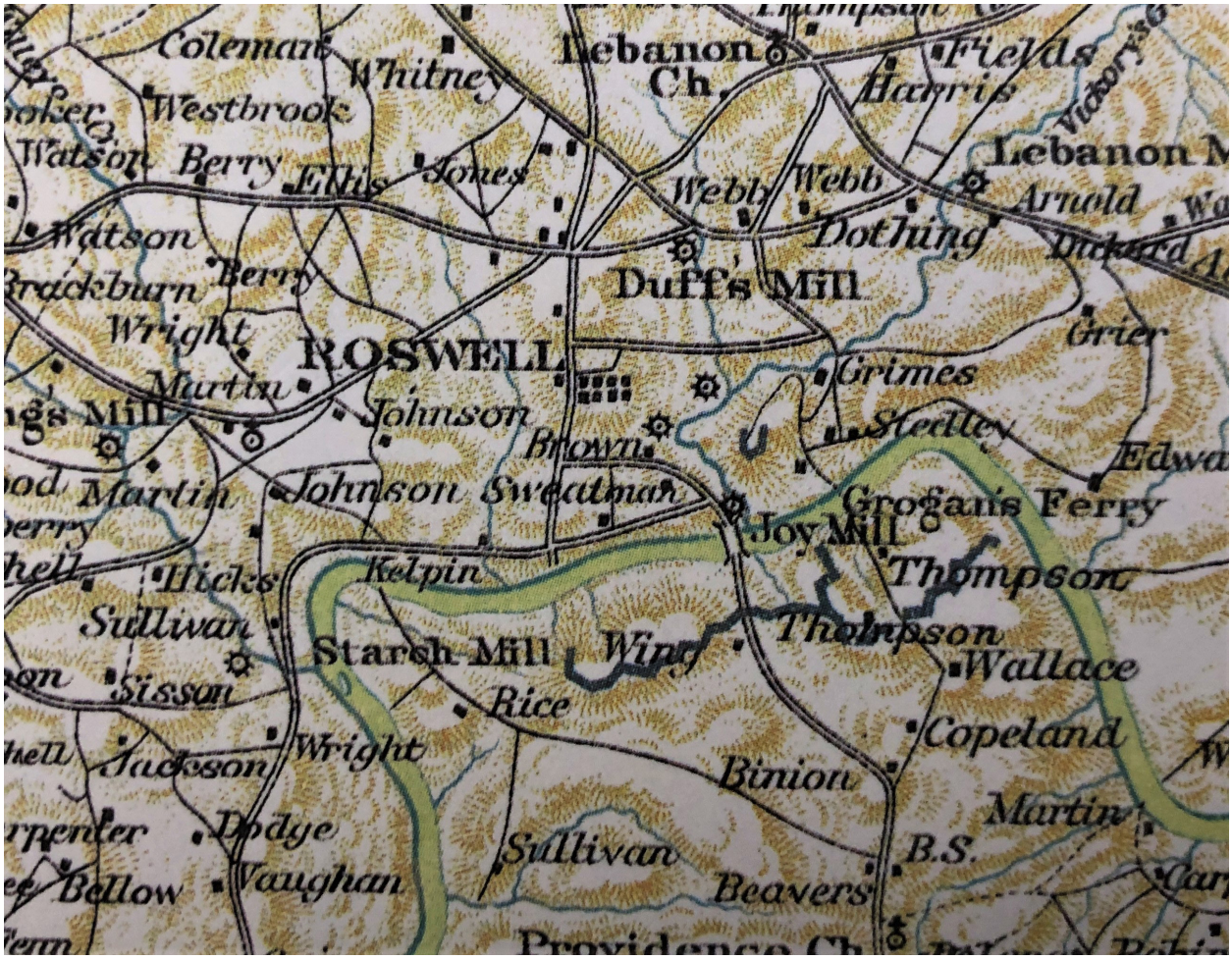


Figure 2.14: 1864 Civil War map that shows a residence labeled "Brown" in the approximate location of Allenbrook. Note that Ivy Woolen Mill is mislabeled "Joy Mill." (Source: Plate LX, *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1891-1895. Republished in *The Official Atlas of the Civil War*, Fairfax Press, 1983).

General Hood was between 5,700 and 6,300 men, which represented nearly 20 percent of his forces. This unprecedented loss of life also included a significant number of Confederate officers, including generals, colonels, and other regimental officers. General Hood made one last attempt to regain control of Atlanta with the Battle of Ezra Church on July 28th, but Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee could not dislodge Logan's XV Corps from their position. The Confederacy lost 3,000 men compared to the Union's 632. Hood had lost three major battles in nine days.

Atlanta fell to Union forces on September 2, 1864.[154] The northern press used the victories of the Atlanta Campaign to bolster Lincoln's appearance as a strong commander-in-chief and made the end of the war seem imminent. With the fall of Atlanta to Union forces, Confederate supply trains were successfully disrupted. As a result, according to common sentiment in the North, it would only be a matter of time before the Confederacy fell. With the defeat of Atlanta, in the words of a newspaper reporter, "all Georgia [was] open to him—and Macon, Columbus, and Augusta can be seized whenever Sherman should advance."[155] Seven months later, after the completion of Sherman's March to the Sea and a mounting pressure to end the war, Robert E. Lee surrendered his army to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Lee's surrender kicked off a series of subsequent capitulations that soon brought the war to its end.

154. Robert Scott Davis, *Civil War Atlanta* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2011), 75.

155. *The Daily Telegraph*, September 9, 1964.

Allenbrook During the War

Just like the time before the conflict, it remains unclear who lived in the Allenbrook house during the Civil War. The *Historic Structure Report* identifies three possibilities: James King and his family, loom boss John Brown and family, or Théophile Roche.[156] While the Browns and Roche had been presented as the most likely residents of Allenbrook before and after the Civil War by previous researchers, the *Historic Structure Report* noted that no one had proposed James King and family as Allenbrook's residents.

Based on an assessment of the census and other records, the *Historic Structure Report* rules out Roche ever living at Allenbrook. It also dismisses the John Brown family, though does allow for the possibility of their residency late in the war after James King left Roswell. Instead, the report proposes that James King and family lived there until around 1864, when he sent his family out of Roswell for protection. King himself remained until Union forces came to Roswell. At this point, the report suggests that King may have rented the house out to the Brown family to serve as the residence's caretakers; a common practice among wealthy southerners during the war.[157]

There is no direct evidence of James King and family ever living in Allenbrook. Even if King wanted to be close to Ivy Mill during such turbulent and productive times, his family would likely want to be close to their relatives in town. Since King owned the Lewis house (Holly Hill), it is conceivable that the family remained there until they left Roswell.

Though it remains unconfirmed, it is likely that John and Mary Brown lived in Allenbrook by 1864 based on two sources of documentation. The most telling of these records is the French Claims Commission report issued in 1882. The report includes the findings of an investigation of claims by Théophile Roche that Union forces destroyed his property—Ivy Woolen Mill—during the war. Investigators interviewed John and Mary Brown to verify Roche's account. Mary Brown told investigators that they lived "200 yards" from Ivy Woolen Mill where John had worked as a loom boss during the war. They reported leaving when Union forces captured Roswell in 1864.

Additionally, an 1864 map produced during the war shows a number of residences and mill operations in and around Roswell (Figure 2.14). The map erroneously labels Ivy Mill as "Joy Mill" but labels a house in the approximate location of Allenbrook as "Brown." While the Browns did not explicitly say that they lived in Allenbrook, and though Allenbrook was located more than double the distance Mary Brown noted, these two pieces of evidence provide a strong case for their residency of Allenbrook during the war.

The *Historic Structure Report* concluded that the Browns did not live in Allenbrook between construction and 1864 based on census records stating that John Brown worked at the Roswell Manufacturing Company. However, his account to the Commission shows that at least by 1861, Brown worked at Ivy Mill, making his residency at Allenbrook more likely. However, it remains unknown who lived at Allenbrook between 1856 and 1864.

If the Kings lived at Allenbrook in the early 1860s, dwellings for James King's enslaved workers would have likely existed on site. The 1860 slave census record for James King lists five individuals: one 16 year old male, and four females aged 9, 17, 30, and 66. The nine year old was noted as being a "fugitive from the state," which indicates that the young girl either liberated herself or was assisted in that effort. Another possibility was that these enslaved persons lived in housing near the mill, but given that they probably served as domestic workers, they probably lived on site. Again, it is quite possible that these individuals lived on the grounds of the Lewis house and not at Allenbrook.

Though many of Roswell's houses sustained damage during the war, it was not due to Union troops. Rather, Confederate soldiers were largely responsible.[158] Additionally, due to the economic situation, Roswell's houses were poorly maintained during the war. It remains unknown if Allenbrook suffered any damage due to vandalism, looting,

156. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 15.

157. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area."

158. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 17.

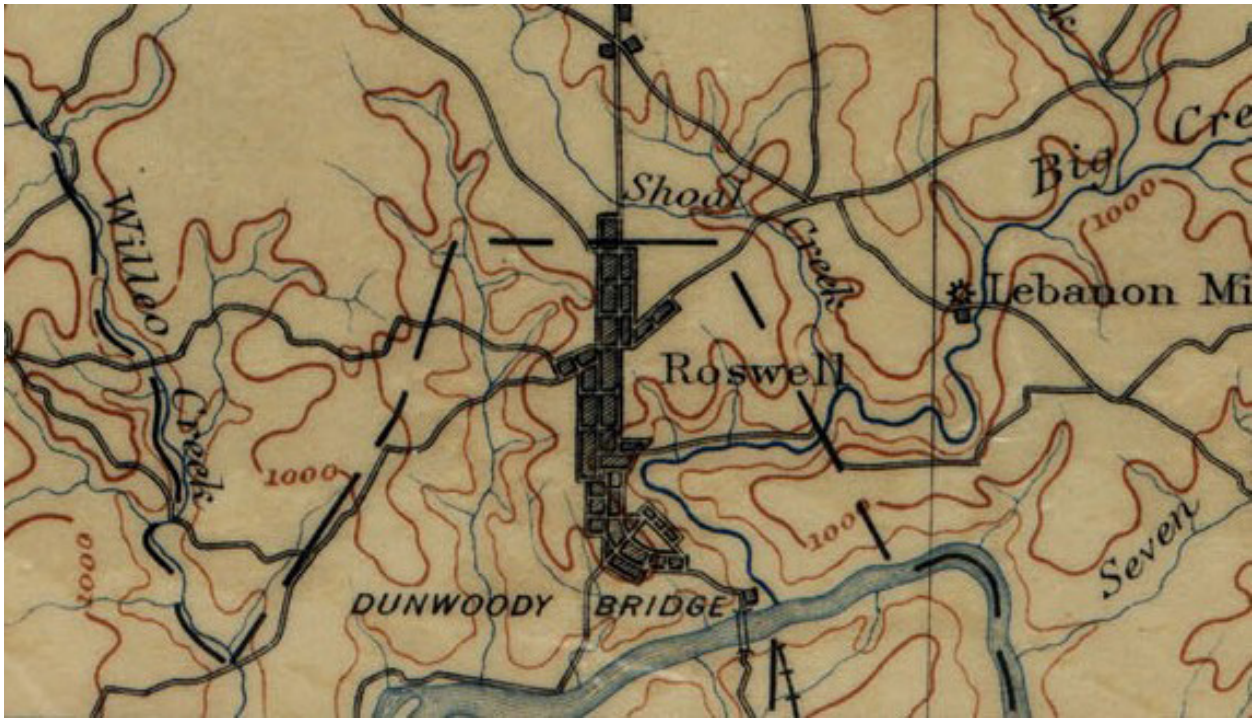


Figure 2.15: Portion of an 1897 topographic map (based on an 1887 survey) of Georgia showing the Roswell area. Note the linear arrangement of the town along a ridge, the roadway network, the Chattahoochee River, and how the railroad south of the town does not cross the river (Source: "Suwannee Quadrangle," U.S. Geological Survey, Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection, http://legacy.lib.utexas.edu/maps/topo/georgia/).

or neglect during this period. The condition of the property grounds during this period also remains unknown. As with the previous period, as a residence, it is likely that the property featured several outbuildings, including a detached kitchen, sheds, and a privy, regardless who lived there. The existence and location of these features in the landscape remains undetermined.

Landscape Summary (1861-1865)

Little is known about the specific landscape conditions of the Allenbrook house during the war. It can be assumed that during the war any ornamental vegetation on site was not as well-maintained as it would have been prior to the conflict. The presence of enslaved worker housing, sheds, animal pens, kitchen garden, fencing, and other landscape features associated with antebellum residences remains undetermined. Other landscape characteristics such as spatial organization or circulation features during this period also remain unknown.

Reconstruction of Roswell and the Mills (1865-1932)

Roswell After the War

Like other southern towns after the war, Roswell faced an uncertain future. While wealthy Roswell citizens experienced financial setbacks due to the war, poor blacks and whites bore the brunt of hardship. With the factories destroyed and agricultural economy in disarray, towns across the south struggled with how to rebuild—and heal—after such a divisive and destructive war. The Reconstruction Era was intended to serve as a way through the turmoil and towards a new just future, but despite some momentary gains, this path was blocked for many Americans.

The south's black population—now citizens—were no longer enslaved, but this did not change attitudes held by many whites about the place of blacks in the social hierarchy. For a short time, blacks in the south held political positions in state and federal legislatures. The Radical Republican proposal of equality—at least for men—seemed within reach. However, due to a lack of leadership by Republican President Johnson, the promise of equal footing in America was dashed. By 1877,



Figure 2.16: Undated photograph of Laurel Mills complex. It is presumed that this photograph was taken after the Civil War, during rebuilding and repair. The large, 3 ½ story building seen in this image appears to be the same building shown in at the bottom of the Sanborn map in Figure 2.17. (Source: Roswell Historical Society).

Federal troops withdrew from the south, former Confederates increasingly reclaimed political offices, and the civil rights of blacks throughout the south were denied. As W. E. B. Du Bois famously wrote, "The slave went free; stood a brief moment in the sun; then moved back again toward slavery."[159]

Unlike other Georgia communities that were primarily reliant on the agricultural economy, Roswell was able to recover from the war more quickly. An 1883 description of the town presents a pleasant image of Roswell (Figure 2.15):

> On through the town is a well kept street lined with cottages, some two hundred yards apart, leading to the store and offices of the Roswell Manufacturing Company, the same street leads you ½ mile further to the business portion, consisting of tasty stores, all enjoying a prosperous trade from the surrounding countryside. The greatest surprise awaits the visitor to learn that there are about 1,200 people living here. The buildings and general improvements are substantial, some of which are elegant, standing on spacious and well kept grounds, evidently the good taste of the proprietors. Churches and good schools complete the list.[160]

The town's quick rebound from the war was due in part to a steady influx of rural white families moving from the country to the town to work in the mills.[161] The revival of the mill industry created "new businesses and for the first time a significant

159. W.E.B. Du Bois, *Black Reconstruction in America 1860-1880* (Ney York: The Free Press, 1998), 30.

160. City of Roswell, "City of Roswell, GA, Comprehensive Plan 2025," 2005, 169.

161. National Park Service, "Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Inventory," 40.

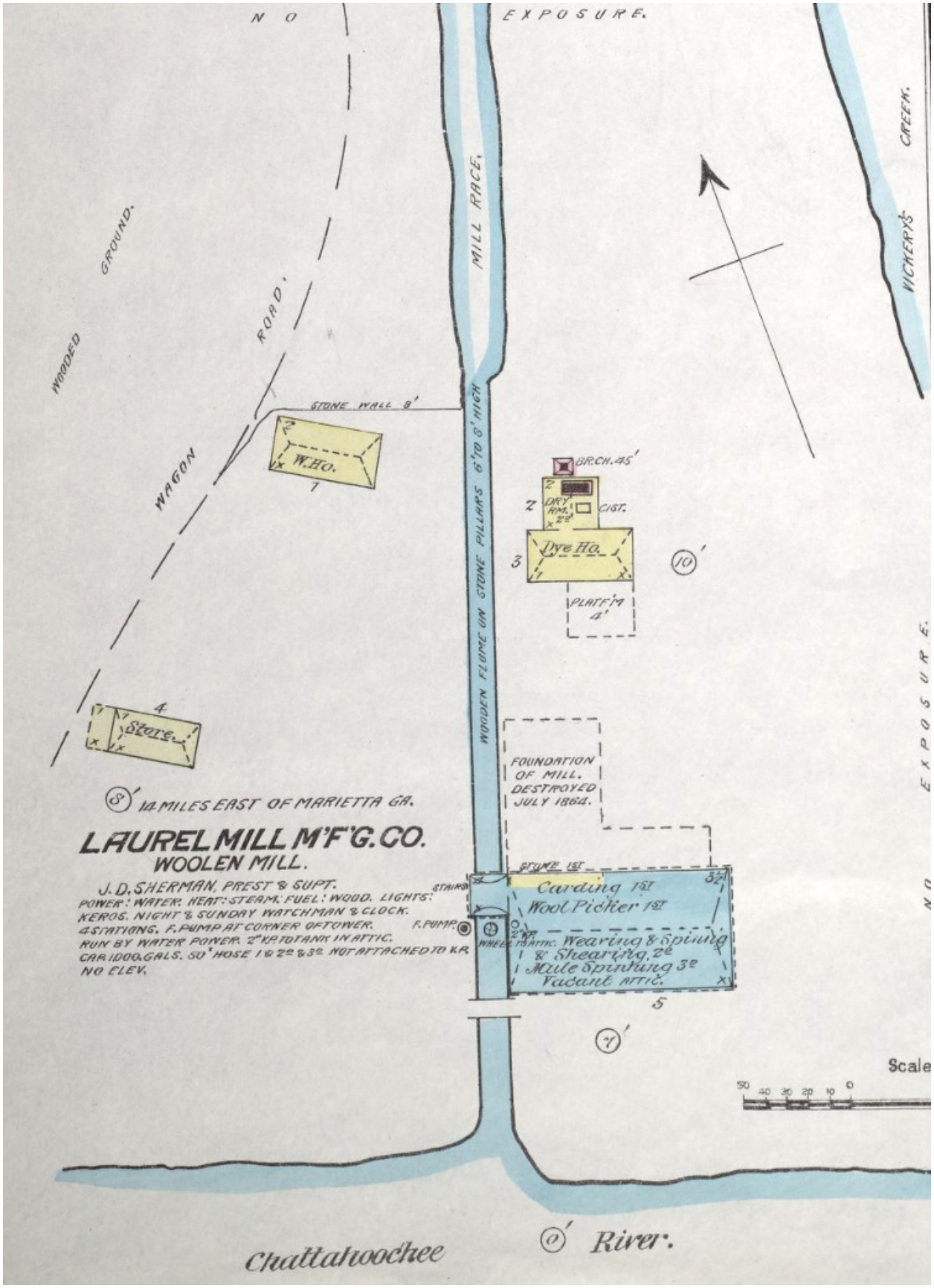


Figure 2.17: 1885 Sanborn map of the Laurel Mill complex, which shows the foundations of the Ivy Mill, noting that it was destroyed in July 1864. The map also shows the mill race that branched off of Vickery Creek. (Source: "Marietta, Ga. 1885, Sheet 2," Sanborn Map Company, Digital Library of Georgia, http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Marietta1885/Sheet2.html)

middle class."[162] As such, just as the mills served as the foundation for the town's creation, after the war, the mills served as the foundation of its economic recovery, at least for its white citizens.

Reviving the Mill Industry

As early as June 1865, the King family began the process of rebuilding the Roswell Manufacturing Company, starting with the reconstruction of New Mill, which had been initially constructed by the company in 1852. Before he could see its completion, the sitting president of the Roswell Manufacturing Company, Barrington King, died from injuries sustained when a horse kicked him. The company's shareholders subsequently elected George H. Camp president of the company. Camp served long enough to present the final plans for the mill to the shareholders and then resigned. The board then elected General Andrew J. Hasnsell as president.

Before long, the textile industry would begin to undergo many of the consolidations, buyouts, and acquisitions that were taking place throughout the industrializing South. In the 1880s, the Roswell Manufacturing Company experienced robust growth, adding additional mills to its complex. This growth continued despite an increasingly competitive market for industry in the south. The industry took a hit in the mid-1910s when the cotton boll weevil infestation made its way to Georgia farms, which limited cotton production and thus cotton goods manufacturing. In 1920, the Easley Cotton Mills, based in South Carolina, bought the Roswell Manufacturing Company.[163]

Laurel Mills

As reflected by the ownership changes to the Roswell Manufacturing Company, the revival of the mill industry in Roswell included significant changes to the companies who owned and operated the mills. Ivy Mill is another example of changes in mill ownership within this shifting economic landscape. As a *Cultural Landscape Inventory* for the mill explains:

> James King bought and sold his deceased brother's [Thomas King] holdings of the [Ivy] 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.[164]

When Laurel Mills Manufacturing Company acquired the Ivy Mill property, it reintroduced wool manufacturing to the site, including the production of the Roswell Gray fabric (Figure 2.16). An 1885 Sanborn Insurance Map for the area offers the "earliest available depiction of the Laurel Mills complex." (Figure 2.17).[165]

> This map depicts a wagon road, store, and small warehouse located west of the mill race. 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.[166]

By the turn of the century, the mill, which had undergone several periods of expansion—had reached its zenith and "operated 67 looms and was capitalized at $55,000."[167] Such productivity proved short lived, as in 1905, the construction of the Morgan Dam on the Chattahoochee River affected water levels upriver to the point that it impacted production at the Laurel Mills site. In 1911, Laurel Mills Manufacturing Company went bankrupt. One of the mill's stakeholders subsequently "sold portions of lots 456, 457, 421 and two nearby lots

162. Caroline Matheny Dillman, "Roswell," New Georgia Encyclopedia, accessed July 4, 2019, https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/counties-cities-neighborhoods/roswell.
163. "Roswell Mills Bring 800,000," *Atlanta Constitution*, April 21, 1920, http://www.newspapers.com/image/26934022/?terms=Roswell%2BMills.
164. National Park Service, "Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Inventory," 27.
165. National Park Service, "Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Inventory," 40.
166. National Park Service, "Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Inventory," 40.
167. Gerdes, Messer, and Jones, "Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Historic Resource Study," 59.

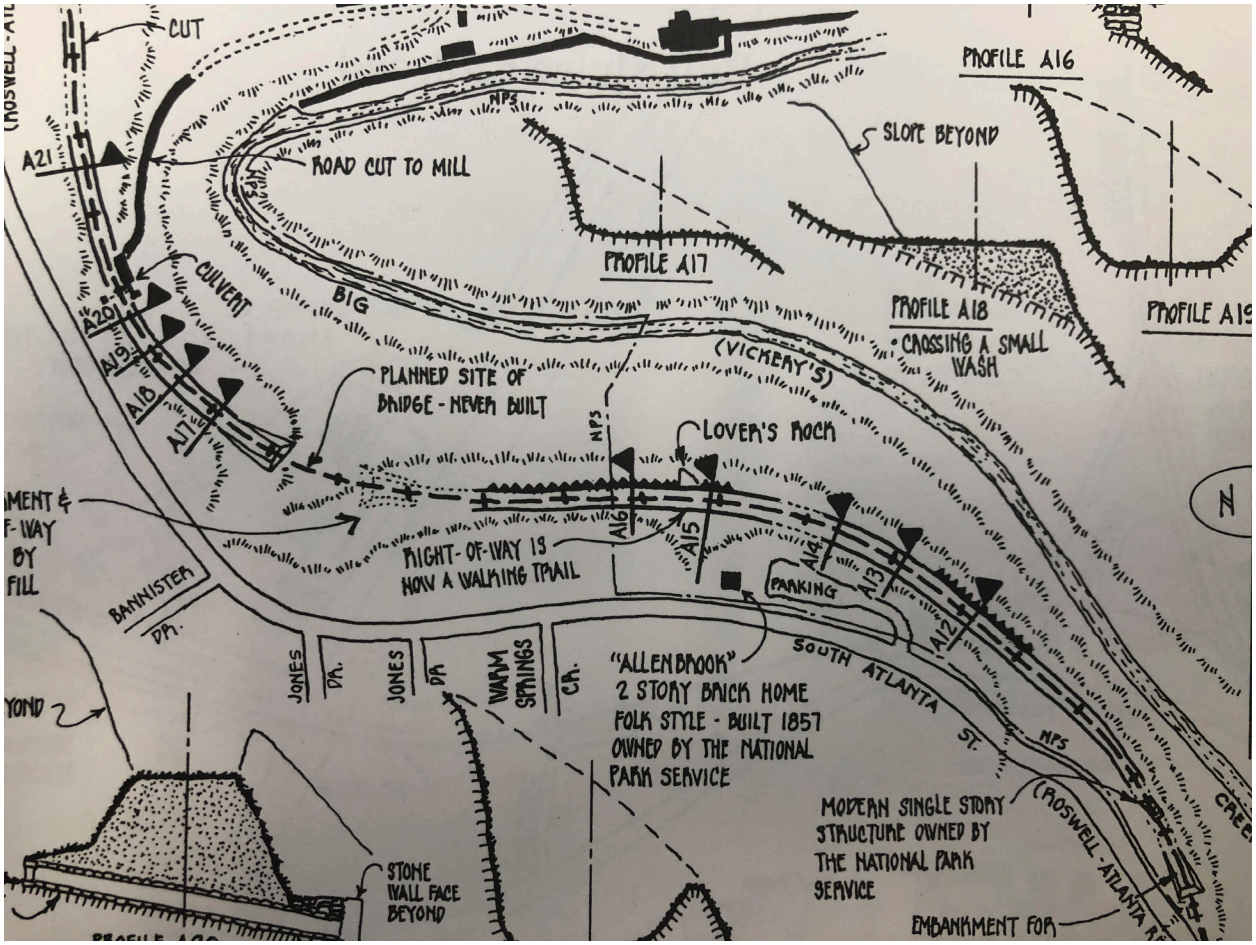


Figure 2.18: Illustration showing the location and extent of the grading for the Roswell Railroad, with modern references (Source: map produced and researched by Michael Hitt and Chuck Brown).

to I. M. Roberts et. al."[168] The new owners did not keep the mill in operation long however, as by 1917, its equipment was being sold to other local manufacturers. By 1920, production ended at Laurel Mills. The property, along with Allenbrook, were then sold to the Georgia Railway and Power Company—the corporation that had constructed Morgan Dam 15 years prior. The mill complex was "dismantled by Georgia Power Company, thus ending the mill site complex's association with early industry in Roswell."[169]

The closure of Laurel Mill was a harbinger of the end of the mill industry in Roswell, as by the end of the 1920s, all but one of its large mills had closed. With the growth of the city of Atlanta to the south, many mills chose to relocate operations there or other manufacturing hubs such as Macon or LaGrange. James Roswell King himself, despite his family ties to Roswell, reflected this trend, as he too relocated away from the town that bore his name.

James Roswell King After the War

After the war, James King did not immediately return to Roswell. After serving in various Confederate companies after the capture of Roswell, King and his family moved to Brooklyn, New York, where he "represented the Roswell Manufacturing Company in the purchase of new machinery for the rebuilding of the New Mill."[170] After several years away, King and his family returned to Roswell. There is no indication that

168. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 18; *The Southeastern Reporter*, Permanent Edition, vol. 105, National Reporter System - State Series (West Publishing Company, 1921), 258.; Note the HSR states the date of transaction as June 1917. Case law records indicate the sale actually occurred on August 5, 1911, the same year as the bankruptcy.
169. National Park Service, "Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Inventory," 27.
170. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area."



Figure 2.19: 1928 plan for the relocation of Georgia Highway 9, also known as South Atlanta Street. Allenbrook is shown in the top left corner of the plan in the area denoted "421". The McDerment property is located to its east. In the bottom right corner of the plan is the Laurel Mill complex (Source: *Archaeological Testing at Allenbrook (9fu286), Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Roswell, Georgia*)

they moved into Allenbrook, and as James King still owned the Lewis house, it is probable the family lived there.

Upon his return to Roswell, King began planning for the construction of a railroad line to connect Roswell to Atlanta. This connection was actually conceived by his father in 1853 as a means for Roswell Manufacturing Company to get its goods to market.[171] A charter for the creation of the railroad was obtained and money advanced to Roswell Manufacturing Company in 1863. With James King serving as agent, the company

171. Michael D. Hitt, "History of the Roswell Railroad, 1853-1921" (Self-Published, 1994), 1.

purchased enslaved African American workers to begin the grading for the line. By 1864, grading was completed along a stretch south of Roswell leading up to the south bank of the Chattahoochee River.[172]

Records from 1873—the year before the sale of Allenbrook property—note that after a lull in activity, James King "exhibit[ed] a great deal of zeal" in completing the railroad.[173] By this time, the line was "much more than half done and a strong force under Messrs. Grant – Alexander & Co." worked to complete the project.[174] In April 1874, the grading for the section connecting Roswell to the Chattahoochee River was mostly completed.

According to local historian Michael Hitt, the "strong force" used to build the railroad bed was comprised of incarcerated people hired out by the state as part of the convict lease system. Hitt explains that "the firm of Grant Alexander & Co., that was helping James King, used convicts to do railroad labor staring in 1869. The state of Georgia was not paid for this labor, but it did relieve the state of the upkeep of the prisoners."[175] The convict lease system used incarcerated people—largely African Americans—"in place of the slaves used before the Civil War" to provide labor for private operators of industry throughout the South.[176] The system became notorious for its abhorrent treatment of its prisoners, many of whom were arrested for minor offences and were then forced to work in extremely dangerous conditions with little regard for their health or safety.[177]

Ultimately, the railroad line never reached Roswell as the construction of a suitable bridge across the Chattahoochee proved too costly to construct. The grading behind the Allenbrook house was extensive however, complete with stacked stone retaining walls and a wide bed following the contour of the steep terrain (Figure 2.18). The line south of the river officially opened in 1881. It later became famous for its use by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1905.

James King's sale of his Ivy Mill holdings to the Empire Manufacturing Company in 1874 included the Allenbrook property. The King family's association with the Allenbrook site ended at this time, roughly 20 years after it began. As far as research has definitively revealed, the extent of this association begins and ends with the ownership of the property and not residency.

In 1881, James King's wife, Elizabeth Frances King died. From this point forward, it appears James King experienced a period of instability. An 1883 city directory notes that he was "supt Fulton Cot Spinning Co., r A Factory Grounds," indicating his position of superintendent of Fulton Cotton Spinning Company, which was located in the Cabbagetown area of Atlanta.[178] Evidently, "after economic misfortunes, conflict with stakeholders, and the death of his first wife, King moved to Atlanta" to work for the company.[179] It is reported that King "performed the finishing construction on the new factory's smokestack himself and stayed on as superintendent for many years."[180] James King died in Atlanta in 1897 and was buried in the cemetery his family helped establish at Roswell's Presbyterian Church. King's heirs eventually sold the Lewis house property in 1902.

Post-war Allenbrook

After the sale of the Allenbrook and Ivy Mill property in 1874, it is unknown who lived at Allenbrook. By the end of the 1880s however, research reveals that a family by the name of Sherman lived there. As the *Historic Structure Report* notes, his descendants claim that Nathaniel Sherman lived at Allenbrook in 1887, and he "purchased an adjoining property and built a house for his daughter."[181] A carpenter by trade, Sherman had a close working relationship with the King family. However, it is also possible that Nathaniel Sherman's brother, John D. Sherman, and his family, lived in Allenbrook at this time. Regardless, by 1903 two different families—the Copelands and the Beavers—lived at Allenbrook at the same time. Ewell "Ollie" Copeland worked for

172. Hitt, "History of the Roswell Railroad, 1853-1921," 4.
173. Hitt, "History of the Roswell Railroad, 1853-1921," 12.
174. Hitt, "History of the Roswell Railroad, 1853-1921," 12.
175. Hitt, "History of the Roswell Railroad, 1853-1921," 12.
176. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 18.
177. Mary Ellen Curtin, "Convict-Lease System," Encyclopedia of Alabama, accessed April 8, 2019, http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-1346.
178. City of Atlanta, "Atlanta City Directory, 1883," 1883.
179. Clifford M. Kuhn, *Contesting the New South Order: The 1914-1915 Strike at Atlanta's Fulton Mills* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2001), 14.
180. Kuhn, *Contesting the New South Order: The 1914-1915 Strike at Atlanta's Fulton Mills*, 14.
181. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 19.

Laurel Mills. After Ewell Copeland died in 1905, these families left Allenbrook.[182] It is unknown who lived in the house after this point. In 1923, Georgia Power purchased the Laurel Mill property, which still contained Allenbrook, but it is unknown if the purchase resulted in any change in residency. Limited documentation from the first several decades of the twentieth century exist that help describe the occupant history of the site.

A map drawn for the relocation of GA Highway 9 (South Atlanta Street) in 1928 shows the Laurel Mill property, as well as Allenbrook and some surrounding context (Figure 2.19). The map shows the Allenbrook house northwest of a one-acre lot labeled "Miss Minnie McDerment Property." An irregular shaped 0.25-acre tract is shown connected to the north side of the one-acre parcel and is also marked as the McDerment property, but it does not contain any improvements. The McDerment house is likely the residence built by Mr. Sherman for his daughter in the 1880s.

Little development is shown on the land immediately adjacent to the Allenbrook property. To the east of the McDerment and Allenbrook properties, the map shows a small structure, which is also unlabeled. However, the plan depicts a row of residences and other buildings across the road from the Allenbrook property, stretching southeast towards the mill complex.

Landscape Summary

Research does not reveal the condition or character of the Allenbrook house or its surrounding landscape during this period. A few different families lived in Allenbrook for some part of the period. It is likely at least some outbuildings would have existed on site—such as a privy and detached kitchen—and would have been used while occupied by the Sherman, Copeland, and Beaver families. These features would have required regular repairs or complete replacement.

Vegetational secession in the area would have resulted in the forest filling in any cleared spaces, though the presence or extent of such clearings during this period is unknown. As those who lived in Allenbrook were not farmers, it is unlikely that any large agricultural areas existed on site. However, a kitchen garden may have existed on site.

It is known that by 1932, the house was in a state of disrepair, suggesting that for the last several years of this period, the house sat vacant.

Twentieth Century Development (1932-1978)

Growth and Change in Roswell, Georgia

The Great Depression resulted in major changes to Roswell. The economic collapse coupled with the drastic decline in cotton production due to the boll weevil infestation caused major financial hardships in the town and surrounding region. The financial strain forced county officials to devise a plan to keep Cobb County from going bankrupt. As the *Cultural Landscapes Inventory* explains,

> [I]n 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.[183]

Roswell remained a small town during the Depression era, with the land use of the surrounding countryside largely agricultural, reflective of the number of small subsistence and market farms of the region. President Roosevelt's New Deal resulted in limited work for locals, including "the grading of the downtown Park Square and the addition of a wall of fieldstone around its edge, a fieldstone fountain, and walkways," the paving of town streets, and a new municipal water system.[184] On the eve of World War II, the town's population stood at 1,622.[185]

182. Kathy Williams, "'Allenbrook' & The Ivy Mills" (National Park Service, March 1983), no page, Box 50, CHAT 5428, II. C. 2, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Archives.

183. National Park Service, "Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Inventory," 48.

184. City of Roswell, "Roswell Comprehensive Plan," 171.

185. City of Roswell, "Roswell Comprehensive Plan," 171.

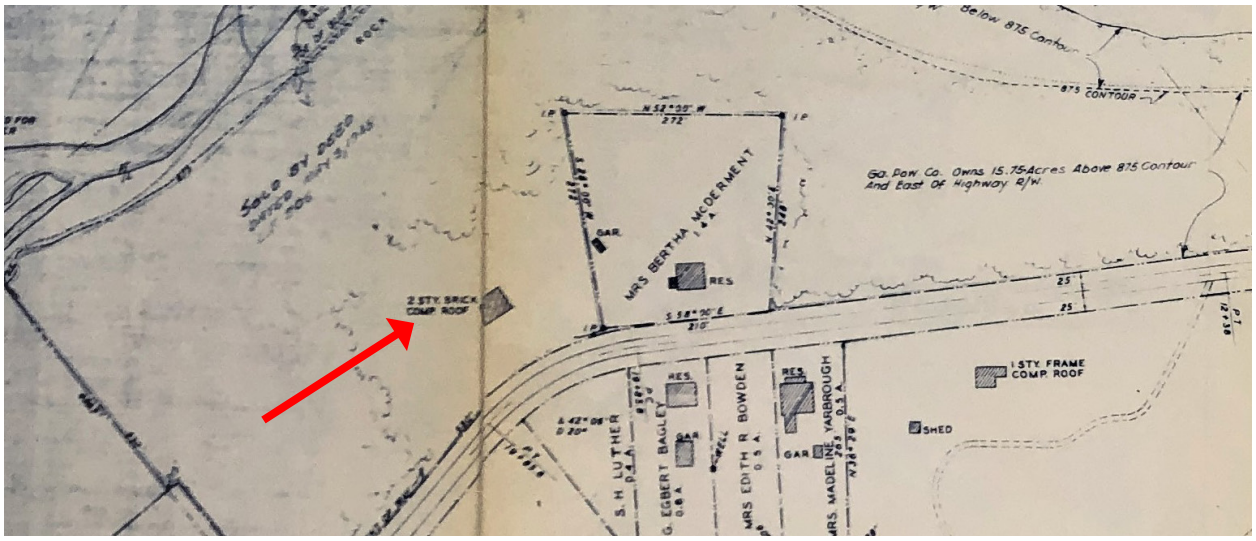


Figure 2.20: 1944 survey of the Allenbrook site with additions and annotations dating to the 1960s. (Source: CHAT Archives). Will Replace in Final Document.



Figure 2.21: Circa 1932 painting of the south elevation of Allenbrook. Note the broken steps, missing window panes, and rutted entry walkway. (Source: Roswell Historical Society).



Figure 2.22: Circa 1932 painting of the north elevation of Allenbrook. Note the condition of the chimneys and broken window panes. (Source: Roswell Historical Society).

After the war, Roswell's mill industry—still limited from the Depression era—was sputtering. Only one major mill remained in the town—Southern Mills, which started production in 1947. The mill operated for less than 30 years and closed in 1975.[186] From then on, Roswell's economy shifted toward that of a small suburban community, which included a retail, corporate offices, and light industry.[187]

In 1970, Roswell's population was 5,430. From this point forward, the town grew rapidly as throngs of people moved out of Atlanta and into the surrounding suburbs. While the pattern of suburbanization began after World War II, the trend accelerated in the 1960s and 1970s due to the construction of new highways that aided "white flight," which is defined as "the movement of white families to school districts that had few blacks" following desegregation.[188] The influx of new families created a "real estate boom" that drove development in Roswell and surrounding areas. The development put increased pressure on both historic and natural resources. Public concern over the rapid growth soon resulted in numerous

186. Dillman, "Roswell."
187. Dillman, "Roswell."
188. William J. Cooper Jr., Thomas E. Terrill, and Christopher Childers, *The American South: A History*, Fifth Edition, vol. II (Lanham, Maryland: Rowman and Littlefield, 2017), 892.

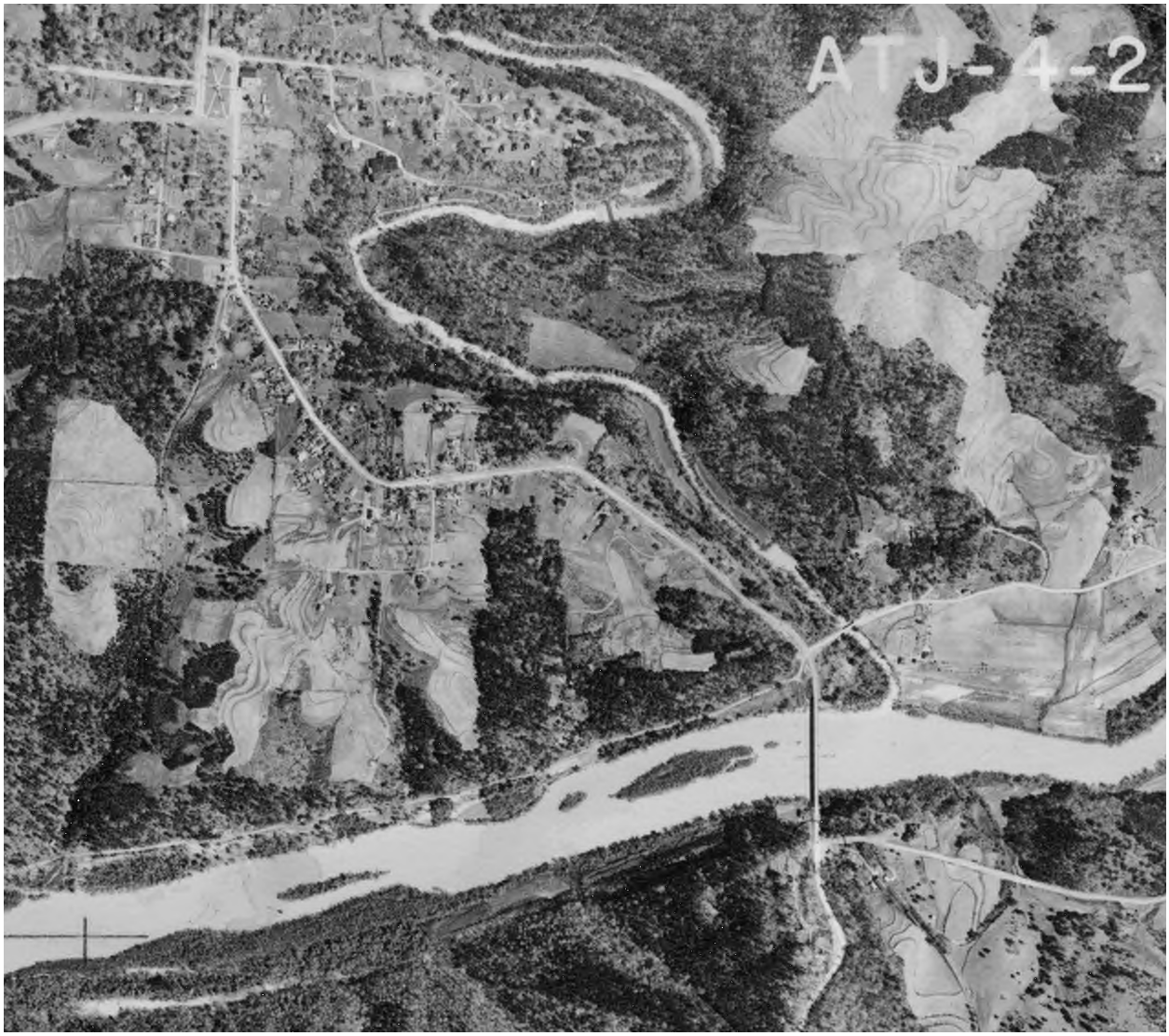


Figure 2.23: 1938 aerial photograph of Allenbrook area. Note the extent of the clearing in an otherwise mostly forested landscape context. (Source: The Digital Library of Georgia and GALILEO, http://dbs.galib.uga.edu/gaph/html/).

campaigns aimed at protecting these resources. Prior to this upswelling of conservationist sentiment, the stewardship of local cultural and natural resources was largely undertaken by small interest groups and individuals, as was the case with Allenbrook.

Concurrent with such changes to the landscape, the Bicentennial in 1976 served as an opportunity for Americans to look back and take stock of both of the tangible reminders of their history. Such reflection spurred civic engagement related to the preservation of America's historic places. Several new National Park Service units were created at this time, with a number of existing park units either expanded or upgraded. These local and national contexts provided the impetus for the preservation of Allenbrook.

Renovation of Allenbrook

Barnett Allen Bell was born in Marietta, Georgia, on October 19, 1889. He was a World War I veteran who was honorably discharged in 1917.[189] His wife, Agnes Mulreany, was a native of Ireland. The 1930 census notes that Barnett and Agnes owned a house in the nearby Buckhead community and lived there with their nine-year-old son Barnett Bell, Jr. The census lists Barnett Bell as an "estimator" for a power company—likely Georgia Power.

189. "U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 - Ancestry.Com," accessed February 4, 2019, www.ancestry.com..



Figure 2.24: 1940 photograph of the south elevation of Allenbrook. Note the unpaved but well-defined drive in front of the house that is edged by brick and/or stone set at an angle. Ornamental vegetation is spaced symmetrically across the front of the house. Large oak trees shade the yard, while the cleared area beyond the house provides long sightlines to the forested slopes to the north. (Source: Roswell Historical Society)..



Figure 2.25: 1940 photograph of rear of Allenbrook showing the two-tiered terrace patio. The patio appears constructed of both brick (upper terrace) and stone (lower terrace). Note the ornamental vegetation in the foreground, which include day lilies. A maturing black walnut provides shade over the patio. (Source: Roswell Historical Society).



Figure 2.26: Circa 1940s photograph. Note the ivy-covered rock wall in the foreground. (Source: Roswell Historical Society).



Figure 2.27: 1951 aerial photograph of Allenbrook. Note how the extent of the clearing remained largely the same as it appeared in 1938. The teardrop-shaped driveway is clearly visible in this image. (Source: U.S. Geological Survey, www.earthexplorer.usgs.gov.).

In 1932, the Bells purchased Allenbrook from the Georgia Power Company.[190] It is unknown if, as an employee, Bell had privileged access to the property. By the time the Bell Family purchased the house, it was reportedly in poor condition, suggesting it likely sat vacant for a period of time before its purchase. Mrs. Bell described how the yard "had been swept, and there wasn't a bud of grass anywhere."[191] Despite the condition, the couple saw potential in renovating the home. After purchase, they named the home Allenbrook. The name derives from the combination of Mr. Bell's middle name, Allen, with the "brook" that ran behind the house, Vickery Creek.[192] Over the next several decades, the Bells acquired an additional acreage surrounding Allenbrook (Figure 2.20).

Two paintings that date to around the time of the Bell's purchase depict the north and south elevations of Allenbrook. These paintings supply some information on the house's condition (Figure

190. National Park Service, "Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Inventory," 3.

191. Alice Richards, "Barnett A. Bells Preserve Charm of Circa 1830 Home," *Atlanta Constitution*, December 29, 1957.

192. Ron King, "Roswell Wants New Life for Stately Old Dwelling," *Atlanta Constitution*, April 14, 1983, http://www.newspapers.com/image/399075123/.

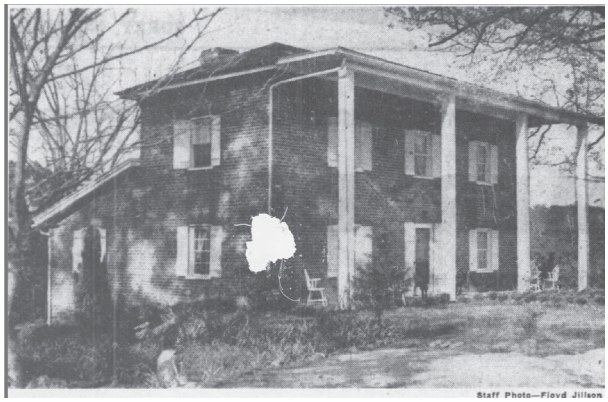


Figure 2.28: 1951 photograph of south and west elevations of Allenbrook. Note the defined planting bed edges, an entry walkway bordered by small shrubs, large shade trees, and the new porch. A drainage gutter and swale run through a planting bed off the southwest corner of the house. (Source: Floyd Jillson, *Atlanta Constitution*, April 26, 1951).

2.21 and Figure 2.22). The painting of the front of the house makes obvious the poor condition of the front (south) of the house, as it is depicted as having broken windows, broken front porch steps, damaged chimney stacks, and what looks like a rusty porch roof. The landscape shows an informal and rutted-out entry path to the front porch and (despite Mrs. Bell's description of a swept yard) unkempt vegetation along the base of the house. No trees are shown in the image. The painting of the rear elevation also depicts the house in a state of neglect, with more broken windowpanes and damaged chimney stacks. The ground around the rear of the house is shown as overgrown with grassy vegetation.

While the circa 1932 watercolor paintings are the first graphic depictions of the house, a 1938 aerial is the first photograph known to exist of the Allenbrook property (Figure **2.23**). The aerial shows Allenbrook within a large rectangular-shaped clearing in a forested context. As the Bells later recounted in a 1957 *Atlanta Constitution* article, after its purchase, they began the clearing process, saying it took five years to complete.[193] The clearing extended from South Atlanta Street, skewing diagonally northeast. The clearing was bounded on the east and west by woods and on the north by the steep topography leading down to Vickery Creek. No obvious landscape features served as the eastern and western edges, suggesting that the legal property boundary was used to determine horizonal extent of the clearing. A property survey dated 1978 shows this boundary, and it aligns with the shape of the clearing. The survey notes the parcel measured two acres.

The 1938 aerial image also shows circulation features on site. The most prominent circulation feature in this aerial is the driveway for the house. The drive enters the site on the west side of the property, with a short segment of the drive extending north from South Atlanta Street. The drive then splits, with the northern portion of the drive arcing to the northeast, extending north of the house, before looping back to the west. The southern portion of the drive extends straight east, running south of the house before meeting the northern portion of the drive near the southeast corner of the house. The second circulation feature is a straight walk or path that appears to lead from the front entrance of the house across the front yard and towards South Atlanta Street.

A series of photos that are dated to around 1940 reveal the character of the property immediately surrounding Allenbrook at this time (Figure **2.24** - Figure 2.26). Within eight years of their ownership, the Bells had extensively renovated the site. In terms of the house, the Bells made changes to both the interior and exterior of Allenbrook. Interior changes included the addition of a bathroom, new doors and windows, new stairs, electricity, and dividing walls that reconfigured the floor plan on both stories of the house.[194] Major changes to the exterior included the removal of the original front porch, which the Bells replaced with a small gabled roof entry porch supported by two square columns. The Bells used salvaged bricks from the Laurel Mill complex to pave the entry plaza.[195] The Bells also "relocated the rear elevation door opening that was originally located in the center to the eastern opening and constructed a new brick stoop from salvage mill bricks to provide access to this entrance."[196]

By 1940, the front yard appeared quite different from its depiction in the 1932 watercolor paintings. A photo of the front yard shows the addition of

193. Richards, "Barnett A. Bells Preserve Charm of Circa 1830 Home."

194. See the 2004 *Historic Structures Report* for more detail concerning interior renovations.

195. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 31.

196. National Park Service, "Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Inventory," 52.

ornamental vegetation, a prominent unpaved drive, and stone edging mostly set at a 45-degree angle to delineate planting beds and the driveway (Figure 2.24). Vegetation in the front yard included what may have been two dwarf Alberta spruce (*Picea glauca* 'Conica') or eastern red cedar trees (*Juniperus virginicus*) located off the southeast and southwest corners of the house, an ivy covered stone wall edging the loop drive, a large oak (likely a turkey oak, *Quercus laevis*), and several shrubs near the front porch. The stone wall was likely installed as part of the grading required to level out the front yard adjacent to the porch area.

In the rear of the house, surrounding the back porch and stairs, the Bells installed a two-tiered brick and stone-paved patio (Figure 2.25). The upper portion of the patio appears to have been paved in bricks, while the lower portion was paved with pieces of granite. Vegetation at the rear of the house included day lilies (*Hemerocallis* spp.), a maturing black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), and an unknown large shrub. The photos show that large shade trees surrounded the house on the north, south, and west, while an expanse of open lawn existed beyond the dwelling.

A 1951 aerial of the site reveals more detail of the overall Allenbrook property. The teardrop-shaped drive that encircles the house is more easily discerned in the image (Figure 2.27). The aerial also shows that the Bells had maintained the general extent of the clearing north of the house, with only minor reforestation evident of the east side of the clearing. What may have been a pathway edges the wood line on the west side of the clearing. Another potential path is located in the northeast portion of the clearing. What appear to be solitary specimen trees dot the clearing. The steep creek bank appears fully wooded. Mrs. Bell noted the presence of wild azaleas, (mountain) laurel, and rhododendron in the vicinity of the creek.[197] The aerial shows that the area along the creek bank and bottom is revegetated.

A 1951 *Atlanta Constitution* article includes a photograph of the house and surrounding landscape, revealing the changes to the property that had occurred since 1940 (Figure 2.28). The most noticeable change is the removal of the small one-story front porch and its replacement with a full-width two-story porch supported by four square columns. The Bells had added wood shutters to all of Allenbrook's windows by this time. Wood shutters also flanked the front door. The photo shows a groundcover of liriope or similar plant forming a mass planting on the west and southwest side of the house. A drainage swale—potentially concrete—runs through the planting bed, which is edged with angled stone or bricks. The straight path on axis with the front entry is clearly seen in the newspaper photo. The path is lined with small, regularly spaced shrubs, potentially boxwood or yaupon holly.

Barnett Bell Sr. died in 1967 and was survived by his wife and son. Mrs. Agnes Bell continued to live in Allenbrook for the remainder of this period.

Landscape Summary (1932-1977)

This period comprises the Bell Family ownership of Allenbrook. Throughout the 45-year period of residency, the Bells made a number of modifications and improvements both to the house and the landscape.

In terms of natural systems and features, the Bells cleared an approximate 1.5 acres from behind the house. The work took five years, suggesting that the land was well into successional revegetation. Mrs. Bell noted the presence of a variety of native shrubs on the property. Photographs show that the Bells retained several mature oaks adjacent to the house. The exact cultural vegetation present during this period is unknown, but photos suggest that the yard contained evergreen hedges, liriope, day lilies, and ornamental conifers among other unidentifiable plant material. Large oaks and a black walnut tree shaded the house. The Bells altered the topography in the vicinity of the porch to create a level yard space, which may have addressed drainage issues as well.

The most prominent circulation feature added during this period was the teardrop-shaped driveway that encircled the house. The driveway was likely established by the mid-1930s and was present for the entirety of the period. A walkway led from the front door to the driveway and potentially to South Atlanta Street as suggested by the 1938 aerial photo of the property.

197. Richards, "Barnett A. Bells Preserve Charm of Circa 1830 Home."

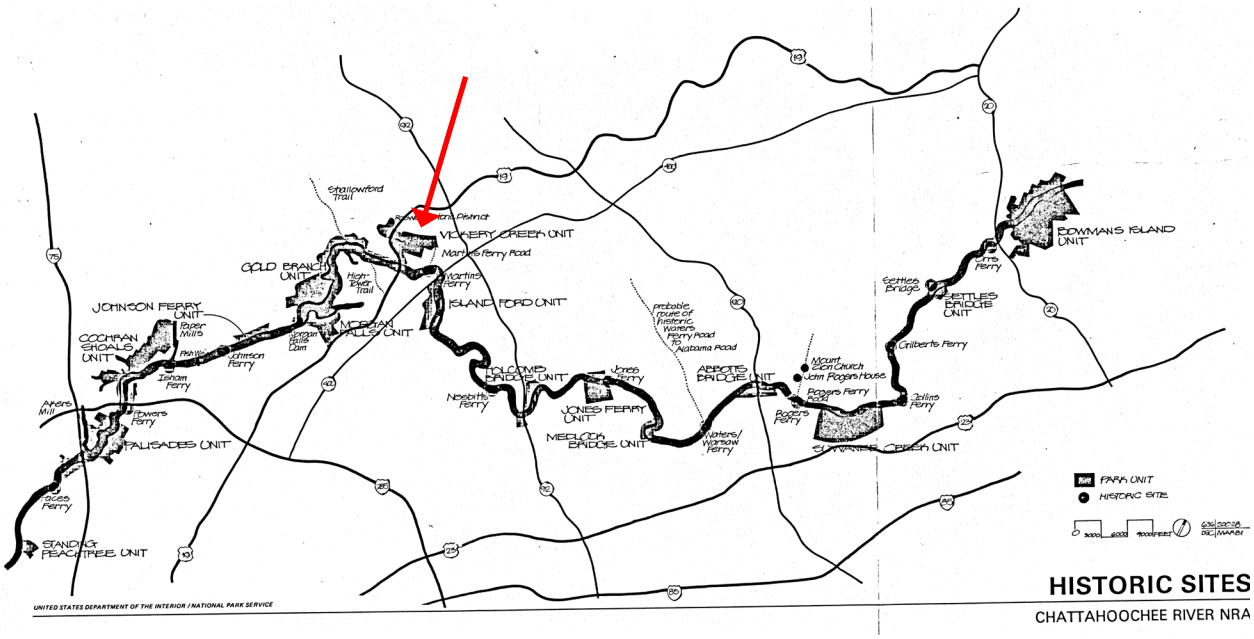


Figure 2.29: 1981 map of the historic sites within the new Chattahoochee River NRA. Allenbrook location indicated with arrow. (Source: National Park Service, 1981, ETIC # 636_20028).

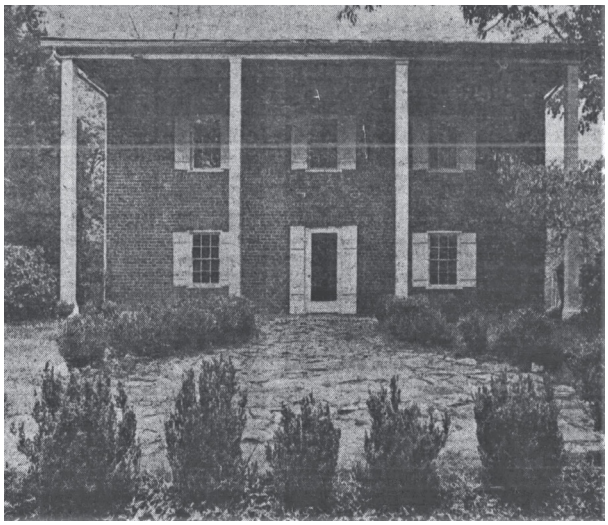


Figure 2.30: 1980 photograph of south of Allenbrook large stone-paved patio fanning from the front entry and maturing border hedges (Source: Jane Abrams, *Atlanta Constitution*, May 8, 1980).

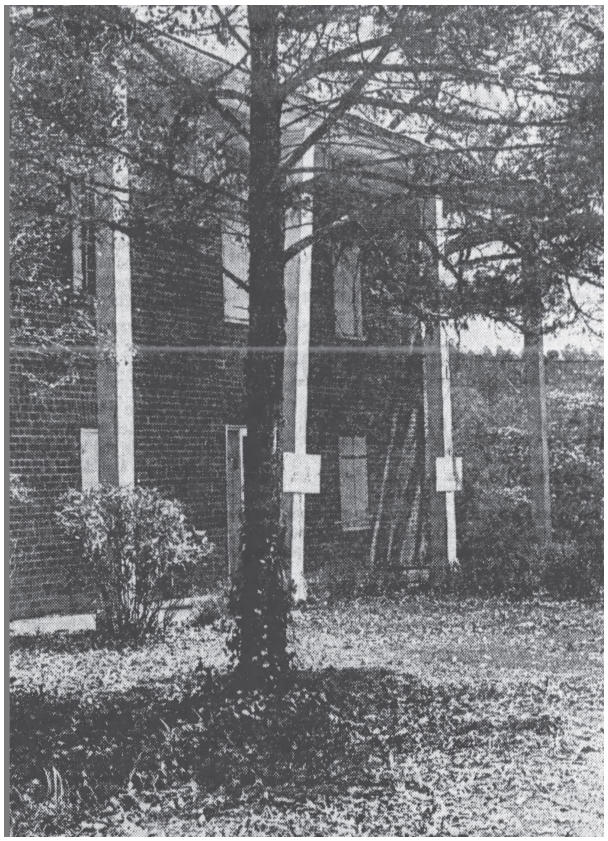


Figure 2.31: 1983 photograph of south of Allenbrook. Note that by this time the large stone entry plaza had been removed. Signs—likely stating "no trespassing" or something similar—are attached to the two middle porch columns. (Source: Atlanta Constitution, April 14, 1983).

Allenbrook house underwent modifications to both its interior and exterior. Notable exterior changes included the addition and later removal of a small entry porch by 1940 and its replacement with a large two-story full width porch by 1951. Interior changes included the reconfiguring of the floor plan through new wall partitions, the introduction of electricity, and the addition of a bathroom and plumbing.



Figure 2.32: Allenbrook in the mid-1980s showing the interpretive herb garden. There is no evidence of such a garden having existed at Allenbrook during the historic period. (Source: Roswell Historical Society).

The Growth of Roswell and the Preservation of Allenbrook (1978 - 2019)

Growth of Roswell

Roswell continued to grow throughout this period. From a population of just over 5,000 in 1970, by 1982 Roswell's population was around 25,000.[198] By the end of this period, the city's population stood at nearly 100,000 people. As Roswell's comprehensive plan states, "[t]his growth and development has dramatically changed the historic landscape of Roswell and its surrounding area. Little is left of the once rural, agricultural land that surrounded the City's small core. Subdivisions and shopping centers have infilled almost all of the cultivated fields and forested areas that gave Roswell its rural environment."[199]

The rapid changes in Roswell resulted in the establishment of a variety of conservation and heritage organizations aimed at cultural resource protection. Due to Roswell's "aggressive historic preservation efforts...many of the central city's historic houses and community buildings, downtown commercial structures, and historic open spaces have been kept intact."[200] In addition to the built environment, the Chattahoochee River became a central topic of concern for various interest groups.

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area and the Preservation of Allenbrook

Beginning in the early 1970s, lawmakers introduced pieces of legislation aimed at protecting the river and adjacent lands from flooding, pollution, and adverse land use. After several years of debate, congressional legislators introduced a bill to create a park that would protect the Chattahoochee River's "natural, scenic, recreational, and historic" qualities.

In August 1978, with the signature of Georgia-native President Jimmy Carter, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area was established. The legislation authorized the National Park Service to acquire 14 sites along the Chattahoochee River. The NPS had identified the Allenbrook property and surrounding Vickery Creek landscape for inclusion in the new park (Figure 2.29). In December 1978, the National Park Service bought Allenbrook from the Bell family, though Mrs. Bell continued to live in Allenbrook until the end of 1979.

Post-Residency Allenbrook

After the Bell's family residency, there was no consensus by the NPS on what to do with Allenbrook. Its condition at the time no longer reflected the antebellum period, but the Bells had taken good care of the property, which allowed for continued use of the building. By this time, the yard had undergone additional changes from when it was documented in the 1950s. A photograph accompanying a May 1980 *Atlanta Constitution* article provides information concerning the front

198. City of Roswell, "Roswell Comprehensive Plan," 172.
199. City of Roswell, "Roswell Comprehensive Plan," 172.
200. City of Roswell, "Roswell Comprehensive Plan," 172–73.

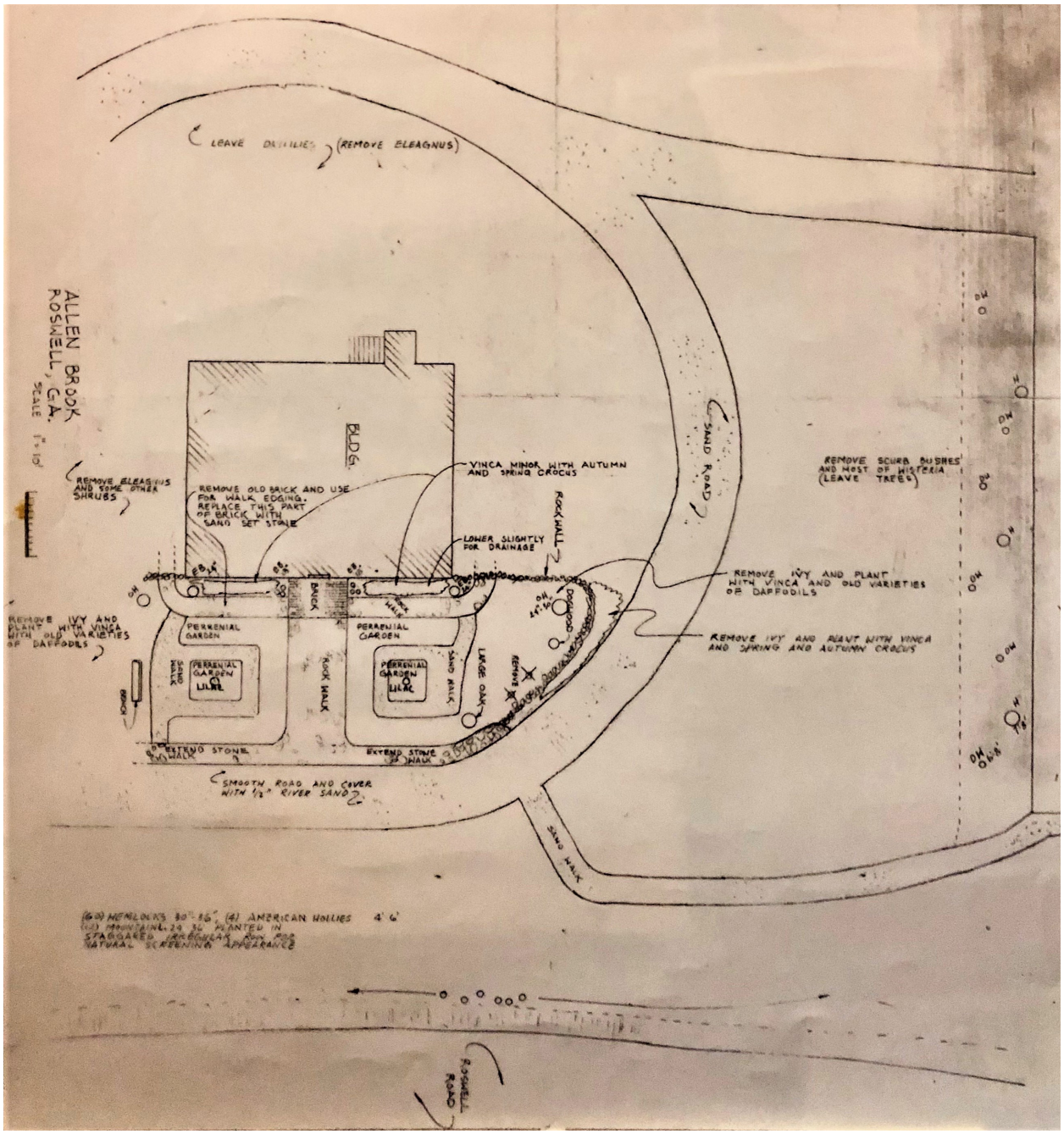


Figure 2.33: This image shows the plan for the Allenbrook grounds during the Roswell Historical Society tenure at the site. (Source: Roswell Historical Society).

yard of Allenbrook shortly after its purchase by the NPS (Figure 2.30). Most notably, a large portion of the front yard is paved in irregular pieces of stone, forming a large fan-shaped front patio. Two rows of arcing hedges line a portion of the patio. These shrubs appear to have been in place prior to NPS purchase. A row of more recently planted shrubs lines the base of the porch in the photo. Another hedge row extends east-west in the approximate location of the former loop drive.

A photograph accompanying a 1983 newspaper article on the National Park Service's plans for the property shows the front yard of Allenbrook (Figure 2.31). The condition of the yard appears much different than its condition three years prior, with the well-delineated planting beds and loop drive not easily discernible in the landscape. Additionally, the hedges that lined the entry walkway since the 1940s are not present, nor is the walkway itself. It appears that in addition to this plant material, the park removed the front stone

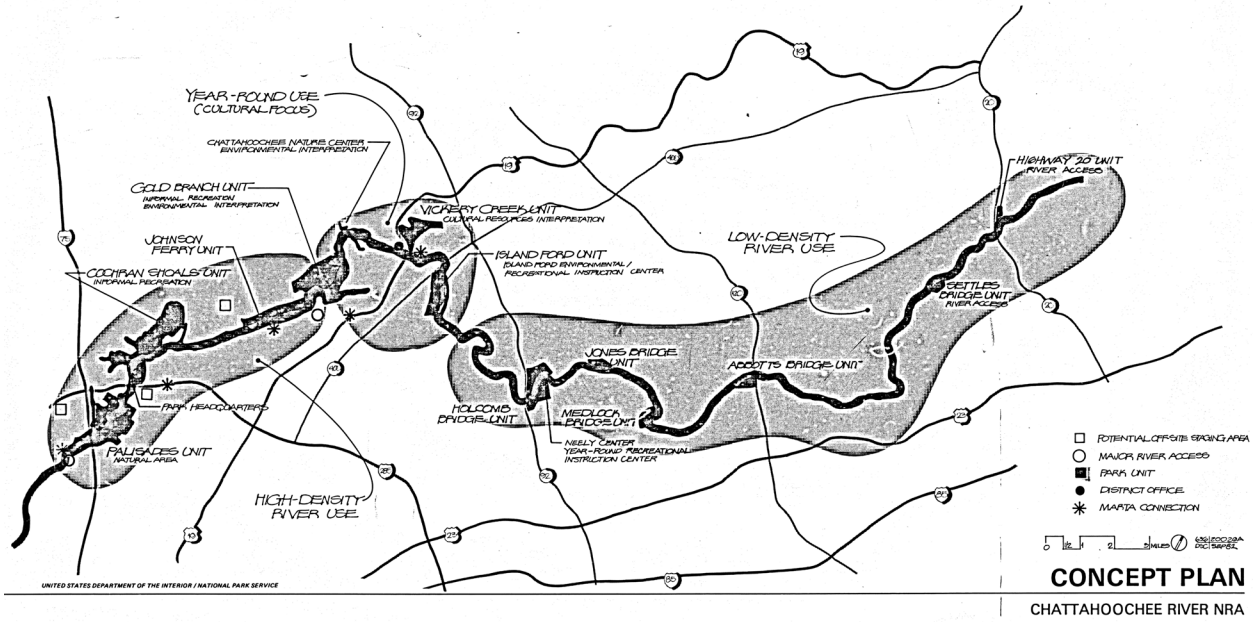


Figure 2.34: 1982 concept plan for the management of the various CHAT units. Note the "cultural focus" assigned to the Vickery Creek Unit. (Source: National Park Service, 1981, ETIC # 636_20029).



Figure 2.35: 1984 photograph of Allenbrook after the NPS removed the front porch. The ornamental vegetation of the yard was removed shortly thereafter. (Source: NPS CHAT Archives, Box 69, Folder 9).



Figure 2.36: Rear of Allenbrook in 1984. Note the presence of the terrace and the overgrown character of the vegetation. (Source: CHAT Archives, Box 69, Folder 9).



Figure 2.37: 2019 condition of Allenbrook landscape on the south side of the house (Source: WLA Studio, 2019).

patio and associated plant material sometime between 1980 and 1983. A large pile of discarded stone currently located in the woods west of the house may be those of the removed patio.

Allenbrook and the Roswell Historical Society

In 1982, the City of Roswell and the National Park Service entered into a Memorandum of Agreement concerning the use of Allenbrook. Then in 1983, the City of Roswell and the Roswell Historical Society entered into a new agreement pertaining to the operation of Allenbrook. The agreement stipulated that the Roswell Historical Society (RHS) would "preserve, protect, manage and operate Allenbrook and the adjoining grounds."[201] RHS hailed the "effective preservation and operation of Allenbrook" noting at the time that the agreement "serves as a fine example of a cooperative venture involving federal and local governments with private citizens through a private organization."[202]

Allenbrook subsequently served multiple purposes. In addition to functioning as a welcome center for the city, RHS used the house for its administrative office. RHS also ran public tours at Allenbrook, interpreting the building as an example of a middle-class house from 1840-1860. The first tour was held in November 1984.[203] RHS also held events such as "Christmas at Allenbrook" at the site. In addition to adding period furnishings inside the house, RHS installed an elaborate bordered parterre herb and native plant garden in the front of the house, complete with walkways (Figure 2.32 and Figure 2.33). By the end of 1985, RHS planted hemlocks and American holly shrubs along the southern property edge to screen South Atlanta Street.[204] In 1984, the NPS installed a new driveway on the opposite side of the property. The new drive terminated at a gravel parking area roughly two hundred feet east of Allenbrook. The teardrop-shaped loop drive was abandoned at this

201. "Agreement for Operation of Allenbrook," November 7, 1983.
202. Roswell Historical Society, "Welcome to Historic Allenbrook," no date.
203. "Roswell / Historic Allenbrook," *The Atlanta Constitution*, October 30, 1984.
204. Roswell Historical Society, "Welcome to Historic Allenbrook."

time. The construction of the driveway may have resulted in the demolition of the houses to the east of Allenbrook. RHS discontinued its use of Allenbrook in 1992.[205]

National Park Service Management

The NPS divided Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area into 16 units. The Vickery Creek Unit contained Allenbrook. A 1982 concept plan for the Vickery Creek Unit identifies the area's management focus as "cultural resources interpretation," distinguishing it from other units that are slated as environmental education or recreational instruction (Figure 2.34). The Vickery Creek Unit is situated roughly in the middle of the other units stretched along the river corridor. The Island Ford Unit is situated east of the Vickery Creek unit. Together, the concept plan notes that these two units would have a "year-round use (cultural focus)."

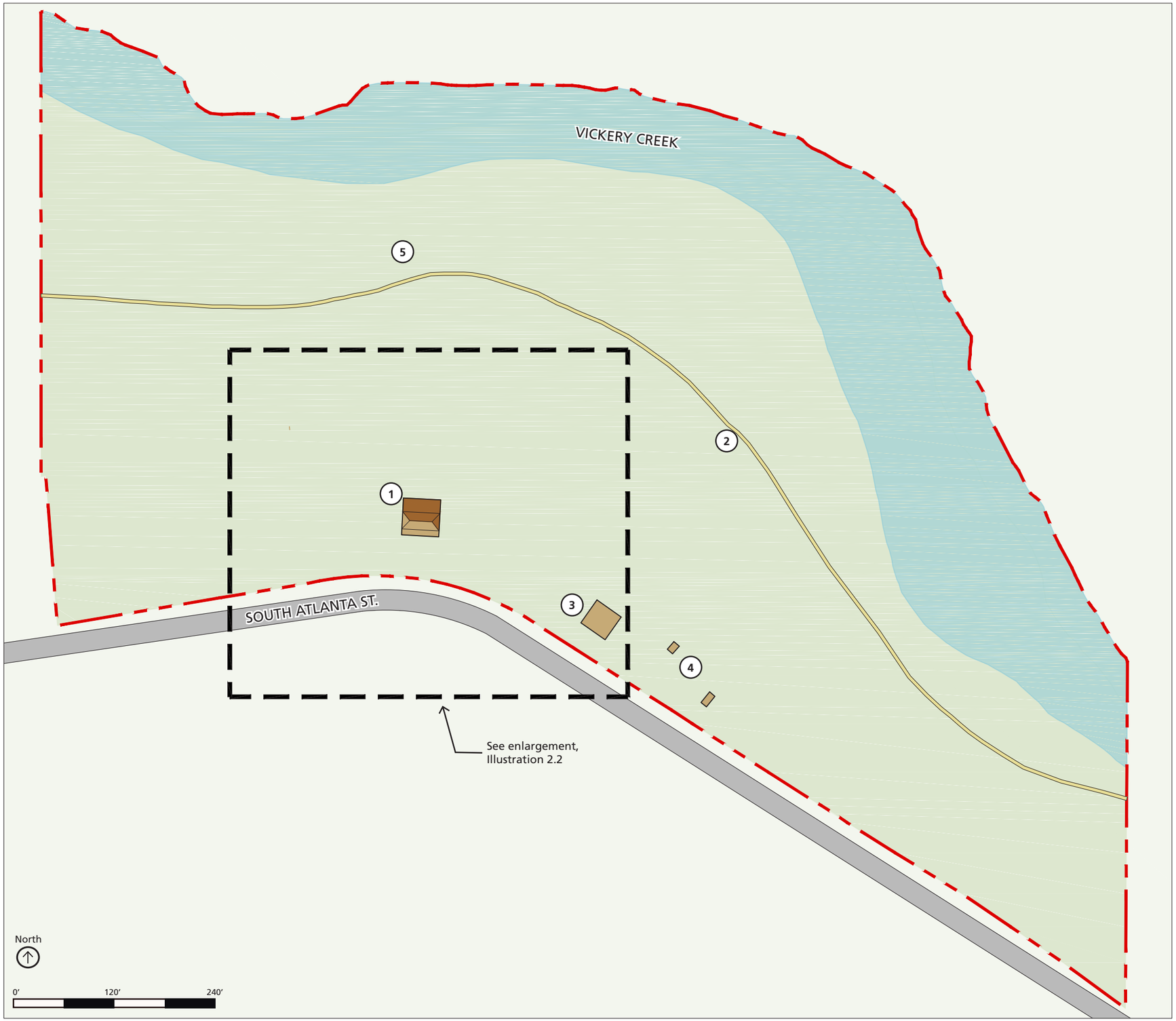
In terms of on-the-ground management of Allenbrook, the NPS assisted the City of Roswell and RHS with various Allenbrook-related issues during their use of the site. One of the most significant was the removal of many of the twentieth century features on the building, including the two-story front porch (Figure 2.35 and Figure 2.36). After RHS vacated the property the NPS conducted "several campaigns of stabilization and rehabilitation."[206] A 1994 NPS condition report on Allenbrook guided this work. The report identified several condition issues with the house and grounds. Aside from interior issues, these included a problem with drainage around the house and "various" problems with the site and driveway. In response, "[b]etween 1998 and 2002 the National Park Service undertook a series of stabilization and rehabilitation treatments to the house."[207] Building-specific work included numerous treatments to the basement, windows, utilities, and HVAC system. The *Historic Structure Report* details the treatments to the grounds completed at this time:

- Installing gutters and downspouts on the north and south elevations of the house and installing drainage pipes beneath the north end of the house.
- Regrading the east, south, and west sides of the house to divert water away from the building.
- Removing the historic brick pavers in the south and north yard and installing a brick pad outside the front door (south elevation), and a path leading to the existing Park parking lot.
- Removing vegetative growth from east elevation and northeast corner of house.[208]

The *Historic Structure Reports* states that these treatments "successfully stabilized the building," though at the expense of some historic integrity to the house and yard.[209]

Currently, interpretation of the site and its historical context is provided via one interpretative wayside near the parking area. The Georgia Department of Transportation has submitted plans for the widening of South Atlanta Street, and the park is in the process of planning for the project's potential to negatively impact the historic setting of Allenbrook and any archeological resources on the property. Presently, the vegetation surrounding the Allenbrook house is encroaching on the structure, though none of this vegetation appears to date to the historic period (Figure 2.37).

205. Diane R. Stepp, "History Society Eyes Sought-after Site," *The Atlanta Constitution*, June 2, 1994.
206. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 65.
207. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 31.
208. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 32.
209. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 32.



Feature Key

1 Allenbrook
2 Railroad Bed
3 Adjacent House Site
4 Adjacent Buildings
5 Overlook at Lover's Rock

Notes

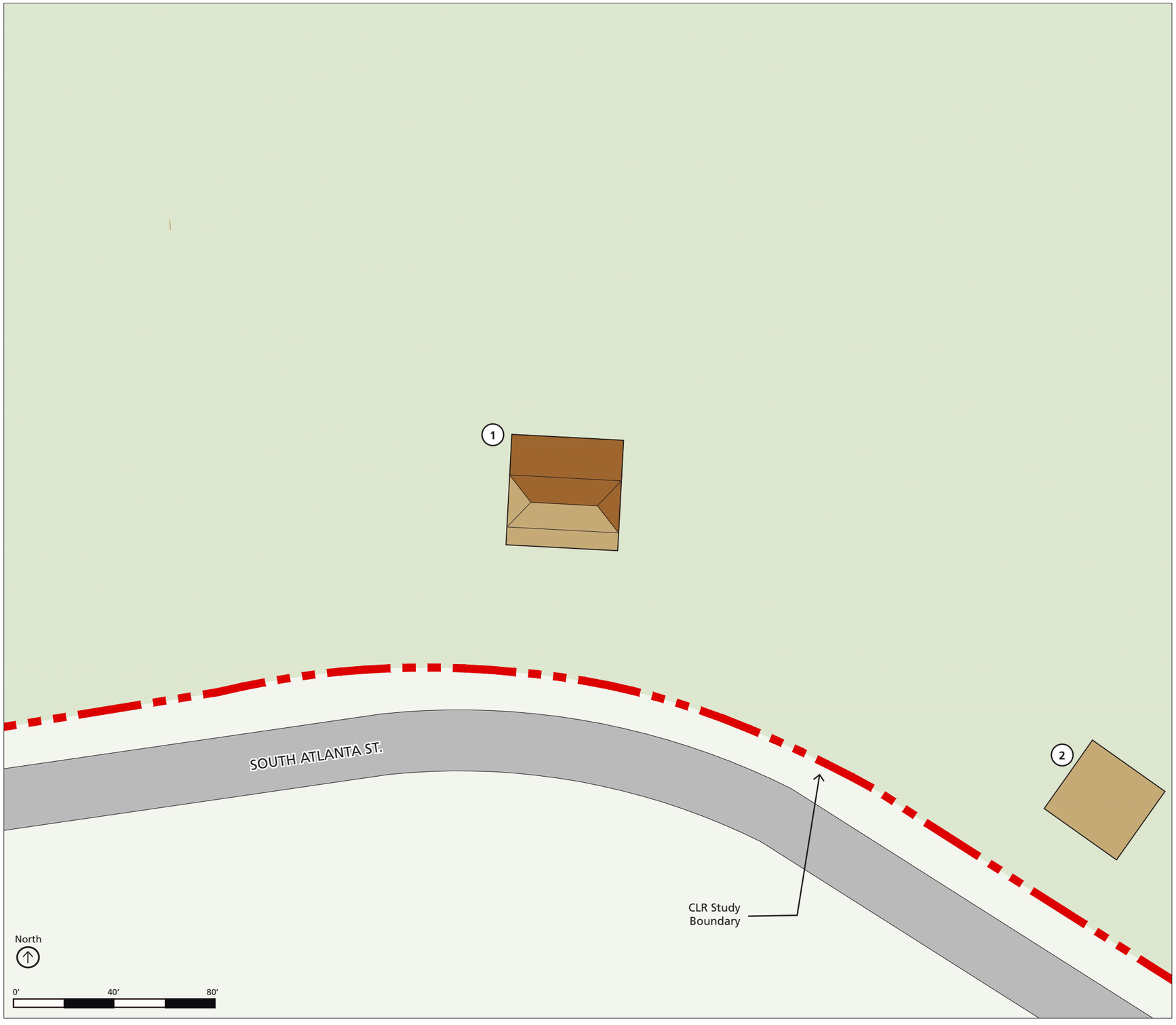
1. Research did not reveal the presence of outbuildings during this period.
2. The width of Vickery Creek depicts the time in which the dam located downstream from Allenbrook created a reservoir within the property boundary.
3. The railroad for this section of the line was never completed. Only the grading and stone retaining walls were constructed.
4. Research did not reveal the extent or character of site vegetation during this period.

Credits

1. National Park Service
2. Michael Hitt and Chuck Brown, Roswell Railroad Map
3. 1923 Land Survey

Illustration 2.1
Period 1: 1856 - 1928
Allenbrook

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
Cultural Landscape Report
December 2019



Feature Key

1 Allenbrook
2 Adjacent House Site

Notes

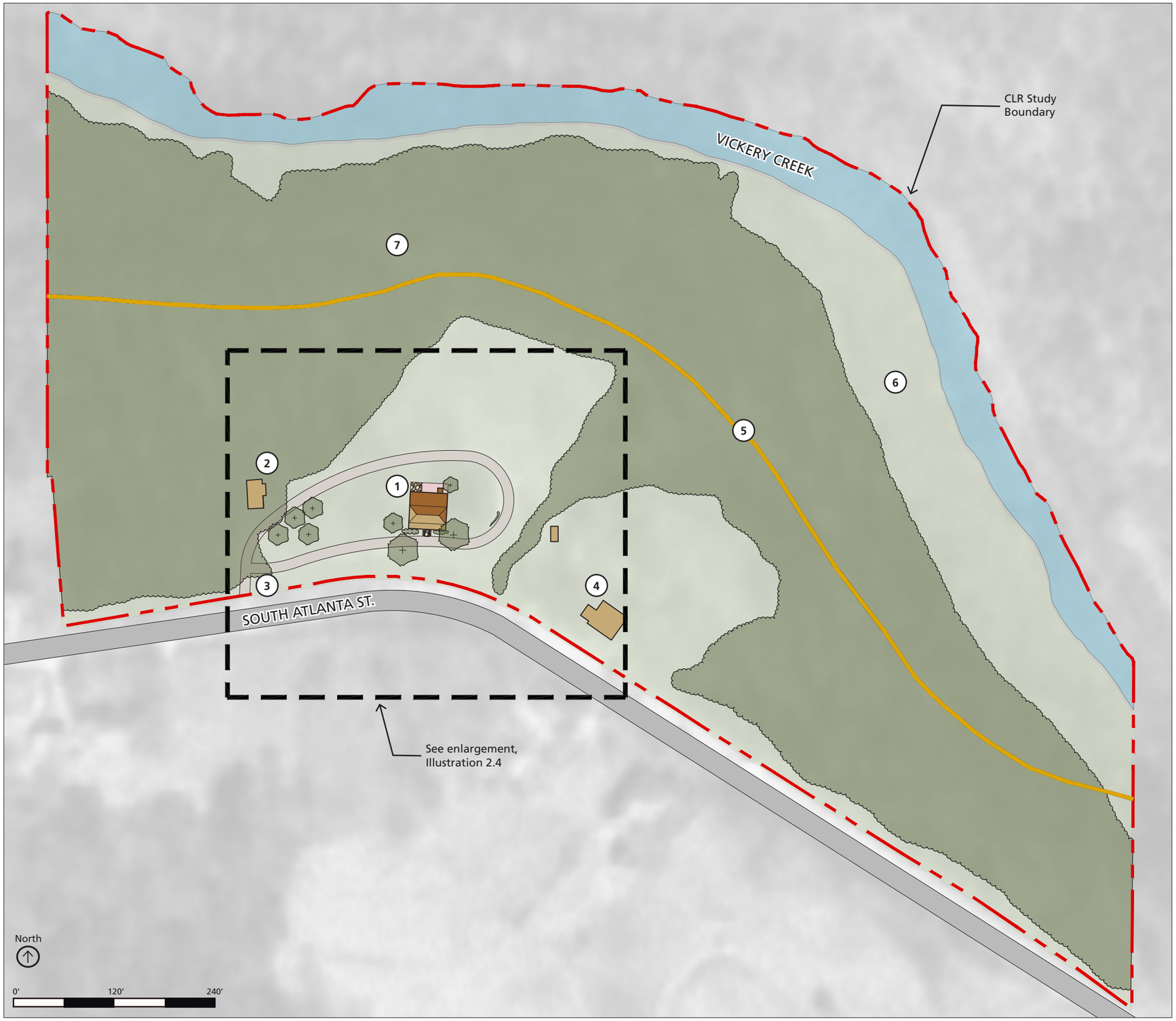
1. Research did not reveal the presence of outbuildings during this period.
2. Research did not reveal any specific vegetation, circulation, or other buildings or structures during this period.
3. Research did not reveal surface paving of Atlanta Road at this time.

Credits

1. National Park Service
2. 1923 Land Survey

Illustration 2.2
Period 1: 1856 - 1928
Allenbrook, Enlargement

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
Cultural Landscape Report
December 2019



Feature Key

1 Allenbrook
2 Unknown Building
3 Entrance and Loop Drive
4 Adjacent House Site
5 Railroad Grade
6 Agricultural Fields
7 Overlook at Lover's Rock

Notes

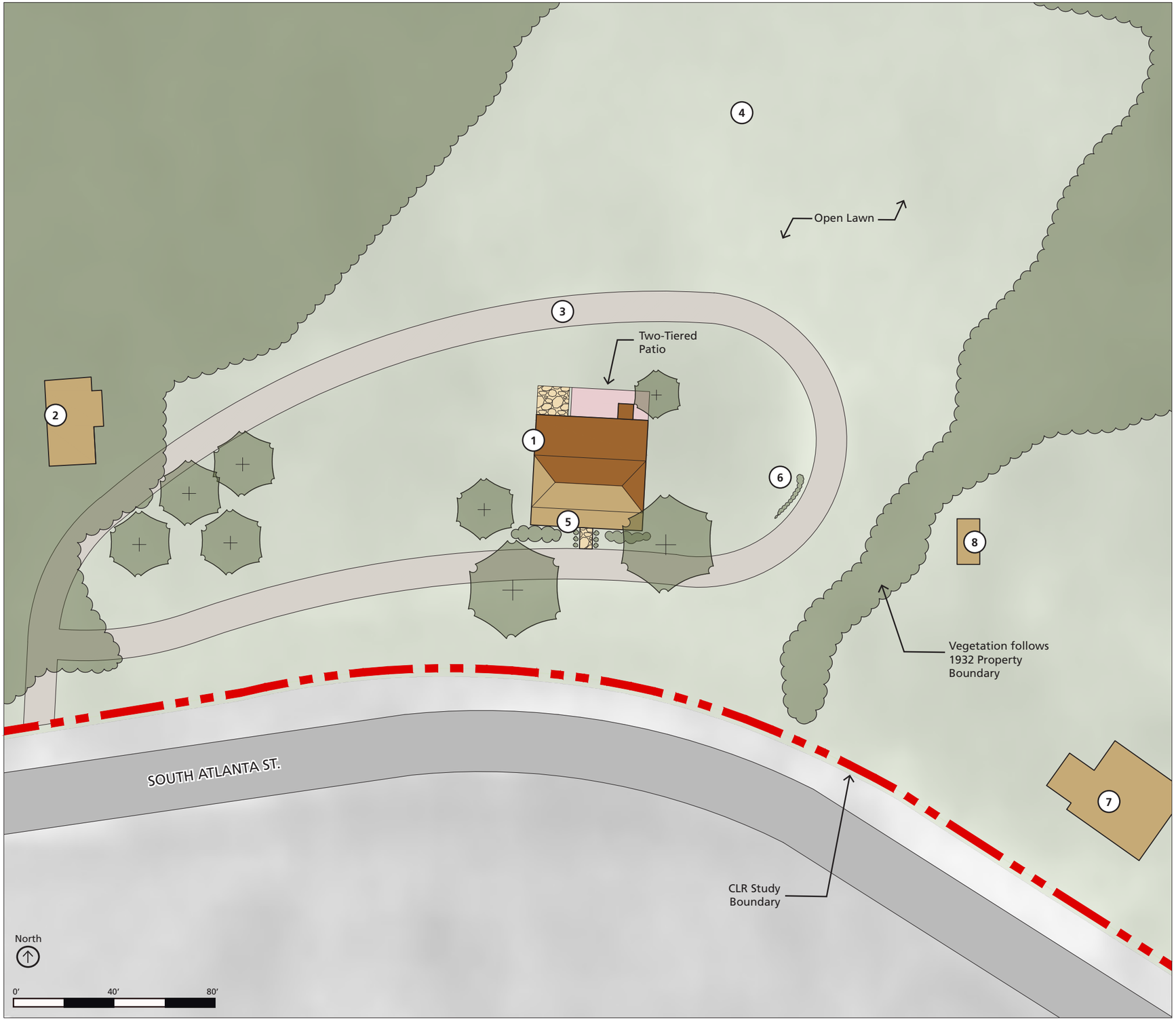
1. This period plan shows site features that existed between 1932-1978. As such, it shows the improvements made by the Bell Family and adjacent property owners over that time. Note that not all these features were added at the same time.
2. The extent of vegetation in this illustration reflects a mid-century condition, circa 1950. After this point, vegetation became denser as the clearing revegetated.
3. The building shown to the west of Allenbrook (#2) was added sometime after the 1950s and was later removed by the NPS.
4. Research did not reveal the function of the building to the west of Allenbrook.

Credits

1. National Park Service
2. Earth Explorer, 1938 aerial image
3. Michael Hitt and Chuck Brown, Roswell Railroad Map
4. 1972 Land Survey by Shirey, Nelson, & Associates.

Illustration 2.3
Period 2: 1932-1978
Allenbrook

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
Cultural Landscape Report
December 2019



Feature Key

1 Allenbrook
2 Unknown Building
3 Entrance and Loop Drive
4 Clearing
5 Formal Planting Beds and Hedges on South Side of House
6 Ivy-covered Stone Retaining Wall
7 Adjacent House
8 Garage

Notes

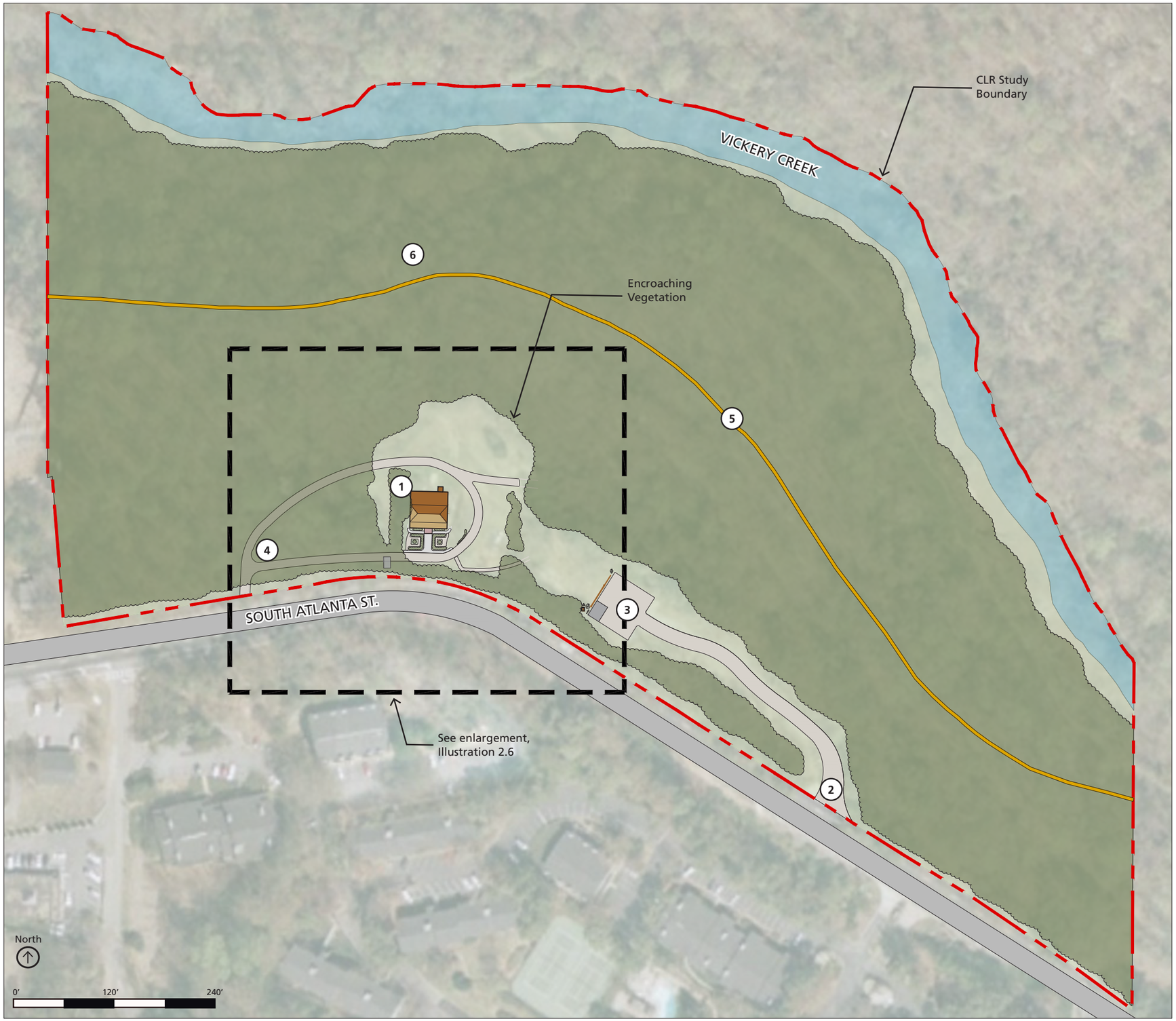
1. This period plan shows site features that existed between 1932-1978. As such, it shows the improvements made by the Bell Family and adjacent property owners over that time. Note that not all these features were added at the same time.
2. The extent of vegetation in this illustration reflects a mid-century condition, circa 1950. After this point, vegetation became denser as the clearing revegetated.
3. The building shown to the west of Allenbrook (#2) was added sometime after the 1950s and was later removed by the NPS, along with the adjacent house site. Research did not reveal the function of the building. Research also did not reveal the presence of additional outbuildings during this period.
4. Research did not reveal the exact dimensions of the two-tiered patio on the rear of the house. Feature is shown here based on period photographs.
5. Allenbrook porch shown is the third known iteration.
6. Research did not reveal the species of trees or other vegetation present during this period. See narrative for additional information.
7. Available documentation did not reveal the exact configuration of ornamental plants seen in period images.

Credits

1. National Park Service
2. Earth Explorer, 1938 aerial image
3. 1972 Land Survey by Shirey, Nelson, & Associates
4. Photographs from the Roswell Historical Society

Illustration 2.4
Period 2: 1932-1978
Allenbrook, Enlargement

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
Cultural Landscape Report
December 2019



Feature Key

1 Allenbrook
2 NPS-constructed Entrance
3 Parking Area and Visitor Services Cluster
4 Loop Drive with Extension
5 Railroad Grade and Hiking Trail
6 Overlook at Lover's Rock

Notes

1. This period plan is a composite depiction of the years 1978-2019. It shows the improvements made by the Roswell Historical Society as well as later NPS improvements. Not all features shown on this plan were present at the same time.
2. Illustration depicts vegetation during the early 2000s.

Credits

1. National Park Service
2. Google Earth, 2002 aerial image
3. Planting Plan, Roswell Historical Society

Illustration 2.5
Period 3: 1978-2019
Allenbrook

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
Cultural Landscape Report
December 2019



Feature Key

1 Allenbrook
2 Entrance / Drive with extension
3 Parterre Garden
4 Ivy-Covered Stone Retaining Wall
5 Sand-Surfaced Walkway
6 Clearing
7 Parking Area
8 Mass Tree Planting (Holly and Hemlock)

Notes

1. This period plan is a composite depiction of the years 1978-2019. As such, it shows certain improvements made by the Roswell Historical Society as well as later NPS improvements.
2. Illustration generally depicts vegetation during the early 2000s.
3. Research does not reveal the full extent of circulation features (walkway and driveway extension) added by the Roswell Historical Society. The plan that clearly shows the design of the features does not show the full extent of the walkway or drive extension.

Credits

1. National Park Service
2. Google Earth, 2002 aerial image
3. Planting Plan, Roswell Historical Society

Illustration 2.6
Period 3: 1978-2019
Allenbrook, Enlargement

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
Cultural Landscape Report
December 2019

Existing Conditions

Introduction

The focus of this study is Allenbrook, a component landscape within Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. The fifteen-acre site is located in Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia. The National Park Service (NPS) has managed the property since its acquisition in 1978. The site is roughly 20 miles north of Atlanta and 1.5 miles south of Roswell City Hall. The property is bounded to the west by a narrow tract of land owned by the City of Roswell and to the south by Georgia State Road 9 (South Atlanta Street). The building once served as a residence associated with an adjacent woolen mill. The surviving resources at the site reflect both residential and recreational uses. Adjacent properties generally support the historic character of the site.

This section of the Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) inventories the existing conditions of the site using a combination of contemporary photographs, plan view graphics, and narrative description. This inventory organizes site features by landscape characteristic, which are the "tangible and intangible aspects of an inventory unit which have either influenced the history of the development of the landscape, or are products of its development, respectively."[210] Further, "these aspects individually and collectively give a landscape its historic character and aid in the understanding of its cultural importance."[211] The NPS identifies 13 landscape characteristics. These landscape characteristics are defined as follows:[212]

- Natural Systems and Features: Natural aspects that often influence the development and resultant form of a landscape.
- Spatial Organization: Arrangement of elements creating the ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.
- Land Use: Organization, form, and shape of the landscape in response to land use.
- Cultural Traditions: Practices that influence land use, patterns of division, building forms, and the use of materials.
- Cluster Arrangement: The location of buildings and structures in the landscape.
- Circulation: Spaces, features, and materials that constitute systems of movement.
- Topography: Three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features and orientation.
- Vegetation: Indigenous or introduced trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous materials.
- Buildings and Structures: Three-dimensional constructs such as houses, barns, garages, stables, bridges, and memorials.
- Views and Vistas: Features that create or allow a range of vision, which can be natural or designed and controlled.
- Constructed Water Features: The built features and elements that utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions.
- Small-Scale Features: Elements that provide detail and diversity combined with function and aesthetics.
- Archeological Sites: Sites containing surface and subsurface remnants related to historic or prehistoric land use.

While most sites contain at least several of the 13 characteristics, "[n]ot all characteristics are always present in any one landscape."[213] In total, the existing Allenbrook cultural landscape contains 12 of the 13 landscape characteristics, with *constructed water features* not represented in the landscape. Note that no prehistoric artifacts have been identified on site.

210. Robert R. Page, "National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide" (U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, January 2009), 7–4.
211. Page, "National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide," 53.
212. Page, "National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide," 53.
213. Page, "National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide," 53.

Natural Systems and Features

Hydrological System

The Allenbrook property is situated within the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River Basin (ACF Basin) (Figure 3.1). The project area is associated with the Chattahoochee River basin, which is a sub-region within the ACF Basin. The site is adjacent to Vickery Creek (also known as Big Creek), which has its confluence with the Chattahoochee less than a half mile south of the site.

Vickery Creek is one of the largest tributaries of the Chattahoochee River within the 48 miles of the park. The creek is a primary determinant for Allenbrook's location. Today, the lower section of the creek harbors a remnant population of endemic Shoal Bass which are genetically distinct that other subpopulations lower down in the Chattahoochee River. The reason for their isolation is due to the presence of dams, both historic and contemporary. Over the last several decades, the Big Creek watershed has been heavily impacted by urban and suburban land use.

Regional Climate

The climate of Roswell and the surrounding area is characterized by mild winters with changeable temperatures. Annual average air temperature is about 60.8° F. Summers are warm and humid. May is the wettest month, when over seven inches of precipitation on average is recorded in the park. The driest month is September, which registers under two inches of precipitation on average.[214] Annual precipitation for the area is roughly fifty inches.[215]

Terrain, Geology, and Soils

According to a recent archeological study:

> In the vicinity of Allenbrook the subsurface rocks consist of Precambrian to Paleozoic biotic gneiss, mica schist, and amphibolite . . . [and] the Madison-Louisa Soil Association is found. This association is characteristic of the heavily dissected uplands. Underlying rock is primarily mica schist with considerable quartz in some areas. Five soil series are found around Allenbrook, although the structure and associated grounds consist exclusively of Rion sandy loams. These are well-drained clay soils found on slopes and are formed from residuum weathered from granite and gneiss.[216]

The steep areas above Vickery Creek include large rock outcrops overhanging the creek and its floodplain (Figure 3.2).

Forest Ecosystem

Site vegetation is dominated by a maturing forest ecosystem that provides habitat to a number of animal species. In the northernmost portion of the site, the forest is characterized by the presence of mixed alluvial forest and Piedmont cliff plant communities (*see description in Vegetation section to follow*).

Lover's Rock

Lover's Rock is a massive rock shelter that has been ascribed cultural value over time. The cliffside outcrop—featuring a large rock shelf protecting an open shelter—is located roughly halfway down the slope to Vickery Creek adjacent to the remnant railroad grade.

Regional Fauna

As a mostly undeveloped protected park, Allenbrook provides habitat for numerous animal species. These animals, such as white-tailed deer, native bees and wasps, and various birds, have influenced the development of the forest through pollination and seed dispersal. Currently, new species of animals are migrating into the park on account of changing climate and habitat fragmentation.

214. Southeast Coast Network, "Inventory and Monitoring Reports, 2000-2014: Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area" (National Park Service, 2014), 2, Athens, GA.

215. NOAA US Department of Commerce, "Rainfall Scorecard," accessed December 28, 2018, https://www.weather.gov/ffc/rainfall_scorecard.

216. Michael Trinkley and Debi Hacker, "Archeological Testing at Allenbrook (9FU286), Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Roswell, Georgia" (National Park Service, 2012), 5–8.

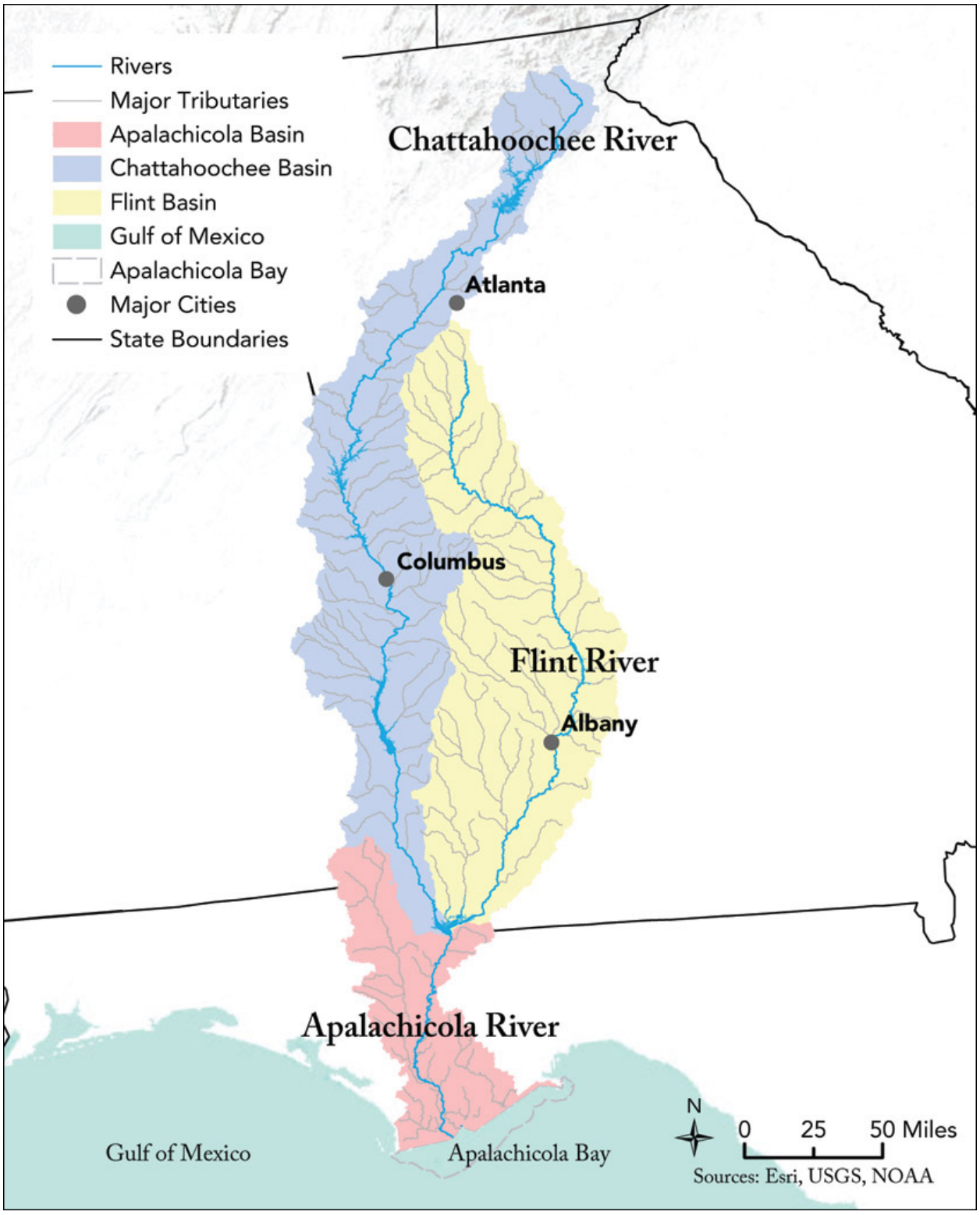


Figure 3.1: Map depicting the extent of the ACF basin. (Source: Jonathan Skaggs / River Basin Center).



Figure 3.2: Rock outcrop with Vickery Creek below, north of Allenbrook site. (Source: WLA Studio).

Features:

- Hydrological system (Vickery Creek and drainages)
- Regional Climate
- Site Geology, Terrain, and Soils
- Forest Ecosystem
- Lover's Rock
- Regional Fauna

Topography

Allenbrook House is located on a ridge between drainages of the Chattahoochee River and Vickery Creek. At around one thousand feet in elevation, the house stands roughly two hundred feet above the creek. Specific topographic elements within the central portion of the landscape include a generally flat house site, the grade of the former driveway, and a sharp bank on the south side of the property formed by South Atlanta Street.

On the north side of the site, between the house and the creek, there are steep slopes and vertical cliffs. The construction of hiking trails throughout the northern portion of the site required slight grading of steep slopes. A graded remnant railroad bed spans north-south along a contour in the area as well.

In the eastern portion of the site, topographical features include the grade of the modern driveway and an associated drainage swale running along the south side of the driveway.

The western portion of the site features rolling topography, with steep slopes undulating north toward the creek bottom.

Features:

- Ridge
- Flat house site
- Bank along South Atlanta Street roadway
- Grade of former driveway
- Slopes on north side of property
- Cliffs on north side of property
- Grading for hiking trails
- Grading of railroad bed
- Grade of modern driveway
- Drainage Swale
- Rolling hills and incised by drainages in western portion of site

Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of the Allenbrook site is defined by the four-part organization within the property boundaries. The western portion of the site is wooded, with few exposed cultural resources. The central portion contains an old driveway remnant, the Allenbrook house, a maintained lawn, and remnant ornamental vegetation (Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.4). A wooded edge defines this area to the north and South Atlanta Street defines it on the south (Figure 3.5). The eastern portion of the site includes the entry road from South Atlanta Street and the parking area. The northern portion of the site is wooded and features steep slopes and a network of meandering walking trails. The overhead visual plane includes large trees. The house is visible from South Atlanta Street and the adjacent sidewalk, but there is a visual buffer created by the grade change from the site to the street and by a row of trees along the southern property border.



Figure 3.3: Old roadbed on western portion of the site, facing north. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.4: House site area, facing west. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.5: Aerial view of entry road and parking area. (Source: ESRI).

Features:

- Organization by adjacent properties
- Four-part organization at the ground level (old driveway remnant area, house site, recreational area, and entry road/parking area)
- Visual and topographic buffer from South Atlanta Street

Vegetation

Natural Vegetation

In the northern portion of the site, there is a large area of mixed alluvial forest and Piedmont cliff plant communities. The Piedmont cliff community includes exposed rock areas that:

> . . . provide a xeric habitat. The edges are often ameliorated by shade from surrounding tree . . . plants may include mountain spleenwort (*Asplenium montanum*), pineweed (*Hypericum gentianoid.es*), sedge (*Carex pensylvanica, C' rosea*), huckleberry (*Gaylucassra* sp.) witchgrass (*Dicanthelium* spp.), oatgrass (*Danthonia spicata*), hairy lipfern (*Cheilanthes lanosa*), broomsedge (*Andropogon glomeratus*), goldenrods, and asters.[217]

The forested area also has mesic type plants in ravine areas including black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) and tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) and xeric type plants in the more exposed locations. The xeric types include chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*), bigleaf magnolia (*Magnolia macrophylla*), post oak (*Quercus stellata*), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), and loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*).[218]

In the entry drive and parking lot area, vegetation consists of secondary oak/pine forest. There is a specimen white oak (*Quercus alba*) located on the north side of the entry road approximately one hundred feet east of the corner of the parking area. English ivy (*Hedera helix*) covers the trunk of this tree.

The old driveway area includes secondary oak/pine forest with sweetgum, sycamore, tulip poplar, hickory, and loblolly pine as the dominant species. There are beech trees as the topography changes to a more sloped environment toward the creek. The area is mostly devoid of shrub species and the ground plane consists of leaf litter.

Invasive Nonnative Plants

A number of invasive nonnative plants are present within the landscape including Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), English Ivy (*Hedera helix*), Bermuda turf grass (*Cynodon* spp.), elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus pungens*), Chinese wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*), and Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*).

Cultural Vegetation

Vegetation in the immediate area of the building consists of both ornamental, native, and nonnative vegetation. The ground plane consists of Bermuda turf grass, which is patchy or mossy in areas. Ornamental vegetation from previous landscaping efforts as well as volunteer native vegetation is located between the south facade of the house and a brick sidewalk leading from the parking lot and includes: elaeagnus, oakleaf hydrangea (*Hydrangea quercifolia)*, American holly (*Ilex opaca*), eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), dogwood (*Cornus florida*), and redbud (*Cercis canadensis*). A row of mixed vegetation buffers the house site from the street. This area includes eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), and beech (*Fagus grandifolia*). The understory of the road buffer zone includes English ivy, Japanese honeysuckle, and wisteria. The area behind the house contains a mixed collection of species including black walnut (*Juglans nigra*).

Features:

- Turf grass
- Cultural woody vegetation near house
- Remnant Herb Garden Plantings
- Buffer vegetation between house and road
- Alluvial Forest
- Cliffside Plant Community
- Secondary Forest
- Specimen Trees (Mature Oaks, Hollies, Walnuts)

217. Karin Heiman, "Vascular Flora of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Atlanta, Georgia" (National Park Service and The Nature Conservancy, April 2000), 17–18, NPS IRMA.
218. Heiman, "Vascular Flora of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Atlanta, Georgia," 29.

Buildings and Structures

The Allenbrook house is the only building at this site. There are two structures including a timber retaining wall at the entry drive and a concrete block retaining wall along the sidewalk on South Atlanta Street. Various utilities are also located on site.

Allenbrook

This brick building, constructed in the 1850s, is the dominant feature at the site. Within the lot the building is oriented south with the south side roughly parallel to South Atlanta Street. The building is a Plantation Plain built of brick. The footprint of the building measures 41 feet by 34 feet. The main portion of the building is two stories with a hipped roof. There is a one-story shed-roofed block of rooms along the north facade. Cedar shake roofing covers both roofs. According to a historic resource study for Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, its "walls are 18" thick at the first floor and constructed of hand-made brick laid in a four-course common bond. The foundation is coursed fieldstone."[219] A *Historic Structure Report* for the building notes that "originally a continuous rubble stone (granite) wall bearing on clay, the foundation of Allenbrook has been largely reconstructed using both historic and new materials along the entire north [facade] and along portions of the east and west [facades]."[220] Due to grade changes around the house, the height of the stonework varies, with more stonework exposed on the north facade of the house than the south.

The south facade serves as the front of the building (Figure 3.6). There is decorative corbelling along the south facade with a v-shaped pattern. The window openings have flat arches above them formed by two soldier courses of brick. The front facade is symmetrical with a central four-paneled entry door with a flat arch at the head. There are five two-over-two double hung windows—two on the first story and three on the second story. The windows have wood shutters with cast iron hinges and wood sills. There are shadow lines of two former porch roofs on the south facade.

The east facade is asymmetrical due to the shed room on the back of the building (Figure 3.7). There are three windows. There is decorative corbeling along this facade with a v-shaped pattern. Two windows (one on each story) are centered on the main block of the house. These windows have flat arches at the head consisting of two soldier courses of brick. A third window is located in the shed roofed area. This window has a flat arch at the head composed of one soldier course of bricks. All three windows have wood shutters with cast-iron hinges and wood sills. The southeast corner of the house has replacement brick and mortar.

The north facade is asymmetrical (Figure 3.8). There are two brick chimneys on the back side of the main house block. The chimneys have brick corbelling along the upper portion. The shed roof addition on the rear includes a door on the east side of the facade, a closed in window with a vented door opening in the center of the facade, and a window with wood shutters on the west side of the facade. There is a stoop located at the door, which serves as the rear entrance to the house. A shed roof extension covers the stoop. There is a set of granite stairs on the west side of the stoop. A wood railing runs around the stoop and serves as a handrail for the steps. The supports for the stoop roof are square wood posts. There are four metal grate vents along the top of the granite foundation of the north facade and a basement access door on the western side of the shed addition.

The west facade is asymmetrical due to the shed room on the back of the building (Figure 3.9). There are three windows on this facade. There is decorative corbelling along this facade with a v-shaped pattern. Two windows (one on each story) are centered on the main block of the house. These windows have flat arches at the head consisting of two soldier courses of brick. A third window is located in the shed roofed portion of the building. This window has a flat arch at the head composed of one soldier course of bricks. All three windows have wood shutters with cast-iron hinges and wood sills. The southwest corner of the house has replacement brick and mortar. There is a fire bell located near the southwest corner in the stone foundation of the west facade.

219. Marti Gerdes, Scott Messer, and Tommy Jones, "Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Historic Resource Study" (National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Regional Office, February 2007), 90.
220. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area" (Historical Architecture, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, 2004), 35.



Figure 3.6: South facade of Allenbrook, facing north. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.9: West facade of Allenbrook, facing east. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.7: East facade of Allenbrook, facing west. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.8: North facade of Allenbrook, facing south. (Source: WLA Studio).

Retaining Walls

Timber Retaining Wall

There is a timber retaining wall located on the west side of the driveway apron to the entry drive (Figure 3.10). The wall ranges in height from 8 inches to over 4 feet tall. The wall is curved to parallel the entry drive configuration.

Concrete Block Retaining Wall

There is a concrete block retaining wall near the sidewalk paralleling South Atlanta Street (Figure 3.11). This wall is 20 inches tall and 30 feet long. The wall retains earth along the slope between the entry drive and South Atlanta Street.

Stone Retaining Wall at Railroad Bed

A stacked stone retaining wall associated with the remnant railroad bed stretches east-west through the northern portion of the site (Figure 3.12). The remnant wall measures 27 feet long by 4 feet high. The wall is in generally good condition, though it is covered in vegetation.

Utilities

There are several utilities at the site. Power to the house is serviced underground, but there are utility poles located between the sidewalk paralleling South Atlanta Street and the slope leading up to the house site. There are three utility poles along the road. There is a road light located near the concrete block retaining wall along South Atlanta Street.

Power to the building and site utilities is serviced underground. Electrical and telecommunications service enter the house on the east facade where



Figure 3.10: Timber retaining wall at entry road facing west. (Source WLA Studio).



Figure 3.11: Concrete block retaining wall along South Atlanta Street, facing north. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.12: Stone retaining wall supporting former railroad bed, now a hiking trail (Source: WLA Studio).

there are utility boxes mounted to the building (Figure 3.13). There are heating ventilation air condition units located on a concrete pad with a brick veneer near the midpoint of the west facade (Figure 3.14). There are two plumbing cleanouts located north of the house. These are white PVC pipes mounted in concrete with removable screw top plugs (Figure 3.15).

There is a pedestrian scale light fixture in the northeast corner of the lawn area surrounding the house (Figure 3.16). Northwest of the house near the slope to the road, there is a point indicator valve and standpipe, both mounted on concrete. These utilities serve as fire protection for the building (Figure 3.17). There is a fire hydrant located within the South Atlanta Street right-of-way at the approximate midpoint of the property line.

Downspouts at each corner of the house drain roof water away from the building. There is an additional downspout located at the northeast corner of the stoop. The downspouts empty onto concrete splash blocks. The downspout located at the southeast corner of the house runs into a subsurface black plastic corrugated pipe, which carries water away from the foundation east of the house.

There is an above grade sewage easement running through the site. Two manholes are located at the creek bottom, with an associated elevated sewer pipe running above the creek to the opposite bank.

Features:

- Allenbrook
- Stone Retaining Walls at Railroad Bed
- Timber retaining wall
- Concrete block retaining wall
- Light standard
- Utility poles
- Cleanouts from building
- Miscellaneous utilities near house
- Sewer utilities at creek bottom



Figure 3.13: Electrical and telecommunications service boxes on east facade of building. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.14: HVAC units located on west facade. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.15: Plumbing cleanout located north of the house. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.16: Pedestrian scale light fixture. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.17: Point indicator valve and standpipe with South Atlanta Street in background. (Source: WLA Studio).

Land Use

Currently, the land use of the site pertains to its function as a component of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. Hiking and historic interpretation are the site's primary land uses. The site currently has an interpretive sign near the parking area to describe the historic context of Allenbrook. The proximity of the site to natural resources such as the Vickery Creek trail system means that visitors often use the site as an access point for recreation on adjacent parcels.

Features:

- Historic interpretation
- Recreation
- Parking

Cultural Traditions

Cultural traditions at the site include historic preservation and outdoor recreation. The maintenance of the house in keeping with its antebellum appearance reflects the historic preservation tradition of the National Park Service. The parking area and the cultural landscape as a whole serve as a gateway to the trails within the Vickery Creek unit.

Features:

- Historic Preservation
- Outdoor Recreation

Circulation

The circulation features at the site facilitate pedestrian and vehicular access within the site and to adjacent recreational areas.

Vehicular

The entry road and parking lot facilitate vehicular access to the site from South Atlanta Street. While not active, there is a former driveway on the western end of the site.

Entry Drive

There is a concrete driveway apron at South Atlanta Street that allows vehicular access into the site. The drive apron extends past the public right-of-way into the site adjacent to a timber retaining wall. The entry drive curves northwest and extends 300 feet to the parking area (Figure 3.18). The road varies in width, but allows adequate width for two cars, with a width of 27 feet closest to the drive apron. Discontinuous timber curbing delineates the south side of the drive. The drive surface is compacted aggregate.



Figure 3.18: Entry drive, facing southeast. (Source: WLA Studio).

Parking Lot

A gravel-paved parking lot is located in the center of the site, east of the house site area (Figure 3.19). The square lot measures 40 feet by 50 feet. The parking lot does not have delineated spaces or drive lanes. There is timber (railroad tie sized) edging around a portion of the parking lot. There is one universally accessible space in the southwestern corner of the lot. This space is paved in concrete and has a universal access sign (Figure 3.20).



Figure 3.19: Parking lot, facing south. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.20: Universal access parking spot. (Source: WLA Studio).

Former Driveway

There is an access apron and abandoned driveway located on the western edge of the property. The NPS has installed a gate at the road access at South Atlanta Street in this area. The road bed runs along the western property border and becomes overgrown approximately 200 feet into the site (Figure 3.21). There is remnant stone curbing along the side of the roadbed (Figure 3.22). A more southerly branch of the roadway extends east but dissipates into the landscape as it approaches the house.

Former Railroad Bed

The grade of a former railroad bed serves as the base for a section of hiking trail. The grade is supported by a stone retaining wall in one section within the site. No other characteristics of the former railroad bed distinguish it from other trail sections.

Pedestrian

Two formal pedestrian circulation features exist within the site: a modern brick walkway and network of pedestrian trails.

Brick Walkway

An L-shaped brick walkway connects the parking area to the front door of Allenbrook (Figure 3.23). The 4 foot-wide walkway is dry laid modern brick laid in a herringbone pattern with brick edging (Figure 3.24). The walkway begins at the southwest corner of the parking lot, where it aligns with the universal access parking spot. From there, it runs west along the upper side of the slope between the house site area and South Atlanta Street. Near the midpoint of the house, the walkway turns north and terminates at a landing outside the entry door to the building (Figure 3.25). There is a landing located near the entry door that measures 8 feet wide by 6 feet deep.



Figure 3.21: Former roadbed, facing north. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.22: Remnant curbing, former roadbed. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.23: Brick walkway, facing west. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.24: Herringbone pattern of brick walkway. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.25: Brick landing outside entry door. (Source: WLA Studio).

Trail System

The parking area at Allenbrook serves as a trailhead for a pedestrian path system located on the south bank of Vickery Creek (Figure 3.26). These trails are accessed by a set of timber steps leading down the slope just north of the house site (Figure 3.27). Further down the trail there is an elevated wooden staircase that provides access down a steep embankment. The pedestrian system north of the Allenbrook house navigates the steep terrain leading to Vickery Creek and includes views of the creek, rock outcrops, and remnants of rock walls associated with the grading for a railroad that was never completed in this location.

Features:

- Parking lot
- Entry road
- Former roadbed
- Brick sidewalk and landing
- Trail system (with wooden steps and elevated staircase)
- Remnant railroad bed

Small-Scale Features

The Allenbrook landscape contains various small-scale features, most of which relate to visitor services such as site regulation and orientation.

Signs

Several signs are located within the Allenbrook landscape, and include the following:

Park Identity Sign

There is a park identity sign located on the east side of the concrete entrance apron on South Atlanta Street (Figure 3.28). The rectangular sign is mounted to a wood post. The sign has an NPS arrowhead logo located in the upper right corner and reads, “Allenbrook: Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area.”

Roswell Historical Society Sign

There is a black rectangular sign mounted to a cast iron post located on the west side of the concrete entrance apron on South Atlanta Street (Figure 3.29). The sign reads, “Allenbrook: circa 1840, built of handmade brick. Originally home and office of Laurel Woolen Mill; Near Allenbrook is historic site of Laurel Woolen Mill (burned by Sherman’s Forces); Lovers Rock, popular antebellum picnic

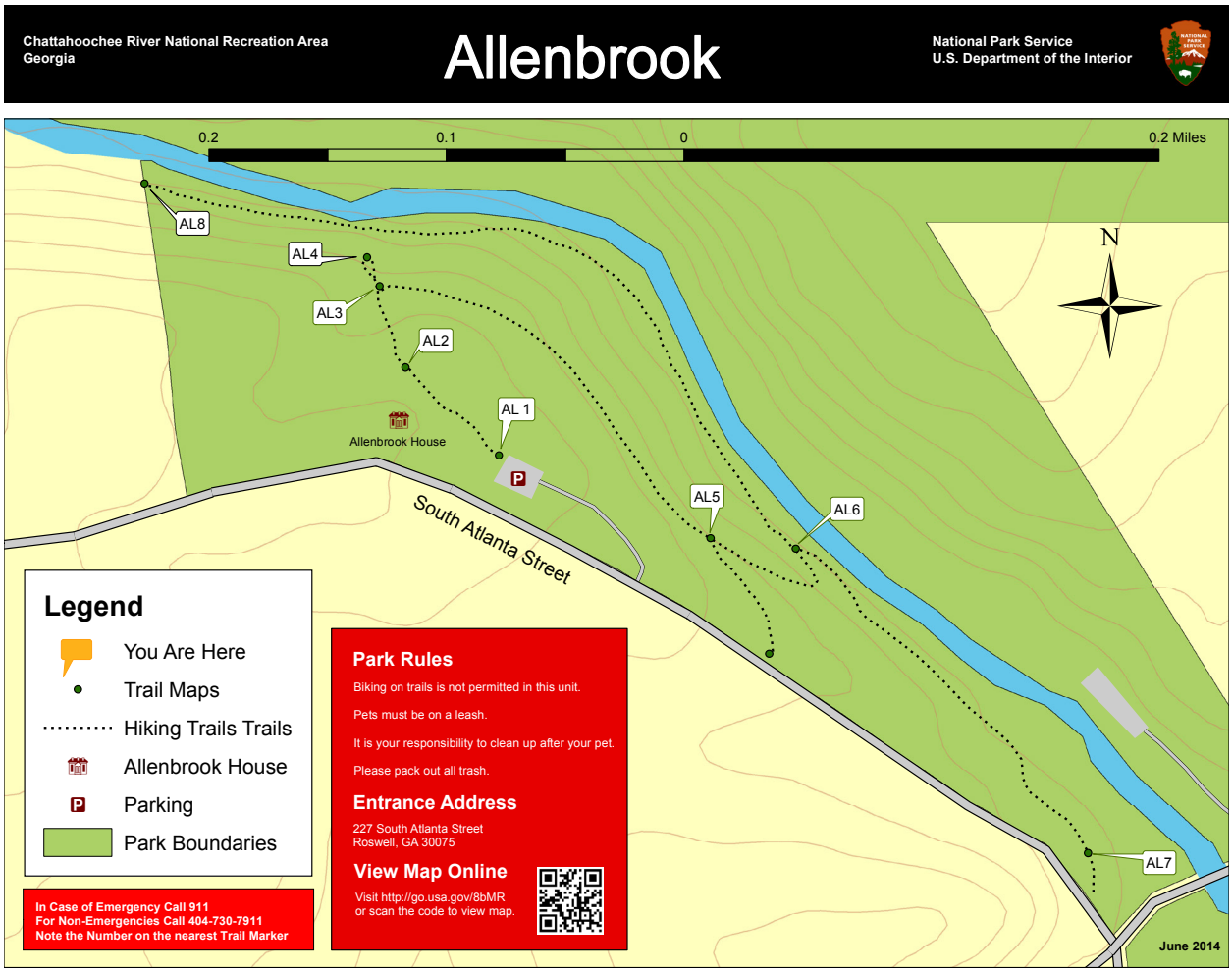


Figure 3.26: Map of trails adjacent to Allenbrook site. (Source: National Park Service, www.nps.gov/chat/planyourvisit/upload/TrailMapAllenbrook.pdf).



Figure 3.27: Timber steps leading from house to trails on the south side of Vickery Creek. (Source: WLA Studio).

spot. Roswell Historical Society: 1981." The sign indicates that Allenbrook is stop "#2" on an unknown historical tour.

Entry Kiosk

There is a three-sided entry kiosk located just west of the parking lot (Figure 3.30). The informational kiosk is three sided, with three informational spaces mounted between wooden posts. One panel contains various park alerts and emergency contact information, another panel describes a brief history of the Vickery Creek unit, and the third panel features a map of the Chattahoochee River Recreation Area. The kiosk consists of three posts and acrylic sheet covered panels on all three sides.



Figure 3.28: Identity sign. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.29: Historical society sign. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.30: Informational kiosk. (Source: WLA Studio).

Regulatory Signs

There are several regulatory signs located on the site (Figure 3.31 and Figure 3.32). There are three signs located near the south, east, and north sides of the house that read,

> Historic Allenbrook House
>
> Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
>
> Renovations in Progress
>
> Period of Construction: Antebellum, ca. 1850-56
>
> Architectural Style: Plantation Plain
>
> Area Closed Do Not Enter

Trail Signs

There is a trail sign located along the northern edge of the open lawn north of the house (Figure 3.33). The sign is a map under an acrylic sheet mounted to a wood post. This sign marks the location of additional signs along the pedestrian trail located on the south side of Vickery Creek.



Figure 3.31: Regulatory sign. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.33: Trail sign. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.32: Regulatory sign. (Source: WLA Studio).

Remnant Site Features

Several areas of remnant site features exist within the cultural landscape including remnant planting bed edging, two cast concrete decorative urns, a large pile of discarded stone, and two discarded vehicles. The planting bed edging is mostly covered by soil and vegetation but is still visible near the southwest corner of the house and in the rear of the house (Figure 3.34). The urns are located west of the house beside the eastern red cedar. Their location appears arbitrary and not historic. One urn appears to be intact, while the other is either broken or was a base for another piece, such as a birdbath (Figure 3.35). The large pile of discarded stones—likely removed during NPS renovation of the site—is located in a wooded area immediately to the west of the abandoned driveway (Figure 3.36). Additionally, two discarded cars that appear to have been rolled down an embankment are in the northwest portion of the site. A definitive model year for the vehicles is unknown due to condition (Figure 3.37).



Figure 3.34: Stone edging on north side of house (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.35: Statuary next to cedar tree. (Source: WLA Studio).

Visitor Services Features

There is a cluster of visitor services small-scale features in the vicinity of the parking lot (Figure 3.38). These include: the previously described informational kiosk, a roofed timber shelter display with signs attached to its two timber posts, pay box, trash/recycling receptacle, metal swing gate, large boulders, and a pet waste bag dispenser. The paybox is a small brown metal collection box attached to a post mounted in a square concrete base (Figure 3.39). The metal swing gate is oriented



Figure 3.36: Discarded stones piled on west side of property. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.37: One of the two discarded cars in ravine on west side of property. (Source: WLA Studio).

north-south and prevents entry by vehicle into the core historic area of Allenbrook. The trash/recycling receptacle is an NPS standard bear-proof design. The boulders appear to be used to reinforce the vehicular boundary alongside the gate. The pet waste bag dispenser features a trash bag dispenser, trash can, and informational signs attached to a wide wooden post.

There are two benches located along the trail system north of the house (Figure 3.40). The plain benches feature wood slats and no armrests.



Figure 3.38: Cluster of visitor services small-scale features adjacent to parking area. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.39: Pay station (pay deposit box is covered due to a 2018 government shutdown). (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.40: Wooden bench along hiking trail. (Source: WLA Studio).

Other

Other small-scale features include wood curbing along the driveway (Figure 3.41). Several short sections of post-and-rail fencing are located along the trail system in the northern portion of the site, though most have fallen over (Figure 3.42). A second metal swing gate is located at the former entrance into the property (Figure 3.43).

Features:

- Identity sign
- Roswell Historical Society sign
- Entry kiosk
- Regulatory signs
- Trail signs
- Old planting bed edging
- Concrete statuary
- Large pile of discarded stone
- Discarded cars
- Timber shelter display
- Pay station
- Trash/recycling receptacle
- Metal swing gate
- Large boulders
- Pet waste bag dispenser
- Benches
- Wood curbing along drive
- Post-and-rail fencing



Figure 3.41: Timber curbing along entry road. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.42: Fallen down post and rail fencing along the trail. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.43: Metal swing gate at former driveway location. (Source: WLA Studio).

Cluster Arrangement

Cluster arrangement at Allenbrook is limited to the grouping of small-scale features in the vicinity of the parking lot. The cluster is formed by an informational kiosk, a roofed timber shelter display with signs attached to its two timber posts, pay box, trash/recycling receptacle, metal swing gate, large boulder, and a pet waste bag dispenser. The arrangement of these features is utilitarian and are not laid out in any distinct design pattern.

Features:

- Cluster of visitor services small-scale features

Views and Vistas

Views within the cultural landscape are limited by areas of vegetation and the topography of the adjacent landscape. Several of these limited views are nevertheless features of the existing cultural landscape and include the view from the back stoop north across the mown lawn and towards the forest, the view coming up the driveway from the east, and the short view to and from the front door entry of Allenbrook that is now obscured by encroaching vegetation (Figure 3.44 and Figure 3.45).

Several points along the trails north of the house provide scenic views across the rugged and forested landscape and Vickery Creek below (Figure 3.46). The views exist at various elevations along the steep slopes and from Lover's Rock.

Features:

- View north and northeast across lawn from rear of Allenbrook
- View of the core of Allenbrook while coming up the driveway
- View to and from the front entry of the building
- Scenic views along trails north of Allenbrook



Figure 3.44: Open area north of the house that creates views to the north. (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 3.45: View west along the driveway. (Source: WLA Studio).



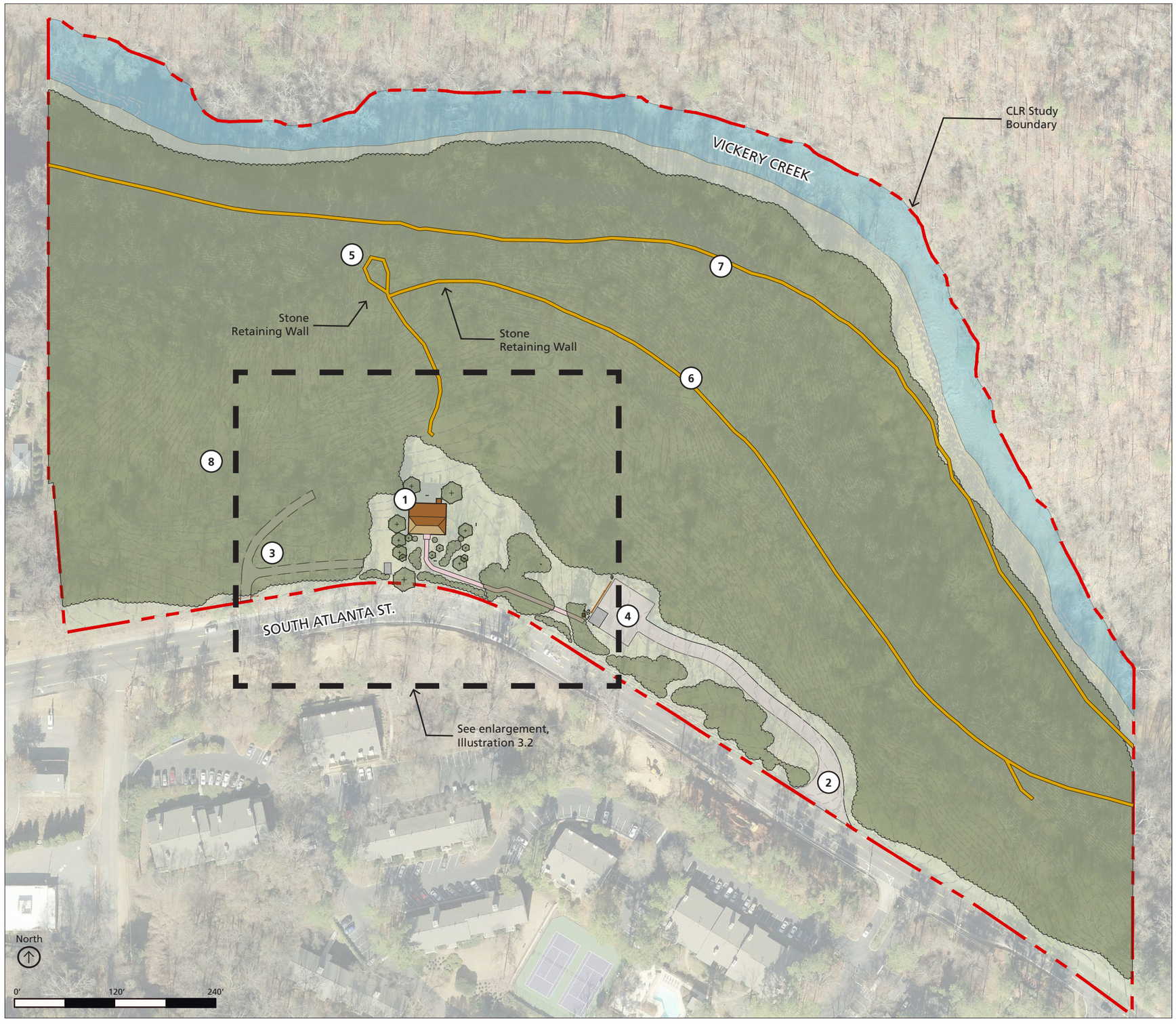
Figure 3.46: View from Lover's Rock out across Vickery Creek. (Source: WLA Studio).

Archeological Sites

Allenbrook was assigned a Georgia archaeological site identification of 9FU286 in 1997. However, only one systematic archeological project has been conducted at Allenbrook. The project sought to identify the location of the house's original porch. While the project did not locate the position of the original porch piers, the investigation did locate "very good indirect evidence of the porch" based on the identification of a lightning rod that marked the southeast porch corner.[221] Additionally, the crew excavated a number of other artifacts. These artifacts are now curated by NPS under Accession No. SEAC-02582.

American Indians likely used the cliffs north of Allenbrook for shelter. Archeology in the area has shown occupation and use dating back thousands of years.

221. Trinkley and Hacker, "Archeological Testing at Allenbrook (9FU286), Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Roswell, Georgia," ii.



Feature Key

1 Allenbrook
2 Entrance
3 Former Entrance / Remnant Drive
4 Parking Area and Vistor Services Cluster
5 Overlook at Lover's Rock
6 Pedestrian Trail (follows old Rail Road Grade)
7 Pedestrian Trail
8 Location of Abandoned Cars

Notes

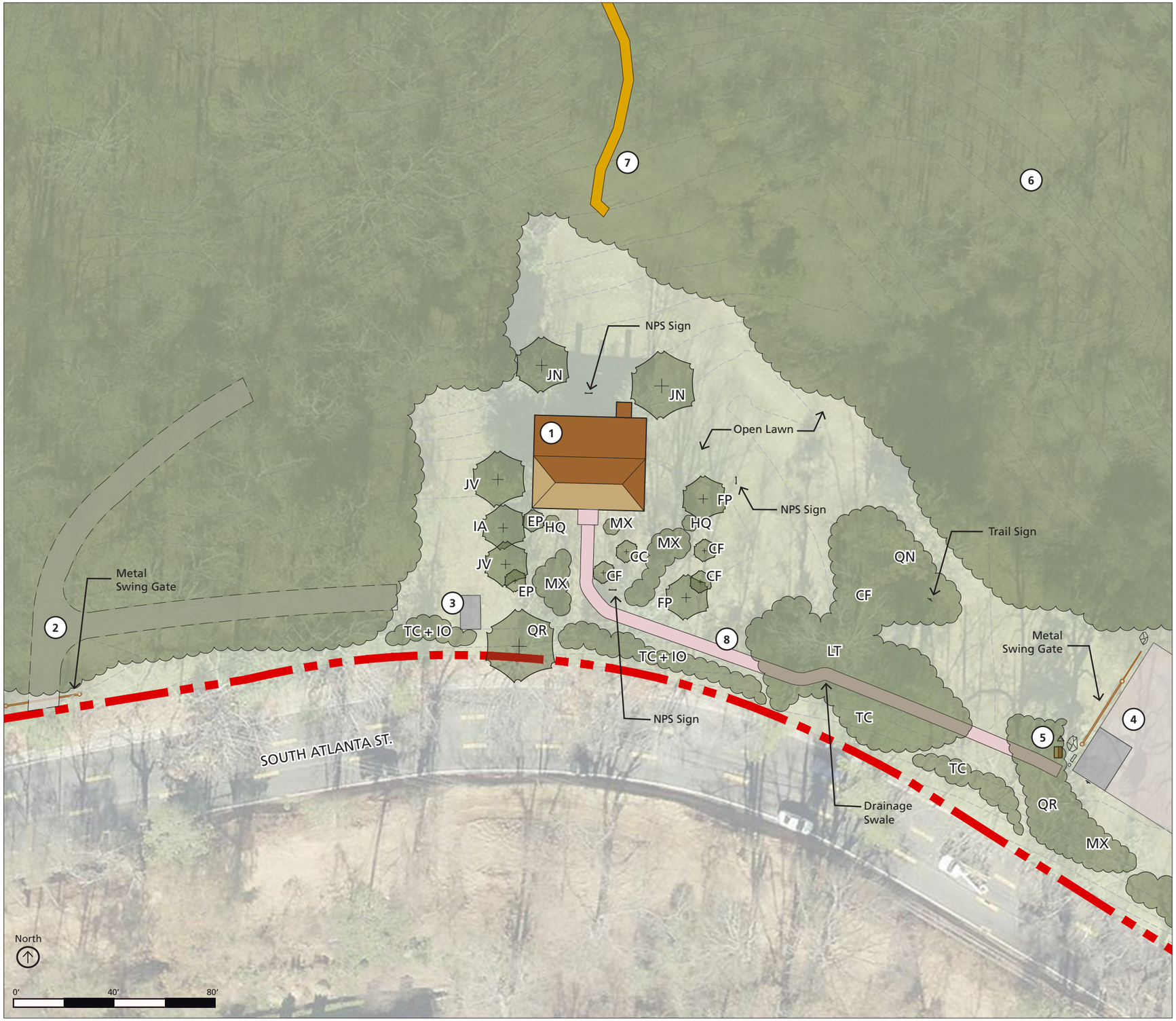
1. Existing conditions documented between December 2018 and August 2019.

Credits

1. National Park Service
2. QPublic, aerial image 2019
3. City of Roswell

Illustration 3.1
Existing Conditions
Allenbrook

Chattahoochee National Recreation Area
Cultural Landscape Report
December 2019



Feature Key

1	Allenbrook
2	Former Entrance / Remnant Drive
3	Utilities Cluster
4	Parking Area
5	Vistor Services Cluster
6	Steep Topography
7	Pedestrian Trail
8	Brick Walkway

Vegetation Key

JV	Juniperus virginiana
IA	Ilex opaca
CF	Cornus florida
CC	Cercis canadensis
FP	Fraxinus pennsylvanica
JN	Juglans nigra
TC	Tsuga canadensis
QR	Quercus rubra
QN	Quercus nigra
LT	Liriodendron tulipifera
EP	Elaeagnus pungens
HQ	Hydrangea quercifolia
MX	Mixed emerging vegetation

Credits

1. National Park Service
2. QPublic, 2019 aerial image
3. City of Roswell

Illustration 3.2
Existing Conditions

Allenbrook

Chattahoochee National Recreation Area
Cultural Landscape Report
December 2019

Analysis and Evaluation

Introduction

For cultural landscapes such as Allenbrook, documenting existing conditions and analyzing and evaluating natural and human-made historic resources is critical in the development of a strategy for their management and treatment. Cultural landscape analysis involves two primary activities: evaluating historic significance and assessing historic integrity. Both use criteria determined by the National Register of Historic Places, which has developed nationally recognized methods for evaluating the significance and integrity of historic buildings and landscapes. The evaluation of historic significance identifies the important historical associations of the property, as well as its architectural, archeological, and social value. The property's significance is tied to a discrete period of time (period of significance) in which its important contributions were made and the broader historic contexts (historic context themes) within which the activities that occurred on the property may be placed.

The analysis and evaluation section considers the site's history within recognized historic contexts to determine its contribution to the broad patterns of American history. It is important to note that historic resources, particularly cultural landscapes, change over time. As a result, a cultural landscape may have several areas of historical significance and multiple periods of significance. In order to determine whether a landscape feature contributes to the historic significance of the landscape at Allenbrook, this chapter compares the existing conditions of landscape features to its understood historic state. The objective of this analysis is to identify the specific features associated with the historic periods and assess to what degree they continue to convey their historic significance.

To aid in this assessment, landscape features are categorized based on their contribution to our understanding of the historic character of the landscape during the period or periods of significance. These categories are:

- Contributing
- Noncontributing
- Missing
- Undetermined

Contributing landscape features survive from the periods of significance and continue to reflect their historic appearance and function. Noncontributing landscape features include those added to the site since the periods of significance or that no longer retain enough physical integrity to convey their historic appearance or function. Missing features existed during the period of significance but have been removed, destroyed, or cannot be recognized in their current condition. Undetermined include features whose age cannot be determined or whose contribution to the historic landscape is unknown. Please refer to the table at the end of this chapter for a summary of this information.

The process to identify landscape elements follows a National Park Service methodology that categorizes all landscape elements as one of thirteen landscape characteristics:

- Archeological Sites
- Buildings and Structures
- Circulation
- Arrangement of Buildings
- Constructed Water Features
- Cultural Traditions
- Land Use
- Natural Systems and Features
- Small-Scale Features
- Spatial Organization
- Topography
- Vegetation
- Views and Vistas

Landscape characteristics are the "tangible and intangible aspects of an inventory unit which have either influenced the history of the development of the landscape, or are products of its development,

respectively."[222] Further, "these aspects individually and collectively give a landscape its historic character and aid in the understanding of its cultural importance."[223] Based on this understanding of the landscape, National Register of Historic Places methodology aids in establishing a site's significance.

National Register Status

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorized the creation of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. The National Park Service is responsible for maintaining the list and coordinating with public and private entities to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources. The National Park Service has developed criteria for evaluating historic resources to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register. The National Register Criteria for Evaluation examine a property's age, integrity, and significance. To possess integrity, a historic landscape needs to look and feel to some degree how it did in the past. The categories of integrity used to evaluate a property include: location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association. The property must also be associated with historical events, activities, or developments that were important in the past. The National Register identifies the type of significance of a property based on the following criteria:

- Criterion A: Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Criterion B: Association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Criterion C: Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Criterion D: Yielding or potential to yield information in history or prehistory.

A site may be significant in any or all of these four criteria. Based on these criteria, a statement of significance can be drafted for a site.

Allenbrook is not currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. However, the 2007 CHAT Historic Resource Study noted that Allenbrook is "potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register."[224]

> It has potential local significance under Criterion A for its association with the Ivy Woolen Mills and may even be considered to have state-wide significance under Criterion C as a rare example of a brick I house in Georgia. The original front porch was replaced prior to the 1930s. Rehabilitation of the house by the Bells included alterations to the floor plan and replacement of some significant features, including the stairway to the second floor and the front porch. Nevertheless, the house retains much of its original character and, in spite of much of the surrounding area having reverted to forest, the integrity of location, setting, and feeling remains strong. Integrity of materials and craftsmanship have been diminished by modern efforts at rehabilitation but have not destroyed the building's historic character.[225]

The 2018 Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Ivy Mill property noted that Allenbrook "serves as the most intact cultural resource within the CHAT Vickery Creek Unit."[226]

222. Robert R. Page, *National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide*, (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, January 2009), 7-4.
223. Ibid., 53.
224. Marti Gerdes, Scott Messer, and Tommy Jones, "Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Historic Resource Study" (National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Regional Office, February 2007), 91.
225. Gerdes, Messer, and Jones, 91.
226. National Park Service, "Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Inventory" (National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, 2018), 26.

Period of Significance

While there is not an established period of significance for Allenbrook, past NPS reports have proposed two periods of significance. The 2004 *Historic Structure Report* (HSR) proposed a 1851/56-1932 period of significance. This range refers to the presumed date of construction through its purchase by the Bell family and disassociation with the Laurel Mill property. This date range also fits with the proposed areas of significance related to the local mill industry and Allenbrook's architectural merit. The 2018 *Cultural Landscape Inventory* (CLI) proposed an 1850s-1970s period of significance. These dates correspond to the construction of the house through its acquisition by the NPS.

The CLI based its expanded period of significance on the addition of "historic preservation" as further justification for Allenbrook's historic significance. As this was not a theme established by the HRS, nor is there enough evidence for Allenbrook being "exceptional" in terms of historic preservation, this CLR follows the HRS and HSR in limiting the areas of significance, and thus period of significance, to 1850s-1932.

Statement of Significance[227]

Again, no National Register Nomination Form exists for the Allenbrook property. Therefore, the following statement of significance is based primarily on the 2007 HRS, which notes that Allenbrook "has potential local significance under Criterion A for its association with the Ivy Woolen Mills and may even be considered to have state-wide significance under Criterion C as a rare example of a brick I-house in Georgia."[228]

Criterion A: Roswell Mill Industry

The Allenbrook cultural landscape is significant at the local level for its association with the development of the mill industry in Roswell, Georgia.

Allenbrook was constructed around 1856 in concert with the construction of Ivy Woolen Mill. Located roughly half a mile from the mill, Allenbrook was a well-built middle-class home that would have been suitable for a manager of

227. Various reports have identified overlapping and divergent areas of significance for the Allenbrook property. The 2004 Historic Structure Report for Allenbrook notes that Allenbrook should be eligible for inclusion on the National Register for its association with the Roswell mill industry (Criterion A) and the King Family (Criterion B), and for its architectural significance (Criterion C). The 2007 HRS identifies only its association with the Roswell mill industry (Criterion A) and for its architectural significance (Criterion C). The 2018 Cultural Landscape Inventory states that Allenbrook has 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)." It has yet to be proven that James King or his family ever lived in Allenbrook. As explained in the Site History section, facts about his life in the 1850s cast doubt on his occupancy of the site. Further, there does not appear to be a solid justification for Allenbrook's exceptional significance in terms of historic preservation. However, the significance related to archeological potential should be included in a future NRNF. This report uses the two areas of significance identified by the 2007 HRS for the statement of significance.

228. Gerdes, Messer, and Jones, "Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Historic Resource Study," 91.

company operations.[229] While documentation of early occupants of the house is scant, existing evidence suggests that during the Civil War (and perhaps earlier) the mill's loom boss, John Brown, lived at Allenbrook with his family. As such, given the concurrent construction and Allenbrook's occupancy by the Ivy Mill's loom boss, Allenbrook is associated with the development of Georgia's mill industry.

The mill industry in Georgia went through a cycle of boom and bust in the first half of the nineteenth century. After a significant increase in mills in the 1830s made possible by the expropriation of Cherokee lands, by the time the King family built Allenbrook and Ivy Woolen Mill, the number of mills in operation in the state had declined. The ability to open a business during a low point in mill operations demonstrates the King family's business acumen related to mill production. Their business sense was based on the extensive training Barrington King's sons received in both Georgia and New Jersey.

The Allenbrook house—through both its manner of construction and industry association—also reflects the era's environmental, labor, and social relations that the mill industry helped create and sustain. Specifically, the profitability of the mills of Roswell and elsewhere was made possible by the exploitation of enslaved African Americans as well as poor white women and children. Further, just like the mill, there is a strong likelihood that the same enslaved workers who constructed the mill also constructed Allenbrook. The environmental cost of cotton production was also high. Cotton lands became quickly degraded, necessitating more and more land under cultivation, and more and more people to work it. The conversion of forests to farmland for cotton, especially in the Piedmont region, resulted in a loss of soil health and caused severe erosion issues. As such, the mill industry's impact on the state was not purely economic, but also influenced the environmental and social conditions of the country as a whole. Allenbrook reflects this important aspect of United States history.

Criterion C: Architecture

Allenbrook is significant at the state level in the area of Architecture as an excellent and rare example of an antebellum Piedmont Plain residence.

The 2004 *Historic Structure Report* describes Allenbrook as

> a two-story, brick I-house with a rear shed. This configuration is regionally known as the Plantation Plain style. The building has a rectangular floor plan, both hipped and shed roofs, two central chimneys, and a granite foundation. The house has eleven rooms and four closets. Located above the second story is an attic space running the full length and width of the second floor. There are eighteen doors, fourteen windows, and four brick fireplaces in the house. On the rear elevation of the house is a stoop covered by a shed roof supported by square columns. The interior of the house is divided into seven rooms on the first floor and four rooms on the second floor.

Concerning its significance, the report states

> Allenbrook is an unusual and significant architectural feature of the Piedmont region in that it is a brick Plantation Plain style building that retains much of its original materials and configuration more than one hundred years after its construction. Most such houses, if they still exist, have been modified beyond immediate recognition. The modifications made to Allenbrook by the Bells did not entirely destroy the character of the building.[230]

Such modifications, though deviating from the original materials and appearance of the house, nevertheless fall within the period of significance proposed by this report. Some of the Bell-period alterations have themselves been altered or removed by the NPS since 1978.

Given the rarity of the type of house in the region, its brick construction, and its reflection of historic conditions, the *Historic Structure Report* concludes

229. Note that this report leans towards James Roswell King having never lived in Allenbrook. Instead during the antebellum and Civil War periods, it seems more likely that a high-ranking employee of the mill—not its owner—lived in the house.

230. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area" (Historical Architecture, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, 2004), 4.

that "the historic architectural significance of this house is apparent."[231]

As such, Allenbrook is significant in the area of archeology for the investigation that have revealed information concerning developmental history of the site as well as the site's potential to produce future information related to various historical themes.

Analysis of Landscape Characteristics

Spatial Organization

Historic Condition

Little is known about the spatial organization of the site prior to 1932. Originally, the Allenbrook property belonged to a larger gold lot that measured 40 acres. Allenbrook was constructed near the southeast corner of gold lot 421 around 1856. The house was included in the holdings related to Ivy Mill, so the exact parcel size—if it was subdivided at all—at the time of construction is unknown. What is called South Atlanta Street today likely predates Allenbrook by a few years. The placement of Allenbrook just to the north of South Atlanta Street established the southern boundary for the site. Vickery Creek ran through the northern portion of the site during the period of significance, but whether it served as a property boundary is not known. The original eastern and western boundaries for the property are also unknown.

Post-historic and Existing Condition

In 1932, the Bells purchased a two-acre parcel that contained Allenbrook and began to clear the landscape of unwanted vegetation; saving a few large shade trees surrounding the house. A 1938 aerial for the site shows the clearing as extending diagonally northeast towards—but not reaching—Vickery Creek. By clearing the property, the Bells created a four-part spatial organization for the current cultural landscape boundary, which extended north, east, and west of the two-acre lot. At this time, the eastern portion of the current Allenbrook cultural landscape contained a house site with scattered vegetation. The western and northern portions were both mostly forested but were differentiated by topographical character. Allenbrook stood within a mostly open central portion. South Atlanta Street bounded the site on the south.

The internal spatial organization of these four spaces are mostly unknown prior to 1938. Photographs from the 1940s however show a spatial organization within the central portion of the site, with a teardrop shaped drive defining an inner and outer area. The area within the drive featured ornamental landscaping and the Allenbrook house. Outside the drive was a mixture of open lawn and shade trees.

Mid-century conditions reflect those of 1938, with a forested northern and western portion, open central portion, and sparsely vegetated homesite in the eastern portion. The two-acre clearing remained roughly the same extent. Reforestation of previously agricultural lands along Vickery Creek had occurred by this time.

A 1968 aerial shows that the well-delineated four-part spatial organization beginning to change as vegetation encroached on previously cleared lands. Land uses within the spaces remained as before however, with house sites in the eastern and central portions of the cultural landscape and forest in the northern and western portions of the site.

In 1978, the NPS purchased the lands surrounding the two-acre lot. The purchase ended residential land uses in the eastern and western portions of the site and resulted in a change in spatial organization. In general, park management has left the northern, western, eastern, and a large part of the central portion to revegetate or continue maturing. Just as vegetation had largely defined spatial organization in the historic period, it continued to do so afterward.

While the central portion of the site has mostly reforested, the NPS does maintain a small clearing around the house, which partially reflects conditions from the period of significance. The maturation of the forest in the western and northern portions of the site is in keeping with period of significance conditions. The forestation of the eastern portion of the cultural landscape is not in keeping with much of the historic period. In addition to the overall vegetation changes, in the

231. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., 65.

1980s, park management removed the teardrop-shaped driveway from the central portion of the site, resulting in the loss of the spatial organization within that portion of the cultural landscape. In the mid-1980s, site managers also planted a number of trees along the southern property edge to screen South Atlanta Street, resulting in an enhanced sense of enclosure.

Within the site, spatial organization now reflects the modern environmental, recreational, visitor services, and interpretive uses. The western portion of the site remains undeveloped, allowing the forest to mature and wildlife to inhabit the area. The northern portion of the site features recreational hiking paths that meander down to Vickery Creek. The eastern portion of the site now contains the majority of visitor services, such as the driveway, parking area, fee box, and informational kiosk. The central portion features the Allenbrook house, large shade trees, remnant ornamental vegetation, and a small lawn area. In terms of vertical spatial organization, the presence of large deciduous trees creates an overhead sense of enclosure that was not present within the central portion of the site during the period of significance.

Summary

Existing documentation does not reveal the exact spatial organization of the site for much of the site's early developmental history. With the availability of site photographs in the late 1930s, the spatial organization of the cultural landscape is better understood. From the 1930s into the 1970s, the two-acre clearing set in a mostly forested or reforesting context defined the spatial organization of the overall cultural landscape. After the NPS purchase of the site in 1978, site managers allowed the clearing to revegetate. This change altered the spatial organization of the site from historic period conditions, though the NPS still maintains a small lawn area surrounding the house. The lawn partially reflects historic period spatial organization. Despite the changes, a four-part spatial organization of the site is apparent in the landscape.

Landscape Features

- Four-part spatial organization of the site
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Organization by adjacent properties
    - Contribution Status: Non-Contributing
- Visual and topographic buffer from South Atlanta Street
    - Contribution Status: Non-Contributing

Natural Systems and Features

Historic Condition

Leading up to and throughout the period of significance, the historic natural systems and features of the Upper Piedmont underwent significant changes as settlers cleared forests for agriculture and human communities such as Roswell grew in size. Still, little is known about the specific natural systems and features of the site prior to 1932, though some information is known about the climate, vegetation, and terrain of the area at this time. Concerning climate, Roswell King and other early settlers of Roswell were drawn to the cooler temperatures of the upper Piedmont, which were in contrast to those of the Georgia coast. In terms of vegetation, the survey of gold lot 421 notes a variety of different trees that served as property markers, hinting at the biodiversity of the native forest. Regarding hydrologic systems, the house at Allenbrook was constructed in a location near Vickery Creek and the mill located downstream. As such, the terrain of the area—which is characterized by rolling ridges incised by steep drainages—influenced the placement of Allenbrook on one of the area's few relatively level and dry locations in close proximity to a waterway.

The site also featured extensive cliffs and large areas of exposed rock. One such outcrop—named Lover's Rock—was a "popular antebellum picnic spot" according to the Roswell Historical Society. The massive formation provided a platform from which to look out across the creek valley and enjoy the natural scenery of the area as well as a rock shelter below.

Post-Historic and Existing Condition

After 1932, more information is available concerning the natural systems and features of the site. After the Bells purchased the property,

they cleared roughly two acres surrounding their house. This indicates that the site had either reforested from a previous clearing event or was cleared for the first time. Most likely the forest was successional, as the area would have likely been timbered in the nineteenth century. Successional forests in the Southeast are often reflective of what lay dormant in the soil, but typical successional flora include pines, scrubby oaks, various grasses, and a diverse mixture of herbaceous plants. The 1938 aerial shows this clearing, with a sparse forest to the west and a cleared area on the west side of the CLR boundary. The cycle of landscape disturbance and revegetation likely impacted the presence of animal species on site. These animals, such as white-tailed deer, native bees and wasps, and various birds, influenced the development of the forest through pollination and seed dispersal.

Vickery Creek remained in place after the historic period, however its flow was impacted by a downstream dam project early in the twentieth century. Further impacts to the adjacent landscape occurred due to rapid development, mostly occurring post-World War II and particularly during the real estate boom of the early 1970s.

The 1978 purchase of the Allenbrook site and surrounding landscape resulted in the protection of the natural systems and features on site. The forest has been allowed to mature and has filled in much of the area previously cleared by the Bells. Vickery Creek still flows to the Chattahoochee River, and wildlife have been afforded protection from adverse impacts. Regarding the climate that drew the Georgia coast-based founding members to Roswell, according to the Environmental Protection Agency, since 1970, "average annual temperatures in the region have increased by about 2°F, with the greatest warming occurring during the summer."[232] As such, the climate today does not reflect that of the majority of the historic period. As a protected park, the Allenbrook site provides habitat for a number of animal species to continue influencing the maintenance and development of the site.

Summary

Various natural systems and features informed the development of the Allenbrook site, most of which are still present in the landscape due to its protected status. The house site was likely chosen for its high-ground position overlooking Vickery Creek and the mill, located downstream. Regional fauna along with successional vegetation processes informed the development of the existing forest.

People have ascribed cultural value to several of the site's natural features. Lover's Rock was a noted place of recreation during the Bell's residency on site and has continued to serve this purpose for hikers, rock climbers, and other recreationists. The flora of the site that Agnes Bell noted as enjoying continues to attract attention by park visitors. Lastly, the overall scenic quality of the site is based on the natural beauty of Vickery Creek, the lush forest, and dramatic cliff faces.

Changes to the natural systems and features that were present during the period of significance include the expansion of the forest behind Allenbrook into the lands previously cleared by the Bells, which has resulted in a mostly forested site. The regional climate is now warmer, though still mostly reflects that of the period of significance. Despite these changes, overall, the natural systems and features of the site reflect the period of significance.

Landscape Features

- Site Geology, Terrain, and Soils
    - Contribution Status: Contributing
- Forest Ecosystem
    - Contribution Status: Contributing
- Hydrological System (Vickery Creek and drainages)
    - Contribution Status: Contributing
- Regional Climate
    - Contribution Status: Contributing
- Lover's Rock
    - Contribution Status: Contributing
- Regional Fauna
    - Contribution Status: Contributing

232. US EPA, "Climate Impacts in the Southeast," Overviews and Factsheets, accessed July 30, 2019, /climate-impacts/climate-impacts-southeast.

Topography

Historic Condition

The natural topography that characterizes the region influenced the historical development of the Allenbrook site. Specific topographical features at Allenbrook during the early period of significance included a linear ridge incised by water drainages that flowed north toward Vickery Creek, the steep slopes and rock cliffs on the north side of the property, and the generally flat house site atop the ridge. Therefore, being constrained by the site topography, builders sited Allenbrook in the most logical building location. South Atlanta Street ran to the south of Allenbrook, and while the sharp bank between the Allenbrook property and the road is not visible in the image, archeology confirms that the house site has always sat above the roadbed.

In the 1870s, convict laborers working for a contractor hired by James King constructed a grade for a railroad bed along the steep slopes north of the house. The railroad bed stretched from downtown Roswell to the Chattahoochee River. In certain sections, workers constructed stone retaining walls to create a level rail bed.

Post-Historic and Existing Condition

During the Bell's residency of Allenbrook, the site underwent several topographical modifications. An archeological investigation of the site revealed that "the yard had been extensively infilled and graded."[233] The report on the investigation stated that "the porch, originally 3 steps above grade, is now at grade. Assuming a typical riser or step height of 20 cm, this suggests that the yard received approximately 60+ cm of fill. One source of this fill may have been the terraces they created in the rear yard."[234]

The terraces referenced in the report were located on the north side of the house and served as a backyard patio. No measurements or drawings are known to exist for the terraced patio. One photograph from the 1940s shows the patio extending roughly 15 to 20 feet from the rear elevation of the house. The patio featured two distinct levels, with the upper level surfaced with brick and the lower level surfaced with stone.

Another topographical modification to the site includes the grading for the teardrop-shaped driveway extending into the central portion of the property from the west. The extent of the grading was enough to require the installation of a short stone-faced retaining wall along the sides of the drive.

After acquisition, the NPS regraded the yard around Allenbrook to address erosion, which seems to have been a persistent issue. At some point after 1984, the NPS removed the patio from the rear of the house. The NPS also graded the eastern portion of the site for the construction of a driveway and parking lot, adding a drainage swale along the south side of the drive. The driveway is currently badly eroded in some spots. The abandoned driveway west of the house is losing definition due to weathering and leaf litter / organic matter accumulation.

Summary

Despite weathering and alteration to a few topographical features, overall site topography reflects that of the period of significance. The Allenbrook house is still located on the site highpoint at around 1000 feet in elevation, while Vickery Creek is located at around 850 feet in elevation. The slopes and cliffs in between still exist, and visitors use them for recreation, including hiking and rock climbing. Other topographical features such as the bank along South Atlanta Street and the grading for the former driveway are also still present in the landscape.

Landscape Features

- Ridge
    - Contribution Status: Contributing
- Flat House Site
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Bank Along South Atlanta Street
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Terraced Patio
    - Contribution Status: Missing
- Grade of Abandoned Driveway
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Slopes on North Side of Property
    - Contribution Status: Contributing
- Cliffs on North Side of Property
    - Contribution Status: Contributing

233. Trinkley and Hacker, "Archeological Testing at Allenbrook (9FU286), Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Roswell, Georgia," 29.
234. Trinkley and Hacker, 29.

- Grading for Hiking Trails
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Grading of Railroad Bed
    - Contribution Status: Contributing
- Grade of Modern Driveway
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Drainage Swale
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Rolling Hills in Western Portion of Site
    - Contribution Status: Contributing

Land Use

Historic Condition

Throughout the period of significance, the predominant land use at Allenbrook was residential. Allenbrook was presumably the first house constructed within the site. Later, it is known that at least one additional house was located within the CLR boundary.

Post-Historic and Existing Condition

The 1938 aerial photograph shows agricultural fields along the creek bottom, indicating an agricultural land use. Later photos show that this activity ended by mid-century. No other land uses are known to have existed within the site during the period of significance.

After the period of significance, residential use of the site ended. In its place, the NPS, City of Roswell, and Roswell Historical Society began operating the site for historic tourism and outdoor recreation. Roswell Historical Society ended tours of the house in the early 1990s, which essentially ended the historical tourism land use. Today, the primary land use of the site relates to the recreational opportunities provided by the system of trails and rock walls north of the Allenbrook house.

Summary

In summary, throughout the period of significance the primary land use was residential. After its acquisition by the NPS, residential use of the site ended and recreational land uses such as historical tourism, hiking, nature observation, rock climbing, and related activities, began. As such, though the Allenbrook house still stands, the land use of the site does not reflect the period of significance.

Landscape Features

- Residential Land Use
    - Contribution Status: Missing
- Recreational Land Use
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing

Cultural Traditions

Historic Condition

During the period of significance, two primary cultural traditions influenced the development and function of the site.

Building traditions

Though the architect of Allenbrook is unknown, the house belongs to a specific house type and form—the Plantation Plain. While Plantation Plain houses were typically constructed of wood, Allenbrook was built of hand-molded bricks. As stated by the *Historic Structure Report*, the Plantation Plain style is "more prevalent in Virginia and parts south, although the placement of interior chimneys rather than having chimneys on the exterior, gable ends is more typical of a New England design than a Piedmont one."[235] This may reflect the New England background of the architect and/or the people for whom the architect worked.

Labor Traditions

In terms of labor traditions that influenced the development of the site, the use of enslaved labor for the construction of Roswell's residences and mills situates the house within the labor tradition of American slavery as it was practiced until 1865. Though unconfirmed, it is likely that enslaved laborers constructed Allenbrook and were likely those who constructed the associated Ivy Mill. If the house was occupied by the King family, it is probable that enslaved workers lived on site.

Post-Historic and Existing Condition

After the period of significance, additional cultural traditions were present in the landscape.

Agricultural Traditions

While Allenbrook was not an agricultural site, the 1938 aerial shows farm fields along the creek bottom north of the house. The tradition of

235. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 23.

farming in the floodplain of creeks and rivers in the southeast dates back many thousands of years. European settlers throughout the south also farmed the bottomlands. The rich alluvial soils along such waterways provided important nutrients for crop production. The risk of flooding was great however, and as soils were flooded or depleted through years of farming, agriculturalists of the southeast terraced the hillsides to create level surfaces for planting.

Landscaping Traditions
Unfortunately, the landscape traditions present at Allenbrook prior to 1932 are unknown. Research did not reveal the presence of any gardens, ornamental or culinary, nor did research reveal any other vegetation features. During the Bell's tenure at Allenbrook however, they landscaped their property in keeping with traditions of the era, with an expansive lawn area, flowering plants, and formally-laid hedges along walkways.

Historic Preservation Traditions
The Bells purchased Allenbrook knowing it was a historic home. Newspaper articles from the 1950s note that the family "preserved" the old house and sought to fill it with antique furnishings. While making several significant modifications to the house, they mostly left the character of the house as it was constructed. Their efforts to maintain the house resulted in its presence in the landscape at the time of park acquisition. The cultural tradition of historic preservation continued under the management of the NPS.

Tourism/Conservation/Recreation Traditions
Since 1978, new cultural traditions have influenced the development of the site. These include environmental conservation, outdoor recreation, and historic tourism. The purchase of Allenbrook was not just to preserve the home, but also to protect the natural environment. Protecting the landscape from overt human impact is a cultural tradition that has been part of American society since the mid-nineteenth century, and reflects values concerning wildlife, scenic quality, and recreation among others. Historical tourism was a central aspect of the site after NPS purchase, but after the Roswell Historical Society ceased giving tours of the home in the early 1990s, the historic tourism tradition ended. The site is used, now almost exclusively, for outdoor recreation such as hiking and rock climbing.

Summary
The cultural traditions that shaped the development of the cultural landscape left an indelible impression, most obviously through the construction of the house at Allenbrook. Outdoor recreation and environmental conservation are the predominant cultural tradition presently influencing the landscape today.

Landscape Features
- Cultural tradition: Building Traditions
    - Contribution Status: Contributing
- Cultural tradition: Historic Preservation
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Cultural tradition: Environmental Conservation
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Cultural tradition: Outdoor Recreation
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing

Buildings and Structures
Historic Condition
Research has revealed that during the historic period at least three buildings existed within the current cultural landscape boundary. The first to be built was the house now known as Allenbrook. The other two relate to the adjacent parcel that contained another house site that was present by 1928, although likely earlier.

It is likely that a variety of other buildings and structures existed on site during the period of significance, but no known documentation of such site features exists.

Allenbrook
No graphic representations of the house prior to the 1930s are known to exist. Therefore, this report cannot produce an exact assessment of Allenbrook's character and condition between the 1850s and 1930s. However, based on an analysis of limited documents, historical photos, and existing conditions, a limited developmental history of the house can be produced.

Allenbrook was constructed in or around 1856, just south of the recently established village of Roswell. Little is known about the house during the period of construction, including its architect, builders,

and original occupants. Theories concerning these details in its developmental history are discussed in the Site History section of this report. Additional details concerning interior conditions and characteristics are addressed in depth in the 2004 *Historic Structure Report*.

Allenbrook was constructed in the Plantation Plain style, which is characterized as "a two-story house, one room deep, with a gabled main roof, rear shed, and front porch."[236] This description generally matches what is known about the historic condition of Allenbrook, except that Allenbrook was two rooms deep on the bottom story and one room deep on the upper floor. The house was constructed of hand-molded bricks arranged in a four-course common bond and set on a continuous granite foundation. The bricks were likely produced by the same enslaved workers who had constructed the town's mills, such as Ivy Woolen Mill. Within the lot, the building was oriented to face south with the south side roughly parallel to South Atlanta Street. As constructed, the house featured areas of fine detailing that reflected the Greek Revival style including brick corbelling at the cornices and "painted white penciling marks in the mortar joints."[237] According to the *Historic Structure Report*, "[p]enciling was a common nineteenth- century decorative treatment, where the mortar joints of bricks were painted to give the appearance of thin, more precise joints."[238] Lastly, Allenbrook featured a one-story front entry porch with hipped roof supported by brick piers.

Adjacent House Site
Evidence suggests that a family with the surname Sherman lived in Allenbrook by the late 1880s. Evidently, Mr. Sherman—either Nathaniel or John— "purchased an adjoining property and built a house for his daughter."[239] It is likely this house is the one that appears on a 1928 map of a one-acre lot labeled "Miss Minnie McDerment Property." The quality of the aerial photographs of the house is not good enough to make out any distinguishable features. A 1944 survey of the area drafted by the Georgia Power Company labels the house as "Mrs. Bertha McDerment" and shows the house along with a small garage to the northwest. The house existed throughout the period of significance.

Stone Retaining Walls at Railroad Bed
Prior to the Civil War, Roswell's mill owners sought to establish a railroad connecting to markets south of town and to Atlanta. The war put these plans on hold. After the war, work began on constructing the line. While the railroad was eventually completed south of the Chattahoochee, spanning the river north to Roswell proved too expensive. However, leased convict workers did complete grading for the railroad north of the river, including along the northern slopes of the Allenbrook site. Part of the work entailed the construction of stacked stone retaining walls along the slopes. These walls appear to have been dry-laid, meaning that they did not feature a mortar between the stones. The full extent of these retaining walls during the period of significance is unknown.

Utilities
The utilities of the historic period for the site are unknown.

Post-Historic and Existing Condition
During the Bell's residency at Allenbrook, they made several substantial changes to the house. In terms of the house interior, changes included the addition of a bathroom, new doors and windows, new stairs, electricity, and dividing walls that reconfigured the floor plan on both floors of the house.[240] Major changes to the exterior included the removal of the original front porch, which the Bells replaced with a small gabled roof entry porch supported by two square columns. The Bells used salvaged bricks from the Laurel Mill complex to pave the entry patio.[241] The Bells also "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."[242] In the rear of the house, surrounding the back porch and

236. Richard Cloues, "Building Types," New Georgia Encyclopedia, accessed August 5, 2019, https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/arts-culture/building-types.
237. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 24.
238. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., 24.
239. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 19.
240. See the 2004 *Historic Structures Report* for more detail concerning interior renovations.
241. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area," 31.
242. National Park Service, "Ivy Mill Cultural Landscape Inventory," 52.

stairs, the Bells installed a brick and stone-paved patio atop a two-tiered terrace. By the early 1950s, the Bells had removed the small one-story front porch and replaced it with a full-width two-story porch supported by four square columns. They also added wood shutters to all of Allenbrook's windows and flanking the front door.

The NPS made a number of exterior changes to the house. One of the more drastic alterations was the removal of the two-story porch on the south side of the house. The NPS also removed the patio from the rear of the house and regraded the area. After the Roswell Historical Society vacated the property the NPS conducted "several campaigns of stabilization and rehabilitation."[243] A 1994 NPS condition report on Allenbrook guided this work. The report identified several condition issues with the house and grounds. In response, "[b]etween 1998 and 2002 the National Park Service undertook a series of stabilization and rehabilitation treatments to the house."[244] Building-specific work included treatments to the basement, windows, utilities, and HVAC system.

Stone Wall in Front Yard
As part of the extensive alterations to the yard, the Bells installed a sizable rock wall that edged the inside loop of the driveway off the southeast corner of the house. In period photographs, the wall appears to not exceed two feet in height. Though the full length of the wall does not appear in photographs, a 1980s planting plan for the site shows the wall bending along the inside of the loop before turning sharply to meet the southeast corner of the house.

Adjacent buildings
A 1974 survey of Allenbrook shows a building northwest of the Allenbrook house. The building's southeast corner extends slightly onto the two-acre Allenbrook parcel. No information is given about the building, and it is not clearly discernable on aerial photographs. Given its size and location next to the driveway, the building may have been a garage. The NPS removed this building as well as the adjacent house site after acquisition. Workers constructed a driveway and parking lot in this area.

Existing utilities include underground electric service, a septic system north of the house, a point indicator valve and standpipe, both mounted on concrete, northwest of the house near the slope to the road, and a fire hydrant located within the South Atlanta Street right of way at the approximate midpoint of the property line.

Summary
Throughout Allenbrook's developmental history, it is likely that a number of buildings and structures stood within the Allenbrook cultural landscape. Most of these buildings and structures are now missing, however two from the historic period remain: the house and the stacked stone retaining walls at the old railroad bed. All utilities post-date the period of significance.

Landscape Features
- Allenbrook
    - Contribution Status: Contributing
    - Condition: Good
- Stone Retaining Walls at Railroad Bed
    - Contribution Status: Contributing
    - Condition: Poor
- Site Utilities
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing

Cluster Arrangement
Historic Condition
As the number and location of buildings and structures during the period remains undetermined, an assessment of pre-1932 cluster arrangement cannot be made. After this time, photographs do not show evidence of building clusters in the Allenbrook cultural landscape.

Post-Historic and Existing Condition
After the period of significance, the NPS added a cluster of visitor services at the parking area. Cluster features include an informational kiosk, a roofed timber shelter with signs attached to its two timber posts, pay box, trash/recycling receptacle, metal swing gate, decorative boulder, and a pet waste bag dispenser. These features are described in greater detail in the Small-Scale Features section to follow.

243. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., 65.
244. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., 31.

Summary

Cluster arrangement present within the Allenbrook cultural landscape is limited to the group of modern visitor services features adjacent to the parking lot.

Landscape Features

- Clustering of Small-Scale Features by Parking Area
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing

Vegetation

Historic Condition

Due to limited documentation, research does not reveal the extent of the vegetative character of the Allenbrook cultural landscape for the period of significance. Most of what we know about site vegetation between the 1850s and 1932 derives from conjecture.

The 1835 gold lot documentation contains a site survey marking the lot's boundaries. Surveyors used trees as boundary markers, which included maple, chestnut, [red] bay, and "p.o.," which is interpreted as meaning post oak. A photograph of Lover's Leap shows a forest context typical of the region. It is possible that the forest surrounding Allenbrook was logged at least once during the period of significance.

Documentation for site vegetation immediately around Allenbrook is lacking prior to 1932.

Post-Historic and Existing Condition

Natural Vegetation

In a 1938 aerial, scattered woods—some areas denser than others—appear within the cultural landscape boundary. The densest areas of vegetation were located along the steep slopes and cliffs north of the Allenbrook house and the heavily sloped area west of the house.

As discussed in the Natural Systems and Features section, after the Bells purchased the property, they cleared roughly two acres of vegetation surrounding their house. The forest the Bells cleared was likely successional, as the area was likely logged in the nineteenth or early twentieth century for firewood and timber. Typical successional flora of the Georgia Piedmont includes pines, scrubby oaks, sweetgum, various grasses, and a diverse mixture of herbaceous plants. The cleared area—unless seeded with another grass—would likely have featured a mix of understory species including broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus),* purple top (*Tridens flavus*), and little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*). Towards the end of the historic period, trees began to recolonize the cleared areas of the site.

Cultural Vegetation

The Bells made a number of improvements to the grounds, including interspersing new ornamental plant material within the native vegetation of the site. By the early 1940s, vegetation in the front yard included what may have been two dwarf Alberta spruce (*Picea glauca* 'Conica') or eastern red cedar trees (*Juniperus virginicus*) located off the southeast and southwest corners of the house, a boxwood hedge edging the outside of the loop drive, a large oak, and a row of unknown shrubs near the front porch. Vegetation at the rear of the house included day lilies (*Hemerocallis* spp.), a maturing black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), and a large ornamental shrub.

A 1951 photo shows a groundcover of liriope or similar plant forming a mass planting on the west and southwest side of the house. The planting bed was edged with angled stone or bricks. The straight path on axis with the front entry was lined with small, regularly spaced shrubs, potentially boxwood or yaupon holly. Other photos from the 1950s show a large mass of vines on the east and west elevations of the house.

During their stewardship of the site, Roswell Historical Society removed most of the cultural vegetation related to the Bell's residency. Afterward, the organization installed a parterre herb garden in the front yard area.[245] The garden featured two planting areas divided by an extensive stone-paved entrance patio. The planting areas mirrored each other, each with a prominent border of mixed herbaceous plants surrounding a sand or gravel walking path featuring a square planting area in its center. The beds were edged in a single course of brick.

245. It is possible that this garden referenced works such as Rudy and Joy Favretti's *For Every House a Garden: A Guide for Reproducing Period Gardens* and Kent Brinkley and Gordon Chappell's *The Gardens of Colonial Williamsburg*.

A site plan for the garden installation shows the layout as well as a few of the existing and proposed plants. Proposed plants include *Vinca minor* with autumn and spring crocus along Allenbrook's south foundation, a portion of the driveway, and off the southwest corner of the house. The plan also shows lilac proposed for the center of each garden space as well as a row of hemlock and American holly along the top of the bank above South Atlanta Street. Oakleaf hydrangea are shown near the southeast and southwest corners of the house. The plan notes the presence of several dogwood and oaks and calls for the removal of ivy and elaeagnus in various locations. Exact plants used in the parterre garden is unknown, but photographs from this time show a variety of young plants including what appears to be thyme, rosemary, lambs' ear, and black-eyed Susan among other plants.

After Roswell Historical Society discontinued site management, the NPS removed the garden including the stone patio and brick edging. Since that time, no additional cultural vegetation has been installed on site. Remnants of the herb garden and other plantings from this time were observed during site recordation.

Since the 1980s, site managers have allowed the natural vegetation north of the Allenbrook house to regrow and mature, resulting in the presence of forest consisting of mixed alluvial and Piedmont cliff plant communities.[246] These plant communities are described in detail in the Existing Conditions section of this report. The old driveway area includes secondary oak/pine forest with sweetgum, sycamore, tulip poplar, hickory, and loblolly pine as the dominant species, and contains beech trees as the topography changes to a more sloped environment toward the creek. The area is mostly devoid of shrub species, and the ground plane consists of leaf litter.

Vegetation in the immediate area of Allenbrook currently consists of both ornamental and native vegetation. The ground plane consists of Bermuda turf grass (*Cynodon* spp.), which is patchy or mossy in areas. Ornamental vegetation is located between the south facade of the house and a brick sidewalk leading from the parking lot and includes: elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus pungens*), oakleaf hydrangea (*Hydrangea quercifolia)*, American holly (*Ilex opaca*), eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), dogwood (*Cornus florida*), and redbud (*Cercis canadensis*). A small patch of black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*) was observed growing by the southeast corner of the house. Between the open area and South Atlanta Street, there is a row of mixed vegetation buffering the house site from the street. This area includes eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), American holly (*Ilex opaca*), turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*), and beech (*Fagus grandifolia*). The understory of the road buffer zone includes English ivy (*Hedera helix*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), and wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*). Behind the house contains a mixed assemblage of species that includes black walnut (*Juglans nigra*).

In the entry drive and parking lot area, vegetation consists of secondary oak/pine forest. There is a specimen white oak (*Quercus alba*) located on the north side of the entry road approximately one hundred feet east of the corner of the parking area. English ivy (*Hedera helix*) covers the trunk of this tree.

A number of non-native invasive plants are located throughout the site. Additionally, park biologists have observed the early bloom and leafing out of various plant species on site, which is attributed to the warming climate. Some species are blooming as much as three to four weeks early, which may have impacts on the fauna that rely on them as a food source.

Summary

In summary, since the start of the period of significance, the overall vegetative character of the site went through a number of alterations. Concerning native vegetation, it appears the site has always featured some areas of woodland, though its species composition and density has changed due to logging activity. It is likely that the cliffside plant communities present today would have existed during the period of significance due to their protection within the rugged landscape. Presently, the site contains a number of non-native species, while native species are reacting to a warming climate by leafing out and blooming earlier than normal.

246. Karin Heiman, "Vascular Flora of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Atlanta, Georgia" (National Park Service and The Nature Conservancy, April 2000), 17–18, NPS IRMA.

Research did not reveal any information concerning ornamental vegetation prior to the 1940s. During the Bell's residency, the couple installed a number of plants intended to beautify the site. The NPS removed the majority of these plants after they purchased the property. Roswell Historical Society installed an extensive parterre garden in front of Allenbrook and added screen trees along South Atlanta Street, but the NPS removed the garden in the 1990s. The trees between the house and South Atlanta Street still exist.

The forest on site that remained throughout the period of significance and that still exists at the site today along with the remnant plants from the Bell's occupancy of Allenbrook means that vegetation on site generally reflects that of the period of significance.

Landscape Features

- Turf Grass
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Cultural woody vegetation near house
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Alluvial Forest
    - Contribution Status: Contributing
- Cliffside Plant Community
    - Contribution Status: Contributing
- Secondary Forest
    - Contribution Status: Contributing
- Specimen Trees (Mature Oaks, Hollies, Walnuts)
    - Contribution Status: Undetermined
- Buffer vegetation between house and road
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Remnant Herb Garden Plantings
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing

Circulation

Historic Condition

Allenbrook's southern boundary is formed by the road now known as South Atlanta Street / State Route 9. Roswell historian Michael Hitt posits the road dates to around the time of Allenbrook's construction. The road has been altered several times since its initial construction, with several widening and paving projects that changed its original configuration.

While never used for transportation, after the Civil War workers under the convict lease system completed grading for a railroad bed on the slopes north of the Allenbrook house. The railroad bed extended from downtown Roswell to the Chattahoochee River. At the Allenbrook site, retaining walls and other topographical modifications were completed to facilitate the construction of the bed through the steep terrain. As the construction of a bridge that could support the weight of freight traffic over the river would have been too costly, investors abandoned the railroad project for the section north of the Chattahoochee River. Research did not identify any other on-site circulation features predating 1932.

Post-Historic and Existing Condition

Beginning in the 1930s, photographs show a prominent teardrop-shaped drive on site. From the west side of the property, a short segment of the drive extended north from South Atlanta Street. The drive then split, with the northern portion of the drive arcing to the northeast, extending north of the house, before looping back to the west. The southern portion of the drive extended straight east, running south of the house before meeting the northern portion of the drive near the southeast corner of the house, forming a loop. The drive was unpaved, though its light appearance in an aerial photograph suggests that it may have been surfaced with sand from the river or another fine aggregate.

Other circulation features present after the period of significance include an axial walkway extending from the front door of Allenbrook to the loop drive. Unfortunately, photographs do not reveal if the walkway was paved, but given the use of brick and stone in other landscape improvement projects at the house, it was likely paved in one of the two materials. Photographs taken shortly after

the period of significance show the walk formed by stone pavers. Unfortunately, the extent and width of the walk is obscured in the photos from this time.

On the north side of the house, connected to the reconfigured rear entry, the Bells installed a terraced patio. The patio featured two levels and appears to have extended across the entirety of the back of the house. The upper terrace portion of the patio looks to have been paved in bricks, while the lower portion was paved with pieces of granite.

Lastly, aerial photographs and the circa 1978 survey for the property show a driveway that provided access to the house site east of Allenbrook. The drive connected directly to South Atlanta Street.

After NPS acquisition, circulation on site underwent major changes. Photographs from the early 1980s show an extensive stone-paved entry walkway and patio in the front yard. This walkway and patio were incorporated into the interpretive parterre garden installed by the Roswell Historical Society in the early 1980s. The garden featured two sand-surfaced walking paths that led to the brick walkway running parallel to the foundation of the house. The sand walkways also connected to an extension of the stone walkway on the south, which edged the loop drive. The loop drive was surfaced with sand as well. The development plan for the garden also shows a sand-surfaced walkway connected to the southeast portion of the loop drive. The walkway extended eastward towards where the NPS installed a new parking area for the site in 1984.

The nearly square parking area measured 40 feet by 50 feet and was sited roughly 200 feet from Allenbrook. The parking lot connected to the new entry drive constructed by the NPS. The drive measured 300 feet long and entered the site on the opposite side of the site from the historic loop drive. The teardrop-shaped loop drive was abandoned at this time and has slowly degraded. In the early 2000s, the NPS installed a brick-paved walkway in the approximate location of the sand walk that connected to the loop drive. This walkway is still in place.

The NPS has also developed a network of trails that switchback throughout the northern portion of the site. The trail section immediately behind Allenbrook features timber-and-earth steps down the steep slope. Further down the trail, a large elevated wooden staircase provides access down another steep slope. A platform at the top of the stairs provides a place to rest and look out across the scenic landscape.

Summary

In summary, various circulation features were present throughout the developmental history of the site, some of which are no long present, though little is known about historic period circulation features. The most prominent circulation feature installed after the historic period was the loop entry drive constructed for the Bells in the 1930s. Use of this drive was discontinued in the 1980s and now exists in a degraded condition. Similarly, the railroad bed north of the house exists in a degraded state today. Missing circulation features include the walkways and patios developed as part of the site landscaping.

The NPS removed the post-historic walkways associated with the parterre garden installed in the early 1980s. The NPS-constructed driveway and parking lot remain on site. The network of hiking trails north of the house are also still existing. Overall, the present circulation at Allenbrook does not reflect the period of significance.

Landscape Features

- Former loop driveway
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Entry Drive
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Parking Lot
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Trail system (with wooden steps and elevated staircase)
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Brick walk and landing
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Remnant Railroad Bed
    - Contribution Status: Contributing

Views and Vistas

Historic Condition

Specific views within the Allenbrook landscape were not documented prior to 1932. It can be assumed that views from the house through the surrounding landscape were generally open during the antebellum period due to presumed logging activity in the area that would have allowed for longer views than the present. A sketch depicting Roswell King's survey of the property titled "Roswell in the Rough. First view of Mr. Roswell King from near 'Lover's Rock' (1835)" shows the site as mostly forested but featuring vantage points for viewing the surrounding landscape, such as the referenced rock ledge. Mary Brown, who lived at Allenbrook in the early 1860s, noted that she could not see Ivy Mill from the Allenbrook site due to a hill blocking the view, not because of vegetation.

Lover's Rock was a local destination for picnic and recreation. Letters between King family members note this use by the mid-1880s.[247] The views from the top of the outcrop out over the creek valley would have been a part of the cultural landscape at this time and part of the appeal of the site.

Post-Historic and Existing Condition

The clearing of forest from the Allenbrook landscape by the Bells introduced (or reintroduced) long views within the site. From the rear of the house, the clearing created sweeping and scenic views towards the forested cliffs and creek valley out across an open field. This condition was maintained throughout the period of significance. Other views present at this time were more limited such as those seen coming up the loop drive towards the house and that of looking out the front door towards South Atlanta Street along the central walkway.

The NPS has allowed the forest to regrow in the previously cleared area. As such, the sweeping views north from the rear of the house are no longer intact. The NPS still maintains a small lawn area surrounding the northeast portion of the house, which does provide a reference to historic conditions. The density of vegetation and the degraded condition of the former driveway has resulted in the loss of the historic view of the house and yard upon approach from that direction. The view out the front door towards South Atlanta Street is compromised by unmaintained vegetation in the front yard and the 1980s plantings of trees as a screen.

The trail system developed by the NPS created several vantage points for scenic views across the creek valley. These views, such as the one at Lover's Rock, likely reflect those of the historic period.

Summary

In summary, the majority of views present during the historic period are missing from the Allenbrook cultural landscape today. Intact views include those from Lover's Rock across the creek valley and the partially retained view looking northeast from the rear of the house.

Landscape Features

- View north and northeast across lawn from rear of Allenbrook
    - Contribution Status: Undetermined
- View from Lover's Rock/Cliffs across Creek Valley
    - Contribution Status: Contributing
- View from Front Door toward South Atlanta Street
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Scenic views along trails north of Allenbrook
    - Contribution Status: Non-contributing

Small-Scale Features

Historic Condition

As a domestic landscape for the duration of the period of significance, small-scale features would have primarily related to residential land use. Unfortunately, the lack of documentation of the site prevents assessment of small-scale features prior to the 1940s. As a domestic landscape however, typical small-scale features may have included fencing for a kitchen garden, planting bed edging, animal pens, and other objects and implements related to landscape maintenance. Such features may have existed at Allenbrook and the adjacent house site.

247. "Eva Baker Irvine to Eva King Baker," Undated.

Post-Historic and Existing Condition

Photographs of the Allenbrook landscape from the 1940s and 1950s show a limited number of small-scale features. These included stone and brick edging in the front and rear of the house and chairs and tables on the back and front patios.

The Roswell Historical Society removed known small-scale features related to the Bells by the mid-1980s. In their place, the Roswell Historical Society installed new plant bed edging around the interpretive parterre garden. After the organization left Allenbrook, the NPS removed the parterre garden and associated features.

Modern small-scale features added by the NPS primarily relate to visitor services and orientation. Along the trails, such features include a section of post-and-rail fence bordering a portion of the trail, two benches along the trail, and several orientation signs.

Associated with the parking area, the NPS installed the following small-scale features: an informational kiosk, a roofed timber shelter display with signs attached to its two timber posts, pay box, trash/recycling receptacle, metal swing gate, large boulders, and a pet waste bag dispenser. The informational kiosk is three sided, with three informational spaces mounted between wooden posts. One panel contains various park alerts and emergency contact information, another panel describes a brief history of the Vickery Creek unit, and the third panel features a map of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. The paybox is a small brown metal collection box attached to a post mounted in a square concrete base. The metal swing gate is oriented north-south and bars entry into the core historic area of Allenbrook. The trash/recycling receptacle is an NPS standard bear-proof design. The boulders appear to be used to reinforce the vehicular boundary alongside the gate. The pet waste bag dispenser has a trash bag dispenser, trash can, and informational sign attached to a wide wooden post.

The site contains several signs including a park identity sign, a Roswell Historical Society sign, various regulatory signs, and the previously mentioned trail signs. The park identity sign is located on the east side of the concrete entrance apron on South Atlanta Street. The Roswell Historical Society sign is a black rectangular sign mounted to a cast iron post located on the west side of the concrete entrance apron on South Atlanta Street. Regulatory signs include three signs located near the south, east, and north sides of the house that provide limited historical information about Allenbrook and the notice that the "area is closed, do not enter." The trail signs include a map under acrylic sheets mounted to a wood post.

Several areas of remnant site features exist within the cultural landscape including remnant planting bed edging, two cast concrete decorative statues, a large pile of discarded stone, and two discarded vehicles. The planting bed edging is mostly covered by soil and vegetation but is still visible near the southwest corner of the house and in the rear of the house. The statuary is located west of the house beside the eastern red cedar. Their location appears arbitrary and not historic. One appears to be intact, while the other is either broken or was a base for another piece, such as a birdbath. The large pile of discarded stones—likely removed during NPS renovation of the site—lay in a wooded area immediately to the west of the old driveway. Additionally, two discarded cars that appear to have been rolled down hill are located in the northwest portion of the site. A definitive model year for the vehicles is unknown due to their condition.

Summary

During the period of significance, most of the small-scale features within the Allenbrook cultural landscape pertained to residential land use. However, most of these features are undocumented. Documented small-scale features include landscape improvements made by the Bells, such as the edging along the driveway and planting beds and the chairs and tables used on the patios. The Roswell Historical Society and the NPS removed the Bell's additions to the landscape and installed a number of new small-scale features related to interpretation, visitor orientation, and visitor services. As such, the small-scale features present today do not reflect the period of significance.

Landscape Features

- Identity Sign
  - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Roswell Historical Society Sign
  - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Entry Kiosk
  - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Regulatory Signs
  - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Trail Signs
  - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Post-and-rail fencing along trail
  - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Benches
  - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Remnant Planting Bed Edging
  - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Concrete Statuary
  - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Large Pile of Discarded Stone
  - Contribution Status: Undetermined
- Wood Curbing along Drive
  - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Pay Station
  - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Trash/Recycling Receptacle
  - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Pet waste Bag Dispenser
  - Contribution Status: Non-contributing
- Discarded Cars
  - Contribution Status: Non-contributing

Archeological Sites

Allenbrook exists within the traditional lands of the Cherokee and the American Indians that predated their presence along the Chattahoochee River. While the use of the Allenbrook cultural landscape by indigenous peoples was ended by the forced removal policies of the United States, over millennia their use of the site produced a wealth of archeological information. In particular, investigations of the rock shelters along the creek and river valleys of the area have produced a general understanding of land use in the area. Such rock shelters exist within the Allenbrook site today.

In terms of historic-period archeology, in 2012 the Chicora Foundation investigated the historic porch location at Allenbrook. The project sought to identify the location of the first porch. While the project did not locate the position of the original porch piers, the investigation did locate "very good indirect evidence of the porch" based on the identification of a lightning rod which marked the southeast porch corner.[248] Additionally, the crew excavated a number of other artifacts. These artifacts are now curated by NPS under Accession No. SEAC-02582.

Evaluation of Landscape Integrity

Landscape integrity refers to a cultural landscape's ability to convey its historic significance. *National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 16A* defines historic integrity as "the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's prehistoric or historic period." In *National Register Bulletin 15*, the National Register defines seven aspects of integrity to use when evaluating a historic property:

> **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;
>
> **Setting** is the physical environment within and surrounding a property;

248. Trinkley and Hacker, "Archeological Testing at Allenbrook (9FU286), Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Roswell, Georgia," ii.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property;

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

In order to retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, of these seven aspects. Evaluating historic integrity involves first determining the historic significance of a property and then identifying the existing features that contribute to our ability to recognize and understand this significance. Character defining features are those distinctive features or qualities that make a property unique. They are the individual parts that make the whole place special and worthy of our recognition as a historic property.

Location

While many features dating to the period of significance have been removed, several of the primary historic resources that exist remain in their original locations. The house at Allenbrook remains in its original location in the landscape. Several areas of historic vegetation remain in place as well, in particular the vegetation communities located along the steep slopes and cliffs in the north of the site. Other natural features still located at Allenbrook include Vickery Creek, Lover's Rock, and the various animal and plant species that occupy the site. Overall, the Allenbrook cultural landscape retains integrity of location to the period of significance.

Setting

Throughout the period of significance, the Allenbrook site was located just to the south of Roswell. As such, it lacked the in-town setting of Roswell's other antebellum homes. Unfortunately, the exact setting of Allenbrook prior to 1932 is unknown, but due to natural features—Vickery Creek, native vegetation, and overall site topography in particular—the setting was likely characterized by a domestic core set within a mostly undeveloped natural setting. Likely, open domestic spaces would have surrounded the house, while woodlands would have existed on the periphery. It is probable that the woods were less expansive and dense than they are today on account of logging for timber and fuel.

Despite the alterations, due to the presence of Allenbrook and the natural environment surrounding the historic core of the property, the site retains integrity of setting.

Design

During the historic period, the Allenbrook cultural landscape featured two primary designed features: the Allenbrook house and the railroad bed north of the house.

While undergoing a number of alterations to both its interior and exterior, the Allenbrook house still reflects historic period conditions. The house is recognized as a rare example of a brick Plantation Plain house dating to the antebellum era. Its design details, including the penciling of mortar joints, are visible in several locations on the facade. The hand-molded bricks used to construct Allenbrook are seen throughout the building. Exterior alterations include the removal and replacement of at least three different front porches.

Workers constructed the railroad bed in the 1880s. Large sections of its grading as well as portions of its stone retaining walls are still present, albeit in a degraded condition. The historic extent of the stone walls is unknown, so it is possible that what is present in the Allenbrook landscape today is what existed there at the end of construction.

Because the site's primary built feature still reflects the design of the period of significance and remnants of the railroad bed still exist, the site retains integrity of design.

Materials

Historic materials in the Allenbrook cultural landscape pertain primarily to the Allenbrook house and certain features of the natural environment, as most of the other historic period materials are absent in the landscape today. The Allenbrook house features a large amount of historic fabric as represented by its construction-period hand-molded bricks and granite foundation. The *Historic Structure Report* for the house noted the house has retained a "significant amount" of its historic materials.

Natural features in the landscape similarly reflect the period of significance. Individual features such as Lover's Rock and Vickery Creek reflect historic period conditions, with little to no change in their material composition. The forest within the property, while denser and more extensive than during the historic period, likely reflects the plant material present during the late period of significance.

Due to the retention of material of these essential features, the Allenbrook cultural landscape retains integrity of materials.

Workmanship

Allenbrook continues to display the skilled craftmanship possessed by enslaved laborers that constructed the house. From the retention of hand-molded bricks to the presence of mortar penciling, the workmanship of those who labored to construct Allenbrook is still apparent today. Although the loss of some of the house's fabric—principally the front porches—limits its ability to convey workmanship, the overall condition of the house is such that the house reflects historic period conditions.

Similarly, the workmanship of those who established the railroad bed north of the house is still visible in the landscape today. The stacked stone retaining wall's continued presence nearly 150 years later is testament to the skill that the convict lease workers possessed.

For the retention of these constructed features, the Allenbrook cultural landscape retains integrity of workmanship to the period of significance.

Feeling

Throughout the historic period, land use at the property was primarily residential, with a number of adults and children occupying the site. The tangible and intangible activities of these families along with their associated sights and sounds gave the site the feeling of a lived-in landscape. With the end of residential use in 1979, this feeling was diminished. As such, the feeling of the site—despite the continued presence of the house in the landscape—does not reflect historic conditions. While the setting of the site continues to generally reflect the period of significance, the lack of continued residential use results in the loss of integrity of feeling.

Association

The Allenbrook cultural landscape retains its association with the period of significance through its retention of essential landscape features that date to the historic period, including the Allenbrook house, natural setting, and remnant site features. The site has lost some historical association with the end of mill operations and continued residential use. Despite these impacts, the Allenbrook cultural landscape retains integrity of association to the period of significance.

Cultural Landscape Features Table

Feature Name	Date of Origin	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Undetermined
Natural Systems and Features				
Hydrological system (Vickery Creek and drainages)	N/A	X		
Regional Climate	N/A	X		
Site Geology, Terrain, and Soils	N/A	X		
Forest Ecosystem	N/A	X		
Lover's Rock	N/A	X		
Regional Fauna	N/A	X		
Topography				
Ridge	N/A	X		
Flat house site	1850s-1930s		X	
Bank along South Atlanta Street roadway	1930s		X	
Grade of former driveway	1930s		X	
Slopes on north side of property	N/A	X		
Cliffs on north side of property	N/A	X		
Grading for hiking trails	2000s		X	
Grading of railroad bed	1874	X		
Grade of modern driveway	1980s		X	
Drainage Swale	1980s		X	
Rolling hills and incised by drainages in western portion of site	N/A	X		
Missing Topograhic Features				
Terraced Patio				
Spatial Organization				
Organization by adjacent properties	1930s		X	
Four-part organization at the ground level (old driveway remnant area, house site, recreational area, and entry road/parking area)	1930s		X	
Visual and topographic buffer from South Atlanta Street	1980s		X	
Vegetation				
Turf grass	N/A		X	
Cultural woody vegetation near house	1980s		X	
Remnant Herb Garden Plantings	1980s		X	
Buffer vegetation between house and road	1980s		X	
Alluvial Forest	N/A	X		
Cliffside Plant Community	N/A	X		
Secondary Forest	N/A	X		
Specimen Trees (Mature Oaks, Hollies, Walnuts)	N/A			X
Buildings and Structures				
Allenbrook	1850s	X		
Stone Retaining Walls at Railroad Bed	1874	X		
Timber retaining wall	1980s		X	
Concrete block retaining wall	1980s		X	
Light standard	2000s		X	
Utility poles	2000s		X	
Cleanouts from building	2000s		X	

Cultural Landscape Features Table

Feature Name	Date of Origin	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Undetermined
Miscellaneous utilities near house	2000s		X	
Sewer utilities at creek bottom	2000s		X	
Missing Buildings and Structures				
Unknown Building (Possibly Garage)				
Adjacent House Site				
Circulation				
Parking lot	1980s		X	
Entry drive	1980s		X	
Former loop driveway	1930s		X	
Brick sidewalk and landing	2000s		X	
Trail system (with wooden steps and elevated staircase)	2000s		X	
Remnant railroad bed	1874	X		
Small-Scale Features				
Identity Sign	2000s		X	
Roswell Historical Society sign	1980s		X	
Entry kiosk	2000s		X	
Regulatory signs	2000s		X	
Trail signs	2000s		X	
Old planting bed edging	1980s		X	
Concrete statuary	Undetermined		X	
Large pile of discarded stone	Undetermined			X
Discarded cars	Undetermined		X	
Timber shelter display	2000s		X	
Pay station	2000s		X	
Trash/recycling receptacle	2000s		X	
Metal swing gate	2000s		X	
Large boulders	2000s		X	
Pet waste bag dispenser	2000s		X	
Benches	2000s		X	
Wood curbing along drive	2000s		X	
Post-and-rail fencing	2000s		X	
Cluster Arrangement				
Cluster of visitor services small-scale features	2000s		X	
Views and Vistas				
View north and northeast across lawn from rear of Allenbrook	Unknown			X
Views from Lover's Rock/Cliffs	N/A	X		
View of the core of Allenbrook while coming up the driveway	1980s		X	
View to and from the front entry of the building	1980s		X	
Scenic views along trails north of Allenbrook	2000s		X	
Cultural Traditions				
Historic Preservation	1930s		X	
Building Traditions (Allenbrook)	1850s	X		

Cultural Landscape Features Table

Feature Name	Date of Origin	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Undetermined
Environmental Conservation	1970s		X	
Outdoor Recreation	1980s		X	
Land Use				
Recreational Land Use	1980s		X	
Missing Land Use				
Residential Land Use				

Treatment Recommendations

Introduction

The treatment recommendations for this Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) propose a preservation strategy for long-term management of the cultural landscape based on research, inventory, and analysis. The appropriate preservation approach considers the evolution of the landscape alongside significance, existing conditions, and current use. The CLR combines the site history and analysis with input from the current site managers to formulate an appropriate treatment and management philosophy.

Recommendations follow National Park Service policy, including the Director's Orders No. 28: *Cultural Resource Management Guidelines* and *the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. These documents identify four types of treatment: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. Each treatment ranges by level of physical intervention and includes specific guidelines and standards.

> Preservation is the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the on-going maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.
>
> Rehabilitation is the act or process of making possible a compatible use of a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.
>
> Restoration is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other historic periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make the property functional is appropriate within a restoration project.
>
> Reconstruction is the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and details of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, or objects for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time in its historic location.[249]

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment

Standards for Preservation:

- A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
- The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial

249. Charles A. Birnbaum, ed. *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1996, 9, 18, 48, 90, 128.); https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/index.htm.

relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
- Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
- Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
- Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
- The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.
- Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
- Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

Standards for Rehabilitation:

- A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
- The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
- Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
- Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
- Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
- Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be supported by documentary and physical evidence.
- Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
- Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
- New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
- New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Standards for Restoration:

- A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that reflects the property's restoration period.
- Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the period will not be undertaken.
- Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
- Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.
- Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved.
- Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials.
- Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.
- Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
- Archeological resources affected by a project will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
- Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

Standards for Reconstruction:

- Reconstruction will be used to depict vanished or non-surviving portions of a property when sufficient documentary and physical evidence is available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture and when such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property.
- Reconstruction of a landscape, building, structure, or object in its historic location will be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts which are essential to an accurate reconstruction. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
- Reconstruction will include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships.
- Reconstruction will be based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements supported by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other historic properties. A reconstructed property will re-create the appearance of the non-surviving historic property in materials, design, color, and texture.
- A reconstruction is clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

Management Philosophy

The NPS manages the Allenbrook cultural landscape according to the management approach/prescriptions for Alternative F of the 2009 *Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement* (*2009 GMP*) for CHAT. Alternative F "best balances the park's need to provide high-quality visitor experiences and protect park resources."[250] Compared to the other five alternatives, Alternative F "provides more opportunities throughout the park for 'hardened' types of access and development (such as boat

250. "Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement" (National Park Service, September 2009), x.

ramps, paved trails, parking areas, restrooms, etc.) and increased diversity of experience."[251]

CHAT Management Zones

Because CHAT includes a variety of different physical, biological, and social conditions, the *2009 GMP* provides management prescriptions according to a system of "management zoning," described as follows:

> Management zoning is the method used by the National Park Service to identify and describe the appropriate variety of natural resource conditions, cultural resource conditions, and visitor experiences to be achieved and maintained in the different areas of a park. Management zones also define appropriate levels and types of facilities and development for various areas of the park. Management zones do not specify the location, design particulars, or footprint of any facility nor do they guarantee that any particular type of facility, although permitted by the zone definition, will ever be developed within that zone.[252]

The factors that determine each management zone and, therefore, the associated management prescriptions include (1) the desired visitor experience and (2) desired natural and cultural resource conditions. Regardless of the target experience and condition, all management prescriptions "conform to park-specific purpose, significance, and mission goals."[253]

Historic Resource Zone

All portions of the Allenbrook landscape are part of CHAT's historic resource zone (Figure 5.1). This zone includes resources identified as possessing significant cultural value that are targeted for preservation, rehabilitation, or restoration. The zone was established to protect cultural resources within the park while allowing public enjoyment and promoting public appreciation of their value. Historic resource zones are clearly defined by the archeological and historic resources present and provide visitors with educational opportunities as well as relative solitude and enjoyment of the natural environment.

Management Focus

The primary management objective for the historic resource zone is the protection and/or restoration of historic and cultural resources in accordance with NPS policies. According to the *2009 GMP,* restoration may include "habitat manipulation to achieve similar plant communities that were present historically (such as crops associated with a farmstead, or a landscape associated with a former mill site)."[254] Development of new park facilities in this zone aligns with the historical and/or archeological context of the resource(s) present while allowing for an optimal visitor experience.

Because relative visitor isolation is preferred, and protection of historic and cultural resources is a top priority, a more limited range of activities is allowed, and a high degree of management is required. Appropriate activities include day hiking, nature observation, picnicking, interpretive activities, scientific research, canoeing, rafting, kayaking, fishing, and limited use of motorized vessels. Off-road bicycling and equestrian activities are prohibited in this zone.

New facilities such as trails, paved walkways, restrooms, benches, kiosks, picnic areas, roads, bridges, and administrative facilities are appropriate as long as they are developed in the context of the historic resource(s) present. Routine maintenance and updates of existing visitor and administrative facilities, including river access facilities, is appropriate.

While designated as within the historic resources zone, since the Roswell Historical Society vacated the premises, the use of the Allenbrook site and the surrounding Vickery Creek Unit aligns closer with a recreational land use as opposed to cultural resources interpretation.

The goal of the recommendations in this report is to provide a framework for NPS managers to use when making decisions about how best to protect historic resources at the site, how to provide a

251. "Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement," 64.
252. "Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement," 43.
253. "Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement," 42.
254. "Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement," 50.

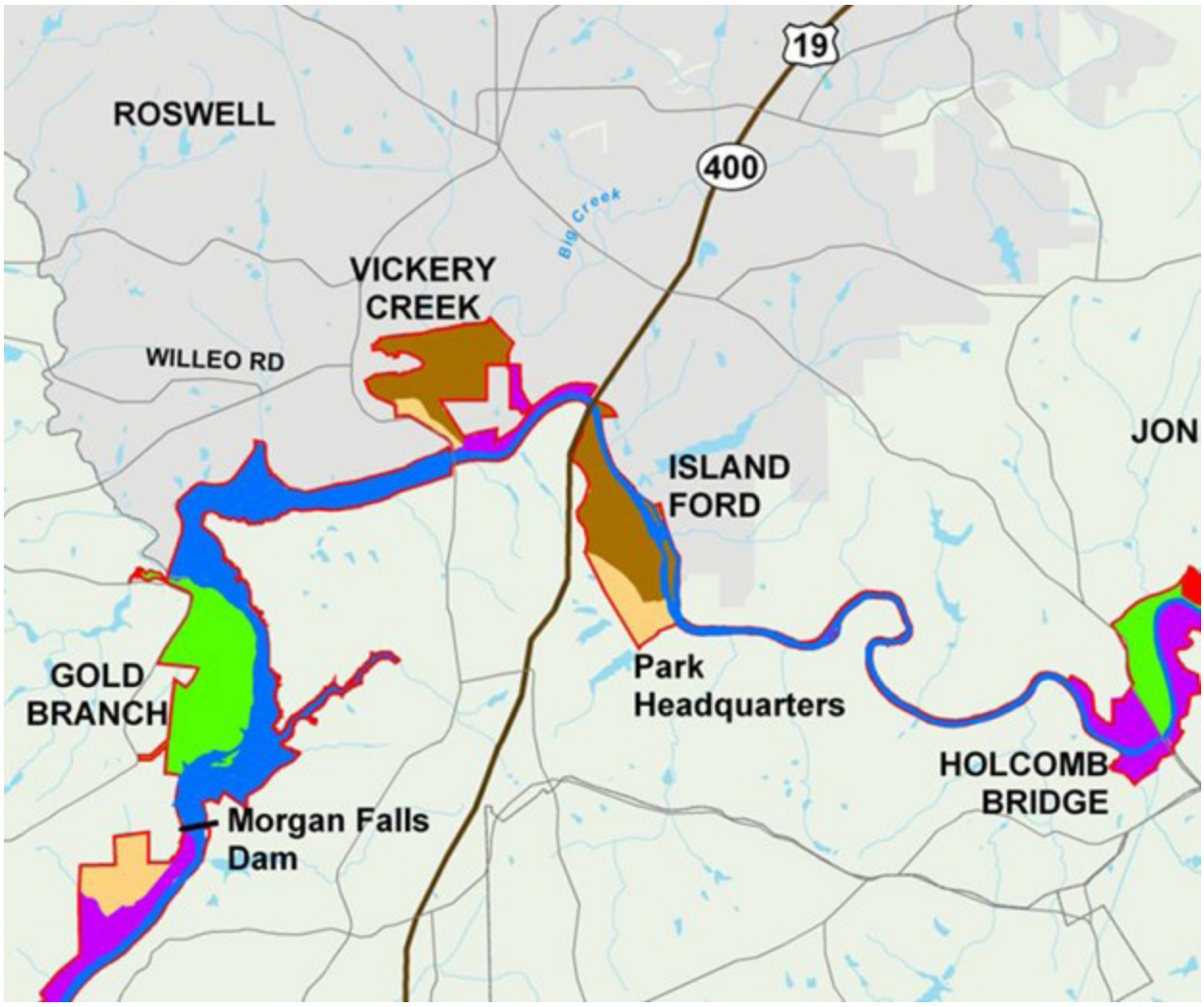


Figure 5.1: Excerpt of management zoning map for Alternative F of the *2009 Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Final General Management Plan/EIS* (Figure 9, page 68). Beige area designated "Historic Resource Zone" and blue area "River Zone." (Source: *2009 GMP*).

range of visitor experience opportunities, how to manage visitor use, and what kinds of additional facilities to develop at the site that are in keeping with the needs of both outdoor recreation and cultural resources interpretation.

Treatment Period

This report assigns an 1856-1932 period of significance for the site. Given the multi-decade period significance, identifying a singular year or several year period to guide landscape treatment recommendations is challenging. Emphasizing certain years of the period of significance can deemphasize other years, along with their associated histories.

As such, it is important to evaluate the historical themes in which the site is determined significant. As identified in the Analysis and Evaluation section, these themes include Roswell's antebellum mill industry and Allenbrook's architecture. Additionally, the *Historic Structure Report* for Allenbrook states that a restoration of the house to pre-1932 conditions is possible and recommended.

However, research has only revealed a partial understanding of the pre-1932 cultural landscape. Aside from the presence of several documented site features (Allenbrook, Lover's Rock, Vickery Creek), the condition of the landscape between 1856 and 1932 is largely unknown. Unless future research or archeological studies reveal additional information about the pre-1932 condition of the site, a restoration meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* seems infeasible. Additionally,

the NPS has entered into a cooperative agreement with other government entities, which dictates what may happen at the site. These parameters frame the treatment recommendations to follow.

Treatment Recommendations

Since the NPS acquired the property, the agency has focused its efforts at the site on resource stabilization and maintenance. Treatment recommendations for the Allenbrook cultural landscape align with these objectives and make additional recommendations concerning the ongoing preservation of the site balanced with interpretive and visitor services requirements.

Primary Treatment

The primary goal of treatment is to retain and reinforce the historic character of the site consistent with the 2009 management plan for the Vickery Creek Unit, which establishes Allenbrook within a "historic resource zone." As there is not enough documentation to produce restoration of the site meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*, this report recommends *rehabilitation* as the primary treatment.

Rehabilitation protects the significant historic features that contribute to the integrity of the property while allowing for necessary improvements. Like preservation, rehabilitation involves identifying, retaining, and preserving character-defining features. Additionally, when the landscape's historic character is diminished because an important landscape feature is missing, rehabilitation provides strategies to accurately and faithfully return the missing feature to the landscape. Rehabilitation provides for the continued use of the property through alterations and additions that do not damage the character-defining features. Additions are sometimes necessary to facilitate a new use of a historic landscape, but the rehabilitation guidelines emphasize that new additions should only occur when there is no viable alternative.

Prior to the development of this CLR, the NPS, City of Roswell, and the Georgia Department of Transportation entered into a legally binding agreement concerning the development of Allenbrook. In addition to a letter stipulating the changes to be made on site, Lord Aeck Sargent and David Sacks Landscape Architecture developed a preliminary landscape treatment plan ("Basis of Design") to accommodate new vehicular and pedestrian access and circulation throughout the site. As such, this CLR contextualizes the Basis of Design plan within the recommended Treatment Period, while also providing specific recommendations for an appropriate rehabilitation of the site.

Treatment Goals

The overall treatment goal is to improve the interpretation of the Allenbrook cultural landscape by restoring, preserving, and/or rehabilitating the character-defining elements of the cultural landscape as they existed during the period of significance. During the period of significance, the overall character of the cultural landscape was:

- A landscape designed to support the values and aesthetic preferences of Allenbrook's residents.
- A scenic landscape maintained to emphasize and enjoy the natural environment of the area.

The treatment goals for the site also include the improvement of visitor orientation, access, and circulation. Rehabilitating the Allenbrook cultural landscape involves preserving the existing features that contribute to the historic significance of the site. Rehabilitation also reestablishes select documented features to facilitate interpretation and adds new features for visitor access to the site.

The treatment goals should:

- Reflect the overall landscape aesthetic of the 1856-1932 period by rehabilitating the historic composition of the landscape. The primary features currently contributing to the historic character of the site include the Allenbrook house, the natural terrain, and overall naturalistic setting.
- Use interpretive signs and replace documented features where possible to make the historic landscape more legible to visitors.

- Follow the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* as well as the recommendations provided by the specialized reports and studies recommended at the end of this chapter.

General Treatment Issues

General treatment issues concerning the site include the effects of weather and climate change on historic materials, missing historic features, site access, visitor circulation, and encroaching vegetation, including invasive species, in the landscape.

Interpretation Recommendations

Current interpretation of the site's history is limited to one wayside and several other signs that provide basic information about the Allenbrook house. As such, the historic landscape is left uninterpreted and is currently unreflective of the treatment period. Interpretation recommendations therefore focus on landscape interpretation. Specific themes to address include:

- The role of the mills in town development.
- The role of African Americans in constructing the landscape (Allenbrook and the railroad grade and walls).
- The history of recreation at the site (Vickery Creek, Lover's Rock, and modern uses).
- Environmental history (use of creek for mill power, logging, gold mining, and geology).

The landscape improvements to follow address these interpretive themes.

Basis of Design and Cooperative Agreement

The following summary provides an overview of the Basis of Design plan developed in 2017 and the details of the cooperative agreement which dictates the treatment recommendations to come.

Cooperative Agreement

The cooperative agreement notes that the "widening SR 9 [South Atlanta Highway] and the associated construction of a pedestrian walkway, drainage structures, and retaining walls will cause negative visual impacts to the Allenbrook House historic view sheds." It also adds that the widening necessitates the closure of the existing entrance into the site. As a result, the park reached an agreement with the City of Roswell and the Georgia Department of Transportation to construct a new parking and visitor contact station on the west side of the Allenbrook property, in addition to other improvements. As the agreement stipulates:

- The City of Roswell will remove the existing NPS entrance drive and parking lot and close the curb cut on SR 9 for Allenbrook Historic Site. The City of Roswell will restore the affected area with native vegetation. The City of Roswell will coordinate with NPS on all design and construction details and secure written approval from the CRNRA before construction.
- The City of Roswell will donate approximately 0.082 acres located at 275 South Atlanta Street, Roswell, Georgia to the NPS.
- The City of Roswell will construct at no charge to the NPS a new 15-20 space parking area on land managed by the NPS near the Allenbrook Historic Site. . . .The City of Roswell will coordinate with NPS on all design and construction details and secure written approval from the CRNRA before construction.
- The City of Roswell will construct at no charge to the NPS a paved pedestrian trail capable of supporting administrative emergency fire support vehicles connecting the new parking lot to the SR 9 pedestrian walkway and Allenbrook House. An NPS wayfinding sign will be provided in the vicinity of the connection to the SR 9 pedestrian walkway. The City of Roswell will coordinate with NPS on all design and construction details and secure written approval from the CRNRA before construction.

Basis of Design

Based on these parameters, consultants prepared the 2017 preliminary site plan (Basis of Design) for Allenbrook's redevelopment (Illustration 5.1). The corresponding report noted that it is "recommended that a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) be prepared for the site which will

guide future site development of the Allenbrook House site" and "confirm the site's evolution of development and changing appearance through time; confirmation of its key periods of significance; documentation of existing conditions; and analysis and evaluation of the site's current condition, with recommendations for its general treatment. The CLR will help identify the locations of any historic outbuilding sites, roads, and landscape features that may warrant preservation and/or interpretation." This CLR has attempted to identify such features, though research did not reveal much data regarding locations of specific features.

Overall, the Basis of Design recommends:

> improved vehicular and pedestrian access to the site with a direct connection to the pedestrian pathway that is part of the planned improvements to SR 9. Site pedestrian paths are to be improved on the site and will provide accessible connections between the parking lot, Allenbrook House, and the existing Overlook. The landscape treatment approach is generally recommended to be simple and straightforward: clean up of overgrown areas surrounding the house and open lawn areas, enhancement of the vegetated buffer along the SR 9 edge, and revegetation with native species in areas of new interventions and where the existing parking lot and driveway are to be removed.
>
> The landscape directly surrounding the House will be rehabilitated and interpreted. The future Cultural Landscape Report will inform the treatment approach and help identify appropriate interpretive themes and points of focus.

The following recommendations largely reflect those of the Basis of Design program, while adding specificity regarding historic conditions and rehabilitation strategies and alternatives. It also amends aspects of the site plan in terms of circulation and vegetation where necessary to protect or interpret cultural resources. See comparison between Illustration 5.1 and 5.2.

Buildings and Structures

The site currently includes few buildings and structures. This report does not recommend the addition of any additional buildings but does recommend the addition of retaining walls necessary to construct the parking area proposed in the Basis of Design plan.

Allenbrook

A range of options for the restoration of the Allenbrook house are possible. As opposed to the landscape, research has revealed sufficient information to restore the house to pre-1932 conditions.

Restoration to Pre-1932 conditions

Based on its findings, the 2004 *Historic Structure Report* recommends restoring the exterior of Allenbrook to pre-1932 conditions.[255] Restoring the exterior of Allenbrook to its pre-1932 appearance would entail the following:

- Reconstruction of the hipped-roof front porch as shown in the watercolor by Barnet A. Bell and as delineated by the shadow of the roofline on the front elevation of the house.
- The removal of the existing stoop and porch roof at the rear of the house.
- The reinstallation of the historic door opening at the center of the rear elevation.

Given that the Bells added as much as .5 meters (approximately 1.64 feet) of fill to the front (south) porch area, replacing the porch would necessitate removing this soil to accurately rebuild the structure. The *Historic Structure Report* notes that it "is possible that this removal could negatively impact drainage as well as the structural stability of the foundation wall on the south side."[256] Any construction in this area would require ensuring that there is positive drainage away from the house foundation. Any planned ground disturbing activity should include consultation

255. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., "Historic Structure Report: Allenbrook, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area" (Historical Architecture, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, 2004).
256. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc.

with NPS archeologists prior to commencement of construction activity.

Use

Use of the Allenbrook house depends on a number of factors, including available resources (staff, funding, etc.), structural stability of Allenbrook, interpretive plan for the site, and security.

The NPS may want to consider using the house for staff offices. However, this recommendation is only viable based on a structural assessment that confirms that the building can support the weight associated with this use. As the 2004 HSR notes, "using Allenbrook for administrative office space may require significant intrusion into the remaining historic fabric to ensure the structural stability of the second floor, and is, therefore, not considered to be an optimal approach to rehabilitation."[257] That said, if the assessment proves that such a use can be maintained, even if only on the first floor, the use of Allenbrook for administrative purposes is recommended.

Other options include using Allenbrook as a house museum or as a residence for NPS staff. Given Allenbrook's proximity to the public and the renovations required to update the building for modern residential use, this treatment is not recommended. Additionally, the costs and resources associated with operating Allenbrook as a house museum discourages this use. Further, there is not enough information to restore the interior of the house to pre-1932 conditions at this time, limiting the effectiveness of Allenbrook as a house museum.

Railroad Bed Retaining Wall

The railroad bed retaining wall in the northern portion of the site is in good condition. Its relative obscurity in the landscape has likely helped its preservation. The structure is nevertheless in need of a more extensive condition assessment. While mostly intact, the stability of the stone wall may be compromised by heavy rain events and erosion. Further, vegetation growth on the wall may result in stone displacement. As such, during vegetation removal, first cut the vegetation above the wall to clear it away from the structure. Second, assess the root system of the removed vegetation. If the roots seem particularly embedded in the wall, leave in place. If the roots can easily be removed without displacing the stones, proceed with root removal.

The railroad bed retaining wall is a historically significant feature in the cultural landscape. It reinforces the site's connection to Roswell's manufacturing industry and connects to other historical contexts as well, including the incarceration and exploitation of African Americans in the post-Reconstruction Era through the convict lease system.

The wall is also important for its manner of construction. Dry laying stones was a common technique for such engineering projects.

The following recommendations aim to both preserve and interpret the wall.

- Fully document the structure (before and after removal of vegetation).
- Remove vegetation from wall being cautious as to not compromise stability of stones.
- Perform a structural condition assessment of the wall.
- Perform any maintenance tasks necessary for the wall's preservation, in accordance with best management practices for dry-laid stone. Contact building materials specialists at National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) for assistance.
- Install an interpretive wayside that discusses the history of the Roswell Railroad, the convict lease system, and the construction technique of dry stacking stone. See recommendations for further research.

Missing Buildings

Should archeology reveal the locations of any outbuildings in the vicinity of Allenbrook, it is recommended the NPS safeguard those areas and then develop a plan for their interpretation.

Overlook Structure

The existing overlook in the north of the property is a historic feature in the Allenbrook landscape. The location is still enjoyed by visitors today both for its views and rock climbing opportunities. For

257. Hartrampf, Inc. and Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc., 69.

several years, CHAT personnel have discussed the addition of a structure atop Lover's Rock to improve safety. The following text from Bill Cox, former CHAT superintendent, was included in the Basis of Design report:

> The existing overlook on a prominent rock outcropping behind the Allenbrook home provides a scenic panorama of Vickery Creek from high above. This feature is the terminus of the planned accessible trail and will be a significant contributing feature in making the Allenbrook area of the Vickery Creek unit and an iconic National Park Service experience. As such, care will be given to addressing the best way to design and build and overlook structure at the trail terminus that provides for the safety of the visitor while at the same time maintaining the majesty and natural solitude of the overlook. The current overlook area has no safety features and is made up of a rocky outcropping of large granite slabs that visitors venture out on to overlook the Vickery Creek basin. Future plans should incorporate a structure that retains as much of the stone features as possible, while providing a platform that can safely accommodate visitors. This site is also frequently used as a technical rock climbing area due to the height of the overlook from the floodplain of the creek. Authorized commercial users within the park hold rock climbing courses in this same area. An opportunity exists to combine certain aspects of what would allow for even safer rock climbing into a structure that could provide for safe viewing. And the opportunity exists to do this in a way that enhances the experience of both user groups. It will be a goal of the park to provide such an opportunity as part of the effort to upgrade the full visitor experience in the Allenbrook area of the Vickery Creek unit of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area.

The following recommendations seek to address both safety needs as well as the impacts to the cultural landscape.

Potential Overlook Structure

While not currently a priority of CHAT, the following guidance is provided should the NPS want to construct an overlook structure at Lover's Rock in the future. If the NPS decides to pursue this project, input from park partners, especially the rock climbing community would be prudent.



Figure 5.2: This photograph details the existing condition of Lover's Rock on its east side. Note the tiers of the outcrop. The proposed platform structure would work with the character of the outcrop to leave the outer portion of it exposed for viewing (Source: WLA Studio).



Figure 5.3: Example of a post anchor proposed for the construction of the platform.

Presently, a staircase (twenty-two steps) connects the trail that leads down from the Allenbrook house landscape to the Lover's Rock. The stairs are formed by 6 × 6 timbers that frame each step and are filled with dirt. The existing natural feature has different height levels of rock, and the potential overlook suggested here would reinforce this condition.

The proposed design calls for retaining the staircase (making repairs as needed) down from the house to Lover's Rock. The platform would extend from the end of the staircase, fanning out in a semi-circular form and including three levels (Illustration 5.3 and Figure 5.2). The recommended platform configuration follows the curve of the

existing outcrop overlooking Vickery Creek and has three stepped levels. The first (uppermost) level could include a semi-circular landing at the bottom of the stairs leading to two steps down to a second / main level, which could be an approximate 15-foot-diameter semi-circle. A third tier of the overlook could provide access to a set of steps allowing access for rock climbers to the wall below and the existing climbing pins/bolts.

It is proposed that the NPS attach the platform to the rock outcrop with post anchors (Figure 5.3). Holes would be drilled into the rock outcrop, and the post anchors would be set in the holes with concrete. 4 × 4 wooden posts would then be bolted to the post anchors. These posts would support the deck above.

It is recommended that the NPS construct the steps between levels with 4 × 4 wood posts with 2 × 4 treads. The NPS may wish to use a composite material for treads to reduce maintenance costs. The stairs could lead to a 5- to 6-foot-wide lower level platform, located approximately 15 feet below the overlook (where existing climbing pins/bolts are set). The surface of the overlook should remain wood to in keeping with the natural setting, but the NPS should monitor the overlook for biological growth that could create a slick surface. Periodic pressure washing may be necessary.

This proposed overlook structure is intended to preserve the sense that the visitor is standing "on" the rock outcrop by not completely obscuring it. As visitors stand at the proposed safety railing (recommended as a cable rail system to minimize visual impact), they will still see several feet of rock jutting out to the north in front of them. The proposed overlook retains views to the forest and creek valley. The design of the overlook should balance the need for visitor safety with protection and preservation of this important site feature.

According to The Public Buildings Amendments of 1988, any building [or new structure] constructed or altered by a Federal agency must, "to the maximum extent feasible, be in compliance with one of the nationally recognized model building codes and with other applicable nationally recognized codes."[258] The International Existing Building Code (IEBC) is one of the allowable recognized model building codes. The platform construction should also meet any code requirements stipulated by the Local Issuing Authority (City of Roswell).

Vegetation

The Allenbrook property is heavily vegetated. The forest that extends across most of the site provides a number of benefits to visitors, adjacent landowners, and the fauna that occupies the site. The NPS should carefully plan modifications to the vegetative character to prevent adverse impacts to wildlife habitat and/or historic character.

Thin Forest

It is recommended that the NPS considering thinning the forest in the immediate vicinity of the house to remove excessive and invasive underbrush and most young saplings. Prior to 1932, it is likely that the forest was less dense than present conditions. An Allenbrook resident in the 1860s noted that topography, not vegetation, blocked the views to Ivy Mill. This insight into historic conditions indicates that the forest may have been much thinner prior to 1932. Further, the need for firewood and timber would have likely reduced the number of trees in the area. Outbuildings in the vicinity of the house may have also meant that the vegetation was further away from the Allenbrook house than the present condition. However, the site was not devoid of trees as evidenced by the photo of the gathering of people at Lover's Rock taken in the early 1900s.

The proposed vegetation treatment includes selectively thinning the forest within approximately 150 feet of the Allenbrook house, retaining large and medium sized trees and a small number of saplings. Note, this distance does not correspond to historic conditions. Should the NPS decide to thin vegetation around the house, the heaviest thinning should occur in the immediate vicinity of the house with the thinning progressively lighter as it extends away from the building to the north, east, and west. This treatment is in keeping with the GMP guidance for the site which aims to manage Allenbrook for both public enjoyment and

258. The General Services Administration had more information on this amendment and other accepted building codes at http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/101288.

appreciation of its historic value. See Illustration 5.2 for a visual depiction of vegetation clearing zone.

Parks have a reasonable duty of care to inspect and maintain trees. In terms of tree selection for removal and assessing risk, the NPS should keep in mind there are no "safe" trees and that each tree has potential to damage cultural resources on site. NPS policy in DO-77 should be adhered to, but tree risk assessment should also follow the guidance found in ANSI A300 (Part 9 in particular) as well as ANSI Z133 (for safety). Lastly, document all tree inspections and mitigations, as this allows DOI SOL to defend the agency in case of damage or injury. Documentation also demonstrates reasonable duty of care.

Lawn/Turf Management

The NPS should maintain turf areas with a combination of management approaches. Specifically, the NPS should manage the ground cover immediately surrounding the house and on either side of walkways as "B[1] – Functional Short." This turf class is appropriate for foot traffic area and passive recreation. Ground cover in this zone is kept at a 3 – 6" mow height.

Beyond this zone, in areas with no foot traffic, grassed areas should be maintained as "S[4] – Managed Tall Cover." This turf class allows for the height of ground cover to reach between 6" and 60" tall. It is recommended to keep the height below 20" however and to monitor for the presence of woody species. Remove woody species from this area as necessary.

Revegetate Driveway

Ecologically focused plantings can not only add aesthetic value to the landscape but can provide habitat and food sources for wildlife. The Basis of Design plan, based on the cooperative agreement, stipulates the revegetation of the existing driveway area with native plant species. This report concurs with this treatment.

Species used for the rehabilitation should be a mixture of native canopy and understory trees and shrubs. The 1832 gold lot survey noted the presence of chestnut, maple, and post oak. The NPS may consider installing the maples and post oak in this area, along with other appropriate native trees and shrubs.

Recommendations

The following vegetation recommendations are proposed for Allenbrook:

- Establish and administer a program to monitor and remove damaging invasive species from the property.
- Maintain a regular mowing regimen immediately around the Allenbrook house. Keeping the lawn mown indicates to the public the site is being cared for and should be respected by visitors.
- Selectively thin the forest within 150 feet of Allenbrook, retaining large and medium sized trees and a small number of saplings, while maintaining diversity. The heaviest thinning should occur in the immediate vicinity of Allenbrook with the thinning progressively lighter as it extends away from the house.
- Assess condition of tree buffer along SR 9 after construction. Replant with trees to maintain screen (native species preferred).
- Replant the existing parking lot area with native vegetation, as stipulated by the cooperative agreement, but slightly modified from the Basis of Design document. The NPS could replant the existing driveway with both canopy and understory trees (native species preferred) and install an informal native plant area in the existing parking lot zone, containing a variety of herbaceous and woody species that could be enjoyed by the public.

Views and Vistas

Little is known about the specific views that existed during the period of significance. As previously stated, views through the forest were evidently more open, but research did not reveal the direction or orientation of these views. Documentation reveals that Lover's Rock and the cliffs area contained scenic views during the historic period. The view from the front of Allenbrook to the roadway during the period of significance was likely more open than present conditions.

Recommendations

- Maintain the scenic views in the northern portion of the site, which should not require much additional management. The

NPS should continue to provide access to the Lover's Rock overlook, improved by the addition of a viewing platform in the area as suggested by the Basis of Design report (see Buildings and Structures, Proposed Platform).

- The NPS should not remove the screen of trees between the house and SR 9, unless necessary. If removed, replant with native evergreen trees such as eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*).

Circulation

Various circulation features currently exist within the site: a modern driveway and associated parking lot, a remnant Bell-period driveway, NPS-constructed hiking trails, a historic railroad bed, and a post-historic brick walkway.

The 2017 cooperative agreement stipulates the construction of several new circulation features and the removal of others. New additions include a driveway, parking area, trails, and walkways. Removals include the current driveway, parking lot, and brick walkway.

The Basis of Design plan includes a seventeen-vehicle parking lot located on the west side of the property. The plan also proposes that the NPS convert the Bell-period loop driveway into a walkway that connects the new parking lot and adjacent sidewalk along SR 9 to the Allenbrook house landscape. Lastly, the plan also recommends the addition of an ADA-accessible trail through the forest north of the Allenbrook house.

The Basis of Design plan is more in keeping with Bell-period landscape character than with pre-1932 conditions with its rehabilitation of the loop drive. It should be noted that while this is not in keeping with pre-1932 conditions, the construction of these features in previously disturbed areas, helps to minimize harm to the natural landscape.

Recommendations

The following recommendations largely reflect the Basis of Design proposal, with minor modifications. Refer to Illustration 5.2.

Existing Parking Lot

The cooperative agreement stipulates the removal of the existing parking lot. During the period of significance, the area was a house site. Therefore, despite not reflecting residency, its present developed character better reflects historic conditions than a replanted forest does. That said, the cooperative agreement stipulates the area be revegetated.

- Revegetate driveway with native canopy and understory trees.

Proposed Parking Lot

The cooperative agreement stipulates the addition of a new parking area on the opposite side of Allenbrook. The existing entrance/exit to the site at South Atlanta Street is located on a curve, which creates a potentially dangerous egress from the site. The relocation to the opposite side of the site will reduce this risk (the new parking lot would be located at a stop light intersection), and it would likely create a safer ingress and egress point for vehicles to the site.

The following is the description of the parking lot and associated driveway from the Basis of Design report:

> A visitor parking lot will be located at the west end of the property and will include 15 standard spaces and 2 accessible parking spaces. Site access from South Atlanta Street/Roswell Road (SR 9) will occur via a signalized, two-way entry/exit driveway that will be located across from Warm Springs Circle. The driveway will accommodate small emergency and service vehicle (ambulance or similar size vehicle) access to the site. A gated access control point will be provided to connect the parking lot to the primary site pathway and allow service and emergency vehicles to access the house.
>
> The proposed parking lot and pathways will be constructed with permeable paving to minimize the impervious area and reduce stormwater runoff from the site. Low impact design techniques including minimizing limits of clearing and grading, fitting the design to the terrain, and minimizing impervious area, will be utilized to reduce overall impacts on the watershed.



Figure 5.4: Example of a three-sided information kiosk located at White Sands National Park (Source: https://www.nps.gov/places/living-on-the-edge-kiosk-panel.htm

The character of the proposed new parking lot area during the period of significance is unknown. The 1938 aerial shows that it was mostly forested, like its present condition. If the area was forested during the period of significance, this construction would constitute a major impact. However, as rehabilitation is the proposed treatment approach, this construction fits within that management approach.

- Conduct an archeological assessment prior to any ground disturbing activities. Consult with NPS archeologist during construction activities.
- Construct parking lot as proposed by the Basis of Design, including its use of permeable paving.

Proposed Pathways

The Basis of Design plan includes several new pedestrian paths, classified as primary and secondary. The primary paths are designed as 10-12 feet wide, with both routes following a portion of the Bell-period loop driveway. The primary paths consist of accessible, permeable paving. One extends east from the proposed parking area to the front of the Allenbrook house. A second primary path connects the sidewalk along SR 9 to the Main Trail Head to the north of Allenbrook. These paths allow egress for emergency vehicles.

The Basis of Design proposes one secondary pathway, which completes the loop around the house, referencing the location of the Bell-period loop driveway. It extends from the front of Allenbrook to connect to the main trail head north of the house. It is designed to be 4-6 feet wide and would be constructed of either permeable paving or aggregate.

This CLR proposes a modification to this design. Instead of beginning a secondary path on the southside of the house, the primary path leading from the new parking area would continue east to the revegetated parking lot. Off the southeast corner of the house, the secondary path would start and bend northward, as seen in Illustration 5.2.

- Construct the pathways as defined by the Basis of Design and this CLR.
- Construct the secondary paths with an ADA-compliant surface such as a compactable aggregate.

Trails
The Basis of Design plan proposes an expansion of the existing trail network at Allenbrook with the addition of an accessible trail that extends east from the main trail head, following the contour of the land. The trail then makes a sharp turn north (down slope) to connect to another existing trail. This addition allows for greater access to the natural setting of Allenbrook. While the Basis of Design recommended the addition of a new trail, at present this trail is not part of CHAT's Comprehensive Trails Management Plan.

This CLR recommends that the NPS should continue its upkeep of the existing trails and access to the overlook at Lover's Rock, as the area is a significant cultural landscape feature and provides recreational opportunities for visitors.

- Maintain trails as needed.

Existing Brick Sidewalk
The existing sidewalk, installed in the 1980s, is not compatible with historic conditions, nor is it ADA accessible or in good condition. The Basis of Design plan does retain this walkway. This CLR recommends removal of the brick walkway because it is an unsafe and noncontributing feature.

Small-Scale Features

The rehabilitation of the Allenbrook site necessitates the addition of various small-scale features. The Basis of Design indicates the addition of a pay station and kiosk at the proposed parking area. Additional small-scale features are also warranted, along with the removal of existing small-scale features.

Kiosk
A cluster of orientation kiosks and signs are currently located at the existing parking area. These are redundant and should be consolidated into one informational kiosk located at the proposed parking area.

The three-panel style currently employed at the park is useful as it allows the posting of new notices and information for the public. It is recommended that the NPS install a similar type of kiosk at the proposed parking area (Figure 5.4). It is recommended the new kiosk be covered by a roof and reflect the naturalistic aesthetic of the park. Materials for the structure should include wood and rustic stone to blend into the surroundings. The NPS may also consider brick as a material, as it would reflect the construction of the house at the site.

- Install an information kiosk at proposed parking area at terminus of the adjacent proposed walkway.

Pay Station
There is a pay station for the collection of visitor fees located at the existing parking lot. With the construction of the new entrance area, it is recommended that the NPS install a new pay station.

- The proposed parking lot should include a modern pay station that accepts credit/debit cards and is solar powered.

Signage
A variety of signs currently provide information to visitors. The NPS will need to rearrange these signs as visitor access changes at the site through the proposed site improvements. New signs should be uniform in type, using similar materials, fonts, and graphics as appropriate.

Traffic
Traffic signage within the site should be kept as minimal as possible. The NPS will likely locate most signage in the proposed parking area, limiting visual impact to the historic core of the site.

Safety / Regulation / Notices
As a unit that supports a variety of recreational activities, displaying information regarding safety, park regulations, and other notices is necessary. This information should be uniform, easy to comprehend, and conveyed via both graphic symbols and text. The majority of this information can be posted at the informational kiosk once the NPS installs it at the proposed parking lot.

Wayfinding
The NPS should provide wayfinding signage for the trail network in multiple locations at the site, and they should post a large and detailed trail map at the informational kiosk. A smaller-scale trail map should be posted at the trail head. Another

wayfinding sign should be located at the junction of intersecting trails. These signs can vary in size, with the largest located at the main trail head and the smallest at locations along the trails. The panels should depict the visitor's current location within the trail network and potentially include safety notices regarding hazards (weather, insects, etc.). The Comprehensive Trails Management Plan will address signage standards for primary trailheads; refer to that document for more information.

Interpretation

The site is in need of updated interpretive signage. With the proposed rehabilitation of the site, there is an opportunity for the NPS to convey information about the history of the site and its links to Roswell, Roswell's mill industry, the Civil War, African American labor, and the natural environment that drew people to the area.

Locations for interpretive panels include: the proposed parking area, along the proposed secondary trail on the east side of Allenbrook, and at the main trail head. Interpretive panels may address the following themes:

- The role of the mills in town development.
- The role of African Americans in constructing the landscape (Allenbrook, the railroad grade and walls).
- The history of recreation at the site (Vickery Creek, Lover's Rock, modern use).
- Environmental history (use of creek for mill power, logging, gold mining, geology).

Interpretive wayside should include standard NPS type, set on posts and positioned at an accessible angle.

Archeology

The NPS has not systematically or comprehensively investigated below-ground cultural resources. The limited archeology that has taken place has revealed information that informs our current understanding of Allenbrook's developmental history. A survey of the landscape surrounding the house is needed in order to identify the location of former outbuildings, fence lines, and garden plots. Such findings are likely the only way to accurately rehabilitate the landscape to its pre-1932 condition, while accommodating new visitor amenities.

Resilience to Natural Hazards

Cultural resources including historic buildings and small-scale features "are fixed in place or derive much of their significance from the place within which they were created. Many are non-living, and all are unique. As a result, the capacity of cultural resources to adapt to changing environments is limited."[259] Natural hazards can impact cultural vegetation with even the slightest variation in temperature and moisture. As stated in the Director's Policy Memorandum 14- 02, "NPS cultural resource management must keep in mind that (1) cultural resources are primary sources of data regarding human interactions with climate change; and (2) changing climates affect the preservation and maintenance of cultural resources."[260]

Relevant climate changes that are projected for CHAT include increased temperature, increased humidity, potentially increased precipitation, and increased extreme weather events.[261] These have distinct impacts on cultural resources within cultural landscapes, including the following: [262]

- Decline/disappearance of some vegetation species, other species favored.
- Immediate alteration/destruction of historic landscape, particularly trees.
- Stress on culturally significant vegetation.
- Stress (e.g. desiccation, warping, cracking, etc.) on constructed landscape features.
- Limited ability to plant in waterlogged soil.
- Decreased soil fertility from erosion, waterlogging, leaching.
- Increased susceptibility to destructive fungi.
- Wash out or damage to roads, trails, and landscape features throughout parks.

259. National Park Service, "Cultural Resources and Climate Change," (n.p., 2016), accessed December 9, 2016, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/climatechange/upload/06-CCRP-Cultural-Resource-Brief-FEB-2016.pdf.
260. John B. Jarvis to All National Park Service Employees, memorandum, 10 February 2014, Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources, Policy Memorandum 14-02, https://www.nps.gov/policy/PolMemos/PM-14-02.htm.
261. Marcy Rockman et al., "Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy" (Washington, DC: Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science and Climate Change Response Program, National Park Service., 2016).
262. Rockman et al.

NPS site managers should be prepared for any number of these impacts, and have actionable strategies incorporated in all planning documents to address maintenance, repairs, and preservation of cultural resources.

Recommendations for Further Research

Preservation Maintenance Plan
The NPS should develop a preservation maintenance plan for entire site. Items to address in the plan would include moisture monitoring program, vegetation management, and other condition assessment protocols. Additional plan items should include the replacement and maintenance of historic materials and the impacts related to visitors.

Call for Public Assistance
Develop a strategy for public outreach to solicit photographs and information concerning the history of the site. Limited site documentation exists for the period of significance.

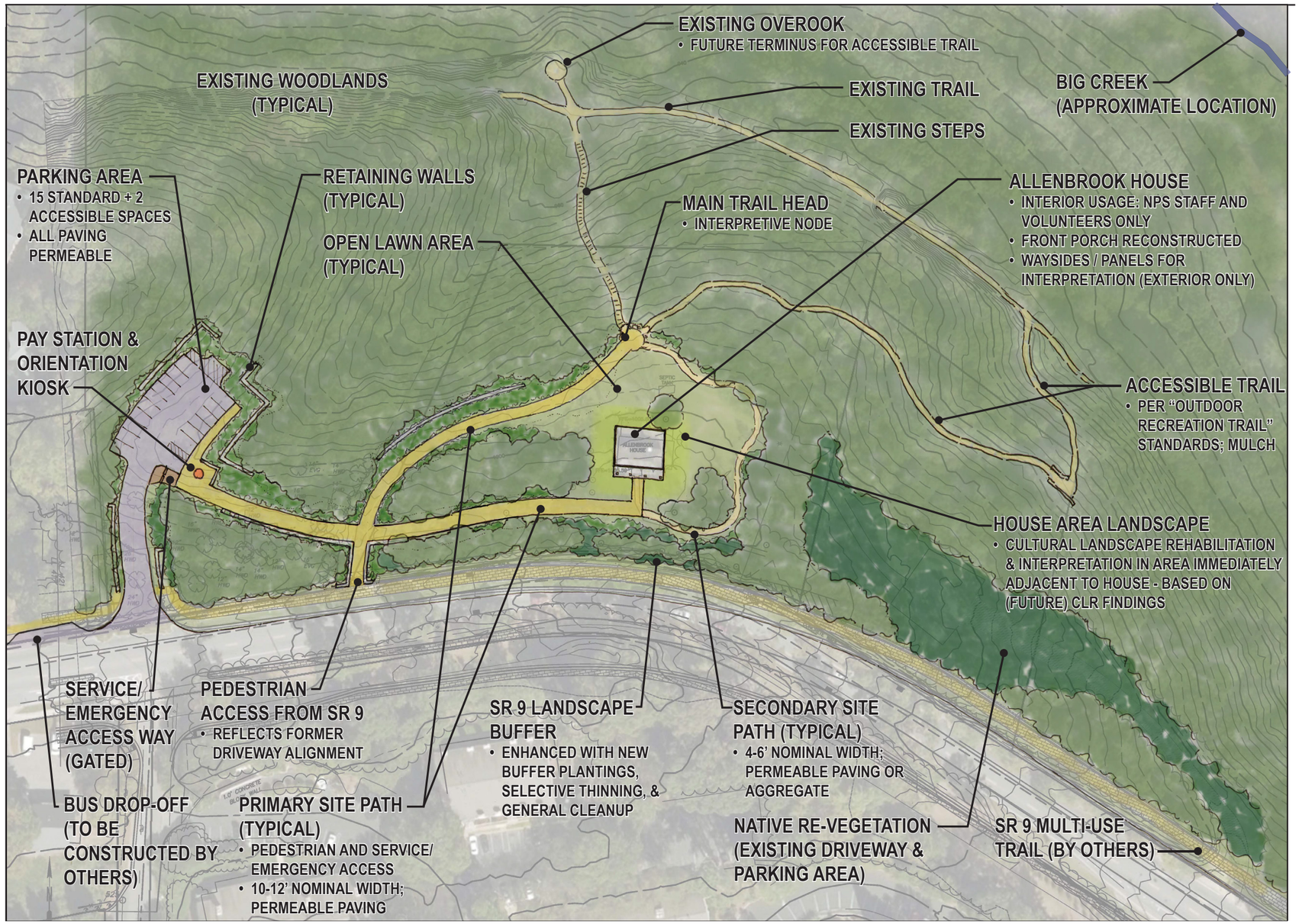
National Register Nomination
While determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, a nomination has not been completed for the site. This report recommends preparation of a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the site. Previously, advocates wanted to extend the Roswell Historic District to include Allenbrook, but the distance between the two—with a large number of noncontributing properties in between—disallowed this approach. As such, National Register documentation for Allenbrook is recommended.

Archeological Survey
Because there is very limited documentation of the site's history before 1932, a key recommendation is for the NPS to conduct a targeted archeological investigation of the pre-Bell-period landscape. In doing so, investigators may uncover the locations of former homes, outbuildings, garden spaces, and other features that date to the site's early history. If the NPS locates such features through archeology, the NPS may choose to interpret these features at the site.

Roswell Railroad History Report
This report recommends conducting additional research to produce the text for the proposed Roswell Railroad wayside. While the history of the Roswell Railroad is documented, as is dry stone stacking, only limited research into the history of the convict lease system's role in the construction the line has been conducted. It may be possible to identify individuals who constructed the line, should records from the contractor and/or the local government still exist.

Picnic Area
The alteration of the Allenbrook landscape that results from the Roswell gateway project may change visitor use patterns and accessibility of features, resulting a future need for picnic facilities. While the introduction of a picnic area is not a priority of CHAT at this time, this CLR recommends a study for its inclusion at a later date. The picnic area could include three to four wood or composite picnic tables and trash receptacles set on an accessible, level surface. A possible location would be in the planned-to-be-revegetated parking area. Here, the NPS could take advantage of grading and the development history of the space.

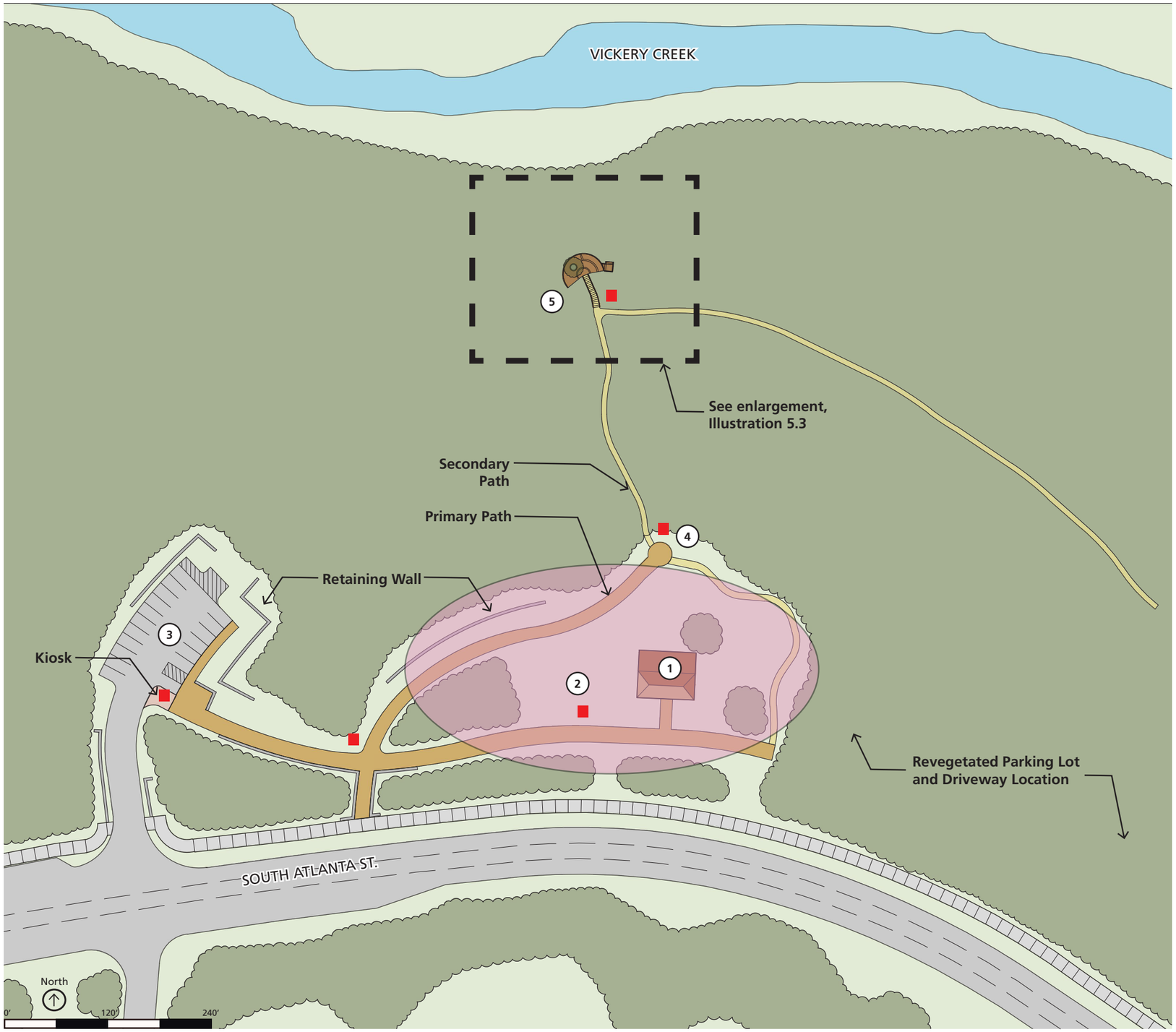
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Notes
1. Lord Aeck Sargent and the NPS developed this treatment plan in 2017. It is reproduced here for reference.

Credits
1. National Park Service
2. Lord Aeck Sargent

Illustration 5.1
Basis of Design Proposal
Allenbrook
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
Cultural Landscape Report
June 2021



Feature Key

1 Allenbrook
2 Clearing around Allenbrook
3 Proposed visitor parking area
4 Trail hub
5 Lover's Rock overlook
Interpretive Wayside
Vegetation thinning zone

Notes

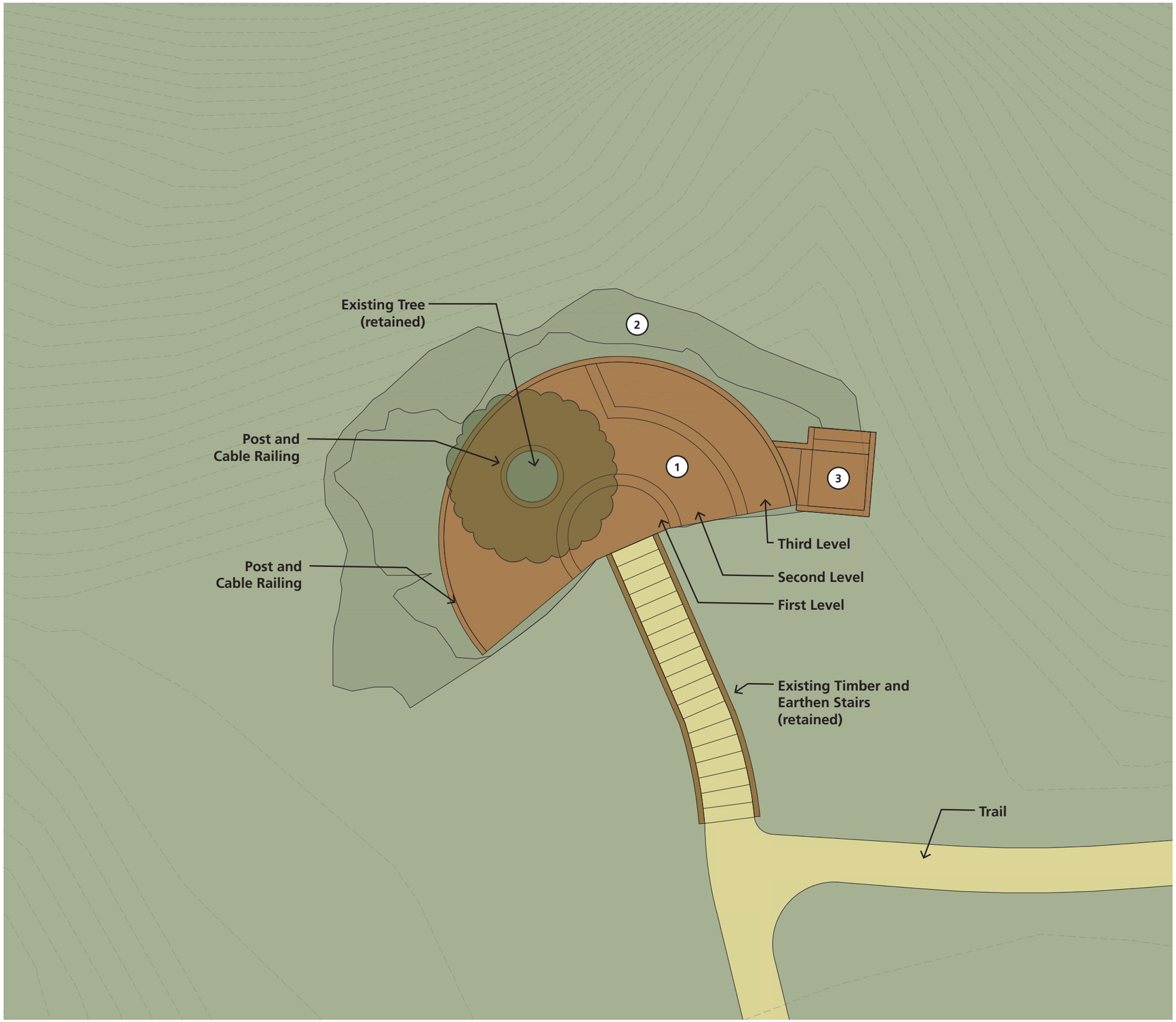
1. Existing conditions documented between December 2018 and August 2019.
2. This proposed treatment plan is informed by the "Basis of Design" report.
3. Revegetation of driveway should consist of native canopy and understory trees and shrubs. This report encourages the installation of ornamental species, such as dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and sparkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*).

Credits

1. National Park Service
2. City of Roswell

Illustration 5.2
Treatment Proposal
Allenbrook

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
Cultural Landscape Report
September 2021



Feature Key

1 Three-Tiered Platform Structure
2 Lover's Rock (exposed)
3 Gated Landing for access to existing climbing area.

Notes

1. Note this is a suggested design. Final design for any potential overlook should be informed by stakeholder input and NPS planning process.
2. See text for construction details

Credits

1. National Park Service
2. City of Roswell

Illustration 5.3
Lover's Rock Overlook
Allenbrook

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
Cultural Landscape Report
September 2021

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NPS CHAT 636/177469, December 2021
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

Allenbrook
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
Cultural Landscape Report

National Park Service
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