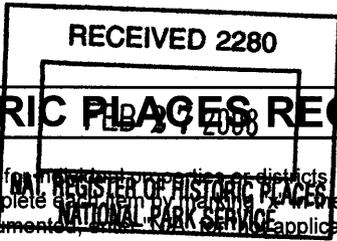


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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

## 1. Name of Property

historic name        Roberts, Isaac, House  
other names/site number        Roberts House

## 2. Location

street & number    9725 Roberts Drive  
city, town         Sandy Springs    ( ) vicinity of  
county         Fulton         code GA 121  
state         Georgia        code GA         zip code 30350

( ) not for publication

## 3. Classification

### Ownership of Property:

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

### Category of Property:

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

### Number of Resources within Property:

#### Contributing

#### Noncontributing

buildings	1	2
sites	0	0
structures	1	1
objects	0	0
total	2	3

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

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

*Richard Luce*

Signature of certifying official

*1-30-08*

Date

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

**5. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

*Edson H. Bell 4.10.08*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*for*  
Keeper of the National Register

Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

### Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

OTHER: Gabled-Wing Type

### Materials:

<b>foundation</b>	Brick
<b>walls</b>	Wood: weatherboard
<b>roof</b>	Asphalt
<b>other</b>	N/A

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

#### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

The Isaac Roberts House is a large two-story, wood-framed house located on a bluff above the Chattahoochee River south of the city of Roswell, approximately 15 miles north of downtown Atlanta. Built in 1894, the gabled-wing house is T-shaped with a one-story rear ell. North Carolina-native Isaac "Ike" Roberts (1853-1930), who worked as an engineer on the Roswell Railroad, built the house (Attachment 1).

The Isaac Roberts House property currently consists of the historic main house, three noncontributing outbuildings, and a contributing structure. The property was once rural, two miles southeast of the center of Roswell, but now rests on the edge of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area and is located in an area containing high-density commercial development.

#### DESCRIPTION:

The Isaac Roberts House (Photograph 1) was built between 1894 and 1895 as the home for Isaac Roberts and his family. Isaac Roberts constructed the house located approximately two miles southeast of the Roswell town square on the south bank of the Chattahoochee River. Today the house is on a bluff approximately 300 foot from the river's southern bank. A stand of historic oak trees obstructs the property's view of the river. The property has nearly 300 foot of river frontage. The house is located on the original 2.8 acres purchased by the original owner. The property originally encompassed two land lots (Land Lots 372 and 367), but the current owner consolidated them into one lot shortly after purchase in 1961.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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The Isaac Roberts House is a gabled-wing house with a one-story rear ell with some minimal stylistic details commonly seen on Queen Anne and Folk Victorian-style houses. The house was built by Isaac "Ike" Roberts, the owners, and reflects a type common among late 19<sup>th</sup>-century middle-class Georgians (Photograph 1). The house has weatherboard siding, three interior brick chimneys (Photographs 8, 9, & 10), a two-story front porch (Photographs 1, 2, & 3), and a stucco-over-fired brick foundation.

The home's exterior has several traits common among Queen Anne and Folk Victorian-style buildings. A pent roof encloses the northwest gable (Photograph 7). A cantilevered wall extension is located on the building's southeast side (Photograph 10). The front and side gables are decorated with wood shingles using a combination pattern (Photographs 1, 2, & 7). The two-story front porch covers the entire front façade including the front entrance area and displays plain style spindles, board-and-batten ceilings, and turned supports (Photographs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7). Decorative brackets accentuate the house's wide eaves (Photographs 1, 2, 7, & 10).

The two-story façade has a two-story porch. Each story has three bays. The trabeated doorway has a three-pane transom (Photographs 2 & 4). The front door has six panels arranged in a "cross and Bible" pattern and is made of wood (Photograph 4). The symmetrical façade has two-over-two double-hung elongated windows with operative shutters on the first floor and two-over-two double-hung windows with operative shutters on the second (Photographs 4 & 5). The elongated windows located on the first floor extend to the floor providing direct access to the porch (Photograph 4). A two-panel door is located on the second floor of the front porch (Photograph 6). Prominent Queen Anne and Folk Victorian-style elements also adorn the front façade such as a series of decoratively sawn brackets displayed along the building's wide eaves. Those brackets are spaced across the front eave appearing directly above the porch's turned supports (Photographs 1, 2, & 5). The front gable has a steep pitched roof and contains decorative wood shingles arranged in a combination pattern (Photograph 1). A two-story porch extends across the entire front façade. The porch's turned supports and plain-style spindles are also decorative elements associated with Queen Anne and Folk Victorian-style buildings.

The northwest side of the house contains symmetrical elements such as four two-over-two double-hung windows with operative shutters and six symmetrically spaced brackets that adorn the side gable's wide eave. These windows have a uniform entablature. Like the front gable, the side gable too contains decorative wood shingles arranged in a combination pattern. But unlike the front gable, the side gabled roof has a moderate pitch (Photograph 7).

The northeast-facing rear of the house contains the addition of two non-historic octagonal shaped sunrooms attached to the one-story ell and built in 2005. The asymmetrical rear façade has two gables. The one-story ell's gable lacks the ornamentation seen in the home's five other gables. A one-story, L-shaped, partial-width porch is attached to the rear gable. The owners enclosed the historic porch with glass in 1988 (Photographs 8 & 9).

The southeast side of the house features a prominent cantilever wall extension, a common element in Queen Anne-style homes. The cantilever wall extension has two-over-two windows *sans* shutters

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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on its exterior sides and a transom containing a decorative stained-glass window. The cantilever wall extension has a hipped roof. The southeast side is the only side of the house that does not have a gable. The side's three two-over-two double-hung windows with operative shutters and decoratively sawn brackets that adorn the wide eave are spaced in a symmetrical manner. These windows share a uniform entablature (Photograph 10).

**INTERIOR:**

The Isaac Roberts House's floor plan displays characteristics consistent with a gabled-wing house-type. According to *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*, the gabled-wing house-type consists of a gable-front at one end and two-room deep floor plan connected by a central hallway (Photograph 11). The house retains its original hardwood flooring, lath and plaster, fireplaces, and most of its mantels. All rooms have 11-foot ceilings. All of the home's interior doorways share a uniform architrave trim. The windows share a uniform entablature. The right front parlor has some distinctive characteristics absent in the house's other rooms (Photographs 12, 13, & 14). The building's sole bay window is located in this room. The room also has a built-in bookcase located next to the historic fireplace and mantelpiece. The room's ceiling has a plastered medallion and decorative chandelier (Photograph 14). This parlor also has decorative crown molding that only appears here and in the central hallway (Photographs 12, 13, & 14). A decorative medallion and hanging light fixture adorn the central hallway. The staircase's treads and handrails are constructed of hardwood. Each step contains two turned spindles (Photograph 11). The home's second floor contains a central hallway that connects two disproportionately sized bedrooms. The west bedroom is smaller than the original east-facing bedroom. The second floor differs from the first because the former lacks the crown moldings present in the latter. Otherwise, the first and second floors share uniform elements: baseboards, entablatures, and wood flooring. The house maintains its historic fabric except for two sunrooms added onto the kitchen in 2005 and the addition of a second-floor bedroom and bathroom in the late 1950s.

**LANDSCAPE:**

The Isaac Roberts House property has two non-historic buildings, one non-historic structure, and a historic structure, in addition to the main house. The historic well is a contributing structure and is located at the rear of the house and was built in 1895. In 1963, the current property owners enclosed the well. The extant well house contains a pyramid roof supported by four wooden posts resting on the well's historic stone footing. A weathervane sits atop the well house and contains a decorative locomotive and fuel car (Photograph 25). In 1961, a washhouse was constructed next to the well. This small building has a gabled roof with a doorway located beneath the front gable (Photograph 25). In 1963, the current owners built a barn/garage building located to the west of the home and connected by a gravel driveway (Photograph 26).

In addition to the property's historic building and structure, the property also has a number of historic trees. A large stand of historic oak trees can be seen from the house. The stand is located along the property's riverfront boundary and during the spring and summer seasons blocks the property's view

**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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of the Chattahoochee River. Several historic rock terraces are extant on the property. The terrace located along the southwest portion of the property follows the location of the former Roswell Railroad, which is now Roberts Drive (Photograph 27).

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally       statewide       locally

**Applicable National Register Criteria:**

A       B       C       D

**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):**  N/A

A       B       C       D       E       F       G

**Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):**

Architecture.  
Transportation.

**Period of Significance:**

1894-1924 (Period Isaac "Ike" Roberts inhabited the house).

**Significant Dates:**

1894 (Construction of house).  
1880-1921 (Roberts served as engineer for the Roswell Railroad).  
1924 (Isaac Roberts vacated the house).

**Significant Person(s):**

Roberts, Isaac "Ike" (1853-1930).

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):**

Roberts, Isaac "Ike" (builder).

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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**Statement of significance (areas of significance)**

The Isaac Roberts House was built by North Carolina-native Isaac "Ike" Roberts. Born in 1853, Roberts obtained a job with the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railroad Company (A&CAL) in 1872 and in five years had risen to the position of engineer. He then moved to Roswell, Georgia, where he helped the A&CAL build a 10-mile-long spur line, known as the Roswell Railroad, from the Chattahoochee River south to Chamblee. Roberts purchased 650 acres along the Chattahoochee River where he built a depot and his house. Roberts served as the only engineer for the entire 41 years that the Roswell Railroad operated from 1880 to 1921. Between 1880 and 1921 the Roswell Railroad changed owners on several occasions. The A&CAL built the line. In 1880, they leased the completed line to the Richmond and Danville Railroad. In 1894, the Richmond and Danville Railroad merged with several railroad companies to form Southern Railway who then purchased the Roswell Railroad. During that period, Roberts built Roswell Station and was instrumental in the construction of the Bull Sluice Railroad that serviced the Morgan Falls Hydroelectric Plant—the city of Atlanta's first hydroelectric power generating dam. Roberts also was a founder of the Roswell Bank and served as director until his death in 1930. Roberts Drive, a road that sits atop the old Roswell Railroad line, was named in honor of Isaac Roberts' contributions to the Roswell, Dunwoody, and Sandy Springs communities.

The Isaac Roberts House is significant in the area of architecture as an excellent example of a gabled-wing house, which is defined by a T- or L-shaped plan with a gable-front at one end of a recessed wing. According to *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*, the gabled wing was among the most popular house types in Georgia during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was built across the state in rural and urban areas and its period of greatest popularity was from 1875 to 1915. The one-story gabled-wing cottage was most widely built, with the two-story house type (such as the Isaac Roberts House) representing only 10 percent of all gabled-wings in the Georgia Historic Resources Survey. The Isaac Roberts House is an excellent example of a gabled-wing house because it retains its original plan, form, and massing. The house is also architecturally significant for its Queen Anne and Folk Victorian stylistic elements such as the pent roof that encloses the northwest gable; the cantilevered wall extension located on the building's southeast side; the decorative brackets that accentuate the house's wide eaves; the two-story front porch that covers the entire front façade including the front entrance area and displays plain-style spindles, board-and-batten ceilings, and turned supports.

The Isaac Roberts House is significant in the area of transportation because of Isaac "Ike" Roberts association with the Roswell Railroad. The house was built in 1894 by Isaac "Ike" Martin Roberts (1853-1930), an engineer who worked for the Roswell Railroad from 1880 until 1921. Roberts was the sole engineer in the railroad's history. During that period, Roberts built Roswell Station and was instrumental in the construction of the Bull Sluice Railroad that serviced Morgan Falls—the site of the city of Atlanta's first hydroelectric power generating plant. Roberts also was a founder of the Roswell Bank and served as director until his death in 1930. As the Roswell Railroad's sole engineer, Roberts was the face of that transportation business. The residents of Roswell associated the Isaac Roberts House with the railroad and saw Roberts as a vital part of their community. Roberts endeared himself to many within the community through his charitable acts, friendly disposition, and

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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business acumen. Children who lived along the Roswell Railroad remembered Roberts kindly as the friendly man who gave them free rides.

**National Register Criteria**

The Isaac Roberts House meets National Register Criterion "B" at the local level of significance in the area of transportation because of contributions made by Isaac M. Roberts that enhanced the development of the cities of Roswell, Dunwoody, and Sandy Springs, Georgia.

This house meets National Register Criterion "C" at the local level of significance in the area of architecture because it is an excellent example of a gabled-wing house type based on the historic context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings* and due to the building's exceptional historic integrity.

**Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

N/A

**Period of significance (justification)**

The period of local historical significance is 1894-1924. Isaac "Ike" Roberts lived in the house during this time.

**Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)**

- A- Main House. Contributing building.
- B- Barn. Noncontributing building.
- C- Wash House. Noncontributing building.
- D- Well. Contributing structure.
- E- Well House. Noncontributing structure.

Totals:

Contributing Buildings: 1

Contributing Structures: 1

Noncontributing Buildings: 2

Noncontributing Structures: 1

Total: 5

**Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)**

The Isaac Roberts House was built in 1894 by Isaac Martin Roberts (1853-1930), an engineer who worked for the Roswell Railroad from the late 1870s until 1921 (Attachment 1). Isaac Roberts' life and house reflect the attitudes and aspirations of the New South Movement in Georgia. As a member of the newly established middle class, Roberts worked as an engineer, owned a profitable

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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lumber company, and purchased and developed a substantial number of properties located in the Roswell area. The Isaac Roberts House represents this socio-economic movement's eye toward the future and foot in the past.

The Isaac Roberts House is located on the bank of the Chattahoochee River two miles southeast of the city of Roswell. During the antebellum period, the area's abundant water supply powered a burgeoning textile mill industry. The growth of this industry stimulated local interest in the development of a railway that would potentially connect Roswell to northwest Georgia's trunk line the Western and Atlantic Railroad at Marietta—located approximately 13 miles to the west of Roswell. Barrington King, president of the Roswell Manufacturing Company, initiated an effort to survey and build the proposed railroad during the early 1850s, but the line was never built possibly due to the Panic of 1857. (The future Roswell Railroad line traveled southward and did not link to the older Western and Atlantic Railroad in Marietta.)

During the Civil War, Roswell's cotton mills as well as a nearby woolen mill produced cloth and uniforms for the Confederate Army. At this time, James Roswell King, Barrington King's son, helped convince the state to charter a railroad company using public and private funding that would make it easier for the mills to transport their products. But in May of 1864, during the Atlanta Campaign, efforts to construct the railroad were halted when Union General William T. Sherman occupied Roswell, destroyed its mills, and deported its female workforce to Louisville, Kentucky, for the remainder of the war.<sup>1</sup>

The war left Roswell in a state of economic ruin. But interest in a railroad was renewed in 1867 when the Roswell Manufacturing Company rebuilt one of its antebellum textile mills. Local developers made numerous attempts to finance the railroad's construction through public and private supporters. During the 1870s, a series of nationwide economic downturns slowed the line's construction. Finally in 1880 the Roswell Railroad was completed. The original line was 9.8 miles long and was a three-foot gauge track (commonly referred to as a narrow gauge railroad). The railroad's rolling stock consisted of one locomotive, one passenger/baggage car, two boxcars, and four flat cars. The line ran south from the southern bank of the Chattahoochee River, two miles south of Roswell, through Dunwoody, and ended at Roswell Junction, renamed Chamblee in 1894. (The proposed antebellum western route was abandoned after the war because such a line would require the construction of an expensive rail bridge across the Chattahoochee River.) Throughout its history the line carried a limited number of passengers and was used primarily to transport goods, supplies, and equipment to and from the mills and businesses located along its track. According to local historian Lois Coogle, "The people in Sandy Springs called the Roswell Railroad 'the Dinkey.' The people of Roswell referred to it as 'old Buck.'"<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Michael D. Hitt, *History of the Roswell Railroad, 1853-1921: Chamblee, Dunwoody, Roswell, and Morgan Falls Dam Area Encompassed*, (Roswell, Ga: Michael D. Hitt, 1994), 1-19; Betsy Braden and John Braden, "Touring Metropolitan Atlanta," in *The New Georgia Guide*, (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1996), 271-72.

<sup>2</sup> Hitt, *History of Roswell Railroad*, 13-14; Kenneth Coleman, editor, *A History of Georgia*, 2d. ed. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991), 244-45; Lois Coogle, *Sandy Springs: Past Tense* (Atlanta: Décor Master Co. 1971), 41; Hitt, *History of the Roswell Railroad*, 19-20.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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The Roswell Railroad had several owners during its history. Initially, the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railroad Company (A&CAL) constructed the 10-mile line. The A&CAL was formed in 1877 during a reorganization of the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad Company. In 1881 (the year the Roswell Railroad began service) the A&CAL leased the Roswell Railroad to the Richmond and Danville Railroad—which later became the Southern Railway in 1894. In 1900, the Southern Railway Company purchased the Roswell Railroad. The Southern Railway Company owned the Roswell Railroad for the remainder of its history. Despite changes in ownership and varying lease agreements, local residents always referred to the line as the Roswell Railroad.

Isaac "Ike" Roberts' association with the Roswell Railroad began with the line's construction during the late 1870s. Roberts, a native of North Carolina, had worked for railroads since the age of nineteen. By 1877, he had worked his way up the ranks to become an engineer. When the A&CAL built the Roswell Railroad, the company chose Roberts to be that line's first engineer. It is believed that Roberts helped the A&CAL grade and lay the new tracks for the railroad. Fourteen years later, in 1894, he built a new home on the southern bank of the Chattahoochee River, near Roswell Station, and purchased 650 acres of land along the river where the rail line ended. In fact, the Chattahoochee terminal was located on his property. This structure is no longer extant. Roberts worked as the sole engineer on the Roswell Railroad from 1894 until the line closed in 1921. The railroad's only engine ran twice daily from the Roswell Depot to Roswell Junction (Chamblee). In 1902, a 2.7-mile spur line called the Bull Sluice Railroad (later renamed the Morgan Falls Branch) was added in 1902 just north of the Dunwoody Station leading to Morgan Falls to ferry materials for the construction of a hydroelectric dam. Three years later, in 1905, Roberts had the honor of conducting a train that carried President Theodore Roosevelt during his well-publicized visit to his mother's childhood home, Bulloch Hall (National Register, 1971) in Roswell.

As the railroad's sole engineer, Roberts gained status and recognition throughout the communities situated along the track. Known for his generosity and fondness of children, he soon became one of the most identifiable people in the area. Besides his work on the railroad, Roberts was known as a community leader and entrepreneur. At one time, he owned property that included Bulloch Hall, Primrose Cottage, Laurel Mills, and its mill office. Roberts also owned a lumber mill and a dairy and was a founding stockholder of the Roswell Bank. Lumber from his mill was used to build several prominent houses in Roswell including the Perry House, the Victorian House, and the Dolvin House.

In 1921, the Roswell Railroad ceased its operations due to declining profits and mounting expensive repairs. Shortly thereafter the railroad was dismantled. While little physical evidence remains of the Roswell Railroad, an article published in the June 1, 1994, issue of the *Atlanta Journal & Constitution* described the railroad's route: The Roswell Railroad "began in Chamblee about a half-mile south of the site of Oglethorpe University on Peachtree Road. (Chamblee originally was known as Roswell Junction.) Its path crossed Little Nancy's Creek, ran through the present site of Chamblee First Methodist Church and continued northward through the Ramada Inn property at Chamblee-Dunwoody Road, then Roberts Drive and Northridge Road before crossing Georgia 400. It traveled northward along the east side of Dunwoody Place before reaching the Roswell Depot located on

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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what is now the North River shopping center on Georgia 9 on a bluff overlooking the river.”<sup>3</sup>

The closing of the Roswell Railroad upset many in the Roswell community, including engineer Isaac Roberts. Several efforts were made to reopen the line, but none proved successful. Sometime in 1921 Roberts traveled to Washington D. C. to purchase the property that contained Roswell Station. He paid \$1.00 for the property and turned the station into a barn. Three years later, in 1924, Roberts moved from the Isaac Roberts House to live with a daughter following the death of his wife. Roberts died in 1930, at the age of 77 after suffering a massive heart attack at Atlanta’s Terminal Station.<sup>4</sup>

Isaac Roberts lived in the Isaac Roberts House from 1894 until his wife’s death in 1924. At the time of his death, Roberts was living with one of his daughters. When he died in 1930, he did not have a will. His estate was divided between his five daughters: Lula Roberts Foster, Laura Roberts Wing, Edith Roberts Bowden, Sarah Roberts James, and Alda Roberts Lyon (Attachment 3). They owned the property until 1958. Between 1924 and 1958, various family members and tenants occupied the house. In 1958, the D & B Company purchased the house. That same year the D & B Company resold the property to Lauren H. Goldsmith and Helen M. Goldsmith. Four years later, in 1962, the Goldsmiths sold the home to its current owners, Lloyd E. Pittman and Ruby W. Pittman (Attachment 4).

Like the home’s original owner, the current owners, Lloyd E. Pittman and Ruby W. Pittman, have played a role in the economic life of the city of Roswell. Prior to their recent retirement, the couple owned a restaurant, located in the historic Crabapple community, known as Mr. Johnny B’s Restaurant. The restaurant was a popular local business. They converted the Isaac Roberts House’s basement into a working kitchen where they prepared food for their restaurant.

Today, the Isaac Roberts House is located within the city limits of the newly incorporated city of Sandy Springs. The home is located on Roberts Drive, named in honor of Isaac Roberts. The Roswell Railroad line no longer exists. Shortly after the railroad closed in 1921, the entire line was dismantled. According to local historian Michael D. Hitt, “Many parts of it became road beds for vehicular traffic.”<sup>5</sup> The Roswell Railroad terminal, once located on the Isaac Roberts House property, was torn down sometime after Roberts’ death and prior to the construction of the extant barn/garage in 1963.

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<sup>3</sup> *Atlanta Journal & Constitution*, June 1, 1994.

<sup>4</sup> Coogle, *Sandy Springs*, 41; Hitt, *History of the Roswell Railroad*, 19-20.

<sup>5</sup> Hitt, *History of the Roswell Railroad*, 34.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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Byrd, Lynne. "Isaac Roberts House: Historic Property Information Form." 2005. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta.

Coleman, Kenneth, general editor. *A History of Georgia*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991.

Coogle, Lois. *Sandy Springs: Past Tense*. Atlanta, Ga.: Décor Master Company, 1971.

Dillman, Caroline D. *Days Gone by in Alpharetta and Roswell, Georgia*, vols. 1 and 2. Roswell, Ga.: Chattahoochee Press, 1992, 1995.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. Atlanta, 1991.

Hitt, Michael D. *History of the Roswell Railroad, 1853-1921: Chamblee, Dunwoody, Roswell, and Morgan Falls Dam Area Encompassed*. Roswell, Ga.: Michael D. Hitt, 1994.

Lawson, Sherron D. *A Guide to the Historic Textile Mill Town of Roswell, Georgia*. Roswell, Ga.: Roswell Historical Society, 1996.

Walsh, Darlene M., ed. *Roswell: A Pictorial History*. 2d ed., Roswell, Ga.: Roswell Historical Society, 1994.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):** (X) N/A

- ( ) preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ( ) preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
- date issued:
- ( ) previously listed in the National Register
- ( ) previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ( ) designated a National Historic Landmark
- ( ) recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ( ) recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

**Primary location of additional data:**

- (X) State historic preservation office
- ( ) Other State Agency
- ( ) Federal agency
- ( ) Local government
- ( ) University
- ( ) Other, Specify Repository:

**Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** N/A

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property**      2.8 acres

### **UTM References**

A)    Zone 16      Easting 744814      Northing 376547

### **Verbal Boundary Description**

The Isaac Roberts House's northern and southern property boundaries are clearly visible. The northern boundary rests along a 296.2-foot waterfront section of the Chattahoochee River. The southern boundary rests along a 300-foot section of Roberts Drive. The property's southwestern boundary rests along a 300-foot section of Roberts Drive. The property's southwestern boundary is located approximately 150 feet east from the intersection of Roberts Drive and Roswell Road. The property's western boundary runs at a 45° angle for approximately 353.6 feet where it ends on the river's southern bank. The eastern boundary begins approximately 300 feet east from the intersection of Roberts Drive and Roswell Road. The property's eastern boundary also runs at an approximate 45° angle until it reaches the river's southern bank. The property line is marked on the accompanying topographical map.

### **Boundary Justification**

The proposed National Register boundary for the Isaac Roberts House is a legal boundary that includes portions of the consolidated 367 and 372 land lots as defined by the 1821 Land Lottery. This boundary contains 2.8 acres of the original 680-acre tract of land owned by Isaac Roberts in 1894, the rest of which is no longer associated with the property.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**State Historic Preservation Office**

**name/title** Keith S. Hébert, Historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**mailing address** 34 Peachtree Street, N. W.  
**city or town** Atlanta      **state** Georgia      **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 651-5568      **date** 11-15-2007  
**e-mail** keith.hebert@dnr.state.ga.us

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

**name/title** Lynne B. Byrd  
**organization** The Dunwoody Preservation Trust. Inc.  
**mailing address** 4337 Village Oaks Lane  
**city or town** Dunwoody **state** GA **zip code** 30338  
**telephone** 770-216-9334  
**e-mail** lynnebyrd@mindspring.com

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

**Property Owner or Contact Information**

**name (property owner or contact person)** Lloyd E. Pittman  
**organization (if applicable)** N/A  
**mailing address** 9725 Roberts Drive  
**city or town** Sandy Springs **state** GA **zip code** 30350  
**e-mail (optional)** N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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**Name of Property:** Isaac Roberts House  
**City or Vicinity:** Sandy Springs  
**County:** Fulton  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** October 2006

**Description of Photograph(s):**

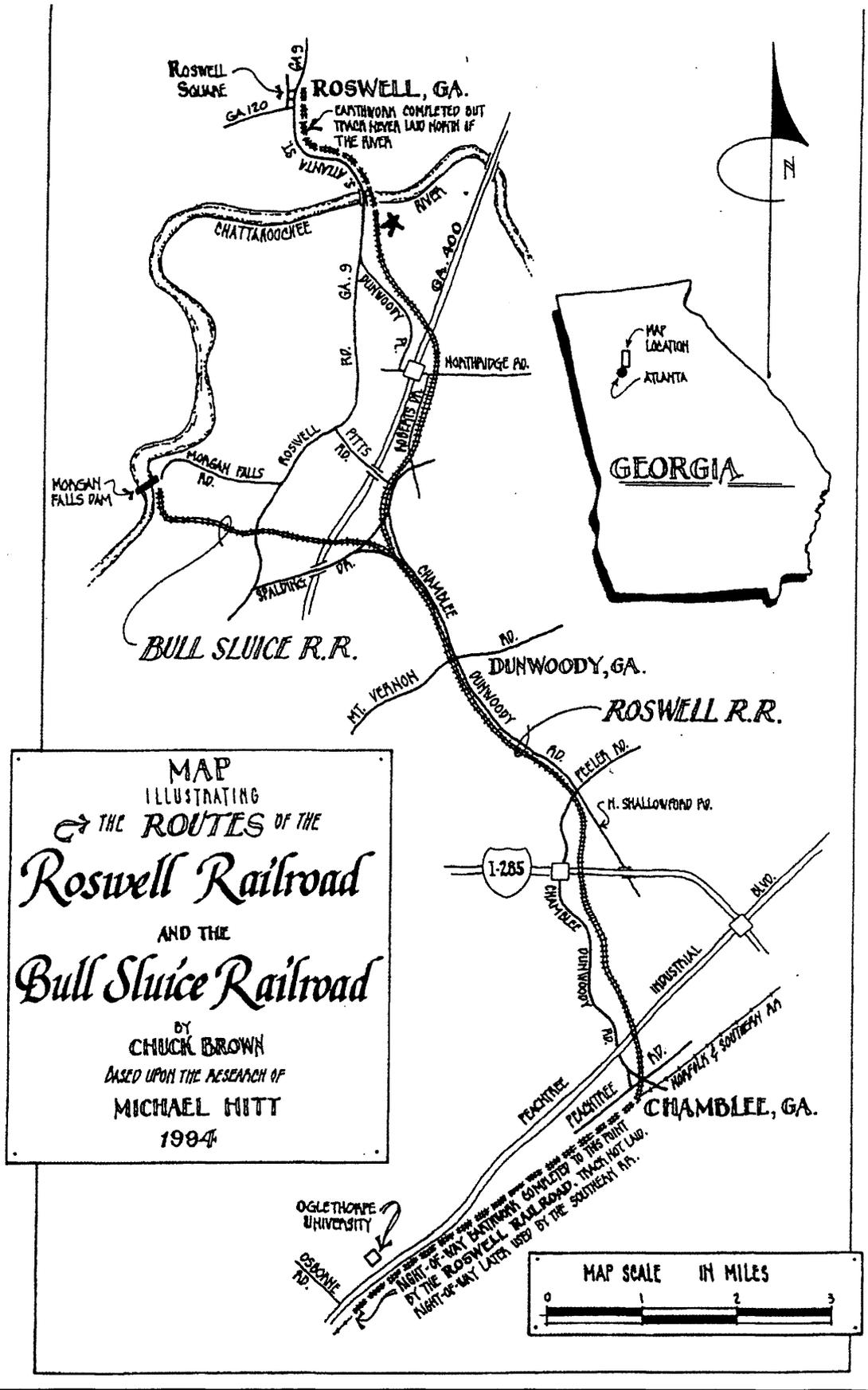
Number of photographs: 27

1. Main House, front façade; photographer facing northeast.
2. Main House, front façade; photographer facing northeast.
3. Main House, front façade; photographer facing north.
4. Main House, front doorway and elongated window; photographer facing north.
5. Main House, front façade, second story porch; photographer facing northwest.
6. Main House, front façade, second story porch; photographer facing east.
7. Northwest side of Main House; photographer facing east.
8. Rear of Main House; photographer facing southwest.
9. Rear of Main House with well house and washhouse; photographer facing northwest.
10. Southeast side of Main House; photographer facing northwest.
11. Main House, interior, central hallway and staircase; photographer facing southwest.
12. Main House, interior, right parlor; photographer facing northeast.
13. Main House, interior, right parlor; photographer facing northeast.
14. Main House, interior, right parlor; photographer facing southeast.
15. Main House, interior, left parlor; photographer facing northwest.
16. Main House, interior, left parlor; photographer facing north.
17. Main House, interior, dining room; photographer facing southwest.
18. Main House, interior, kitchen; photographer facing east.
19. Main House, interior, first floor bedroom; photographer facing west.
20. Main House, interior, central hallway; photographer facing northwest.
21. Main House, interior, rear porch/ glass enclosure; photographer facing south.
22. Main House, interior, second story west bedroom; photographer facing northwest.
23. Main House, interior, second story hall, photographer facing northwest.
24. Main House, interior, second story east front bedroom, photographer facing northwest.
25. Well House, Washhouse, exterior, photographer facing north.
26. Garage/ Barn, exterior, photographer facing north.
27. Stone Terrace, exterior, photographer facing northeast.

**ATTACHMENT ONE**  
**PHOTOGRAPH OF ISAAC "IKE" MARTIN ROBERTS**  
**SOURCE: CAROLINE DILLMAN, *DAYS GONE BY*, p. 120.**



**ATTACHMENT TWO**  
**MAP OF ROSWELL RAILROAD**  
**SOURCE: MICHAEL HITE, HISTORY OF ROSWELL RAILROAD**



**ATTACHMENT THREE**  
**PHOTOGRAPH OF ISAAC "IKE" ROBERTS' DAUGHTERS**  
**SOURCE: CAROLINE DILLMAN, *DAYS GONE BY*, p. 121.**

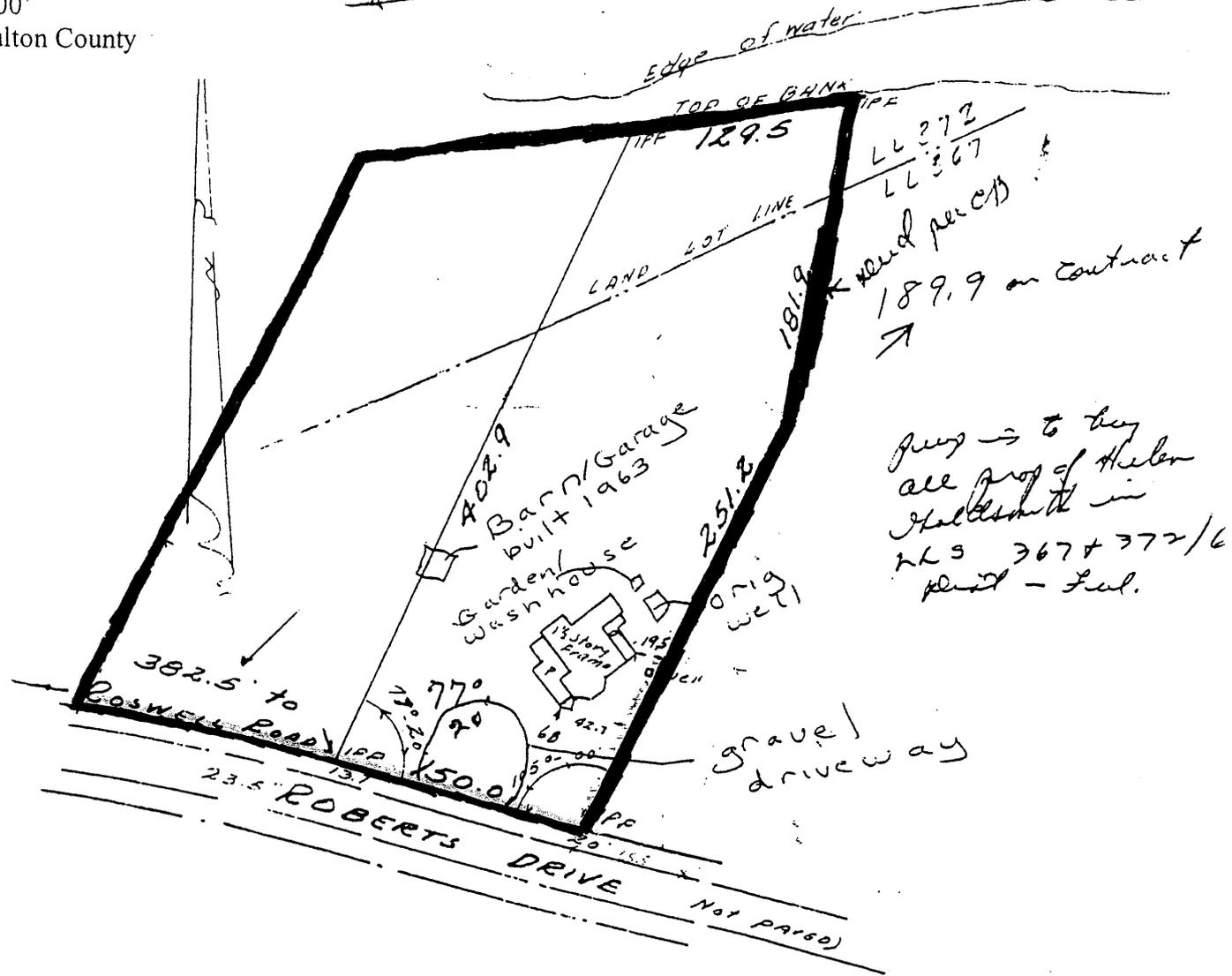


**ATTACHMENT FOUR**  
**PHOTOGRAPH OF LLOYD E. AND RUBY W. PITTMAN**  
**SOURCE: *Lynne Byrd, 2005.***



Roberts, Isaac, House  
 Fulton County, Georgia  
 National Register Map/Plat Map  
 National Register Boundary: ██████  
 North: ↑  
 Scale: 1" = 100'  
 SOURCE: Fulton County

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER



SURVEY FOR  
 FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION  
 AND  
 LAUREN H. GOLDSMITH, JR. - 993-6069  
 OF PROPERTY AT ROBERTS DRIVE

LOT  
 LAND LOT 372 & 367, 6TH DISTRICT, FULTON COUNTY  
 GEORGIA

DATE: 11-3-58 BY SCALE: 1" = 100'  
 HAROLD L. BUSH AND ASSOCIATES  
 ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS



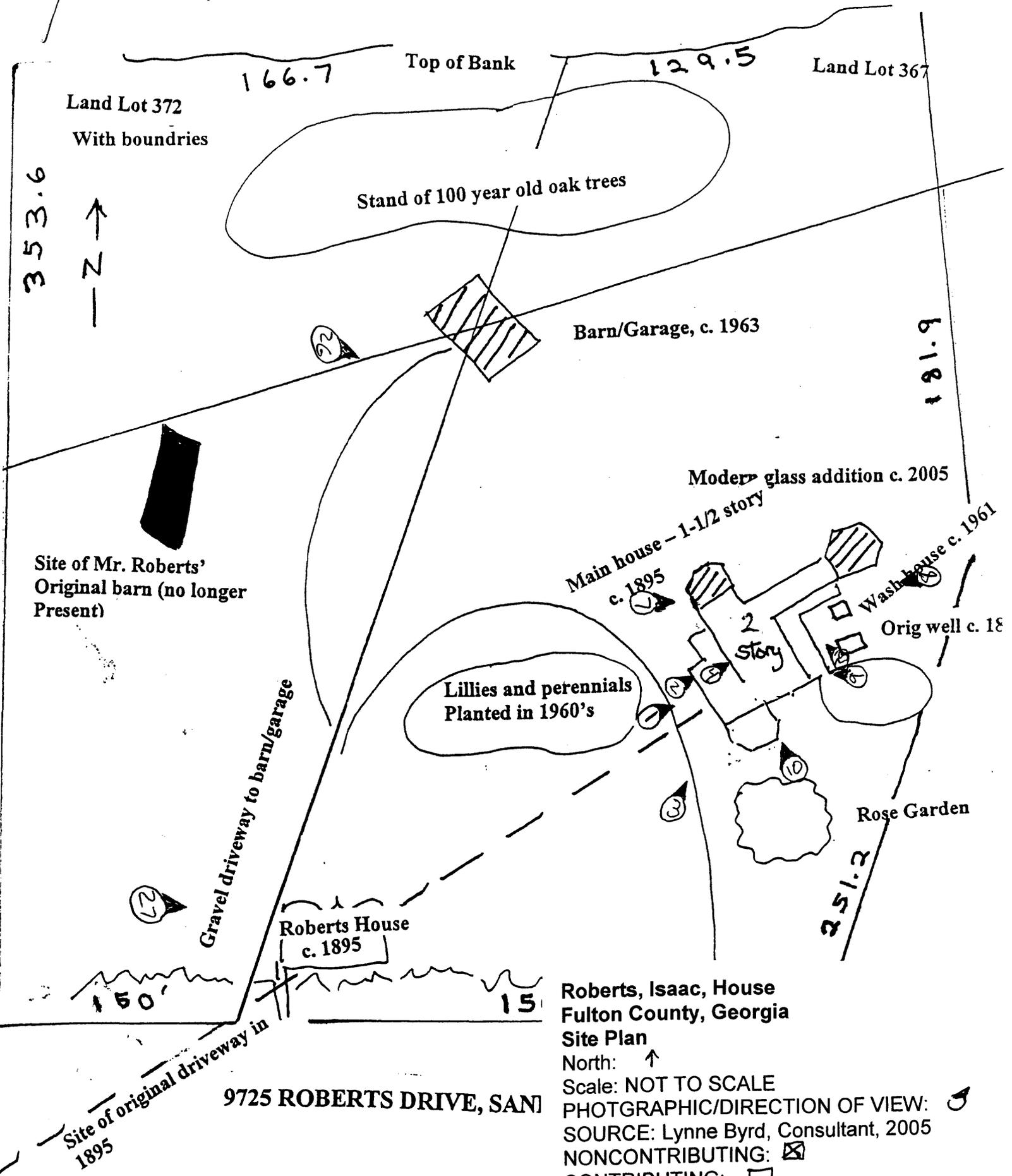
I CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT IS CORRECT  
 AND A TRUE REPRESENTATION OF THE  
 CONDITIONS ON THIS PROPERTY.

*Harold L. Bush*  
 GA. REGISTERED SURVEYOR NO. 15

SURV. BY; RL DRAWN BY; LB CHECK BY; HB

Edge of Water

Boundary description



Land Lot 372  
With boundaries

Top of Bank

Land Lot 367

Stand of 100 year old oak trees

Barn/Garage, c. 1963

Modern glass addition c. 2005

Main house - 1-1/2 story  
c. 1895

Wash house c. 1961  
Orig well c. 18

Lillies and perennials  
Planted in 1960's

Rose Garden

Roberts House  
c. 1895

Roberts, Isaac, House  
Fulton County, Georgia  
Site Plan

North: ↑

Scale: NOT TO SCALE

PHOTGRAPHIC/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ↗

SOURCE: Lynne Byrd, Consultant, 2005

NONCONTRIBUTING:

CONTRIBUTING:

9725 ROBERTS DRIVE, SAN

Site of original driveway in  
1895

Gravel driveway to barn/garage

353.6  
↑  
N

181.9

251.2

150

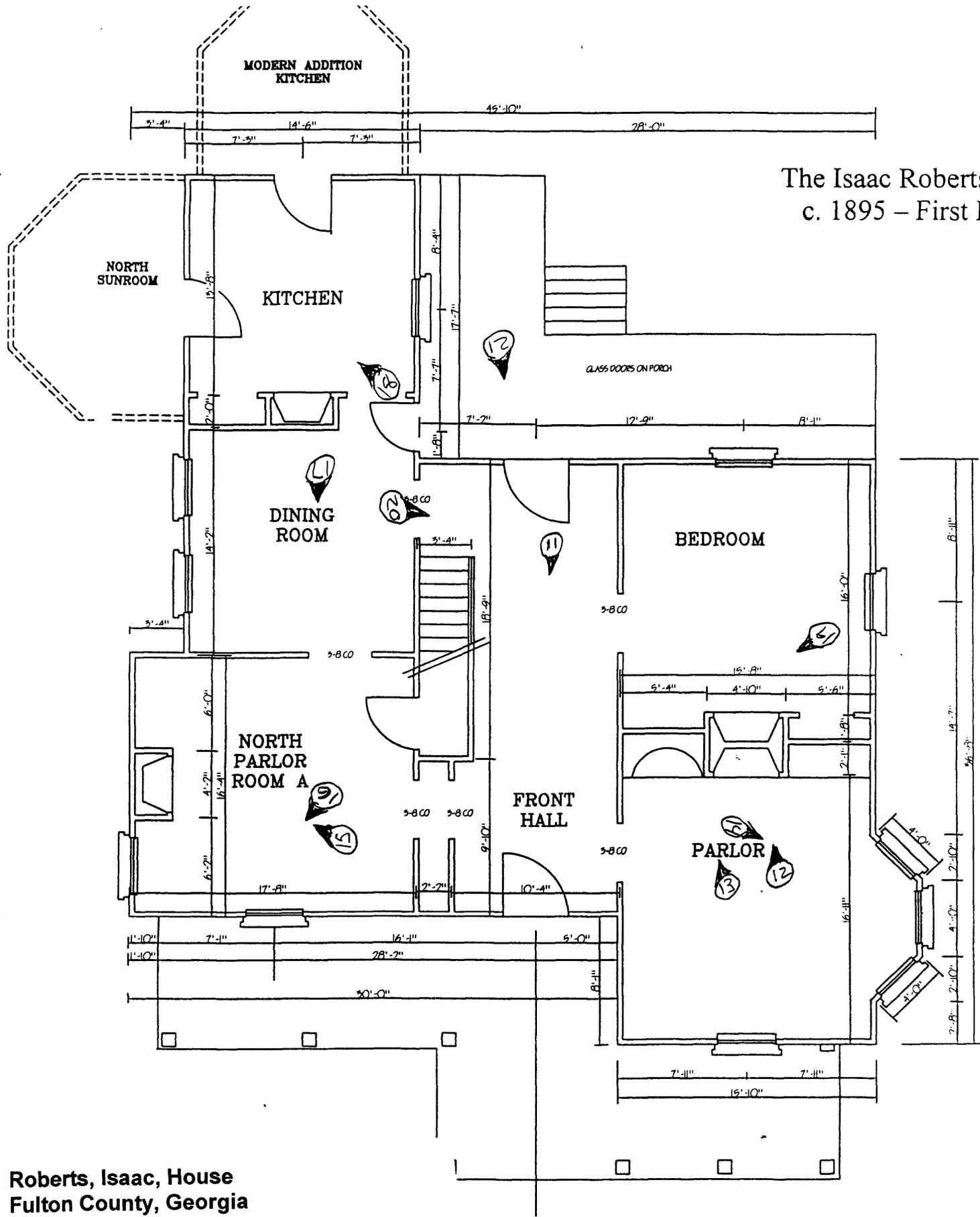
15

166.7

129.5

MODERN ADDITION  
KITCHEN

The Isaac Roberts House  
c. 1895 – First Floor



Roberts, Isaac, House  
Fulton County, Georgia  
First Floor Plan

North: ↖  
Scale: NOT TO SCALE  
PHOTGRAPHIC/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ↘  
SOURCE: Lynne Byrd, Consultant

Roberts, Isaac, House  
Fulton County, Georgia  
Second Floor Plan

North: ↗

Scale: NOT TO SCALE

PHOTGRAPHIC/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ↙

SOURCE: Lynne Byrd, Consultant

The Isaac Roberts House  
c. 1895 – Second Floor

