

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Georgia
COUNTY: Forsyth
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE APR 1 1975

1. NAME

COMMON:
Pool's Mill Covered Bridge

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Settendown Creek Covered Bridge

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: *NW of Cumming off GA 969*
One mile north of Heardville on Pool's Mill Road

CITY OR TOWN: **Cumming** *vic* CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **9th - Phil M. Landrum**

STATE: **Georgia** CODE: **13** COUNTY: **Forsyth** CODE: **117**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied In <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied use <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Forsyth County

STREET AND NUMBER:
Forsyth County Court House

CITY OR TOWN: **Cumming** STATE: **Georgia** CODE: **13**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Forsyth County

STREET AND NUMBER:
Forsyth County Court House

CITY OR TOWN: **Cumming** STATE: **Georgia** CODE: **13**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
None

DATE OF SURVEY: _____ Federal State County Local

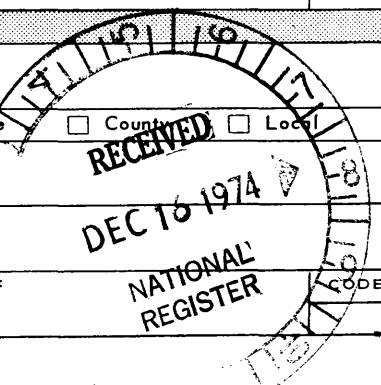
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE: _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Georgia
COUNTY: Forsyth
ENTRY NUMBER: APR 1 1975
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FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

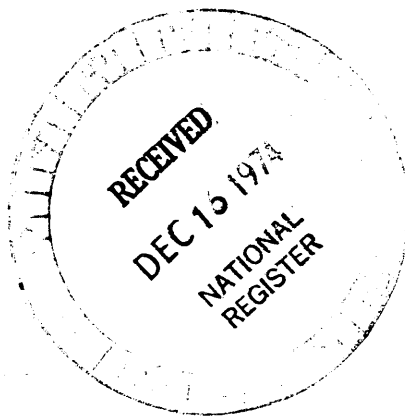
CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Pool's Mill Covered Bridge spans Settendown Creek in the Heardville Community of Forsyth County about 11 miles northwest of Cumming, Georgia. Construction is of the Town Lattice type. The bridge is completely covered and extends 96 feet in length with one span. The bridge is 14½ feet wide overall and 17½ feet high from the bottom of the lower chord to the ridge line at the center of the roof. Vehicle clearance is 11 feet. Piers are made of native rock and held together with cement. The wood used in this structure is heart poplar sawed at nearby Pool's Mill. The timbers, which are two inches thick, are lighter than usually found in bridges of this design in Georgia. The diagonals are made of 2 x 10 inch timbers and there are two pins at each intersection. The chords are made of 2 x 12 inch timbers, doubled, with two lower chords and two upper chords. The upper chords are made of poplar, with many short boards, and they have weakened over the years and become warped. The floor sills are made of 5 x 10 inch timbers with joists of 3 x 8 inch timbers. The floor is laid crosswise and made of 2 x 6 inch timbers. Longitudinal runners made of 2 x 10 inch oak timbers are in place in order to provide a smoother surface for traffic. The roof is made of split oak shingles and the sides are covered for the lower eight feet with boards and batten. Originally the sides were completely covered and the roof of split wood shingles. The original roof deteriorated and was replaced with a metal roof. The 1972 renovation included a split oak shingle roof. The original appearance of this bridge is altered to this extent.

This bridge had been allowed to deteriorate badly and in 1972 was completely renovated. A new roof was put on the bridge and the old siding was removed and replaced with new siding covering the lower eight feet. Since that time no maintenance or care has been provided and today the bridge is in only a fair condition. Vandals and the weather have taken their toll. The roof and the siding need further repairing and the upper chords should be braced and straightened.

The Pool's Mill Covered Bridge is listed as No. 10-58-01 in the "World Guide to Covered Bridges," published by the National Society for the Preservation of Covered Bridges, Inc., 1965 edition.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1900-01

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<u>History</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Pool's Mill Covered Bridge was constructed in 1900-01 to replace an earlier bridge which was washed away by a flash flood on Settendown Creek. B. L. Fowler, who was then operating the nearby mill for Dr. M. L. Pool, the owner, contracted with John Wofford, a local millwright, to build a Town Lattice bridge at the site. The lumber for the bridge was of heart poplar and sawn on the premises by Fowler. Wofford planned to use 2 x 6 inch planks for the framing but made a mistake in boring the holes for the pins. As a result, Wofford left the job and the contract was turned over to Bud Gentry. Gentry increased the size of the planks to 2 x 10 inches and used the 2 x 6's cut by Wofford to deck the floor of the bridge. Most of the decking today is of these boards with holes erroneously bored by Wofford. The pins were turned by Will Wright who had a wood turning lathe. The bridge was completed in 1901.

The history of the area in which this bridge is located goes back to the early 1800's when the Cherokee Indians lived there. About 1820, Chief George Welch, a Cherokee, built a water powered grist mill nearby on Settendown Creek. This mill was a three story structure some 40 x 60 feet in size and remained standing until 1959 when destroyed by fire. With the removal of the Cherokees, the Welch homeplace and mill were bought by Jacob Scudder. About 1880, it was sold to Dr. M. L. Pool, who moved to the area from Spartanburg, S.C., and the area became known as Pool's Mill. The mill was enlarged to include a saw mill and a flour mill. The spelling of Dr. Pool's name sometimes reflects an 'e' on the end, as does the present county map, but family descendants spell it as Pool and it is so spelled on his tombstone. Likewise, the name of Settendown Creek, as spelled by local residents and old timers based on the legend it was named for a Cherokee Indian chief, is sometimes spelled in a more proper way, Sittingdown Creek. The county maps have it spelled in the latter fashion.

The Pool's Mill Covered Bridge is one of 22 covered bridges remaining in Georgia and one of only 14 still in use. Thirteen of Georgia's remaining covered bridges are built of the Town Lattice design and the Pool's Mill Covered Bridge is one of these. The Town Truss was designed and patented in 1820 by Ithiel Town, an architect of New Haven, Connecticut. Town realized the need for a covered bridge truss which could be quickly built by a carpenter and his was the first truly American design. The design consists of a web of light planks crisscrossed at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees, like a lattice, and fastened together with wooden pins or trunnels at each intersection. It is the most popular design for covered bridges.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

World Guide to Covered Bridges, ed. Harold F. Eastman, Stow, Mass., 1965
Old Covered Bridges in Georgia, pamphlet, Atlanta: Georgia State Parks Dept.
Covered Bridges of the South, Richard Sanders Allen. Brattleboro, Vt.:
 Stephen Greene Press, 1970.
 "Covered Bridge - Sagging Dream to Sturdy Reality," The Forsyth County News,
 Cumming, Ga., May 25, 1972.
 Letter written by Vell P. Fowler, grandson of Dr. M. L. Pool, 1972.
 James G. Bogle, "The Vanishing Breed," Georgia Magazine, March 1972, p. 16.

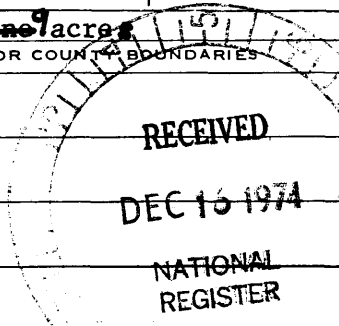
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 ' "	0 ' "		34 ° 17 ' 20 "	84 ° 14 ' 35 "	
NE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SW	0 ' "	0 ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Less than one acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



NO
1/20/74
SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Colonel James G. Bogle, USA ret., consultant to the Historic Preservation
 ORGANIZATION: Section, Department of Natural Resources, State of Georgia DATE: Nov. 12, 1974
 STREET AND NUMBER:
270 Washington Street, S. W.
 CITY OR TOWN: Atlanta STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name <u>Jackson O' Neal Lamb</u> Title <u>State Historic Preservation Officer</u> Date <u>December 12, 1974</u></p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><u>ARWorlesse</u> Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date <u>4/1/75</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p><u>W. M. ...</u> Keeper of the National Register</p> <p>Date <u>APR 1 1975</u></p>
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AMENDMENT

Pool's Mill Bridge

4. Owner of Property - Additional

Joe Cuba
777 West Peachtree NW
Atlanta, Georgia



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AMENDMENT

Pool's Mill Bridge

7. Description:

Pool's Mill was located about 50 yards below (southeast of) the bridge. The foundation, made of local field stones, is covered with vegetation and is not easily distinguished.

From the federally sponsored valuations, made in the field in 1836, the following "improvements" were listed in Forsyth County for Welsh. They are given as written, except for the use of the letter p instead of ss.

No. 10 27th September appraised for Georgie Welsh a quarter blood the following several improvements in Forsyth county Georgia one on Setting-down Creek on the Alabama Road a small part of which lies in Cherokee County the line passing through the field

1 double hew'd log cabin	2 chimney pr	150
1 kitchen	25 1 smoke house	15 40
1 out cabin	10 1 corn crib	10 20
1 stable	20 2 lots including house enclosure	15 35
1 plumb orchard	3.00 24 appletrees @ 1.50	39
126 peach trees	@ 75	94.50
116 acres upland	@ 7.00	812
34 Do (ditto) creek low ground	@ 10.00	340
		<u>1530.50</u>

And the mill:

One other improvement known as Welshes Mill on same creek

1 tub mill with all its appendages	620
3 lots 6 1/2 acres upland @ 6.00 p a	39
1 hew'd log cabin	40 50
6 peach trees @ 50	15 apple trees @ 50
	<u>10.50</u>
	719.50

One other improvement on the Alabama road consisting alone of

1 lot 4 acres cleared but little fence	10
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One other improvement at the fork of the Alabama and Federal road

1 double hew'd log house and piazza	250
2 kitchens 50 1 smiths shop 10	60
8 acres upland inferior @ 7.00	56
8 peach trees @ 1.00 1 apple tree 100	
plumb trees @ 3.00	
	378

Damages for dispossession of the improvement first stated from the spring of 1835

3 years @ 200.00 pr. ann	600
dispossession of the mill 15th June 1836 to 23 May 1838 @ 159.24 pr. year	309
rent for houses & improved land at mill for the same time @ 20 pr. ann	39
dispossession of 12 acres of the improvement at his residence also the peach & apple orchard & part of his garden & 2 lots the rent worth \$100.00 per ann to be computed for 1836, 1837, & to 23rd May, 1838	238.77
amount of damages assessed error	1487.43
amount of valuations as corrected \$1187.43	
	6146.18
	300
	\$5846.18

See certificates No. 6 & 7

The corrected sum was totaled:

George Welch	
amount valuation of improvements	\$4666.75
amount spoliation	\$1187.43

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The final property was listed:

One other improvement on the Federal Road called Welshes land

1 large hew'd log double house 1 1/2 story	600
piazza entry stairs	
1 kitchen 30	25
2 smoke houses	25
2 corn cribs @ 10	2 double stables @15
	50
1 large hew'd log double house	200
2 small lots 12	2 horse lots 30.00
	42
1 out cabin 25.00	1 still house 15 lot 5
	45
1 hog lot 6.00	1 small out house 5
	11
86 acres creek & upland @ 8.00	688
31 apple trees @ 2.00 & 3 pear trees @ 3.00	71
5 cherry trees @ 1.00	289 peach trees @ 75
	<u>221.75</u>

4158.75

whole amount as corret \$4666.75
whole amount of appraisalment error

4158.75

The property listing was followed by this testimony as what had happened to the land:

A transcript of Testimony taken in the 4th district of Georgia in cases where such could be procured in many other we could obtain no written evidence but were allways well satisfied before we acted.

Shaw Hutchins & Kellogg

No. 6

Georgia
Forsyth County

I, Jesse J. Leonard do certify that I got possession of that part of George Welshes improvement in Sitting Down Creek which is included in Lot No. 469 3.2. in the early part of the year 1835 & that said Welsh was then legally dispossessed of the same & has ever since been kept out & that there is about 15 acres cleared land on said lot of good quality & that said Welsh was dispossessed by Elias Henderson of all the other part of said improvement about the same time & that the rent of whole improve-ment is worth two hundred dollars annually.

Given under my hand this 27th Sept 1836

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In presence of

Jo. Shaw a.s. Jesse J. Leonard
N.L. Hutchins

(Microfilm Record Group 75, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1836, Valuations of Property, Shaw and Kellogg.)

This is the legal description of Welsh's land and it gives some idea of the mill surroundings. The mill itself was listed as a tub mill, a term used when the blades of the wheel were enclosed in a wooden hoop called a "tub," resulting in only a slight increase in efficiency over previously-used animal power sources. The wheel was set horizontally. (Jeane, 1974, p. 27).

The following description from D. G. Jeane's The Culture History of Grist Milling in Northwest Georgia conveys some idea of the simplicity of the physical plant:

"Tub mill buildings were small, generally only large enough to hold the run of stones and hopper, the wooden bin above the stones into which the grain was poured....Water was directed against the blades of the wheel by a flume. Both the wheel and the runner stone were mounted on the same shaft, hence the stone revolved at the same speed as the wheel. Speed was adjusted by controlling the flow in the blume." (p. 27-9)

8. Significance:

The mill area is an archeological site, important as a link in the social transition, both economic and cultural, which accompanied Indian removal and white settlement in the Georgia piedmont.

George Welch, a quarterblood, was a wealthy man. The Census of Cherokees in the Limits of Georgia, 1835 lists him as having 190 acres under cultivation, a large amount of land for the time and location, and owning 18 houses.

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The mill and one house were located in separate areas of Settingdown Creek, by the Alabama Road. A more valuable house with a smith's shop was located at the fork of the Alabama and Federal Roads. The most valuable property, evidently Welch's residence, was also on the Federal Road. All three settlements had peach and apple orchards with some pear, plum and cherry trees. The still house was located at the most valuable house.

These facts concerning Welch were recorded in the census:

Males under 18.....2
Males over 18.....1
Females under 16.....3
Females over 16.....0
Slaves, female.....1
Whites connected by marriage..1

Farms.....1
Acres in cultivation.....190
Houses.....18
Wheat.....0
Bushels of corn.....750
Bushels of corn sold.....120
How much.....\$60

Farmers over 18.....1
Mechanics over 18.....2
Readers in Cherokee.....0
Half breeds.....0
Quadrooms.....6
Fullbloods.....0
Weavers.....1
Spinners.....2

A George Welch was one of the signers of "supplementary articles to a treaty concluded at New Echota, Georgia, December 29, 1835, between the United States and the Cherokee people." Along with well known leaders as John Ridge and Elias Boudinot, Welch put his mark to the document March 1, 1836. The primary document was the basis for removal of the Cherokees to the west.

Welch applied for citizenship in the 51st district of Georgia, he was related to the Downing family, and apparently stayed in Georgia. He is not listed in later records of Cherokees on reservations holding claims against the United States. (Record Group 75, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Cherokee Valuations, 1835)

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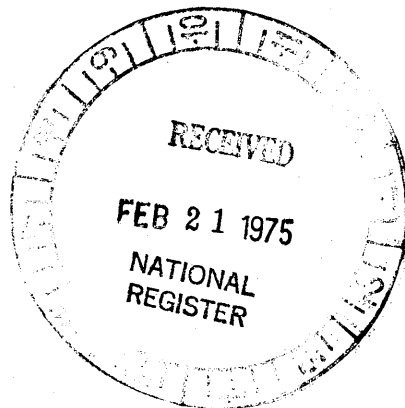
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Some of the records are incomplete and therefore confusing. A list of persons issued permits to hire white people is given in Vol. III of Cherokee Letters, Talks and Treaties, page 733-4. In this there are two listings, one described as being "left Bank leaving them to employ who he pleases & whose names I know not" and a second listing with the names of the persons employed. George Welch is an employer in both lists; his known employee was "Benjn Jones." This document is undated and unsigned.

The mill site also holds the potential as an archeological resource for demonstrating engineering modifications concomitant with the changing settlement condition. The 1835 census records a tub mill. This type is cheap and easily constructed, fitting both the pioneer and the frontier well (Jeane, 1974, p. 27-8). Subsequently, the mill was enlarged to include saw and flour milling operations. Tub mill sites generally did not have the power potential necessary to operate saw mills and this would provide an interesting aspect to study.



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9. Bibliography:

Cherokee Indian Letters, Talks and Treaties, WPA Project 4341, 1939, complied, copied and bound under the direction of Mrs. J.E. Hayes, State Historian, Georgia Archives.

Jeane, Donald Gregory, 1974, The Culture History of Grist Milling in Northwest Georgia, Ph. D. Dissertation, La. State U, Geography, Xerox University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich, 48106, # 75-1933

Lumpkin, Wilson, 1907, The Removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia 1827-1841, Vol. I-II, N.Y.

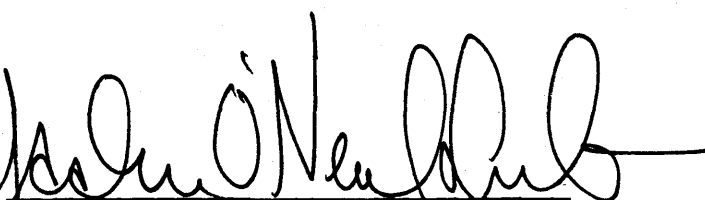
Record Group 75, microfilm
Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs
Valuations of Property (Made in 1836 by Agents Shaw and Kellog)
The Census of Cherokees in the Limits of Georgia, 1835

10. Geographical Data:

9 acres

Prepared by:

Marilyn Pennington and John R. Morgan
Historic Preservation Section
Department of Natural Resources
February 6, 1975



Jackson O'Neal Lamb
State Historic Preservation Officer
February 7, 1975