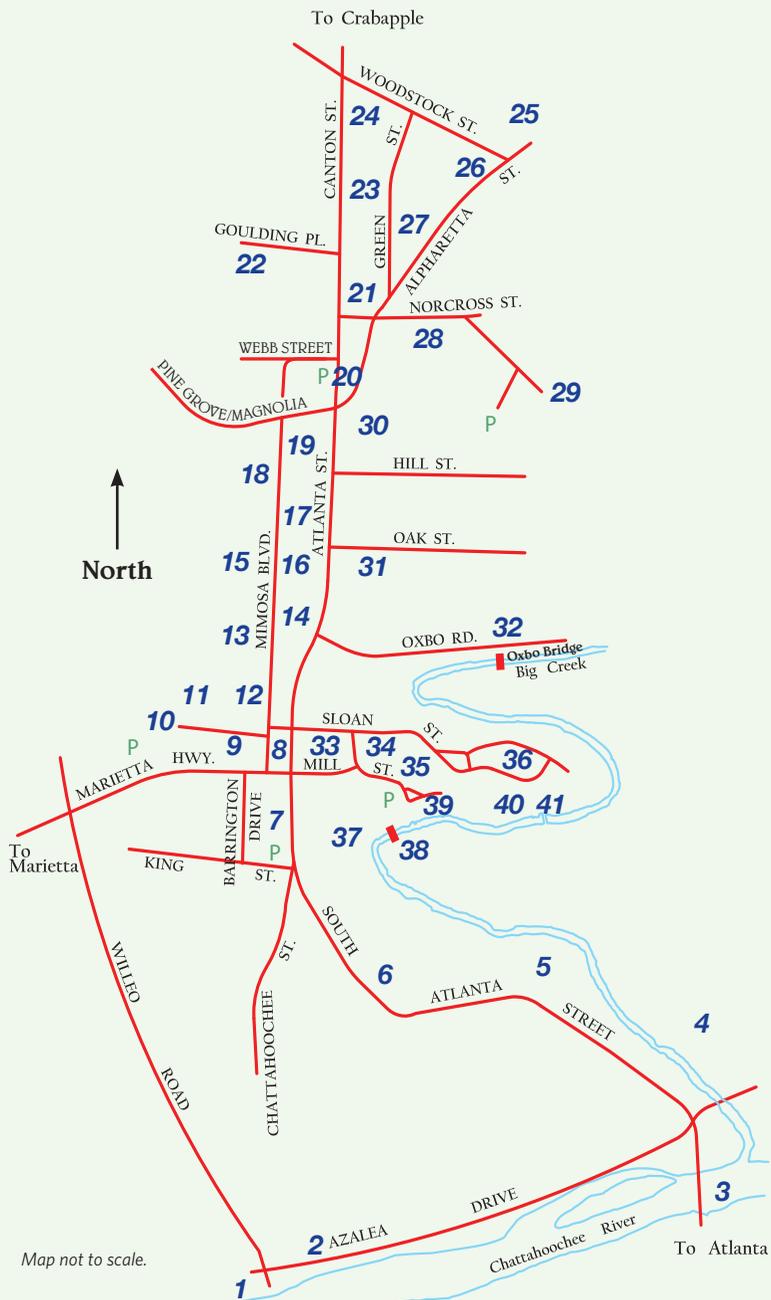


ROSWELL

WALKING TOUR MAP



Map not to scale.

For those who revel in history, Roswell's Historic District offers 640 acres of vintage homes, historic sites, museums, monuments, churches and cemeteries, with 122 acres of area listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

1) Chattahoochee Nature Center

The Nature Center offers woodland trails, marsh boardwalk, exhibits, wildflower gardens, native wildlife and a Discovery Center. A nature lover's paradise. *Open Daily*

2) Riverwalk Phase IV

Riverwalk Phase IV, a multi-purpose boardwalk that parallels the Chattahoochee River, runs from Azalea Drive to Willeo Road, across from the Chattahoochee Nature Center.

3) Chattahoochee River Crossing

Roswell founders had to cross this site in carriages, wagons and on horseback. Confederate soldiers burned the bridge to slow the Union's advancement on Atlanta.

4) Laurel/Ivy Mill

The historic marker is located on Big Creek near its confluence with the Chattahoochee River. The woolen mill was burned by federal troops in 1864, during the Atlanta Campaign.

5) Allenbrook (c. 1840)

Built as the residence and office for the manager of the Ivy Woolen Mill. During the Civil War, a French flag was hoisted at the mill in an effort to save it but Union Troops destroyed the mills.

6) Foster House

This house is located along South Atlanta Street. Architect Neel Reid (1885-1926) designed the front entrance of the house. H.I. Weaver remodeled the place in 1916. Reid was well known for houses in Atlanta and Macon. He designed the gardens at Mimosa Hall and designed and built the Brantley-Newton House on Mimosa Blvd. (Private)

7) Barrington Hall (c. 1842)

Built for Roswell King's son, Barrington, the house took five years to construct. It has been described as one of metro Atlanta's most beautiful homes and is recognized as one of the best examples of Greek Revival Temple Architecture in the United States. *(Open for tours - admission charged) Cell phone tours of the grounds are available, free of charge, but your plan minutes will apply.*

8) Town Square Park (1839) and Town Square Shops (1840-1854)

Roswell King's New England background is evident throughout the town and in particularly in its "Town Square" pattern. A commissary built across from the Square (original building still stands) was actually a general store that sold tonic, wine, sugar, sundries and most provisions, except liquor.

9) Dolvin House

Formerly the home of Emily Dolvin Visscher, President Jimmy Carter's aunt. (Private)

10) Bulloch Hall

Completed in 1839 for Major James Stephens Bulloch, this magnificent house was the childhood home of Mittie Bulloch. In December 1853, Mittie married Theodore Roosevelt in the dining room of Bulloch Hall. Little did those in attendance realize they were witnessing a union that would produce a U.S. President, Teddy Roosevelt. *(Open for tours - admission charged) Cell phone tours of the grounds are available, free of charge, but your plan minutes will apply.*

11) Mimosa Hall

Originally built in 1842 and called "Dunwoody Hall," the structure was of wood but burned during its house-warming. It was rebuilt of brick covered with stucco and scored to resemble stone (completed in 1847). Recently purchased by the City of Roswell. *As we publish this map, Mimosa Hall and Gardens are not yet open to the public. Please check www.roswellgov.com for updates or inquire at the Visitors Center.*

12) Holly Hill (1846)

Built in the raised cottage style as a summer home for Savannah cotton broker Robert Adams Lewis, whose wife was Roswell King's niece. (Private home)

13) Primrose Cottage

Built in 1839 as the first permanent home in Roswell. Now serves as an events facility.

14) Presbyterian Church

Completed in 1840, the church was used as a hospital for Union soldiers during the Civil War.

15) Great Oaks (1842)

Originally the residence of Rev. & Mrs. Nathaniel Pratt. Local clay was used for the bricks, which were hand-molded by slave labor. The Pratts remained in the house during the Civil War, even though Union Troops headquartered there and encamped on the lawns. (an events facility)

16) Teaching Museum North

Housed on the site of the original Academy, Roswell's first school, featuring exhibits depicting the history of Roswell, the U.S. and Georgia. (open for Fulton County school groups)

17) Minhinnett House (c. 1850)

Frances Minhinnett, an English stonemason and landscape gardener who helped build many of Roswell's early structures, built this small frame house on Mimosa Blvd. A rock foundation encloses the basement kitchen and its fireplace.

18) Brantley-Newton House (1919)

Designed by renowned architect Neel Reid when he was living in Roswell as owner of Mimosa Hall. (Private)

19) Kimball Hall

Built in 1896. Currently used as a special events facility.

20) Canton Street/Heart of Roswell Park

An officially designated Georgia Great Street. Restaurants, outdoor cafes, coffee house, galleries, unique shops.

21) Minton House

John Minton fought with General Andrew Jackson and Davy Crockett on the Georgia frontier. When the War Between the States began, he once more offered his services. During the first battle he was injured and sent home. (Currently offices)

22) Goulding House (1857)

Home to Dr. Francis R. Goulding, minister, author and inventor. In 1842, he invented a sewing machine but never had the machine patented. (Private)

23) Naylor Hall

Original house on this site was reportedly built for H.W. Proudfoot who served as mill manager. Today it serves as a special events facility.

24) Perry House (1880)

Home to one of Roswell's early merchants and the developer of the north end of town. A reconstructed log structure, moved to the property, now serves as law offices.

25) Old Roswell Cemetery (1848)

Originally the Methodist Church Cemetery.

26) Old Methodist Church

Became the Masonic Hall in 1952.

27) Roswell Fire Museum

Here you may observe antique alarms and bells, and other items showing the evolution of Roswell's Volunteer Fire Department.

28) Smith Plantation

Completed in 1845, the Smith Home has original out-buildings, period furnishings and a Parson's room. A wonderful example of a well-to-do family farm in early Roswell. *(Open for tours - admission charged) Cell phone tours of the grounds are available, free of charge, but your plan minutes will apply.*

29) Roswell Cultural Arts Center

Site of numerous plays, performances and community events. Roswell Historical Society/City of Roswell Research Library and Archives is located on the 2nd floor.

30) Roswell Municipal Complex & Vietnam War Memorial - "The Faces of War"

31) Presbyterian Church Cemetery (1840)

Many of Roswell's most outstanding citizens are buried here, including Archibald Smith and his wife Anne Margaret McGill Smith.

32) Oxbo Bridge

Oxbo Bridge Leads to the Old Mill Ruins and the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area trails.

33) Roswell Convention & Visitors Bureau

Roswell Visitors Center is the place for "All Things Roswell." Knowledgeable staff provide information on tours and attractions, lodging, shopping, Roswell's culinary scene and entertainment. For a fun filled day, an overnight stay or longer, our specialist can assist you with your arrangements. Visit Roswell also provides free services to assist with Weddings, Family Occasions, Meetings and Reunions.

34) Site of the Old Bricks (1840)

Built for the employees of the Roswell Mill, "The Bricks" were among the oldest apartments in the United States. Used as a hospital for Union troops during the Civil War.

35) Lost Mill Workers of Roswell Monument

Located in Sloan Street Park, the monument is dedicated to the 400 women and children who were charged with treason and sent north during the Civil War when the Union Army occupied Roswell. The fates of many remain a mystery.

36) Founders Cemetery (Sloan Street)

Contains the graves of some of Roswell's founding families, including Roswell King, James Bulloch, and John Dunwoody. Unmarked graves are those of the family servants.

37) Roswell Mill

The first mill in Roswell was fully operative by 1839. During the Civil War, the Roswell Mills were leading manufacturers of materials used for the Confederacy. The mill standing today was built in 1882. It has been restored as offices.

38) Vickery Creek Covered Pedestrian Bridge

This bridge was constructed in 2004 to connect Old Mill Park and the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, just across the creek. Entrance to the dam and old mill ruins can be accessed from this area.

39) Machine Shop

The 1853 Machine Shop is the only extant building left of the original 1839 Roswell Manufacturing Company. The building is a two story brick building and is late Georgian in style. The trail to the left of the Machine Shop will lead to the old mill ruins and the dam.

40) Old Mill Ruins

In July of 1864, Union troops destroyed the Roswell mills. View the mill ruins and enjoy interpretive signage.

41) Vickery Creek & Dam

A 30-foot dam and millrace were constructed on Vickery Creek in the mid-to-late 1830s to supply power for the mills. Wear proper hiking shoes and access the interpretive trail just to the left of the Vickery Creek Covered Pedestrian Bridge.

At Your Natural Pace.