

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 "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not 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: Smith, Archibald, House

other names/site number: Archibald Smith Plantation Home, Oakwood Farm

2. Location

street & number: 935 Alpharetta Street

city, town: Roswell (N/A) **vicinity of**

county: Fulton **code:** 121

state: Georgia **code:** GA **zip code:** 30075

(N/A) not for publication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	6	2
sites	0	0
structures	7	2
objects	0	0
total	13	4

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 Coates 7-12-06
 Signature of certifying official 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 Date

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. Beall 8.30.06

for
 Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field

Current Functions:

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER/Georgian House

Materials:

Foundation: STONE/fieldstone, BRICK

Walls: WOOD/weatherboard

Roof: Wood shingle

Other: N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

The Archibald Smith House property consists of a main house and sixteen outbuildings and structures surrounding the main house on three sides. The property was once rural, a mile north of the center of Roswell, but now is adjacent to the new city hall which is located on the former Smith Plantation grounds. The house is a two-story, frame, three-bay vernacular Georgian house with minimal detailing. It has clapboard siding, two interior brick chimneys, wood shingle roof, and a stone and brick foundation. It retains its original heavy timber framing. The south front entrance retains a simple Greek Revival-style entrance with a full transom and sidelights. There are six-over-six, double-hung windows with operable shutters. Elaborate linear lintels over the front entrance door and windows were added in the 1940s by the then-owner, an architect, Arthur W. Smith. The two-story front porch was also added in the 1940s and is supported by slender, squared columns. There is a rear entrance off the rear shed porch. There are historically enclosed rooms off this rear porch, one of which was for visitors and called the Parson's Room. On the first floor, there is a north-south central hall with two rooms on either side and a stairway to the second floor. On the west is the kitchen and dining room; on the east, the parlor and the library/den. The dining room, parlor and library all have mantels with Greek Revival details and new surrounds added in the 1940s. Bookcases in the library were installed in 1996 and are not historic. The second floor also has a central hall with four rooms, all originally bedrooms. A bathroom was added in the 1940s. Each of the bedrooms has a mantel with Greek Revival details. There are original heart pine floors, doors, plaster walls, door surrounds, and other details. The house was not wired until the 1940s renovation. Changes to the house stem from the 1940s upgrades by Arthur W. Smith, a direct descendant of the original owner/builder and also a licensed architect. There are thirteen contributing outbuildings and structures: the carriage house/garage, kitchen, corn crib, well, caretaker's cottage (now the staff

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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offices), guest cottage (former slave house), two storage buildings from the 1940s, another storage building built in the 1840s, the fieldstone greenhouse (later the boiler room and now the welcome center), the 1840s springhouse at the base of the hill on the east side, and the stone retaining wall. The four non-contributing elements are the modern restroom building, pavilion, wellhouse, and barn, which was rebuilt due to a tree falling on it. The house also retains a good deal of its earlier landscaping as well as the added boxwood foundation plantings of the 1940s and a lawn. Other changes to the property include the rehabilitation and restoration needed to open the property to the public as a house museum in 1992.

DESCRIPTION:

The Archibald Smith House (photos 1 and 2) was built between 1844 and 1845 as the family home for Archibald Smith and his wife Anne Magill Smith. The house was built approximately one mile north of the Roswell town square, but was closer to town than other north Georgia land that Smith owned. Today the house sits on gently sloping terrain that is densely wooded. The original land purchase consisted of forty acres. By 1985, thirty acres of the original purchase still remained in collateral relatives of the Smith family. That land was sold to the City of Roswell on which the current municipal center was constructed. Approximately 4.9 acres, including the main house and associated outbuildings.

The house is a two-story, three bay, vernacular Georgian House with minimal detailing. The house was built by Denny Gentry, a local carpenter, and emphasizes the functionality necessary for a working farmhouse. It differs markedly from the large mansions built in town by the other founding families of Roswell, in part because Archibald Smith wished to maintain his agricultural ways. The side-gabled house features clapboard siding, two interior brick chimneys, a wood shingle roof, and a stone and brick foundation. The house is heavy timber framed with 2" X 10" sash-sawn floor joists, with 9" X 9" hewn sills, and 2" X 6" sash-sawn ceiling joists.¹

The south front facade features three bays and a simple Greek Revival-style entrance with full transom and sidelights. (Photos 1 and 2.) The symmetrical facade has six-over-six double-hung windows with operable shutters. The elaborate linear lintels found on the first floor windows and over the front entrance were added during the 1940s renovations by Arthur W. Smith. The simple, flat lintels found above the other window openings on the first and second floors are original to the house.² The original one-story porch on the house was replaced with the current full-height, full-facade portico in the 1940s. Slender squared columns support the portico roof.

The east and west side facades are both asymmetrical and feature six-over-six double-hung windows, clapboard siding, and boxed eaves with minimal overhang. The windows on these less-prominent facades have simple flat squared lintels, which are original to the house.

The north rear facade is symmetrical and has six-over-six double-hung windows and a centrally

¹ W. Lane Greene, "Architectural Survey and Planning Study: Archibald Smith Home." (Atlanta, 1994, photocopied), 4-6.

² Greene, 3.

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located entrance. The one-story, partial-width porch has a shed roof that is supported by square porch supports. (Photo 3.) Each corner of the porch features an enclosed room, which existed prior to the 1940s renovations. (Photo 4.) According to the *Architectural Survey and Planning Study*, prepared by W. Lane Greene, it is believed that these shed rooms were not original to the house and were added at different times in the later nineteenth century. The windows in these additions appear to be salvaged from a previous building. The doors to these shed rooms are stylistically Victorian. Both additions extend beyond the length of the porch; the addition at the northwest corner extends beyond the west side of the house approximately one foot. The northwest shed room addition has a six-over-six double-hung window on the west side while the northeast shed room addition features a nine-over-nine window with a vertical plank shutter.

The first floor plan remains largely unaltered from its original layout, although some of the rooms have changed uses. A full-length entrance hall is flanked by two rooms on the east and west sides of it. (Photos 5 and 6.) The northeast room (left, rear) is the kitchen and it is significantly smaller than the others to accommodate the off-center stairway. The southeast room (left, front) is the dining room (photo 7), the southwest room (right, front) is the parlor (photo 8), and the northwest room (right, rear) is the library (photo 9). The kitchen is believed to have originally been a warming room or pantry to hold the meals prior to serving to the family as they were brought into the house from the detached kitchen. In the 1940s renovations to the property Arthur W. Smith turned this room into the current kitchen for the property. The dining room, parlor and library all have Greek Revival fireplaces, which were relined in the 1940s renovations. The fireplaces with original flat pilasters and simple linear cornices received new fireplace surrounds during these renovations. All of these new surrounds were bluestone, save the library's fireplace, which received a brick surround.³ The bookcases in the library were installed in 1996 by the City of Roswell to help conserve the book collection housed in the library.⁴ It is believed that the northeast shed room off of the rear porch was used as a "Parson's or Traveler's Room" for visitors to the area seeking accommodations. The northwest shed room (photo 4) is believed to have been used as storage, perhaps as a trunk room.⁵

The second floor also features a full-length hallway (photo 10) and four rooms. All of the main rooms of the second floor are bedrooms and were so historically. The southeast bedroom (front, left, photo 11) was used as the master bedroom by Arthur W. and Mary Norvell Smith. The northwest bedroom (rear, right) was lived in by Mammie Cotton who was the live-in housekeeper after the death of Arthur W. Smith for his wife Mary. Seen partially in photograph 13, this room now houses exhibits. A bathroom was added in the 1940s that is accessible from the hallway as well as the southeast bedroom. Each of the four main rooms has a Greek Revival fireplace like the ones on the first floor, but smaller in scale. Closets were also added during these renovations to the northwest and southwest (photos 12 and 13) bedrooms.⁶

³ Greene, 7-9.

⁴ Chuck Douglas, Historic Site Coordinator of Archibald Smith Plantation Home, Interview by Brian W. LaBrie, 31 December 2003, Roswell, Georgia.

⁵ City of Roswell, Georgia. *Archibald Smith Plantation Home*. Roswell: City of Roswell, 1996.

⁶ Mary Lynch, President of Archibald Smith Plantation Home Preservationists, Interview by Brian W. LaBrie, 31 December 2003, Roswell, Georgia.

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The house historically had painted plaster walls. In the 1940s renovations Arthur W. and Mary Smith applied wallpaper to most of the walls and ceilings. Due to the poor condition of the wallpaper and the sound condition of the plaster the wallpaper was subsequently or later removed. The plaster was repaired where needed circa 1996 by the City of Roswell and is the current interior wall finish. The flooring throughout the house is original 1" X 6" heart pine, except in the kitchen, where linoleum was added during the 1940s. The City of Roswell replaced the flooring of the front portico and rear porch due to their poor condition with 1" X 6" pine flooring in 1994. The original doors on the first floor are six panel, Federal style, walnut doors. In the 1940s renovations, six-panel pine doors were added between the parlor and library and between the kitchen and dining room. The doors upstairs are original two-panel Greek Revival style doors of pine (photo 13). The two doors to the 1940s bathroom on the second floor are two-panel doors from this renovation.⁷ Flat vernacular windows and door surrounds with similar baseboards are original to the house and found throughout the house. The banister and stairs (photo 6) are original to the house, as well.⁸ No evidence of a ceiling cornice was found during the architectural survey of the house, and to the knowledge of the Skinner family (the collateral kin of the Smith family and the last owners) and staff of the house there never was.⁹ In the 1940s renovations the house was wired for electricity, plumbing was installed, and steam heat was installed. The boiler for the steam heat was fitted into the greenhouse.

The Archibald Smith property contains sixteen other buildings, structures, and features, in addition to the main house (A). Of the total of seventeen, thirteen are contributing resources while four are considered to be noncontributing. The modern restroom building (D on the site plan, photo 15), and the pavilion (P on the site plan) are considered to be noncontributing because they were built after the period of significance for the property. The barn (B on the site plan), even though originally built in antebellum days, is now considered to be noncontributing because it has experienced a significant loss of historic materials and was recently rebuilt and is now used for exhibits. The wellhouse (G-2) is a 1993 recreation. It is believed that the corn crib (F), carriage house (C), caretaker's cottage (H), guest cottage (I), well (G-1), storage building (L-which had been servants quarters), the greenhouse (M), and the springhouse (N) were built at approximately the same time as the house. The original kitchen burned in 1863, and was soon rebuilt (E). The storage buildings (J and K) were constructed during the 1940s renovation of the property. The stone retaining walls (O) were also built in the 1940s.

The barn (B on the site plan, photo 14) located on the property received structural and roof damage due to a large tree that fell on it in the latter part of 2003. The barn was rebuilt during 2004-2005. The original cladding of the building was random width vertical boards with modern batten strips from the 1940s covering the joints. The original fieldstone foundations and stone steps are still extant to the building. The interior was modernized in the 1990s with a HVAC system, an electrical system, new windows and a floored attic. It is now used for exhibits.¹⁰

The former circa 1855 carriage house (C on the site plan, photo 15), remodeled into a garage in the

⁷ Greene, 7-10.

⁸ Brian W. LaBrie, Preservation Planner with The Jaeger Company, Observation, 31 December 2003, Roswell, Georgia.

⁹ Douglas 2003.

¹⁰ Greene, 12.

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1940s by Arthur W. Smith, is of vertical board construction and has a front-gabled roof. Both the east and west sides have full-length shed additions that were part of the 1940s renovations, including the concrete slab on grade floor. The east side features two garage bays large enough for automobiles. The construction of the central, original, portion of the building is similar in construction to the main house with 3" X 4" rafters and timber construction. The date of the building is believed to be circa 1855, and what appears to be the original hand-made ladder to the loft with original wide board flooring is still extant.¹¹ The interior partition in the loft of the carriage house suggests that slaves or servants may have been housed in the loft.¹²

The pavilion (P on the site plan) is a modern building built on the site in 2001. It was constructed using timber peg construction. This building is noncontributing to the property and is used for functions held at the house museum.¹³ Another modern noncontributing building found on the site is the restroom building (D on the site plan, photo 15), which was constructed in 1996 for use by visitors to the property. The architecture of this building mimics typical "necessary house" architecture that could have been found historically on such properties.¹⁴

The existing kitchen (E on site plan, photos 16 and 17) replaced the original kitchen that burned in 1863 and was rebuilt soon after this fire. The present kitchen is thought to be located on the original kitchen's foundations. It features a symmetrical east front with a large stuccoed chimney on the south side exterior. The side-gabled building has clapboard siding and the roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The building retains its original fieldstone foundation. Unlike most of the renovations undertaken by Arthur W. Smith to the property, he did not renovate this building until the 1950s. He had intended to use the building as an office when he stayed at the property. Efforts in 1993 by the City of Roswell to restore the historic character of the building included the rebuilding of the chimney, the replacement of the deteriorated heart pine flooring with salvaged heart pine flooring, and the rebuilding of the roof with wood shingles. It is maintained as an exhibit space.¹⁵

The corn crib, circa 1850 (F on the site plan, photo 17), is a raised log corn crib. Smith family tradition states it was constructed out of materials that came from the earliest store in Roswell, which was run by a man named Aaron Elias. This store was located across from this property on the other side of Alpharetta Street. It is constructed without the use of nails, and uses dovetail notching to hold sawn 2 ½" X 10" logs together. The interior space of the corn crib is divided into two pens, and the original hand-wrought hinges and wooden case rim lock are still extant. The building is raised approximately four feet off of the ground on log and rock foundation piers. In 1993 the roof was rebuilt with wooden shingles in keeping with the historic character of the resource. It is maintained as an exhibit.¹⁶

The well, circa 1845 (G-1 on site plan, photo 18), is the only known well on the property. The interior sides of the well near the top are of smooth stone. The exterior above ground portion of the well has

¹¹ Greene, 12-13.

¹² LaBrie 2003.

¹³ City of Roswell, 2-3.

¹⁴ IBID.

¹⁵ Greene, 13.

¹⁶ Greene, 15-16.

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been painted white. The wooden well curb, cover and windlass are original, as is the circular dug well. While the well itself is a contributing structure, the wellhouse is a noncontributing structure, because it is a reproduction. The wooden structure reproduces the original structure in size, shape and general appearance according to architect, W. Lane Greene, and was built in 1993. The original posts supporting this gable roof over the well were cedar, with pine boards at the gable ends. The new structure utilizes pine for the posts and poplar boards for the gables.¹⁷

The side-gabled caretaker's cottage (H on the site plan, photo 18) features board-and-batten siding, an interior brick chimney located along the ridgeline of the roof, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The cottage has a partial-width front porch with a shed roof supported by square posts. The cottage also features a fieldstone foundation. The plan of the cottage is a Saddlebag house type typically found in Georgia with an unusual central doorway and two rear shed rooms. Family history states that this cottage was built prior to the main house in 1844 and was the residence of the Smith family as the main house was being built. It has been noted in the *Architectural Survey and Planning Study* that the cottage has been extensively repaired, possibly by Arthur W. Smith in the 1940s, and had been altered by the Smith family prior to this as well. It is now used as offices for the operation of the historic property by the City of Roswell. Timber supports for this cottage are 3" X 4" sash-sawn rafters and 2" X 8" floor joists, similar to the ones used to construct the main house. Some of the board-and-batten siding on the exterior is also original to the cottage, though the majority has been replaced in-kind over time due to deterioration. The interior wall coverings date from the 1940s renovations.¹⁸

The guest cottage, circa 1850 (I on site plan, photo 19) was remodeled on the exterior in the 1940s. The small side-gabled building has clapboard siding and a front-gabled pediment over the stoop entry. The fieldstone foundation is modern, as are the windows, doors, interior finishes, electrical and mechanical systems. Original hewn log floor joists are extant in the building. The building was used to house slaves or servants.¹⁹ Though the building has been extensively remodeled over the years for continued use, it still retains its historic feel due to the use of materials sympathetic to the historic character of the building. It is now used for archival storage and as headquarters for the non-profit group associated with the property, Archibald Smith Plantation Home Preservationists, Inc.²⁰

Two front-gabled storage buildings (J and K on site plan, photo 20) were built in the 1940s under the direction of Arthur W. Smith and have clapboard siding, simple vertical plank doors, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends.²¹ These buildings have a simple one room floor plan. They continue to be used for storage.

Building L (photos 21 and 22) on the site plan is believed to be contemporaneous with the caretaker's cottage and the main house. Family tradition has it that this building was used as living quarters for slaves and then servants. This building has an original fieldstone foundation and the original

¹⁷ Greene, 13-14.

¹⁸ Greene, 16-17.

¹⁹ Greene, 14.

²⁰ LaBrie 2003.

²¹ Courtney Foley, Preservation Planner with The Jaeger Company, Observation, July 2003, Roswell, Georgia.

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clapboard siding. The plan of the building is a Hall Parlor house type. The central door enters into the largest of these original rooms. Roof rafters are 2" X 3" timbers that are widely spaced. The lean-to addition to the side of the building has random width board-and-batten siding and is believed to be from the later 19th century. This lean-to addition is accessed from a door on the outside wall of this addition. It has been used for storage, but in 2006 is also being used for exhibit space.²²

The greenhouse (M on the site plan, photos 21 and 22) is constructed of fieldstone. The south wall of this building terminates one of the fieldstone retaining walls that terrace the land down to the springhouse. The building was built into the side of this sloping landscape. This building is believed to be contemporaneous to the main house. In the 1940s this building was turned into the boiler room for heating the main house. The supply and return pipes travel underground from this building to the crawlspace beneath the main house. The boiler was removed from this building in the late 1990s by the City of Roswell and a gift shop was installed in it for use by the museum. Moisture forced the closure of the gift shop, so it now serves in 2006 as a welcome center for the property.²³

The springhouse (N on site plan, photo 24) is located at the base of the hill on the east side of the main house and is believed by the archaeologists to be contemporaneous with the main house. Vegetation has recently been removed that had previously obscured the structure. The structure is constructed of fieldstone and was built directly on top of a spring head and is part of the system of retaining walls along the ravine side of the main house.²⁴ On the south side of the springhouse there are two openings; one opened onto a cool storage area for perishable foods for the Smith family, and the other opening allows the water to flow from the spring head.²⁵

The landscape surrounding the Archibald Smith House has remained relatively unchanged through the years. The natural sloping topography necessitated the construction of a fieldstone retaining wall to the south and east of the main house. These are marked as O on the site plan. See photographs 22 and 23. The provided a level lawn area close to the main house as well as allowing for a level walkway on the more steeply sloping east side. Photographs taken after 1915, but before 1940, show the area in front of the house as being cleared for the most part, with scattered foundation plantings, a grassed lawn, and a few mature trees. Mary Norvell Smith added boxwood foundation plantings around the house in the 1940s, had the driveway paved in 1953, and installed the electric lamp posts

²² Greene, 15.

²³ Greene, 14-15.

²⁴ Karen Wood, "Results of an Archeological Survey of the Archibald Smith Plantation Home" (Ellerslie, GA: Southern Research, 1994), 16.

²⁵ LaBrie 2003.

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Section 7--Description

lining the driveway in 1960.²⁶ These lampposts were bought in England where they were being sold after the lamps in question were being replaced on the streets with modern versions.²⁷ Although the trees have matured, it seems as though the area closest to the house has remained very much the same. The remainder of the land still associated with the Smith House is wooded. Some modern landscaping and a paved pedestrian path (photo 25) to the parking lot have been added on the eastern slope.

²⁶ James L. Skinner, III, Personal Letter.

²⁷ Lynch 2003.

8. Statement of Significance

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
AGRICULTURE
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance:

1845-1956

Significant Dates:

1845: Archibald Smith House constructed

1940s: Only known renovation to the house occurs

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Builder : Gentry, Denny [Gentry, Azariah Denny, b. 1812, d. 1893]

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Archibald Smith House is significant in architecture as a good, surviving example of a once rural Georgian-type plantation main house that retains a large number of its outbuildings. The main house retains its heavy timber construction, original floors, plaster walls, windows, doors, room configuration in the popular four room, central hall plan, elaborate front door surrounds and sidelights. It also retains historic changes from the 1940s from a direct descendant and owner who was also a licensed architect, who upgraded the house to use as his own second home. It is an excellent example of a relatively rare house type in Georgia (only 2 ½ % of all surveyed houses are Georgian Houses). It is much less common than the more widespread 1-story Georgian Cottage. It is also a relatively old house for Georgia (only 2 ½ % of all surveyed houses predate 1845, and more than half of them date from the mid-1820s to the mid-1840s). The house is therefore a rare surviving example of a relatively old Georgian house in Georgia.

The property is also significant in exploration and settlement and agriculture because the original builder, Archibald Smith (1801-1886), moved to this north Georgia community from his properties in Camden County and Savannah, on the coast, as part of the colony of coastal planters who helped create the mill-based town of Roswell. He did not build as elaborate a main house as did some of the others, but nonetheless, this house remains as a testimonial to his early arrival in the late 1830s as one of the original settlers. The land the house is on was part of a 40-acre lot purchased in 1844. Smith was a stockholder in the local mill but primarily concerned himself with farming, and the remaining agricultural-related outbuildings represent his interests in that area. The number and age of the surviving outbuildings is extraordinary for such a once-rural historic property in Georgia; it is rare for a historic agricultural property from the first half of the 19th Century to have more than half a dozen historic outbuildings. The Smith family retained most of their documents, now at the Georgia Archives. These papers are the source for two books that document part of the history of the Smiths and their collateral relatives.

National Register Criteria

The Archibald Smith House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C based on the historic architecture of the main house and contributing outbuildings. The house was built in 1845 and is architecturally significant as a good, intact, and representative example of the Georgian House house type that has experienced few alterations since its construction in 1845.

The house and grounds meet Criterion A because as a unit it represents a farm complex of a main house and surviving outbuildings that were prevalent throughout the south in antebellum days. This complex represents the self-sufficient nature of such a farm with the surviving outbuildings reflecting the various crops they once housed or activities that were once performed there.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance is 1845-1956. 1845 is the year in which the house was constructed and 1956 is the fifty-year cut off date. The house remained in the same family and continuously occupied as a residence during that time.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The site plan lists 17 buildings or structures on this property.

- A- Main House. Contributing building.
- B- Barn. Damaged by storm, rebuilt in 2004-2005. Noncontributing building.
- C- Carriage house. Contributing building.
- D- Restrooms. Modern. Noncontributing building.
- E- Kitchen. Contributing building.
- F- Corn crib. Contributing structure.
- G-1 Well. Contributing structure.
- G-2 Wellhouse. Noncontributing structure
- H- Caretaker's Cottage. Contributing building.
- I- Guest Cottage. Contributing building.
- J- Storage building. Contributing structure.
- K- Storage building. Contributing structure.
- L- Storage/Servants' House. Contributing building.
- M- Greenhouse. Contributing structure.
- N- Springhouse. Contributing structure.
- O- Stone retaining wall. Contributing structure.
- P- Pavilion. Noncontributing structure.

Totals:

Contributing Buildings: 6
Noncontributing Buildings: 2
Contributing Structures: 7
Noncontributing Structures: 2
Total: 17

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Originally the John Smith family came to Georgia in 1735 after the colony was founded in 1733 by General James Oglethorpe. Smith settled in Savannah, the city Oglethorpe founded. After contemplating a life as a clergyman, family tradition states that John Smith (1715-1793) became the

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

private secretary to General Oglethorpe, although this has never been proven. John Smith served on the colony's Council of Public Safety, and he represented Savannah at the First Provincial Congress in 1775. John married Eliza Williamson and they had a son named Archibald (1758-1830). Archibald's first marriage was to Margaret Joyner with whom he had a son, John Joyner Smith. After Margaret's death in 1794, Archibald married Helen Zubly. To this union was born another son by the name of Archibald Smith II. It was this younger Archibald Smith that settled in Roswell, Georgia in 1838 and had this house built.

Archibald Smith II (1801-1886) married Anne Magill of Savannah. Anne Magill's family was originally from Connecticut, but had settled in Camden County, Georgia prior to 1810. Her brother, Seagrove William Magill organized Freedman's schools for the American Missionary Association after the Civil War.²⁸ Anne Magill's mother's family had settled in Ebenezer, outside Savannah, in the late eighteenth century.²⁹

Upon his father's death, Archibald Smith II inherited his father's store on Factor's Walk in Savannah – Smith Wharf and Stores, and the family's plantations (Appenzelle and Jersey Pointe) near the St. Mary's River, Camden County, Georgia, on the Florida line. Before moving to Roswell, Archibald tried to educate his slaves, so that he could free them and send them to live in Liberia. In the process of this experiment the plantations failed and the families in the area did not approve of this effort.³⁰

The planter Archibald Smith II and his family left their Camden County plantations on the Georgia-Florida line in December 1838 to move to the newly opened land that had formerly been part of the Cherokee Nation in the north Georgia foothills. The family was joining five other planter families, collectively known as "The Colony," from the Georgia coast that were the founding families, of the community of Roswell. This community was to emphasize industry, agriculture, and Presbyterianism.³¹

"The Colony" was following Roswell King, who had earlier ventured into the newly formed Cobb County in north Georgia and liked the climate as well as the opportunity presented by natural water power. King persuaded several like-minded families, including the Smiths, to follow him to this new land of opportunity, and invest in a cotton mill. King, Smith, and the other settlers purchased land that had been first distributed in the 1832 Georgia Land and Gold Lotteries. They settled near a high bluff on Vickery Creek, where Roswell King constructed a three-story cotton factory.³²

The Smiths originally settled on rented lands near Lebanon, Georgia, near present-day Roswell, but soon began purchasing land in the 2nd Section, 17th district for growing cotton and food crops. This land was closer to the Roswell King mill. In 1844, Smith purchased land lot 413 containing forty acres on which he would build his plantation home. This lot was closer to Roswell, than their rented lands in

²⁸ Arthur Skinner, 181.

²⁹ Wood, 9.

³⁰ Arthur N. Skinner and James L. Skinner, *The Death of a Confederate* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1996), XXXVI-XXXVII.

³¹ Arthur Skinner, xv-xvi.

³² Wood, 9.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Lebanon, but still approximately one mile north of the town square and the large, handsome houses that the other founding families had constructed.³³

Smith began planning his permanent home soon after the forty-acre purchase, and hired a local carpenter, Denny Gentry, to build the home. The house was considerably simpler than the other founders' houses, which were much larger with grand columned porches. The same attention to craftsmanship and quality workmanship went into the Smith house as did these grander homes, despite its simplicity. The difference in grandeur of this home compared to the other founding families homes is due to it being used as a working farm house. Soon after the construction of the main house it was surrounded by numerous utilitarian buildings and structures found on most farms during this time period.³⁴

Denny Gentry has been identified as Azariah Denny Gentry, b. c. 1812 in South Carolina, who had married in 1833 in Anderson County, South Carolina, Martha Rainwater. They moved with other members of her family to Cobb County, Georgia, as the area was then. The Gentry family intermarried with the Hembree family who still live in the area. Gentry was there as early as 1840 and died in 1893. In most census records he was listed as a farmer, but in 1880 he was also listed as a blacksmith. The Gentrys were buried in Milton County, Georgia, now a part of Fulton County.

Archibald Smith is identified in the 1850 and 1860 U. S. Census records as being a slave owner in Cobb County, Georgia, the county where this house was then located. Any slaves he may have owned that lived at other plantations he owned in other counties were not enumerated or counted in the census for Cobb County as associated with this property. In the 1850 Slave Census, Smith is listed only two households/farms away from the owner of Bulloch Hall. The total number of slaves under his name was 20, ranging in age from an infant to several in their 60s. The 1860 Slave Census lists only four slaves, all children, and one slave dwelling. This information seems incomplete, given the number of slaves living there ten years earlier. While the Cobb County Courthouse records were lost in 1864, two tax digests survive for the antebellum period. In the 1848 Tax Digest, Smith is shown owning 21 slaves. In the 1851 tax digest, he is shown with 17 slaves and 490 acres of land. (Skinner and Skinner, op. cit., xxxvii, footnote 4, and personal research by Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr.; and Sarah G. B. Temple, *The First Hundred Years*, pp. 534 and 536.)

While Smith benefited monetarily from being a shareholder in the Roswell Manufacturing Company, he concerned himself primarily with farming and agricultural experimentation. He kept detailed records of his farming activity and published several articles in *The New England Farmer*. In addition to the Roswell farm where he lived, Smith continued to farm approximately 400 acres on land he owned closer to Lebanon and retained possession of his coastal Georgia properties.³⁵

Archibald (1801–1886) and his wife, Anne Magill Smith (1807–1887) were married on March 16, 1830, and had four children: Elizabeth (Lizzie) and William (Willie), who were born in coastal Georgia, and two more children born after arriving in Roswell—Helen and Archibald, Jr., called Archie

³³ IBID.

³⁴ Wood, 10.

³⁵ Arthur Skinner, xx-xxi.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

or Sonny.³⁶

In 1864, as the Civil War conflict advanced into the deep south, Archibald Smith, like many other families with the means to do so, retreated further south. The Smiths left Roswell in May of 1864 and lived near Valdosta, in south Georgia near the Florida line, until returning to Roswell in April 1866. Although the Roswell mills were destroyed by Union troops in 1864, the town of Roswell, including the Smith House, survived the war unscathed.³⁷

During the twenty years from the end of the Civil War in 1865 until his death in 1886, Archibald Smith continued to own and live in this farm house, as the life he had known as an antebellum planter changed around him.

Archibald Smith died in 1886, followed by his wife the next year. Willie had preceded them in death after contracting dysentery in 1865. Archie had married and moved to LaGrange, Georgia, which left the home in the possession of the Smith sisters, Helen (1841–1896) and Lizzie (1831–1915), who never married. The sisters remained in the house until their deaths in 1896 and 1915 respectively. After their deaths, the house was inherited by Archie Smith (1844–1923) who had married Gulielma Riley (1846–1921) on October 12, 1870.³⁸ The house was closed up as he already had a home in LaGrange, Georgia. The couple had three children: Archibald (1874-1947), who became a prominent Atlanta physician, but never married; Frances Maner Smith (1875-1939) who lived in this house but never married; and Arthur William Smith, who did not marry until after his sister's death. There were no grandchildren.

After Archie's death in 1923, his son, Arthur W. Smith (1881–1960), inherited the property, but he had no use for the house as an unmarried man. He kept the property closed up until 1940 when he was married, at age 59, to Mary Norvell (1890–1981). At this time he began to spend time at the home with his new wife. While the property was unused by the family for approximately 25 years, a live-in caretaker looked after the property. Mary Norvell was a well-educated woman with an M.A. degree from Columbia University. She was an elementary school teacher in the Atlanta public schools when they met and married.³⁹

Arthur William Smith, the youngest son of Archie Smith, inherited the long-vacant home after his father's death. In the 1940s, Arthur and his wife, Mary Norvell Smith, began to renovate the house and outbuildings to be used as a summer home. After her husband's death in 1960, Mary made the house her year-round home and remained there until her death on January 1, 1981.

Arthur W. Smith was an architect with the Atlanta firm of Wilhoit and Smith. Primarily his work involved churches, such as the addition to the local Roswell Presbyterian Church, the Peachtree Road Methodist Church and its expansion in Atlanta, the North Avenue Presbyterian Church Chapel (of which he was a member) in Atlanta, the Trinity Baptist Church in Moultrie, and the Clairmont

³⁶ Arthur Skinner, Email, 14 January 2004.

³⁷ Wood, 10-11.

³⁸ Arthur Skinner, Email, 14 January 2004.

³⁹ Wood, 11.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Presbyterian Church education and activities buildings in Decatur (Arthur and his wife donated the land for this church). Mr. Smith attended the University of Georgia and The Citadel. He received honors for his post-graduate work at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. With this background Mr. Smith went about designing and implementing renovations to the home during the 1940s when he and his wife began using the home.⁴⁰

The most significant renovation to the home was the raising of the front porch from a one-story porch to a two-story portico that is seen on the house today. In addition, Mary also put up wallpaper, hung the chandelier in the dining room, and wired the lamps in the house for electricity. She also had azaleas and boxwoods planted on the property and designed a garden on the east side of the house. The circular asphalt driveway in front of the house was paved in 1953 and the lamp posts, which came from England, were installed in 1960.⁴¹

The original western boundary of Archibald Smith's purchase had run north and south, west of present day Canton Street. In the 1920s, the Atlanta-Alpharetta Road was cut through the Smith property, which left Elizabeth Way and the land to the north and to the south of it isolated. This land was donated by Mrs. Mary Norvell Smith to create the Heart of Roswell Park, a donation that was finalized after her death.

After the death of Mary Norvell Smith in 1981, the property was inherited by Mary's niece, Josephine N. Fry Skinner and her husband, James L. Skinner, Jr. In 1985, approximately thirty acres of the original purchase remained intact. The Skinners elected to sell the land to the City of Roswell rather than a private developer. The historic building core would remain undeveloped with adjacent lands being used for the new municipal complex and arts center. The property currently operates as a house museum and is the home of the Roswell Historical Society.

According to the City of Roswell Mary Novell Smith sold part of the original 40-acre tract to the city on September 9, 1960. This tract of land was bound by Elizabeth Way, Alpharetta Street and Canton. This left approximately 30 acres of the original property. The City of Roswell then purchased on April 7, 1986 21.290 acres of this remaining land to build the City of Roswell Municipal Center from James L. Skinner and the estate of his wife, Josephine N. Fry Skinner. The remaining acreage, approximately 8.142 acres was given to the City of Roswell by James L. Skinner, Jr., and his wife's estate under the condition that the city do what it could to keep, maintain and preserve the plantation. It is apparent from the 1993 Aerial photograph of the site of the Archibald Smith Plantation Home that part of the 8.142 Acres has been incorporated into the 21.290 acres that was sold to the City of Roswell to building the municipal center, dedicated in March 1991, with its accompanying arts center and library.⁴²

The heirs of Mrs. Mary Norvell Smith, Mrs. Josephine Fry Skinner died February 2, 1986, and her husband, James Lister Skinner, Jr., died on October 7, 1994.

⁴⁰ "Arthur W. Smith, Roswell Native, Dies in Atlanta," *North Fulton Herald* (Roswell, Georgia) 14 July 1960.

⁴¹ Wood, 11; James L. Skinner, III, Personal Letter.

⁴² Keri Stevens, Letter, 16 January 2004.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Mr. and Mrs. Skinner had four sons, two of whom have added to the history of this property by publishing a book. *The Death of a Confederate, Selections for the Letters of the Archibald Smith Family of Roswell, Georgia, 1864-1956* was published in 1996 by the University of Georgia Press. It was edited by Arthur Norvell Smith and James L. Skinner (III). The book's introduction gives an overview of the Smith family's history and includes some other photographs of the property and family charts. Both of the editors are college professors. James L. Skinner (III) also edited *The Autobiography of Henry Merrell: Industrial Missionary of the South*, which was published in 1991 by the University of Georgia Press. The material for both of these books came from the manuscripts found in the house at the death of Mary Norvell Smith in 1981.

The house/property was the subject of a professional archaeological study in 1994, *Results of an Archeological Survey of the Archibald Smith Plantation Home*, by Karen G. Wood, of Southern Research, Ellerslie, Georgia. In this report the recommendations stated that the home "demonstrated the great potential for archeological and historical research at the site, which can reveal new information about ante-bellum and post-bellum life styles in piedmont Georgia." This is the first house of one of the founders of Roswell to have its archeological potential assessed.

The Archibald Smith Papers were donated to the Georgia Department of Archives and History in 1988 and are officially referred to as AC-88-012. Toys and other artifacts found in the house were donated to the Atlanta Historical Society/Atlanta History Center.

The Archibald Smith Plantation Home opened to the public in 1992 as a house museum.

9. Major Bibliographic References

"Arthur W. Smith, Roswell Native, Dies in Atlanta." *North Fulton Herald* (Roswell, Georgia) 14 July 1960.

City of Roswell, Georgia. "Archibald Smith Plantation Home." Roswell, Georgia: City of Roswell, 1996.

Douglas, Chuck. Interview by Brian W. LaBrie, 31 December 2003, The Jaeger Company, Gainesville, Georgia.

Greene, W. Lane. "Architectural Survey and Planning Study: Archibald Smith Plantation Home." Atlanta, Georgia: W. Lane Greene, Architect, 1994.

Lynch, Mary. Interview by Brian W. LaBrie, 31 December 2003, The Jaeger Company, Gainesville, Georgia.

Skinner, Arthur N. E-mail to Chuck Douglas, 14 January 2004.

Skinner, Arthur N. and James L. Skinner. *The Death of a Confederate: Selections From the Letters of the Archibald Smith Family of Roswell, Georgia, 1864-1956*. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1996.

Skinner, James L., III. Letter to Mrs. Jacqueline Domingue, 4 August 1994.

Wood, Karen. "Results of an Archeological Survey of the Archibald Smith Plantation Home." Ellerslie, Georgia: Southern Research, 1994.

Wright, Jacqueline B. "The Archibald Smith Home." *North Georgia Journal* 10:3 (1993): 22-29.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): () 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
- (X) previously determined eligible by the National Register—January 18, 1978.
- () 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
- (X) Other, Specify Repository: Georgia Archives, Archibald Smith Family Papers.

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 4. 9 acres

UTM References

Zone 16 Easting: 743768 Northing: 3767769

Verbal Boundary Description

A detailed description of the boundary follows: the visual boundary begins at the intersection of the right-of-ways of Norcross Street and Alpharetta Street/S.R. 9. From this point of beginning the boundary continues in an easterly direction along the right-of-way of Norcross Street approximately 312.45' to the intersection of the right-of-way of Norcross Street and Josephine Skinner Drive, then turns 80 degrees to the south continuing in a southeasterly direction along the right-of-way of Josephine Skinner Drive for approximately 311.59', then the boundary turns approximately 86 degrees west continuing in a southwesterly direction along the curve of the access drive to the Roswell City Municipal Center for approximately 221.32', then the boundary turns approximately 89 degrees to the west continuing in a westerly direction for approximately 389.52' to a point along the right-of-way of Alpharetta Street/S.R. 9, then the boundary turns approximately 99 degrees to the north and continues along the right-of-way of Alpharetta Street/S.R. 9 for approximately 554.78' back to the point of beginning. It is marked on the accompanying plat map and aerial photograph.

Boundary Justification

The proposed National Register boundary for the Archibald Smith Plantation Home is a visual boundary that includes the intact portion of the 1985 Plat Map for the property prepared for the City of Roswell by Bates-Long & Associates, which has since been subdivided by the City of Roswell. This visual boundary encompasses all National Register qualifying characteristics and features of the property including the Georgian farm house, the carriage house, the kitchen, the corn crib, the well, the caretaker's cottage, the guest cottage, the three storage buildings, the greenhouse, the springhouse and the fieldstone retaining wall. This boundary excludes the Roswell City Municipal Center that was also built on land previously in the Smith family. This boundary contains approximately 4.9 acres of the original 40-acre tract of land owned by Archibald Smith in 1845, the rest of which is no longer associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 34 Peachtree St., Suite 1600
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone 404-656-2840 **date** April 19, 2006
e-mail ken_thomas@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Courtney Foley and Brian W. LaBrie
organization The Jaeger Company
mailing address 119 Washington Street
city or town Gainesville **state** GA **zip code** 30501
telephone 770-534-0506
e-mail

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Keri Stevens, Planner Development Review
organization (if applicable) City of Roswell
mailing address 38 Hill Street, Suite G-30
city or town Roswell **state** GA **zip code** 30075
e-mail (optional)

Note: The owner is the City of Roswell.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Archibald Smith House
City or Vicinity: Roswell
County: Fulton
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: August 2004

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 25

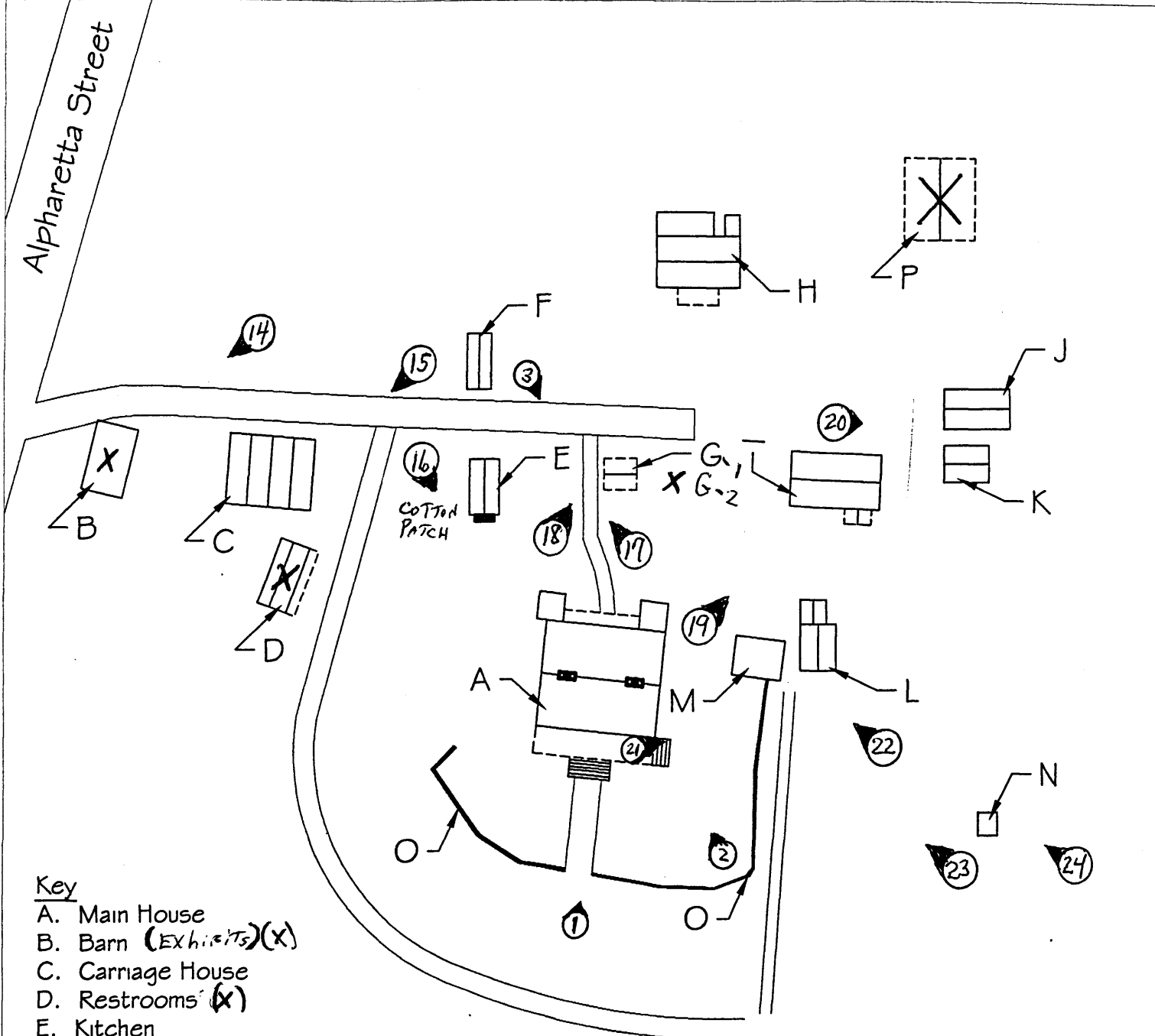
1. Main House, front facade; photographer facing north.
2. Main House, front facade; photographer facing northwest.
3. Rear of Main House with well (G-1) and wellhouse (G-2); photographer facing southeast.
4. Rear of Main House, exterior NW Shed Room; photographer facing southwest.
5. Main House, interior, front entrance and central hall; photographer facing south.
6. Main House, interior first floor, rear of central hall with stairs; photographer facing northwest.
7. Main House, interior, first floor, dining room; photographer facing northeast.
8. Main House, interior, first floor, parlor; photographer facing northeast.
9. Main House, interior, first floor, library, with built-in bookcases barely visible on left; photographer facing east.
10. Main House, interior, second floor, at top of stairs, looking into northeast bedroom; photographer facing northeast.
11. Main House, interior, second floor, southeast bedroom; photographer facing northeast.
12. Main House, interior, second floor, southwest bedroom; photographer facing northwest.
13. Main House, interior, second floor, northwest bedroom, detail of doors; photographer facing southeast.
14. Barn (B) with path leading to street behind it; photographer facing west/southwest.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

15. Restrooms (D) on left, and Carriage House (C) on right; photographer facing southwest.
16. Kitchen (E) and cotton patch/garden, with Main House (A) in rear; photographer facing southeast.
17. Carriage House (C) on left rear, Kitchen (E) in center, and corn crib (F) on right; photographer facing northwest.
18. Caretaker's Cottage (now Office) (H) left rear, well (G-1) and wellhouse (G-2) in foreground; photographer facing northeast.
19. Guest Cottage (I); photographer facing northeast.
20. Storage buildings (J) on left, and (K) on the right; photographer facing east.
21. View of outbuildings from the front porch of main house, left rear is Guest Cottage (I), with garden and greenhouse (M) in foreground, and behind it the Storage/Servants' House (L); photographer facing northeast.
22. View of greenhouse (M) and Storage/Servants' House (L) along with some of the stone retaining wall (O); photographer facing northwest.
23. View of same as in no. 22, just further down in the yard showing more of the retaining walls; photographer facing northwest.
24. Springhouse (N) ; photographer facing northwest.
25. Paths leading to the house and grounds from the nearby civic complex; photographer facing northeast.

Alpharetta Street



Key

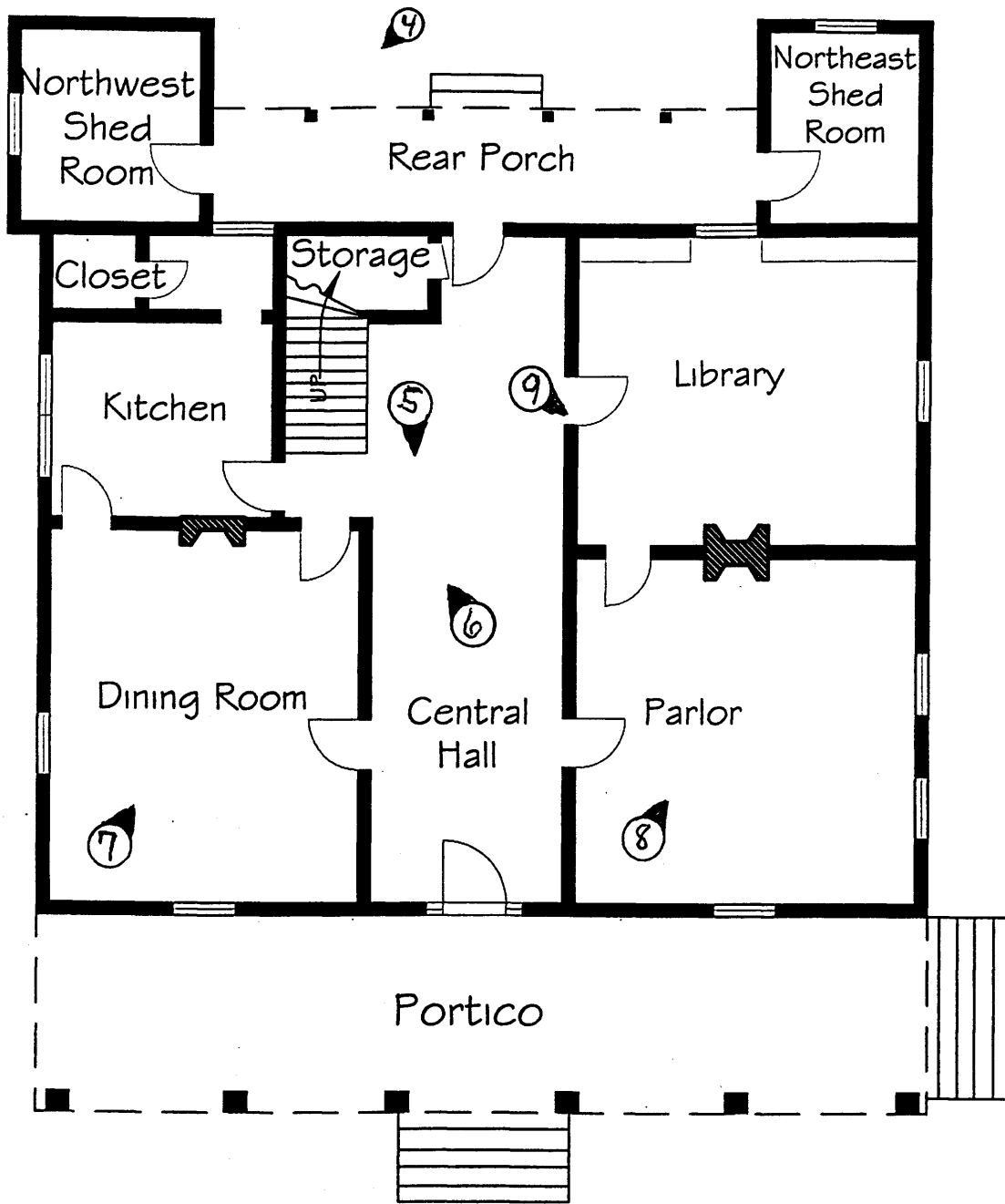
- A. Main House
- B. Barn (Exhibits) (X)
- C. Carriage House
- D. Restrooms (X)
- E. Kitchen
- F. Corn Crib
- G-1 Well; G-2 Wellhouse (X)
- H. Caretaker's Cottage (Office)
- I. Guest Cottage (Non-profit Hqs + Storage)
- J. Storage
- K. Storage
- L. Storage (Servants House) (Exhibits)
- M. Greenhouse (Welcome Center)
- N. Spring House
- O. Stone Retaining Wall
- P. Pavilion (X)

**SMITH, ARCHIBALD, HOUSE
FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA**

SITE PLAN

NORTH: ↑
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①
 SOURCE: THE JAEGER COMPANY, 2004
 NONCONTRIBUTING: ☒
 CONTRIBUTING: □





**SMITH, ARCHIBALD, HOUSE
 FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

NORTH: ↑

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①

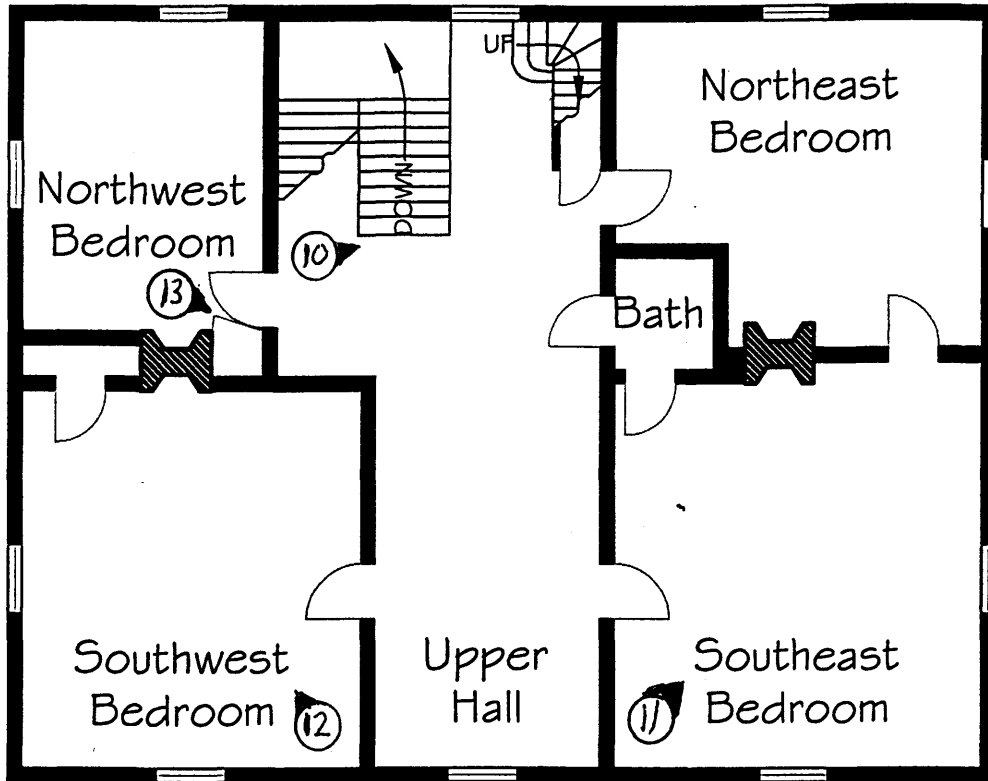
SOURCE: THE JAEGER COMPANY, 2004

WORK PLAN
 ARCHITECT

1/8" = 1'-0" Scale



January
 2004



**SMITH, ARCHIBALD, HOUSE
 FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA
 SECOND FLOOR PLAN**

NORTH: ↑

AR SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

| PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①

SOURCE: THE JAEGER COMPANY, 2004

FLOOR
 ETCH

Scale



January
 2004

In my opinion, this plat is a correct representation of the land platted and has been prepared in conformity with the minimum standards and requirements of law.

Wilson Long

The field data upon which this map or plat is based has a closure precision of one foot in 52,447 feet and an angular error of 0.9 SEC per angle point, and was adjusted using CROSS rule.

This map or plat has been calculated for closure and is found to be accurate within one foot in 100,000+ feet.

TOPCON GTS-1
TOTAL STATION EDM
was used to obtain the linear and angular measurements used in the preparation of this plat.

FLOOD HAZARD NOTE: This property is not contained within the limits of a flood-hazard area as defined by the U. S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Dev. and/or U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

SMITH, ARCHIBALD, HOUSE
FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA
NATIONAL REGISTER MAP/PLAT MAP
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: ████
NORTH: ↑
SCALE: 1" = 100'
SOURCE: CITY OF ROSWELL

