

Walking Tour #1

2.0 Miles: Approx. 1 Hour 30 Minutes

1 Roswell Store

- 605 Atlanta St.
- Founded in 1854
 - Originally the company store for the Roswell Manufacturing Company textile mills
 - Was a general store

2 Roswell Town Square

- 616 Atlanta St.
- Circa 1840
 - Designed to be the center of Roswell King's original town plan
 - Theodore Roosevelt addressed the citizens of Roswell here in 1905

3 Barrington Hall*

- 535 Barrington Dr.
- Built in 1842 for Roswell King's son Barrington King
 - Recognized as one of the best examples of Greek Revival Architecture in the state

4 W.J. Dolvin House

- 138 Bulloch Ave.
- President Jimmy Carter frequently visited his aunt in this Victorian style house
 - Known as the Roswell White House

5 Bulloch Hall*

- 180 Bulloch Ave.
- Circa 1840
 - Childhood home of Mittie Bulloch
 - Mittie married Theodore Roosevelt Sr in the home in 1853 and they became parents of Theodore Roosevelt Jr, the 26th President

6 Mimosa Hall

- 127 Bulloch Ave.
- Circa 1840
 - A home of John Dunwody, one of the founders of Roswell
 - Private

7 Holly Hill

- 632 Mimosa Blvd.
- Circa 1845
 - Catherine Barrington, niece of founder Roswell King, lived here with her husband, Robert Lewis, a Savannah cotton broker
 - Private residence

8 Primrose Cottage

- 674 Mimosa Blvd.
- Built in 1839
 - First permanent residence in Roswell
 - Built for Eliza King Hand, daughter of Roswell King
 - Is now used as an events facility

9 Roswell Presbyterian Church

- 755 Mimosa Blvd.
- Constructed in 1840
 - Oldest public building in Roswell
 - Union Gen. Kenner Garrard commandeered the church as a hospital during the Civil War

10 Great Oaks

- 866 Mimosa Blvd.
- Built in 1842
 - Union troops camped here during the Civil War
 - Home of the Reverend Nathaniel Pratt, first minister of the Roswell Presbyterian Church

11 Francis J. Minhinnett House

- 815 Mimosa Blvd.
- Circa 1849
 - Home of superintendent of Roswell Manufacturing Company Cotton Mill
 - Private

12 Brantley-Newton House

- 836 Mimosa Blvd.
- Built in 1919; designed by noted Atlanta architect Neel Reid
 - Home of Roswell High School's first basketball coach, Charles Newton
 - Private

13 Pastorium - First Baptist

- 864 Mimosa Blvd.
- Built in 1940
 - R. Lee Buice was the first pastor to live here
 - Formerly owned by the First Baptist Church
 - Private use

14 Miss Sallie's Place

- 881 Mimosa Blvd.
- Circa 1893
 - Served as Roswell's first boarding house
 - Is now an events facility named Kimball Hall

15 The Castle

- 37 Magnolia St.
- Circa 1839
 - Site of the home of Roswell King, founder of Roswell
 - A large log cabin once stood that housed King and his family

Walking Tour #2

1.6 Miles: Approx. 1 Hour

16 Minton House

- 14 Norcross St.
- Built in 1849
 - Originally the house of Major John Minton
 - Major Minton served in five wars including the Civil War

17 Broadwell House

- 1033 Canton St.
- Built circa 1910 of granite from Stone Mountain
 - The owner, R.G. Broadwell, served as mayor of Roswell in the early 1900s

18 Goulding House

- 109 Goulding Pl.
- Built in the mid-1800s
 - The owner, Rev. Francis Goulding was an author, inventor, naturalist, and retired Presbyterian minister
 - Once called Colonial Place
 - Private

19 Naylor Hall

- 1121 Canton St.
- Circa 1840
 - Built by Barrington King for the manager of Roswell Manufacturing Company
 - The house was enlarged in the 1920s

20 Fowler House

- 1159 Canton St.
- Circa 1830
 - Said to have been built by a Cherokee Indian as a one-room cottage

21 C.J. Perry House

- 1175 Canton St.
- Circa 1880
 - Home of Charles Jefferson Perry who developed the north Roswell business district along Canton St. in the early 1900s
 - Now a log structure sits on the property

22 Old Methodist Church

- 1053 Alpharetta St.
- Served as home of Roswell First Methodist Church from 1859-1920
 - Coleman Chevrolet Company occupied the building in the 1930s
 - Became the Masonic Hall in 1952

23 Smith Plantation*

- 935 Alpharetta St.
- Constructed circa 1845
 - Built for Archibald Smith, a planter, and head of one of Roswell's families
 - Original out buildings on the grounds

Driving Tour

Best if you drive to visit these locations

24 Old Roswell Cemetery

- 110 Woodstock Rd.
- Circa 1840s
 - Located on the original site of the Mt. Carmel Methodist Church
 - Many early settlers of Roswell are buried here

25 Zion Missionary Baptist Church

- 888 Zion Cir.
- Circa 1871
 - Site of original Church
 - Organized by a group of African American Christians
 - The church also housed a school

26 Waller Park

- 250 Oak St.
- Developed in 1946 on land donated for the purpose of a park
 - Named for J.H. Waller, founder of Oxbo(w) Falls Manufacturing Company
 - Fulton County gave the park to Roswell in 1953

27 Presbyterian Cemetery

- 732 Pleasant Hill St.
- Established circa 1841
 - Many outstanding early Roswell citizens are buried here

28 Pleasant Hill Baptist Church

- Pleasant Hill St.
- Roots can be traced back to 1836 when Amariah Hembree organized Lebanon Baptist Church
 - In 1847, Burl Hembree and his brother, both slaves, organized Pleasant Hill Baptist near the Lebanon Baptist Church on land donated by Archibald Smith
 - The church moved to Roswell in the early 1900s
 - The current building dates to 1963

29 The Old Bricks

- 90 Mill St.
- Circa 1840
 - Housing for mill workers
 - Hospital for Union forces in 1864
 - Private Residences

30 Founders Cemetery

- 200 Sloan St.
- 1840 -1860
 - Originally associated with Roswell Presbyterian Church
 - Town founder, Roswell King is buried here along with other first families of Roswell

31 Roswell Mill

- 85 Mill St.
- Original Mill was destroyed in 1864
 - The 1853 mill was struck by lightning in 1929 and was not rebuilt
 - In 1882 the Mill was expanded with the existing building

32 Allenbrook

- 227 S. Atlanta St.
- Built around 1850 out of handmade brick
 - Originally home and office of Laurel/Ivy Woolen Mill
 - Mill was burned by general Sherman

33 Willeo Baptist Church

- 990 Willeo Rd.
- Circa 1835
 - Named after a well known local Native American, Willeo
 - Members of this church helped form Roswell First Baptist Church

34 Corinth Baptist Church

- 315 Pine Grove Rd.
- Church founded July 21, 1886
 - The church no longer stands on the site
 - Gravesites are those of Mr. & Mrs. Sherman and minister Willis Hembree

35 Houze House

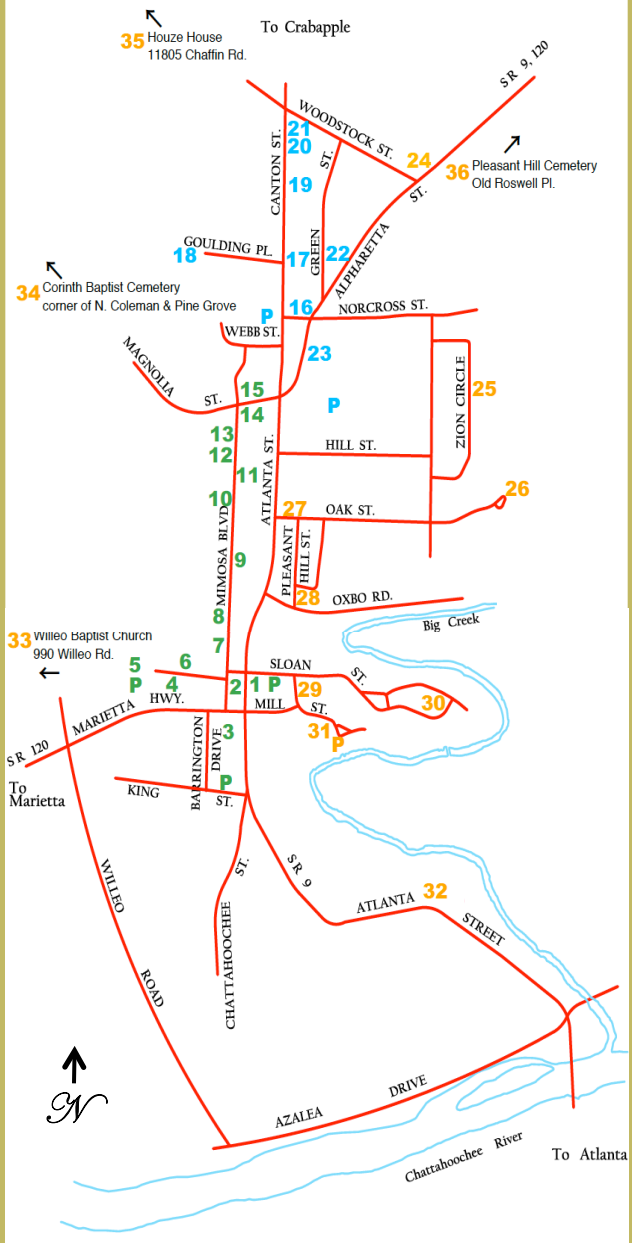
- 11805 Chaffin Rd.
- Built in the 1870s
 - It was relocated from its original location on Houze Rd. in 1998
 - Private

36 Pleasant Hill Cemetery

- Old Roswell Pl.
- The earliest marked grave is 1904, but unmarked graves may have been earlier
 - The original church was located near this site but no longer stands

1. Pictures Courtesy of the City of Roswell/Roswell Historical Society Archives and Library
2. Sites listed reflect current historical marker identification which may or may not necessarily represent present day use
3. Asterisk (*) identify buildings open to the public

Roswell Historical Markers



P – Parking
Please Note:
 1. Numbers on historical markers do not correlate to numbers on this map
 2. Map not to scale

A Brief History of Roswell

Roswell, Georgia is located on the northern banks of the Chattahoochee River in an area that was once part of the Cherokee Nation. In 1828, gold was discovered in north Georgia, causing a rush of settlers to the region and the eventual removal of the Cherokees to land west of the Mississippi River.

It was during this time Roswell King of Darien, Georgia passed through the area on his way to Dahlonega for business. Following the river, King discovered the rushing waters of Vickery Creek. The sight of this natural resource inspired him to envision a mill, powered by the water, and a community for his coastal families and friends to enjoy away from the unhealthy, sultry climate of the coast.

By 1835, King began to purchase land to build the first cotton mill, which was incorporated as The Roswell Manufacturing Company in 1839. He offered home sites and investment opportunities to wealthy families from coastal Georgia. They constructed beautiful homes for themselves, cottages and apartments for mill workers, a general store, a church, and an academy to address the educational needs of the children. Enslaved African Americans were brought to the area by white settlers to provide labor for the construction of the mills and homes, to cultivate the fields, and to tend to the households of the founding families. Mill workers sought employment in the mills. The town of Roswell was incorporated in 1854.

- Elaine DeNiro
 (Archivist)

Geocache

For a fun way to learn about Roswell's history try this geocache. Geocaching is a modern day scavenger hunt using the GPS system to locate hidden boxes/treasures. For this geocache you will need to visit 10 historical markers and gather information to find the final cache.
 Visit: www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC56D2J

Roswell, Georgia Historical Markers

A self-guided walking and driving tour of Roswell Historical Markers

Supported by



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For additional historical information, contact the **Roswell Historical Society**

www.RoswellHistoricalSociety.org
 770-992-1665
 950 Forrest St. 2nd floor

For information on Roswell's attractions visit the Roswell Visitor Center
 617 Atlanta St.

A self-guided walking/driving tour

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