

## Roswell 5km and 10km Walk

This Historical Roswell walk is on sidewalks and gravel trails. Route passes City Hall, the Vietnam "Faces of War" Memorial, pre-Civil War homes and churches, Civil War ruins of the Roswell Mill, the monument to the lost mill workers, Founders Cemetery, Bulloch Hall (childhood home of Mittie Bulloch Roosevelt – mother of President Teddy Roosevelt). President Jimmy Carter's former "Roswell White House", and the Town Square. There are antique stores, art galleries, gift shops, and restaurants along this route.

**DIRECTIONS to Start:**  
Address 617 Atlanta Street  
Roswell, GA 30075

From Atlanta take I-85 North to GA400 N. Go north on GA400 to exit 6 (Northridge). Slight right at Northridge. 1<sup>st</sup> right to Dunwoody. Right at Roswell and continue to S. Atlanta. Right on Sloan for parking behind the Roswell Visitors Center.

### **ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT INFORMATION:**

Please use either the Online Start Box (OSB) or Physical Start Box (PSB) to register and complete the event. **Do NOT mix and match**, for example, by registering using the OSB then completing your event using the PSB nor signing the PSB log sheet. The sponsoring club only receives credit for an OSB participation when an OSB registration has been completed online by entering your participation date, distances, and any special programs using the OSB."

**Restrooms** are available in local restaurants and in the Roswell Public Library. IF the Visitors Center is open (Start/Finish), there are Restrooms available inside.

**OSB COMPLETION AND CREDIT:** Be sure to log back into the OSB system to finish/complete your online registration after doing the event. The OSB system does not deduct any event fee from your Event Bank until you have submitted event completion info including the date of the event, the distance, and the selection of applicable special programs you are participating in. Nevertheless, a fee of \$2 for a downloaded PDF is deducted from your Event Bank when the PDF is downloaded. Later, any PDF fees are credited back to your Event Bank when you submit the event completion info as a paying for credit participant. (Note, however, the \$2 coupon for the downloaded PDF will expire in 60 days.).

## 2020 HISTORIC ROSWELL 5km OR 10km WALKS – YRE 1700 (rating 2B) ©

*History: There were 6 “founding families”. Roswell King and his son Barrington settled the area in the 1830s to build a textile mill on Vickery Creek. You will see their names and their homes throughout the walk. Be sure to read the historical markers along the way. The families were: King, Bulloch, Smith, Dunwoody, Pratt, and Hand, many of whom were related.*

### **Special Programs:**

*Rockin’ Around the Clock, Walking USA A-Z*

1. Exit Visitor's Center, turn R to corner of Sloan and turn R onto Sloan Street
2. Take Sloan Street to Mill Street (note the Old Bricks sign) R on Mill Street
3. Stay on Mill Street bearing L, pass the Roswell Mill (green roof) going downhill<sup>1</sup>
4. Continue down the steep cement hill to the arch
5. Pass through the Old Mill Park arch to the covered bridge but do not cross to the other side
6. Take path by old brick building & continue keeping Vickery Creek on R (gravel & boardwalk)
7. Take either the upper or lower boardwalk to the waterfall (generated power for the mill)
8. Continue past the waterfall and up the steep cement hill to the L
9. R on King's Mill Ct. one block then L on Sloan Street
10. On the R enter Founders' Cemetery up the steps, walk around, and return down the steps (Roswell King, James Bullock, and John Dunwoody are buried here)
11. Continue to the R on Sloan Street to Sloan Street Park and monument
12. Read the story of the mill workers on the monument  
**Check point: Date the mill was burned?**
13. With the park on the R, take Vickery Street to Mill St., cross and turn L then R on brick walk
14. At the top of the hill, cross Atlanta Street then Marietta Hwy. at the cross walks
15. Enter Barrington Hall property up the steps by the sign (home of Barrington King)
16. R on the pathway, then L towards the house, keeping the house to the left go around house
17. Continue across the grass, through the gardens, and back to the steps
18. Exit the property where you came in, cross Marietta Hwy and enter Town Square
19. Go to the obelisk fountain in center, walk around it, and read the names of the families
20. Exit the park at the opening near the Pratt stone to Mimosa St. and cross over Mimosa
21. Walk the length of Bulloch Street noting the 3 historic homes. At Bulloch Hall<sup>2</sup>, take the U-shaped path to the front of the house and return on the other side back to Mimosa St.
22. L on Mimosa. Note Primrose Cottage (Eliza King Hand) and Great Oaks (Rev. Pratt)
23. **FOR 5K** at First Baptist Church, cross Mimosa at crosswalk, turn R and L at Park Square (short street), cross Atlanta St. and arrive at Visitors Center
24. **FOR 10K** continue on Mimosa (note Presbyterian Church on R which Pratt started in 1839)<sup>3</sup>
25. Cross Magnolia at the crosswalk (you are now ½ way) and turn R to the intersection (Note the historic marker near bank about Roswell King's log home)
26. Turn L on Canton Street (many unique restaurants and shops) and continue to traffic light
27. Cross Canton & Woodstock, R on Woodstock walking on sidewalk on L side of road
28. At the trail marker by the cemetery, turn L and follow trail until it exits at the street
29. Turn R on Alpharetta Hwy. (Note marker for Old Methodist Church now Masonic Temple)
30. Pass fire station and fire museum to the light at Norcross and cross Norcross
31. At crosswalk, turn L crossing Alpharetta, continue on Norcross on R side
32. Turn R onto Josephine Skinner Way (Library on L has restrooms), cross street at CAC
33. L at Cultural Arts Center building, cross parking lot and through the brick arch and bridge
34. R across parking lot past gazebo to white sign for Smith Plantation and Gardens
35. Enter grounds and keeping the house on L, walk around the house and gardens (Restrooms)
36. When returned to the front of the house, exit grounds going toward City Hall
37. Keeping the City Hall building on the left, follow the brick path to the Faces of War Memorial  
**Checkpoint: When was the memorial dedicated?** \_\_\_\_\_
38. Continue past the memorial on the brick path keeping City Hall on L, then across parking lot to stop sign at the corner

39. At the corner of Hill & Ellis, cross Hill to Ellis and pass the Law Enforcement Center
40. Continue on the R side of Ellis to Oak Street. R on Oak Street.
41. Cross Oak St. at Pleasant Hill Rd. and enter the Presbyterian Cemetery<sup>5</sup> at the black marker
42. There is no path, but wander around and find Barrington King's memorial (tall pillar with urn on top) and other notable citizens
43. Exit cemetery the way you came in and continue on Pleasant Hill Rd.
44. At Oxbo Street R to Atlanta Street, then L on Atlanta Street to the Visitors' Center

**Footnotes:**

(1) The dam was built in 1836 and has been modified several times. Originally, a set of wooden planks across the top of the dam allowed carriages to cross the river. The metal racks that held the planks are still visible at the top of the dam.

Despite the economic downturn after the Panic of 1837, the mill continued to operate. Barrington King, Roswell's son, expanded the operation with other water-powered businesses including a grist mill, carding shop (where wool was processed), and a saw mill.

When the war began Roswell Mill produced the famous "Roswell Gray" that is so closely associated with the Rebel troops. During the Atlanta Campaign, Roswell Mill was a major target for William Sherman's forces. He ordered Brigadier General Kennar Garrard to advance and take the mill and attempt to secure the bridge across the Chattahoochee River south of the mill.

On Sunday, July 10, the workers (who were women and female children) may have been sexually assaulted by Union infantry soldiers prior to the arrival of Garrard's cavalry to take them to Marietta. Exactly what happened to the women once they reached Marietta is unknown. Some were taken north to Louisville, Kentucky, where they were released north of the Ohio River. Some remained in Marietta, according to contemporary accounts of the incident. Northern papers reacted strongly to the transportation and imprisonment of the women, and to releasing the women in the north.

After the war portions of the original mill were rebuilt. In 1872 a new mill wheel was added, but it was difficult to rely on water power. In 1897 the mill wheel was replaced with a wood-fired steam generator, and in 1947 the mill was purchased by Southern Mills, who updated the buildings and began to purchase electricity from Georgia Power. The mill produced its final bolt of cotton cloth in 1975. It was a victim of foreign competition.

(2) On December 23, 1853, at Bulloch Hall, Martha ("Mittie") Bulloch, daughter of James Stephens Bulloch and his wife Martha, one of the founding families of the church, was married to Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., of New York City. They later became the parents of "Teddy," the future Vice President and President of the United States; and of Elliott, whose daughter Anna Eleanor became Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Thus, Mittie became the mother of a President

and the grandmother of the wife of a President. In 1905 President Theodore Roosevelt visited the Roswell Presbyterian Church and Bulloch Hall.

The W.J. Dolvin house, former home of President Carter's aunt, is located next to Bulloch Hall in the Historic District of Roswell and is often referred to as "President Jimmy Carter's Roswell White House". It is one of the few examples of late-Victorian architecture in the city.

(3) In 1864, during the War Between the States, Roswell was occupied by Union troops who used the Presbyterian church as a hospital. Memorabilia of those days still remain. The door of an old cabinet, removed by Union soldiers who painted a checkerboard on it, can be seen in the History Room. Also, there is the original church Bible, with the words, "Run, John run, the Yanks will get you," scribbled on the frontispiece by a soldier. The original church communion silver, hidden during the war, is displayed on the table at each communion service. The Reverend and Mrs. Pratt, refusing to leave their home and the church, occupied the upstairs of their home while Union officers were quartered below

(4) Smith Plantation was built by one of the town's founding fathers, Archibald Smith. For over 150 years, the Smith's Plantation Home has stood the test of time as The Civil War was brought to its front steps, and all around it, the small mill village of Roswell erupted into a bustling metropolitan suburb. Perfectly preserved are the Smiths two-story farm house, complete with outbuildings, including servants' quarters, a cook house, smoke house, corn crib, barn, carriage house, well, and spring house. Three generations of the Archibald Smith family lived in this home and saved all their belongings, large and small, important and trivial, broken or whole. The home and grounds have become one of the best examples of architectural, cultural, and historical interpretation found in the region.

(5) The first burial ground, Founders' Cemetery, on Vickery Creek, was closed in 1860. Later, all who were members of the Presbyterian Church were buried in the new cemetery on the church property. A stream, with a small bridge, at the foot of the hill separated the church grounds from the cemetery. Though the highway later divided the property, it remained the church cemetery, and the town soon grew far beyond.



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In case of Emergency, dial 911.  
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