

★ **36) Children's Development Academy/
Groveway Community Group**
89 Grove Way
Founded in 1943, The Groveway Community Group was created to provide support services and ensure improvement of the general welfare of the community. In 1971, after partnering with Atlanta Boys Club and Veterans of Foreign Wars, Groveway Community Group merged with North Fulton Child Development Association (now Children's Development Academy).

★ **37) Pleasant Hill Missionary Baptist Church** *725 Pleasant Hill St.*
In 1922, land was purchased for a permanent one-room home for the church, which was used until the 1950s. The current Church building opened for services in 1963 and has continued to grow, even during the Great Depression. The Pleasant Hill Community Center was opened in 2005.

38) Oxbo Bridge *194 Oxbo Rd.*
Oxbo Bridge leads to the Old Mill Ruins and the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area trails.

39) Site of the Old Bricks (1840)
65 Sloan St.
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.

40) Lost Mill Workers of Roswell Monument *75 Sloan St.*
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.

41) Founders Cemetery *Sloan St.*
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.

42) Roswell Mill *85 Mill St.*
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.

43) Vickery Creek Covered Pedestrian Bridge *95 Mill St.*
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.

44) Old Mill Machine Shop *95 Mill St.*
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.

45) Old Mill Ruins *95 Mill St.*
In July of 1864, Union troops destroyed the Roswell mills. View the mill ruins and enjoy interpretive signage.

46) Vickery Creek & Dam *95 Mill St.*
A 30-foot dam and millrace were constructed on Vickery Creek in the 1850s 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.

Baseball game on the field at Woodstock Park.
Photo credit: Courtesy of the Roswell Historical Society, 1960.



More History AROUND ROSWELL

★ **Doc's Café**
Doc's Café was one of the first black-owned and operated businesses in Roswell. The café was first owned by "Doc" Stafford who came to the area from North Georgia.

As of this printing, Doc's Café is being relocated to a new site for future use as a landmark of interest for the community.

★ **Pleasant Hill Historic Cemetery**
Located off Old Roswell Place, behind the Roswell Town Center shopping area
Burial started in 1855 although the earliest marked grave is 1904. The first Pleasant Hill Church site was on the south side of the cemetery.

★ Denotes African American History has been documented at this specific location.

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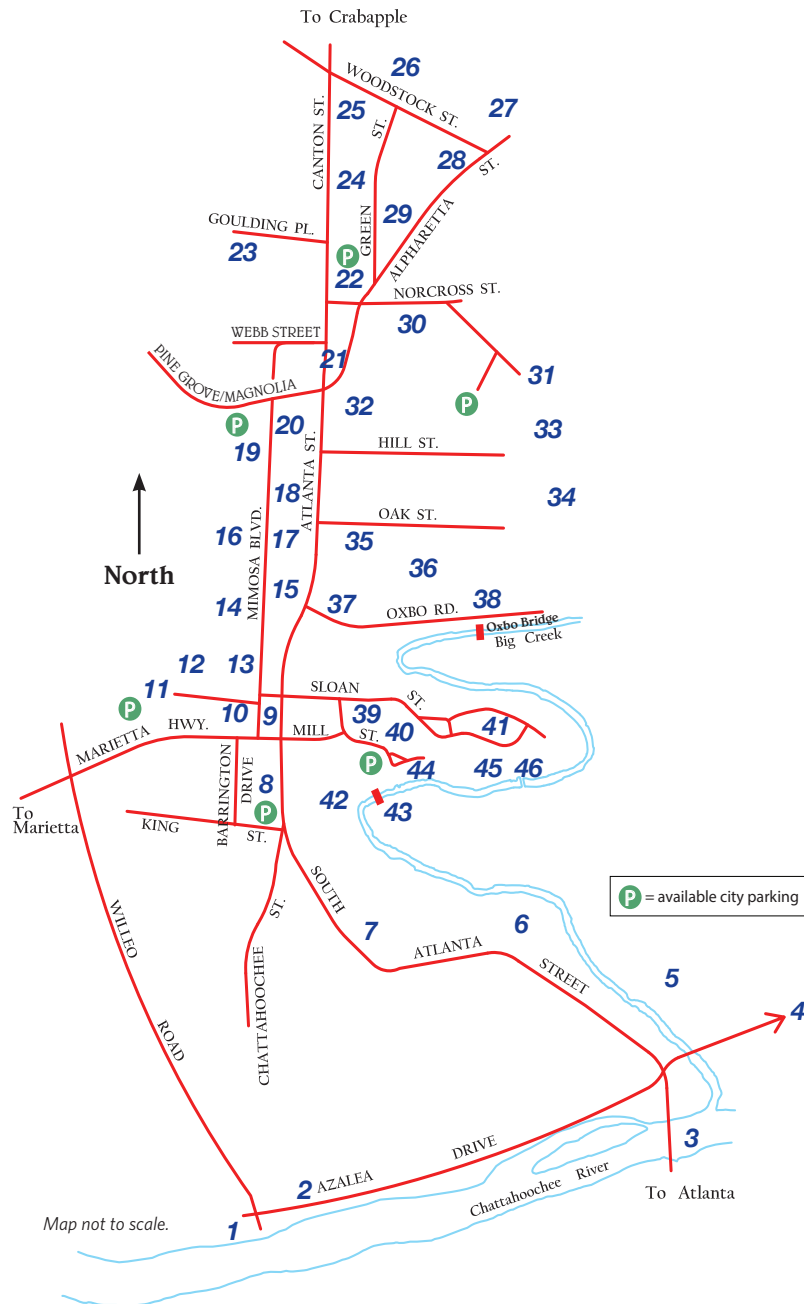
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Historic District



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

9135 Wilco Rd.
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) Roswell Riverwalk Boardwalk

9100 Wilco Rd.
The Riverwalk, a multi-purpose boardwalk that parallels the Chattahoochee River, runs from Azalea Drive to Wilco Road, across from the Chattahoochee Nature Center.

3) Chattahoochee River Crossing

Roswell Road Bridge
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) Riverside Park 575 Riverside Rd.

In 2021, the Fulton County Remembrance Coalition started the Community Remembrance Project to recognize lynching victims by collecting soil from lynching sites and building historical markers. The organization unveiled a historical marker for Mack Henry Brown at Riverside Park near the mouth of Big Creek.

Roswell Cherokee Memorial (also located in the park) is a tribute to the region's native Cherokee people who were forcefully evicted from their lands in 1838, and lost their lives in the process. The memorial is located along The Trail of Tears and is part of a project to spread awareness about this historical aspect of the city.

5) 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.

6) Allenbrook (c. 1854) 227 S. Atlanta St.

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.

7) Foster House 479 Neel Reid Dr.

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)

★ 8) Barrington Hall (c. 1842) 535 Barrington Dr.

Built for Roswell King's son, Barrington, the house took five years to construct. It has been recognized as one of the best examples of Greek Revival Temple Architecture in the United States.

In 1850, 70 enslaved people were recorded in the census as belonging to Barrington and Catherine King, whose land in Cobb County totaled about 2,000 acres. **Open for tours - admission charged. Cell phone tours of the grounds are available.**

9) Town Square Park (1839) and Town Square Shops (1840-1854) 610 Atlanta St.

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.

10) Dolvin House 138 Bulloch Ave.

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

★ 11) Bulloch Hall 180 Bulloch Ave.

Completed in 1839 for Major James Stephens Bulloch, this house was the childhood home of Mittie Bulloch. Mittie married Theodore Roosevelt in the dining room in 1853 and the union would later produce, U.S. President, Teddy Roosevelt.

James and Martha Bulloch had between 13 and 25 enslaved people working at Bulloch Hall and their nearby farm at any given time between the years 1838-1856. Enslaved people built Bulloch Hall and performed all the tasks that kept the house, grounds, gardens and farm functioning. **Open for tours - admission charged. Cell phone tours of the grounds are available.**

12) Mimosa Hall 127 Bulloch Ave.

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). **Grounds and gardens open to the public.**

13) Holly Hill (1846) 648 Mimosa Blvd.

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)

14) Primrose Cottage 674 Mimosa Blvd.

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

15) Presbyterian Church 755 Mimosa Blvd.

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

16) Great Oaks (1842) 786 Mimosa Blvd.

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)

17) Teaching Museum North 793 Mimosa Blvd.

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)

18) Minhinnett House (c. 1849)

815 Mimosa Blvd.
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.

19) Brantley-Newton House (1919) (Private)

816 Mimosa Blvd.
Designed by renowned architect Neel Reid when he was living in Roswell as owner of Mimosa Hall.

20) Kimball Hall 881 Mimosa Blvd.

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

21) Canton Street/Heart of Roswell Park

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

22) Minton House 981 Canton St.

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)

23) Goulding House (c. 1840s)

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

24) Naylor Hall 1121 Canton St.

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.

25) Perry House (1880) 1175 Canton St.

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.

★ 26) Woodstock Park 40 Woodstock Street

In 1958, the Josh Gibson Negro League was created as an opportunity for organized sports for African Americans. There were about eight teams in the league and games were held at what is now Woodstock Park. The league was named after Josh Gibson, who was an American Negro League baseball catcher and the second Negro player to be inducted in the National Baseball Hall of Fame.

27) Old Roswell Cemetery (1848)

100 Woodstock St.
Originally the Methodist Church Cemetery. The cemetery covers 9.67 acres and contains 2,508 legible monuments, about 300 fieldstone marked graves and about 500 unmarked graves. The burials comprise some of the earliest settlers in the area including founding families, members of the early farming families, millworkers from the Roswell Manufacturing Company, and Cherokee who married early settlers. ORC also serves as final resting place of veterans from the Civil War through the Vietnam War.

28) Old Methodist Church 1054 Alpharetta St.

Became the Masonic Hall in 1952.

29) Roswell Fire Museum 1002 Alpharetta St.

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

★ 30) Smith Plantation 935 Alpharetta St.

Completed in 1845, the Smith Home has original out-buildings, period furnishings and a Parson's room. An example of a well-to-do family farm in early Roswell.

Archibald and Anne Smith came to Roswell in 1838 with the other Presbyterian families that made up the "colony" and brought 25-30 enslaved people with them. One enslaved family, the Richardsons, consisted of grandparents, children and grandchildren, all of whom had special talents like woodworking, tanning leather and sewing that contributed to running the plantation. **Open for tours - admission charged. Cell phone tours of the grounds are available.**

31) Roswell Cultural Arts Center

950 Forrest St.
Home to the Roswell Historical Society/ City of Roswell Research Library and Archives and soon to be History Museum (2nd floor) - Please visit roswellhistoricalsociety.org for updates and hours of operation. Performing arts area located on the 1st floor.

32) Faces of War Memorial 38 Hill St.

Fifty faces, cast in bronze, depict an array of emotions, including fear, grief, and courage. They represent American servicemen and women, medical personnel, and Vietnamese civilians.

★ 33) Zion Missionary Baptist Church

880 Zion Circle; Historic Church at 929 Zion Circle
The original, one-room structure, which also served as a school, was destroyed by fire in 1885. After being rebuilt, it was again damaged by fire in the early 1960s. In 1963 the old structure was torn down to make way for a new building opening in 1964.

★ 34) Groveway Community Park 160 Dobbs Drive

In 2016, Roswell dedicated Groveway Community Park in recognition of one of the City's oldest black neighborhoods.

35) Presbyterian Church Cemetery (1840)

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

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