

ACWORTH MILL AND MILL VILLAGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT INFORMATION FORM (HDIF)

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Submitted to:

National Register Coordinator
Historic Preservation Division
254 Washington Street
Ground Level
Atlanta, GA 30334



Submitted by:

Jaime L. Destefano, MS and Michelle K. Taylor, MLA of
Environmental Corporation of America

SECTION 1

General Information

1. **Historic Name of District:** Acworth Mill and Mill Village
2. **Location of District:** The district boundaries include the CSX Railroad along the north, the rear property lines of parcels fronting Toccoa Drive on the east, a triangular parcel of land (4288 S. Main Street) and New McEver Road to the south, and Thomasville Drive and S. Main Street along the west.

Addresses of parcels within the district boundaries include the following:

4525 Acworth Industrial Drive
3941-3961 Albany Drive
4445-4503 Clarkdale Drive
CSX Railroad Corridor (formerly Western & Atlantic Railroad)
4288, 4424-4458 (even street numbers) South Main Street
4470-4512 Thomasville Drive
4310-4396 Toccoa Drive (even only)
4408-4483 Toccoa Drive

City: Acworth **County:** Cobb

Zip Code: 30101 **Distance to County Seat of Marietta:** ~10 miles

3. **Acreage of district to be nominated (approximately):** ~55 acres
4. **a. Total Number of Historic/Contributing Resources in district:** 52
b. Total Number of Noncontributing Resources in district: 7
5. **Are a majority of buildings in the district less than 50 years old:** No
6. **Property Ownership**

Does a federal agency own property within the district: No

Do the property owners within the district support nomination of the district to the National Register? Unknown

Explain: As of October 2011, property owners have not been notified of potential National Register nomination. This form is being completed for documentation purposes only. In the future, this HDIF may be used in the event that the community and property owners decide to move forward with a National Register nomination.

GENERAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Is the nomination of the district part of a larger formal or informal preservation program in the area? No

- 7. Sponsor of Nomination:** Applicable only if National Register nomination proceeds

Name(s) of local sponsor: Not Applicable

- 8. Form Prepared by**

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- 9. Reasons for nominating the district (Explain all that Apply):**

The *Acworth Mill and Mill Village* is recognized as an exceptional example of an early to mid-20th century cotton and textile mill and associated village. While the district was identified as part of the Section 106 Review process, it warrants National Register nomination for its unique social and architectural integrity.

SECTION 2

DESCRIPTION

A. Number of Contributing and Noncontributing Resources:

Contributing Resources

Buildings:	49
Structures:	1
Sites:	2
Objects:	0

Noncontributing Resources

Buildings:	7
Structures:	0
Sites:	0
Objects:	0

B. Description

- 1. Summary Description:** The Acworth Mill and Mill Village are located just over a half mile from Acworth, geographically isolated from the historic downtown. The perimeter transportation routes of the village form a triangle, with worker's housing situated around the mill complex and centrally located recreational park. The street layout and apparent isolation of the district contribute to its overall character and unique sense of place; both of which are reminiscent of an early- to mid-20th century paternalistic mill village. Mature trees along residential streets, modest landscaping features, and the layout of the streets leading directly to the mill facility continue to reflect the early development of the district as a village operated and maintained by mill officials. Furthermore, the architectural cohesiveness of the worker's cottages is typical of early-20th century planned mill villages and significantly contributes to its setting, character, and overall sense of place. Although mill officials began selling off the residential lots of the village during the 1960s, mill workers and their descendants acquired the majority of the cottage lots and continue to reside within the former mill village.

DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

2. **Natural Terrain:** The most significant natural feature in and around Acworth Mill Village is a tributary to Proctor Creek, running northeast to southwest, that more or less bisects the village (Photograph #59). The tributary presently leads to manmade Lake Acworth and is lined with a combination of pine and hardwood trees. The Lake Acworth dam was built in the 1960s to form Lake Acworth. Lake Acworth is located approximately 2,000 feet southwest of the Mill Village. Overall, topography slopes gently south from the railroad corridor located at the north end of the historic district.

3. **Distinct parts, areas or sections of the district:** The Acworth Mill & Mill Village consists of four (4) distinct sections:
 - 1) *Acworth Mill:* includes the main mill building (Resource #1), warehouse (Resource #2), office building (Resource #3), and the railroad corridor (Resource # 59) along which it is situated.
 - 2) The public space of the mill village is centrally located between Clarkdale and Toccoa Drives and includes *Newberry Park* (1949) (Resource #34), a small stream tributary of Proctor Creek, and the *Eli Whitney School* (1928) (Resource #23).
 - 3) The *Pyron Family Cemetery* (Resource #7) located near the north end of Clarkdale Drive, is a distinct area within the district, elevated above the street and reached by a set of concrete steps. The cemetery is surrounded by a concrete wall and iron gate.
 - 4) The mill housing is distributed along Toccoa Drive, Albany Drive, Clarkdale Drive and the east side of Thomasville Drive and portions of S. Main Street. The majority of the mill houses are Pyramidal Cottages; however, there appears to be three distinct groupings of gabled-wing cottages located near the intersection of Thomasville Drive, S. Main Street, and Clarkdale Drive.

DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

4. **Pattern of land subdivision:** The perimeter transportation routes of Acworth Mill Village, which include South Main Street, Thomasville Drive, and Toccoa Drive along with the railroad corridor, form a triangular shape. The village also contains one internal street, Clarkdale Drive (Photograph #s 48 and 50). Historically, Toccoa Drive extended north to the railroad corridor; however, it presently dead-ends before reaching the mill complex (Photograph #55). In addition, the mill complex access drive presently leads in a westerly direction from Acworth Industrial Drive, continues along south of the mill and extends to Clarkdale Drive. Access to this drive from Clarkdale Drive is not permitted as a chain-linked fence separates the mill facility from the residential to the west. This private access drive, sometimes referred to as Pelham Drive, generally follows the route of former railroad siding. Lastly, a paved driveway north of Resource #15 extends from the east side of Clarkdale Drive and leads to a single house fronting the drive. This driveway is a remnant of a former access to McMillan Court which once contained mill housing east of Clarkdale Drive (see 1947 map for organization of McMillan Court).

Overall, the Acworth Mill and Mill Village is divided into commercial, industrial, recreational, educational, and residential lots. More specifically, Toccoa Drive is divided into 27 lots, 25 residential, 1 commercial and 1 vacant. The residential lots appear to have been subdivided in a uniform fashion. The majority are 150 feet deep and between 60 and 100 feet wide. Clarkdale Drive is divided into 14 residential lots of varying size. Albany Drive, likely the first road constructed within the mill village, is divided into 4 residential lots one of which fronts on Thomasville Drive (Resource #32). All roads within the district with the exception of Thomasville Drive historically lead directly to the mill complex. Within the district, Thomasville Drive is divided into 5 lots, 2 residential and 3 commercial. The commercial lots were originally planned as residential lots and the structures on these lots are former workers housing presently used for commercial purposes. South Main Street is divided into 5 lots, 2 residential, 1 educational, 1 commercial, and 1 vacant. Although not considered part of the Mill Village the commercial lot located at the southern tip was likely formed as a result of construction of the Toccoa Drive and South Main Street intersection. The centrally located recreational lot is easily accessible from the majority of the village and is situated along a natural tributary to Proctor Creek (presently Lake Acworth). The industrial lot forming the northern boundary of the district contains the mill complex as well as the Pyron Family Cemetery (Resource # 7) at the western end.

DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

- 5. Arrangement or placement of buildings and structures on lots within the district:** The orientation of houses on the residential lots is somewhat consistent throughout the Mill Village. Most of the lots feature storage sheds placed to the rear of the house, most of which appear to be non-historic. Placement of the house on the lot is typically setback from the road approximately 20 feet. There appears to be no uniformity with the presence or placement of driveways. A number of the properties contain an open carport, attached or detached, at the side or rear of the house. Houses are typically centered within the front portion of the lot and spaced approximately 40 to 50 feet apart. This spacing is characteristic along Toccoa Drive, Clarksdale Drive, as well as South Main Street. The commercial lots, excluding that of the service station located at the southern tip of the village, were all historically planned as single-family residential parcels. The Acworth Mill complex is situated adjacent to the railroad corridor, typical of the development of mill villages during this period.
- 6. Architectural characteristics of the district:** A detailed architectural description of the district as well as a detailed inventory of all resources are included in the Section 2.B6 continuation pages. A spreadsheet listing all resources is included in Section 5.
- 7. Detailed description of all community landmark buildings:** See Resource #s 1 through 3 and #23 of the Historic District Inventory in the continuation pages of Section 2.B6.
- 8. Landscape characteristics of the district:** Streetscapes along Toccoa Drive and Clarkdale Drive are relatively similar. The streets themselves are approximately 20 feet wide and lined on one side with an overhead utility easement. No sidewalks or pedestrian walkways are located along Toccoa or Clarkdale Drive. The southern portion of Toccoa Drive is unique to the Acworth Mill Village as it is lined with large, mature oak trees distinguishing the historic south entrance to the park. The streetscape along Albany Drive is lined with an overhead utility easement and the CSX railroad corridor to the north. Thomasville Drive and South Main Street are similar as they both outwardly face commercial development to the west. Sidewalks do exist along one side of Thomasville Drive and both sides of portions of South Main Street. Proportionally, the rear yards of residential lots are typically larger than those of the front and side yards. Landscaping appears minimally planned with several foundation shrubs in combination with ornamental trees.

DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

The park is centrally located and has both passive and active aspects. The passive area following the natural terrain along the tributary to Proctor Creek is partially wooded with meadow like characteristics (Photograph #59). This partially wooded area follows the tributary north and extends as far as the Acworth Mill complex. Toward the south end of the lot, the active area consists of two baseball fields with associated recreational buildings.

- 9. Physical features of historic transportation routes:** All transportation routes within the proposed district are historic. Most importantly, the CSX railroad corridor which played a significant role in the development and growth of the Acworth Mill and Mill Village, establishes the northern district boundary. The corridor consists of a single track and gravel right-of-way. In addition, an asphalt paved drive has replaced an abandoned railroad siding which historically ran along the south side of the warehouse (Resource #2). Another important transportation route is South Main Street, formerly Old Dixie Highway, running in a northwesterly-southeasterly direction (Photograph #44). With its construction in the 1920s, it became one of the most important thoroughfares in the United States, connecting Florida to Tennessee. Albany Drive, formerly Barton Place in 1930 and Smith Street in 1947, consists of residential lots and historically provided direct access to the mill complex from South Main Street. Thomasville Drive, formerly Bryant Place in 1930 and Hunicutt Street in 1947, historically developed as residential lots and currently consists of a mixture of residential and commercial uses. Clarkdale Drive, formally Middle Street in 1930 and Fowler Street in 1947, historically developed as residential lots. Clarkdale Drive once provided access to McMillan Court via an unnamed drive. Portions of this drive still exist. It appears that Toccoa Drive may have been developed last. Toccoa Drive is primarily residential with the exception of Resource #33 and provides two access points to the park (Resource #34).
- 10. Archaeological potential, if known or reliably inferred:** Unknown
- 11. Exceptions to the general rule and/or historic anomalies:** Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

12. A description of representative noncontributing properties within the district:

Non-contributing resources located within the *Acworth Mill and Mill Village* include the following resources

Resource #6; 3961 Albany Drive

Resource #8; 4445 Clarkdale Drive

Resource #9; 4450 Clarkdale Drive

Resource #20; 4486 Clarkdale Drive/Pelham Drive

Resource #25; 4450 South Main Street

Resource #33; 4310 Toccoa Drive

Resource #51; 4451 Toccoa Drive

The majority of the non-contributing resources were constructed c. 1910-1929. Only two are less than 50 years of age (Resource #20 and #51). Historic properties considered non-contributing to the historic district have all undergone alterations and additions that substantially detract from the overall historic character and design of the *Acworth Mill and Mill Village* as a whole. While the majority of the properties within the historic district reflect historic as well as modern alterations, non-contributing resources demonstrate a significant loss of historic materials, form, scale, design, and workmanship. Two good examples of historic properties that are considered non-contributing due to the significant loss of integrity include Resources #6 and #25 (photographs #6 and 20).

13. Boundary Description

13a. Briefly describe and justify the proposed boundaries of the Historic District:

The *Acworth Mill and Mill Village* Historic District includes the northern edge of the right-of-way of the CSX Railroad corridor to the north, the rear property lines of resources fronting Toccoa Drive on the east, McEver Drive and the southern property line of 4288 S. Main Street to the south, and Thomasville Drive and S. Main Street to the west.

DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

13b. Explain the choice of boundaries: The proposed historic district boundaries were determined based on the existing boundaries of the *Coats & Clark Subdivision* (see Cobb County GIS Mapping in Section 5), and the historic and current boundaries of the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company, later, the Acworth Mill. Historic boundaries of the *Acworth Mill and Mill Village* once included a triangular parcel of land located on the west side of Thomasville Drive, extending to the intersection of S. Main Street and the railroad corridor. The Acworth Mill store and church were once situated within this parcel. However, both of these structures are no longer extant and Cowan Road now bisects the parcel into two separate lots. The smaller parcel, situated between Cowan Road and Thomasville Drive, is currently owned by the City of Acworth and is no longer considered part of the Coats & Clark Subdivision. Modern commercial buildings occupy the larger parcel, located west of Cowan Road. Because the historic buildings have been destroyed, and the historic, single parcel of land has been altered as a result of the construction of Cowan Road, land west of Thomasville Drive is not included within the historic district boundaries.

Immediately adjacent resources not historically considered part of the mill village but which have contributed to its development, character, and overall history are also included within the boundaries of the proposed historic district. These resources include the CSX Railroad (formerly Western & Atlantic Railroad) Corridor (Resource #59, Photograph #s 39-41) to the north and the A.W. Smith Service Station (formerly Grogan Service Station) (Resource #22, Photograph #s 15-16 and 46) to the south.

13c. Not Applicable

13d. Description outside the district boundaries: The area beyond the district boundaries is distinct from the proposed district due to lack of association to the *Acworth Mill and Mill Village* and/or modern construction and development. Land north of the CSX Railroad Corridor is occupied by a historic neighborhood not associated with the *Acworth Mill and Mill Village*. Land east of the proposed district is wooded, followed by modern industrial development. Property west of S. Main Street (former Dixie highway) is occupied by modern shopping centers, parking lots, and office buildings (Photograph #s 44-45). Although the triangular parcel of land located at the intersection of Thomasville Drive and S. Main Street was formerly occupied by Acworth Mill's *Shady Grove* Church and mill store, both of these structures have been destroyed, and the construction of Cowan

Road has divided the parcel into two separate lots. Therefore, the proposed historic district boundaries do not include this parcel of land.

Acworth Mill and Mill Village: Architectural Characteristics and Resource Inventory

The *Acworth Mill and Mill Village* is a unique example of early- to mid-20th century southern mill villages. Its surviving architecture not only retains a significant degree of its historic integrity, the buildings also demonstrate important developmental periods of the village and evolutionary trends common to southern mill villages of this period. The architectural character of the district continues to evoke a unique sense of place reminiscent of early to mid-20th century southern mill villages. Despite the loss of two prominent community structures associated with the historic mill village (mill church and store), the surviving mill facility (resource #s 1-3), mill schoolhouse (resource #22), recreational park (resource #34), and mill worker cottages are reminiscent of the paternalistic atmosphere of mill villages during the early-20th century, as well as evolving strategies of labor control.

The *Acworth Mill and Mill Village* consists of a total of 59 resources, 52 of which contribute to the historic integrity of the proposed district. Three of the 52 contributing resources include the c.1855-1928 *Pyron Family Cemetery* (Resource #7), c. 1950 *Newberry Park* (Resource #34), and c.1840 *CSX Railroad* (formerly the *Western & Atlantic Railroad*) (Resource #59). A single resource (#22), the *A.W. Smith Service Station* (formerly the *Grogan Service Station*), constructed c.1920, is not historically considered directly associated with the Acworth Mill Village. However, due to its prominent location at the busy intersection of S. Main Street (formerly Dixie Highway), Grogan Street, Toccoa Drive, and New McEver Road, near the southern tip of the proposed district, the now vacant service station indirectly played a role in the community life of the mill village, particularly with the rise of the automobile during the 1930s. The former *Grogan Service Station* is an exemplary example of early-20th century vernacular roadside architecture which once populated Georgia's landscape. The frame station retains a large degree of its historic materials and form and is indicative of the rise of the automobile and the subsequent roadside architecture in the state. Furthermore, the service station and associated *Grogan Tourist Camp* once located across the street demonstrate the importance of Dixie Highway as a major thoroughfare in the early-20th century.

The most prominent structures within the proposed district are the Acworth Mill facility buildings that include 3 primary brick buildings: Resource #1 - the main mill facility (c.1905), Resource #2 - the mill warehouse (c.1926), and Resource #3 - the mill office building (c.1926).¹ The brick buildings of the Acworth Mill facility are located directly south of the CSX Railroad Corridor (Resource #59), formerly the Western & Atlantic Railroad. A railroad siding leading from the main rail line extended along the south side of the warehouse facility until the 1950s. Most large-scale additions to the mill facility occurred contemporaneously with the mill's ownership changes during the 20th century: 1922, 1947, and 1996. The most extensive transitional period occurred during the 1920s with the introduction of the warehouse and office building. Despite non-historic

¹ A detailed architectural description of the Acworth Mill, including additions and alterations is included in the Acworth Mill and Mill Village Resource Inventory provided in the following pages.

alterations that occurred during the latter half of the 20th century, the three mill buildings (including brick smokestack) remain imposing structures within the district, reminiscent of the southern cotton and textile industry and its impact on the social values of its workers throughout the early to mid-20th century.

Another prominent architectural landmark within the *Acworth Mill and Mill Village* district is the former *Eli Whitney Schoolhouse* (Resource #23), constructed in 1928 by the Acworth Mill for the education of the children of mill workers. The one-story, brick, Craftsman-style schoolhouse is in excellent condition, having recently undergone restoration in 2011. The schoolhouse closed in 1947 when the Clark Thread Company took ownership and operation of the mill and village. Since 1947, the building has been used as a community center and is currently privately owned. Plans for the future use of the schoolhouse are unknown. Not only is the former *Eli Whitney Schoolhouse* significant for its architectural merit, it is an extraordinary reminder of the early-20th century paternalistic nature of mill villages.

The historic mill village of the Acworth Mill is still largely intact with nominal loss of integrity. Gone are the mill store and church formerly situated west of present-day Thomasville Drive. Of the historic worker's housing constructed within the proposed district throughout the early- to mid-20th century, 49 remain. All residential parcels appear to be privately owned. Three parcels of land are currently vacant, the historic dwellings once situated on these parcels now destroyed.² Two houses are modern construction and considered non-contributing resources (Resource #20 and #51). There are a total of 51 houses located within the district.

A total of 47 single-family dwellings make up approximately 92.1% of all of the residential buildings located within the mill village. Many of these houses, however, functioned at some point as a two-family duplex. Based on the 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1947 Acworth Mills plat (Plat Book 7, Page 58), and the present fenestration of the front façades, it appears that approximately 25 of the residential structures located within the proposed district were at one time duplex dwellings. Today, only one house functions as a multi-family residence (resource #47; 4472 Clarkdale Drive). Three of the former mill worker's houses are presently used for commercial purposes. These include resource #27 (4470 Thomasville Drive), resource #29 (4486 Thomasville Drive), and resource #33 (4310 Toccoa Drive).

Houses within the proposed historic district are located along Toccoa and Clarkdale Drives, the south side of Albany Drive, and the east side of Thomasville Drive. All houses are one-story, frame dwellings, historically clad with weatherboard and constructed on brick pier foundations. Historic roofs were primarily tin and the majority of the dwellings contained at least one interior brick chimney. Shed or hipped porches were common on both the front and rear facades. Houses vary in size from 3 to 6 rooms, with modest functional design. Besides nominal Craftsman-style elements such as overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends examined on many of the houses, no substantial academic styling is represented within the proposed district.

² 4436 South Main Street, 4380 Toccoa Drive, and 4461 Toccoa Drive

While most dwellings feature modern window replacements, it is apparent that the original historic windows were 6:6, double-hung, wood sash. Several of the dwellings feature original entry doors on the front facade. The majority of the surviving historic entry doors identified within the village suggest a uniformity in the construction of the worker's housing. The design of the historic entry door is consistent throughout the village and features 6 square lights above 3 horizontal panels. An excellent surviving example of a worker's cottage retaining this important feature is resource #40 (photograph #29) located at 4368 Toccoa Drive.

In 1947, the new owner, the Clark Thread Company, completed renovations of the mill village. The majority of the houses underwent substantial improvements during the renovations. These included the addition of concrete block between the brick pier foundations, the application of asbestos siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Each apartment or single-family dwelling received a bathroom addition. Porches were enlarged, the front porch improved, and brick steps added (*Acworth Progress*, 1949). Many of the houses within the district retain these mid-20th century alterations. As such, they demonstrate a significant transitional period of the Acworth Mill and Mill Village. Resource #24, #57, and #58 are excellent examples of worker's housing that retain a significant degree of the improvements made during the early years of the Clark Thread Company ownership of the mill.

The Acworth Mill village includes four basic house configurations: the pyramidal cottage, shotgun house, gabled-wing cottage (both L- and T-shaped), and the hall-parlor. Only one dwelling in the district reflects a bungalow form (Resource #15; 4472 Clarkdale Drive).

Pyramidal cottages represent the majority of the houses within the district with a total of 27 surviving examples (52.9%). While the pyramidal cottage is represented along the residential streets within the district, the largest number are situated along Toccoa Drive. The historic massing of the pyramidal cottage is square, typically with four, equal-sized rooms, a shed or hipped entry porch, and pyramidal roof. The Pyramidal cottages, constructed with either one central brick chimney or two brick chimneys located within the roof surface, were designed to provide housing for one to two families, oftentimes functioning as a residential duplex. All of the pyramidal cottages located within the district are single-family with a 3-bay (W, D, W) or 4-bay (W, D, D, W) front facade. However, many of these cottages feature an off-centered entry door, suggesting the removal of a second door when the house transitioned from duplex to single-family. While the majority of the pyramidal cottages are in excellent condition and retain a significant degree of its historic integrity, the best examples reflecting minimal alterations are represented by resource #26 and #40. In addition, resource #41 (photograph #30) is the only single-family residence that presently retains both historic entry doors from its previous use as a duplex. Resource #6 (photograph #6) has undergone substantial exterior alterations and loss of integrity to such a degree rendering it non-contributing to the historic character of the village.

One important evolutionary trend of the pyramidal cottage as seen in the Acworth Mill village is the alteration of the roof type due to large-scale additions. As the Pyramidal cottage is historically a square massing, oftentimes, the rear of the dwelling is extended, thereby resulting in the alteration of the roof from its pyramidal form to that of a hip. Chimney loss often occurs as a result as well. Resource #49 (photograph #33) is a representative example of a rear extension of a Pyramidal cottage while resource #38 shows a side extension.

The gabled-wing cottage, including both the L-shaped and T-shaped, represents a total of 11 (21.6%) of the 51 houses located within the proposed district. There are three distinct groupings of gabled-wing cottages within the village. Six L-cottages are grouped near the south end of Clarkdale Drive and include resource #s 8-12. Two gabled-wing, T-Cottages are located along S. Main Street (resource #s 24-25), and another three gabled-wing T-Cottages are located along Thomasville Drive (resource #s 28-30). Common features of the gabled-wing cottages include a side-gabled principal massing and a partial-width entry porch with shed roof. Rear shed additions are common. The most intact examples of the gabled-wing cottage within the proposed district are resource #28 and #29, both located on Thomasville Drive. Due to the degree of exterior alterations and loss of historic materials, resources #8, #9 (photograph #9), and #25 (photograph #20) are considered non-contributing to the historic character of the district.

The shotgun house represents a total of 5 (9.8%) dwellings located within the Acworth Mill village. Shotgun houses are found along Clarkdale and Toccoa Drives and include resource #s 17, 19, 48, 54, and 57. The historic massing of all shotgun houses located within the district are front-gabled, one-room wide, and 3-rooms deep with a full-width front entry porch. The majority of the shotgun houses feature a centrally located, interior brick chimney and at least one small shed side addition. Front facades are either a single bay with entry door, or 2-bays with a window and door. Resource #57 (4477 Toccoa Drive) is an exemplary example of a shotgun house within the district with very minimal alterations or additions.

The hall-parlor house type is the least represented within the Acworth Mill Village with a total of four (7.8%). Three, hall-parlor houses (resource #44, 55, and 58) are located along Toccoa Drive with only one (resource #16) located along Clarkdale Drive. The hall-parlor houses are 3-bay (W, D, W), rectangularly massed with side-gabled roofs, and a partial-width entry porch along the historic massing. A common evolutionary trend of the hall-parlor cottage seen in the mill village is a modern side addition extending the gable roof. Rear shed ell additions are also common. Resource #16 is the most intact example of hall-parlor as it retains a significant degree of its original historic fabric including windows, doors, and siding.

At present, houses within the Acworth Mill Village reflect a commonality among evolutionary trends such as the stuccoing of chimneys, partial or full porch enclosure, removal of one or more chimneys, and necessary changes resulting from the transition of duplex to single-family dwelling. Many of the front porches also demonstrate similar alterations including the removal of wood posts and replacement with faux-vine metal

posts and railings. Most of the houses are occupied, many by descendants of former mill workers. Based on property owner information and tax records, several of the houses also serve as rental properties.

ACWORTH MILL AND MILL VILLAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

The inventory below is organized by street in alphabetical order. Under each street name, resources are listed as follows: resource number, address, building name or type, date of construction, rating, and a brief written description. Where there is no street address available, a general description of the resource location is listed. The rating of each resource is distinguished by a C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing). Contributing resources are those with good integrity of materials and design, minimal alterations, and add character to the historic district. Noncontributing resources are those constructed within the past 50 years or those that reveal substantial alterations and additions that significantly detract from the historic character of the district. Abbreviations found within the written descriptions include the following: “W” for window, “2W” paired windows, “DH” for double hung windows, “D” for door, “2D” for double door, “CB” for concrete block, “G” for garage, “L” and “R” for left and right when describing individual features, and “H” and “V” for horizontal or vertical when describing window configuration. For resources with a documented history or those conveying special significance, an elaboration is provided within the written description.³

A spreadsheet outlining specific details of each resource including present property owner information follows the Resource Inventory.

ACWORTH INDUSTRIAL DRIVE

1. **Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company – Main Mill Building**
4525 Acworth Industrial Drive, NW **c.1905** **C**
 Main Mill building of the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company (later Acworth Mills; currently Seiz Printing) is 1 of 3 surviving historic buildings of the Mill facility. The main mill building was the first facility of the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company. 1-story, brick (running-bond) building, rectangular in shape w/ flat roof, stepped parapet on front (east) and partial-width brick portico. Windows are multi-paned, fixed sash w/ rounded brick arch. In 1926, a detached brick picker room on the west side added as well as detached brick warehouse (Resource #2). The picker room connected to the main core after 1930. Other 1930s alterations include removal of railroad siding and 2 water reservoirs. The addition of two water towers, a weave shed to the main mill core building on the west side and additions to the card room and spinning room. In-filled additions were constructed on the north and south sides of the mill, 3 outbuildings, two small utility sheds and a large chiller were added in the 1930s.

³ In addition to a thorough field survey and analysis, the 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, deed and plat records, GA NARGHIS forms, GA HPD survey files, and written histories were used in developing the architectural descriptions provided in the following inventory.

New windows and signage; a non-historic front office addition; on the south side a non-historic awning and the saw tooth roofline on the weave shed was removed after 1930. (*See photograph #s 1 and 2*)

2. **Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company – Warehouse**
4525 Acworth Industrial Drive, NW **c.1926** **C**
 The Warehouse of the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company (later Acworth Mills; currently Seiz Printing) is 1 of 3 surviving historic buildings of the Mill facility. 2-story, rectangularly-massed, brick (running-bond) building w/ one entry door on west, flat roof and parapet cornice. Flat-headed, factory sash windows. 1930 addition to southeast corner. Later sash and door alterations. (*See photograph #s 1, 3, 57, and 58*)

3. **Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company – Office Building** **4525**
Acworth Industrial Drive, NW **c.1926** **C**
 The office building of the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company (later Acworth Mills; currently Seiz Printing) is 1 of 3 surviving historic buildings of the Mill facility. 1-story, brick office building w/ hipped, asphalt shingled roof. Brick (running bond) exterior applied c. 1930. Partial-width, brick entry stoop of front (west) façade. A second brick, partial-width stoop in rear. Windows are fixed, flat-headed w/ square panes and 1/1, DH sash. 1930 Sanborn map indicates the building was originally square and featured a front porch facing the historic railroad siding to the south. Sometime after 1930, a half-hip extension on south side occurred, reclad in brick, and former front (south) porch removed. (*See photograph #4*)

ALBANY DRIVE (FORMERLY BARTON PLACE c.1930, SMITH STREET c.1950)

4. **3941 Albany Drive** **Pyramidal Cottage** **c. 1910-1920** **NC** 1-story, frame, 3-bay (2D, D, 2D), square Pyramidal Cottage w/ central, interior brick chimney. Foundation is brick w/ infill CB. Additions include modern, gabled dormer windows placed on all 4 sides of roof, and a large rear addition. Modern window replacements are 1:1, DH sash. Front (north) façade most likely originally 2W, D, 2W. Front, 1-story partial width porch w/ metal shed roof supported by square wood posts. 1930 Sanborn shows porches along both front and rear facades. The former asbestos siding has been replaced with vinyl. The residence has lost a significant degree of its historic fabric including materials, design and workmanship common to the cottages within the Mill Village.

5. **3951 Albany Drive** **Pyramidal Cottage** **c. 1910-1920** **C**
 1-story, frame, square Pyramidal Cottage w/ central, interior brick chimney. Brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. Asbestos shingle siding and asphalt roofing. 1-story, brick, partial-width front porch w/ hipped roof supported by square wood columns. Majority of windows are original 6:6, DH sash. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (north) façade. Originally a 4-bay (W, D, D, W) duplex, the cottage is now single-family & one of the original entry doors has been removed. Enclosed rear porch. This is an excellent example of the Acworth Mill Village Pyramidal Cottage. Minor

alterations likely occurred during the 1940s renovations of the Mill Village. (*See photograph #5*)

- 6. 3961 Albany Drive Pyramidal Cottage c. 1910-1920 NC**
 1-1/2-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage w/ substantial alterations & additions occurring in 1997 (NARGHIS ID 13095). Brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. Replacement vinyl siding, modern replacement windows and doors. Pyramidal roof replaced w/ multi-gabled, asphalt roof. Enclosed front porch. Large, 1-story brick addition on the right (west). Large 1-story, frame rear addition. Detached, gabled carport located east of cottage. Due to extensive alterations and additions, little remains of the historic fabric of the cottage including its design, workmanship, materials, and plan. As such, the cottage no longer reflects features characteristic of the dwellings associated w/ the Acworth Mill Village. (*See photograph # 6*)

CLARKDALE DRIVE (FORMERLY MIDDLE STREET c.1930, FOWLER STREET c.1950)

- 7. Clarkdale Drive Pyron Cemetery 1855-1928 C**
 Small family cemetery surrounded by historic plastered, concrete wall approximately 3-1/2 feet tall. The cemetery is located on a raised hill adjacent to Clarksdale Drive. A set of concrete steps lead to the cemetery and an iron metal gate opens to the Pyron family plot. The cemetery features two distinct family plots (Pyron and Robertson) separated by a concrete wall. The Robertson family plot contains 4 markers. The earliest is that of Martha A. Robertson who died in 1855 at the age of 20 years old. The following year, her baby brother, George Robertson, aged 3, was interred in the cemetery. Their parents, Celia (d. 1875) and Samuel Robertson (d.1885) are also buried in the family plot. The 1850 census records indicate that Martha, Celia and Samuel were residing in Big Shanty. Census records of 1860 indicate the family was residing in the Acworth district and Samuel was employed as a farmer. The Pyron family plot contains a total of 8 graves markers. The earliest internment within this plot is that of Lucy Pyron (b. 1859-d.1874), the most recent is that of John W. Pyron (b. 1854-d. 1928). Because the smaller Robertson family plot predates that of the Pyron it is apparent that the Robertson family occupied the land on which the cemetery is situated prior to the ownership of the Pyron family. Interestingly, the grave markers in the Pyron plot indicate ties to the early pioneer family Northcutt. Mary Pyron was wife of Fletcher Pyron, son of Acworth's first stationmaster, Alexander Northcutt. The Pyron family retained ownership of the cemetery and surrounding land (likely a small farmstead) until 1882. However, burials dating until 1928 indicate that the family continued to use the family plot despite the Acworth Mills ownership of the surrounding land. (*See photograph #s 7 and 8*)
- 8. 4445 Clarkdale Drive L-Cottage c. 1920-1929 NC**
 1-story, frame, side-gabled L-Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. Significant alterations include enclosure of front (east) porch, introduction of vinyl siding, large addition on south w/ garage below, shed addition in rear ell, and handicap ramp at the front. Attached carport w/ metal shed roof located on

- south end. Windows of original structure are 6:6, DH sash. Due to extensive alterations & additions, little remains of the historic fabric of the cottage including its design, workmanship, materials, and plan. As such, the cottage no longer reflects features characteristic of the dwellings associated w/ the Acworth Mill Village.
9. **4450 Clarkdale Drive** **L-Cottage** **c. 1920-1929** **NC**
1-story, frame, side-gabled L-Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. Significant alterations include full enclosure of front (west) porch (1980), introduction of vinyl siding & modern replacement windows and doors, alterations to roof form. Modern replacement windows are 1:1 or 4:1, DH, metal sash. A large, shed addition occupies entire rear ell. wood deck attached at the rear (east). Small, gabled bay window added at north end. Due to the extensive alterations & additions, little remains of the historic fabric of the cottage including its design, workmanship, materials, and plan. As such, the cottage no longer reflects features characteristic of the dwellings associated w/ the Acworth Mill Village. (*See photograph #9*)
10. **4451 Clarkdale Drive** **L-Cottage** **c. 1920-1929** **C**
1-story, frame, side-gabled L-Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (east) façade. House features off-centered brick chimney w/in roof surface, asbestos siding, exposed rafters, and original 6:6, DH sash, wood frame windows. Front shed porch has been completely infilled w/ vertical board siding. A small wood entry stoop w/ aluminum shed roof added to front façade. Despite alterations, the house retains its original form and much of its historic materials.
11. **4456 Clarkdale Drive** **L-Cottage** **c. 1920-1929** **C**
1-story, frame, side-gabled L-Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (west) façade w/ 2 gabled dormer windows. The front shed porch has been fully enclosed and is 3-bays (W, D, W). The original brick steps leading to porch feature a gabled roof supported by round posts. The cottage features modern replacement 1:1, DH sash windows, modern doors, and replacement vinyl siding. Despite obvious alterations, the cottage reflects evolutionary trends common to worker's housing within the Acworth Mill Village while retaining its overall scale and character. (*See photograph #10*)
12. **4457 Clarkdale Drive** **L-Cottage** **c. 1920-1929** **C**
1-story, frame, side-gabled L-Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. Asbestos-sided. Asphalt roofing. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (east) façade w/ a single bay ell addition at the north end. An interior brick chimney is located in the ell addition. The front porch has been altered w/ the replacement of the former wood posts with metal posts and railings. A shed extension is located in the rear ell. Window replacements are 1:1, DH sash. (*See photograph #11*)

- 13. 4464 Clarkdale Drive Pyramidal Cottage c. 1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The 3-bay (W, D, W) front (west) façade features centered porch w/ hipped roof supported by square posts. Centered, interior stuccoed brick chimney. 1930 Sanborn indicates the house as single dwelling. Placement of off-centered entry door suggests may have been a double shotgun duplex at one point and 2nd entry later removed. Remaining entry door is replacement. Windows are original 6:6, DH sash, wood frame. Replacement vinyl siding has been applied.
- 14. 4465 Clarkdale Drive L- Cottage c. 1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, side-gabled L-Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. A gabled ell extends from the west façade. The 1930 Sanborn shows the house as a single dwelling w/ no ell extension. However, the addition is historic w/ original 6:6, DH wood sash windows w/ modern shutters. The 3-bay (W, D, W) front (east) façade features a single bay (W) addition at the south end. The front, porch runs the length of the original structure & features shed roof supported by square wood posts & lattice. An off-centered brick chimney located w/in roof surface has been removed. The entry door is original (6 lights over 3 horizontal panels). Aluminum siding applied. *(See photograph #12)*
- 15. 4472 Clarkdale Drive Hipped Bungalow c. 1920-1929 C**
1-story, large, frame, hipped Bungalow duplex on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The 6-bay (W, D, 2W, 2W, D, W) front (west) façade w/ partial-width, porch w/ shed roof supported by replacement metal posts. The porch foundation is concrete block. 2 sets of brick steps lead to porch entrance. Windows are 6:6, DH sash. 2 exterior brick chimneys (one at each end) and a 3rd is off-centered in roof slope. The left entry door appears to be original. Vinyl siding has been applied and green awnings placed above windows on the north and south. A detached carport is located in the rear. *(See photograph #13)*
- 16. 4473 Clarkdale Drive Hall-Parlor c. 1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, side-gabled cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (east) façade w/ single bay (2W) addition on the north side. Cottage features asbestos siding. The addition is vinyl-sided w/ 1:1, DH sash windows. A partial-width porch w/ shed roof supported by wood posts is located along the front façade of the historic massing. The porch shed roof features exposed rafter ends. Historic windows are original 6:6, DH wood sash. The entry door appears to be original. An interior, brick chimney, off-centered w/in roof surface has been removed. *(See photograph #14)*
- 17. 4478 Clarkdale Drive Shotgun c. 1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, front-gabled shotgun dwelling on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. 2-bay (D, W) front (north) façade w/ full-width, enclosed shed porch. One room wide and 3 rooms deep. Centered, interior brick chimney. Asbestos sided. 6:6, DH wood sash windows. Large, shed addition on the east. Replacement windows and doors. Interior, brick chimney.

- 18. 4481 Clarkdale Drive Pyramidal Cottage c. 1910-1920 C**
1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. 3-bay (2W, D, W) front (east) façade w/ partial-width porch. Porch contains shed roof & square wood posts. South end of the porch is enclosed & contains entry door from the porch. The house features asbestos siding, a centered, interior brick chimney, & 6:6, DH wood sash windows. The enclosed room on the porch features 2:2, DH metal, horizontal sash windows. According to the 1997 survey (CO-AC-421), a window on the south side of the house was replaced w/ a sliding glass door. This door has since been removed and replaced w/ a metal sash window. A small rear shed addition features a glass jalousie window. 1930 Sanborn shows the house as a duplex.
- 19. 4482 Clarkdale Drive Shotgun c. 1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, front-gabled shotgun dwelling on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. 2-bay (D, W) front (west) façade w/ full-width shed porch supported by square posts. One room wide and 3 rooms deep. Vinyl siding applied to exterior. Replacement windows and doors. Interior, brick chimney. 2 additions on north side and one in the rear.
- 20. 4486 Clarkdale Drive Front-Gabled Dwelling c. 1990 NC**
1-story, frame, front-gabled dwelling on CB foundation. Based on historic maps, plats, and aerial photographs, this house was likely constructed c.1990 on the site of 2 former mill village dwellings & a former side street named McMillan Court. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (west) façade w/ screen-enclosed gabled wood porch. A screen-enclosed porch is also located on the north side near rear of the structure. The house is aluminum-sided & features 1:1, DH metal sash windows. Unlike the cottages associated w/ the Mill Village, this structure has a greater setback than the others. A parking area, formerly a portion of an access drive leading to the mill facility, is located directly north of the house.
- 21. 4503 Clarkdale Drive Pyramidal Cottage c. 1910-1920 C**
1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (east) façade w/ partial-width porch. Porch contains shed roof supported by modern replacement battered wood columns on brick piers. Vinyl siding replaced 1940s asbestos siding, a centered, interior brick chimney features a stone veneer. Windows are modern 6:6, DH sash replacements. A wooden deck addition is located at the rear. The 1930 Sanborn map indicates that this dwelling was once a duplex. This is confirmed by the placement of the off-centered entry door. A second entry door was removed when the cottage was changed to a single-family dwelling. Detached metal carport located on south side. At the time of this survey, this dwelling was undergoing restoration.

SOUTH MAIN STREET (FORMERLY MARIETTA ROAD c.1930, DIXIE HIGHWAY c.1950)

- 22. 4288 South Main Street Filling Station c. 1920 C**
A.J. White Service Station and Gas Station (Historically Grogan Service Station)
1-story, frame, filling station on a brick pier foundation. The filling station features weatherboard cladding, a flat roof w/ stepped, weatherboard parapet along the front and sides. The front (west) façade features a service window and entry door. The service window features a board covering that is raised w/ the use of an attached pulley system. Windows are 4:4, DH wood sash w/ metal bar coverings. A large wood canopy/port-cochere extends from the front façade and is supported by square brick columns and a single metal post. According to the 1997 survey form (CO-AC-404), filling pumps had been recently added at the time of the survey. These have since been removed. A sign located on the canopy reads "A.J. White Service Station." Historically, the filling station was known as the Grogan Service Station (c.1920) and was associated w/ the Grogan Tourist Camp once located directly across South Main Street/Dixie Highway. A clapboard frame shed w/ gable roof is located directly north of filling station. Two, later concrete block sheds are located to the rear of the station. Evidence of a former street connecting Grogan Street to the southwest and Toccoa Drive/Acworth Mill Road survives. (See photograph #s 15-16 and 46)
- 23. 4424 South Main Street Craftsman-Style Schoolhouse 1928 C**
Eli Whitney School
1-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-Style schoolhouse. The schoolhouse is brick-bearing construction w/ running bond veneer and is rectangularly-massed. The Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company constructed the schoolhouse for the children of the mill workers. The front (south) façade features a recessed, partial width, front-gabled porch w/ 3 wood posts supporting heavy entablature. The north and south gables, as well as the porch gable are clad in clapboards. All of the gables feature cornice returns. Windows are paired 6:6, DH sash or 9:9, DH sash in groups of 3, 5, and 7. Two window opening in rear and one in the front have been infilled w/ brick. 2 front doors are accessed off of the porch. Both have multiple light transoms. The north side of the building has a large exterior brick chimney. A small brick chimney stack protrudes from the west roof slope. The schoolhouse was undergoing restoration during August of 2011. (See photograph #s 17 and 18)
- 24. 4442 South Main Street Gabled-Wing Cottage c. 1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, central hallway, gabled-wing cottage on brick piers w/ infill CB. The cottage is T-shaped w/ c.1940 asbestos siding. The front (west) façade is 3-bays (W, D, W) w/ 1:1 replacement, DH metal sash windows. The entry door is original featuring the same 6-lights w/ 3 horizontal panels below. A shed porch w/ exposed rafter ends is inset in the front ell & features replacement wooden posts and baluster. A brick chimney is off-centered w/in the ridgeline. (See photograph #19)

- 25. 4450 South Main Street Gabled-Wing Cottage c. 1920-1929 NC**
1-story, frame, central hallway, gabled-wing cottage on brick piers w/ infill CB. The cottage is T-shaped w/ an enclosed porch inset in the front (west) ell. The building has undergone considerable alterations including the porch enclosure w/ a stone veneer & 3 narrow, vertical windows and modern entry door. While the north and south ends of the house retain historic 1940s asbestos siding, the front façade wing is stuccoed. All windows are replacement 1:1 DH sash. A brick chimney is off-centered in the ridgeline of the roof. This resource has lost integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. In addition, the exterior alterations detract from the historic character of the Acworth Mill Village. (*See photograph #20*)

THOMASVILLE DRIVE (FORMERLY BRANT PLACE c.1930, HUNICUTT STREET c.1950)

- 26. 4458 Thomasville Drive Pyramidal Cottage c. 1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, single-family Pyramidal Cottage on brick piers w/ infill CB. The front (west) facade is 3-bays (W, D, W) w/ a partial-width, hipped porch w/ wood square posts. According to the 1930 Sanborn map, the cottage was a duplex. The left entry door of the former duplex was removed. Windows are replacement 1:1 DH sash. The house retains its 1940s asbestos siding. An interior brick chimney is centrally located. An attached metal carport has been added to the north end. A wood porch addition is located in the rear.
- 27. 4470 Thomasville Drive Pyramidal Cottage c. 1920-1929 C**
B&L Tax Services
1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick piers w/ infill CB. The former dwelling is utilized for commercial purposes (*B&L Tax Services*). The house retains its 1940s asbestos siding. The front (west) facade is 3-bays (W, D, W) w/ a partial-width, hipped porch w/ wood square posts. The porch sits on a continuous brick foundation. According to the 1930 Sanborn map, the cottage was a duplex. The left entry door of the former duplex was removed. Front windows are replacement fixed, single sash. The north, south, and east windows are replacement 6:6, DH sash. The majority of these windows are paired. The building was originally constructed as a square, Pyramidal cottage w/ central, interior brick chimney. A large extended rear addition resulted in a hipped roof and rectangular form. Another, later shed addition is located in the rear. A wood handicap ramp is located along the north. The brick chimney remains in its historic position. (*See photograph #21*)
- 28. 4480 Thomasville Drive Gabled-Wing Cottage c. 1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, central hallway, gabled-wing cottage on brick piers w/ infill CB. The cottage is T-shaped w/ c.1940 asbestos siding. The roof features asphalt shingles. The front (west) façade is 3-bays (W, D, W) w/ a shed porch is inset in the front ell and features exposed rafter ends, corner boards w/ simple caps, brick steps & brick cheek walls. The entry door is a multi-light modern replacement. Windows are original 6:6, DH wood sash. The right window on the front façade is

- covered in plywood. A gabled, ell addition extends eastward from the rear ell. The original size and form of this building is the same as its neighbors (Resource Nos. 29-30). (*See photograph # 22*)
- 29. 4486 Thomasville Drive Gabled-Wing Cottage c. 1920-1929 C**
Pest control
1-story, frame, central hallway, gabled-wing cottage on brick piers w/ infill CB. The cottage is T-shaped w/ c.1940 asbestos siding. Roofing is metal and a shed addition is located in the rear ell. The front (west) façade is 3-bay (W, D, W) w/ shed porch inset in the front ell. The porch features replacement square posts and baluster w/ a later handicap ramp leading to the porch. An interior brick chimney is off-centered in the ridgeline. All windows and doors are replacements. Windows are flat-headed, 1:1, DH sash. Despite a significant loss of materials and workmanship, the scale and form of this building is identical to its historic neighbors (Resource Nos. 28 and 30). The building is no longer used for residential purposes, operating as a Pest Control company w/ a paved parking lot in the rear.
- 30. 4492 Thomasville Drive Gabled-Wing Cottage c. 1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, central hallway, gabled-wing cottage on brick piers w/ infill CB. The cottage is T-shaped. 1940s asbestos siding replaced w/ vinyl siding. Roofing is asphalt shingles & historic shed addition is located in rear ell. Front (west) façade is 3-bay (W, D, W) w/ shed porch inset in the front ell. The porch features replacement square posts and baluster. Corner boards w/ simple caps. Historic chimney removed. All windows and doors are replacements. Windows are flat-headed, 6:6, DH sash. Despite a significant loss of materials and workmanship and materials, the scale and form of this building is identical to its historic neighbors (Resource #s 27 and 29).
- 31. 4502 Thomasville Drive Pyramidal Cottage c. 1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, single-family Pyramidal Cottage on brick piers w/ infill CB. The front (west) facade is 3-bays (W, D, W) w/ a partial-width, screen-enclosed shed porch. According to the 1930 Sanborn map, the cottage was a duplex. The left entry door of the former duplex was removed. Windows appear to be original 6:6, DH wood sash. The house retains its 1940s asbestos siding. An interior, stuccoed brick chimney is centrally located. A gabled implement shed is located in the rear. (*See photograph #23*)
- 32. 4512 Thomasville Drive Pyramidal Cottage c. 1910-1920 C**
1-story, frame, single-family Pyramidal Cottage on brick piers w/ infill CB. The front (west) facade is 3-bays (W, D, W) w/ a partial-width, shed porch w/ pilasters w/ simple caps, & replacement metal posts & railings. According to the 1930 Sanborn map, the cottage was a duplex. The right entry door of the former duplex was removed. Windows appear to be original 6:6, DH wood sash. The surviving entry door is original w/ the same 6 square lights above 3 horizontal panels shared by the majority of the historic entry doors in the Mill Village. The house retains

its 1940s asbestos siding. Interior, brick chimney is centrally located. Small shed addition in rear. Attached, carport addition extends eastward from the rear.

TOCCOA DRIVE (FORMERLY ACWORTH MILL ROAD)

- 33. 4310 Toccoa Drive Side-Gabled Cottage c. 1920-1929 NC**
Acworth Animal Hospital
 1-story, side-gabled, central hall cottage on brick foundation w/ infill CB. The structure has significant alterations & additions including the enclosure of the shed front porch w/ glass, a large 2-room, gabled addition to the north side & another to the rear (east). A smaller, 3rd addition located at the south. The building is vinyl-sided w/ asphalt-tiled roofing. The north and south additions feature vertical, vinyl-siding. The extent of alterations & additions significantly detracts from the historic integrity of the structure to such a degree that it no longer reflects the construction methods, design, form, and workmanship indicative of the mill village houses. The former dwelling is occupied by the Acworth Animal Hospital.
- 34. 4321 Toccoa Drive Bobby Van Newberry Park 1949 C**
 12-acre park containing two baseball fields (Pinto Field and Senior Field), a concession stand, and two parking lots. The park is home to the Acworth Baseball Association. The ball fields were constructed in 1947 by the Clark Thread Co. (later merged w/ Coats & Clark). Newberry Park and the baseball fields are associated with Acworth baseball leagues "Golden Era." Early teams were referred to as the "Textile League" later joining the Cobb County Baseball League. Sunday games were considered a "family affair" and teams were made up of players from across all "social barriers" (Cobb HPC, 2007). Both ball fields are well-maintained. The larger of the two fields, the Senior Field, features a concrete block stadium and concession stand located at the north end of the field near home base and dugouts. The smaller field contains fenced dugouts and a modern gabled concession and bathroom facility. An apparent historic scoring stand is located directly east of Pinto Field. Newberry Park has been active since the 1950s. It is reflective of the Coats & Clark renovation period of the Mill and Mill Village and was enjoyed by the mill workers and their families residing in the village, as well as members of the local community and beyond. The park served as a public social center within the Mill Village. (*See photograph #s 24-26*)
- 35. 4330 Toccoa Drive Pyramidal Cottage c.1920-1929 C**
 1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on stuccoed brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The rectangular-massed house features asbestos siding, asphalt shingle hipped roof w/ exposed rafter ends, and 2 interior brick chimneys. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (west) façade w/ off-centered, replacement entry door. Windows are replacement 1:1, DH metal sash w/ shutters. A large rear addition resulted in extension of original pyramidal roof into a hipped roof. The entry porch features replacement metal posts supporting a shed roof. An open porch is added to rear.

- 36. 4336 Toccoa Drive Pyramidal Cottage c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on stuccoed brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The square house features asbestos siding, asphalt shingle pyramidal roof w/ exposed rafter ends, and 2 interior brick chimneys. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (west) façade w/ off-centered, original entry door. Windows appear to be historic 6:6, DH wood sash. The entry porch features a shed roof w/ exposed rafter ends supported by modern metal posts and railing. There is a small wood shed in the rear w/ exposed rafter ends. A detached, metal post carport is located north of the house. Despite minimal alterations, this house is an excellent example of Mill Village housing constructed during this period. (*See photograph #27*)
- 37. 4344 Toccoa Drive Pyramidal Cottage c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on stuccoed brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The square house features vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle pyramidal roof. Interior chimneys removed. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (west) façade w/ off-centered, replacement entry door. Windows appear to be replacement 1:1, DH metal sash (metal muntins & rails on single light to imply 6:6 windows). The entry porch features a shed roof supported by modern metal posts and railing. A shed addition is located in the rear and a metal carport w/ flat roof is attached to the north of house. A utility shed is located in the rear.
- 38. 4354 Toccoa Drive Pyramidal Cottage c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The now rectangularly-massed, house features vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle roof. A large addition on the south extended the roof from its original pyramidal form to hipped. Interior chimneys removed. 4-bay (W, D, W, W) front (west) façade, including the single-bay south addition. Off-centered, replacement entry door. Replacement 1:1, DH metal sash windows (metal muntins & rails on single light to imply 6:6 windows). The entry porch, situated along the original massing of the house, features a shed roof supported by modern metal posts and railing. A shed addition and carport are located in the rear. (*See photograph #28*)
- 39. 4360 Toccoa Drive Pyramidal Cottage c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The now rectangularly-massed, house features vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle roof. A large addition on the rear (east) extended the roof from its original pyramidal form to hipped. Interior chimneys removed. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (west) façade. Off-centered, replacement entry door. Replacement 1:1, DH metal sash windows (metal muntins & rails on single light to imply 6:6 windows). The entry porch features a shed roof supported by replacement round wood posts. Wood deck addition to rear. Barn-style, metal detached garage located on the north.
- 40. 4368 Toccoa Drive Pyramidal Cottage c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. Square house features asbestos siding & asphalt shingle roof. Interior chimneys removed.

3-bay (W, D, W) front (west) façade. Off-centered, original entry door (6 lights over 3 horizontal panels). Windows appear to be original 6:6, DH wood sash. Entry porch features shed roof. Alterations include later wood porch posts & railings, & shutters on the windows. Excellent surviving example of mill village residential housing. (*See photograph #29*)

- 41. 4396 Toccoa Drive Pyramidal Cottage c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The now rectangularly-massed house features asbestos siding and asphalt shingle roof w/ exposed rafter ends. One interior, stuccoed brick chimney survives in roof surface. A large addition on the rear (east) extended the roof from its original pyramidal form to hipped. 4-bay (W, D, D, W) front (west) façade. Two original entry doors (6 lights over 3 horizontal panels) suggest may have been duplex/double shotgun house at one time. Front, replacement 1:1, DH metal sash windows (metal muntins & rails on single light to imply 6:6 windows). Majority of side windows appear to be original 6:6. DH wood sash. Entry porch features a shed roof supported by later metal posts and railing. Rear porch w/ square posts added. Minimal alterations make this house an excellent example of mill village residential housing. (*See photograph #30*)
- 42. 4408 Toccoa Drive Pyramidal Cottage c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. Square house features asbestos siding & asphalt shingle roof. One interior, stuccoed brick chimney survives in roof surface. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (west) façade. Original entry door (6 lights over 3 horizontal panels). Replacement 1:1, DH metal sash windows (metal muntins & rails on single light to imply 6:6 windows). Entry porch features a shed roof supported by later wood porch posts and lattice railing. Rear porch addition. Minimal alterations make this house an excellent example of mill village residential housing. (*See photograph #31*)
- 43. 4414 Toccoa Drive Pyramidal Cottage c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The square house features asbestos siding and asphalt shingle roof. Interior chimneys removed. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (west) façade. Replacement entry door. Replacement 1:1, DH metal sash windows (metal muntins & rails on single light to imply 6:6 windows). Entry porch features a shed roof supported by later wood porch posts and a turned-post railing. Large, recessed, rear, ell addition w/ hipped roof. Wood porch w/ shed roof inset in rear ell addition.
- 44. 4419 Toccoa Drive Hall-Parlor c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, hall-parlor dwelling on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The rectangularly- massed house features asbestos siding and asphalt shingle roof. Interior chimney removed. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (east) façade. An additional single bay, side-gabled extension is located at north end. Replacement entry door. Replacement 1:1, DH metal sash windows. Entry porch features a shed roof supported by later metal posts and railing. Rear ell addition clad in vertical

- boards. Despite degree of alterations, this house is a unique example of Acworth Mill hall-parlor residential architecture.
- 45. 4426 Toccoa Drive Pyramidal Cottage c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB and modern stone veneer. The square house features replacement vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roof. Interior chimneys removed. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (west) façade. Off-centered, replacement entry door. Replacement 1:1, DH metal sash windows (metal muntins & rails on single light to imply 6:6 windows). Entry porch features a shed roof supported by later metal posts and railing. Porch addition at rear includes stone veneer steps. Carport w/ flat metal shed roof and round metal posts attached at the north.
- 46. 4429 Toccoa Drive Pyramidal Cottage c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The square house features replacement vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Interior chimneys removed. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (east) façade. Off-centered, replacement entry door. Formerly a duplex, the left entry door has been removed. Replacement 1:1, DH metal sash windows. Entry porch features a shed roof supported by later metal posts and railing. Recessed rear shed addition. Open wood porch extends to the south from rear addition.
- 47. 4432 Toccoa Drive Pyramidal Cottage c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The now rectangularly-massed house features asbestos siding and an asphalt shingle hipped roof. Two interior stuccoed brick chimneys are off-centered w/in roof surface. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (west) façade. Centered replacement entry door. Replacement 1:1, DH metal sash windows. Entry porch features a shed roof supported by later faux-vine metal posts and metal railing. Full-width rear addition extend original pyramid roof to form present hipped roof. Wood deck located in rear.
- 48. 4435 Toccoa Drive Shotgun c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, front-gabled Shotgun dwelling on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The rectangularly-massed house features replacement weatherboard siding (formerly asbestos), asphalt shingle roof, and centered brick chimney. Single-bay (D) front (east) façade. Three rooms deep. Off-centered, replacement entry door. Replacement 1:1, DH metal sash windows. Entry porch features a shed roof supported by later metal posts and metal railing. Shed addition and wood deck located on the north. (*See photograph #32*)
- 49. 4441 Toccoa Drive Pyramidal Cottage c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The now, rectangularly-massed house features asbestos shingle siding, asphalt shingle hipped roof w/ exposed rafter ends, and 2 stuccoed, interior brick chimneys off-centered in the roof surface. 2-bay (W, D) front (east) façade w/ partial-width

entry porch. Entry porch has shed roof w/ exposed rafter ends supported by later square wood posts and is partially enclosed w/ screen and lattice-work. Entry door is off-centered, located at right end of front façade and appears to be original (6 lights over 3 horizontal panels). Windows appear to be original 6:6, DH wood sash. Rear addition resulted in extension of original pyramidal roof to a hipped roof. North shed addition w/ wood steps. (*See photograph #33*)

- 50. 4442 Toccoa Drive Pyramidal Cottage c.1920-1929 C**
 1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The square house features asbestos shingle siding, asphalt shingle pyramidal roof w/ exposed rafter ends, and 2 interior brick chimneys off-centered in the roof surface. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (west) façade w/ partial-width entry porch. Entry porch has shed roof supported by later square wood posts. Entry door is off-centered, located at right end of front façade and appears to be original (6 lights over 3 horizontal panels). Windows appear to be original 6:6, DH wood sash. Rear addition resulted in extension of original pyramidal roof to a hipped roof. A historic, gabled frame utility shed is located to the rear of the house. Despite minimal alterations, this house is an exemplary example of the traditional workers housing constructed by the mill. (*See photograph #34*)
- 51. 4451 Toccoa Drive Modern Residential c.1990 NC**
 1-story, frame, side-gabled dwelling on CB foundation. 3-bay (W, D, 2W) front (east) façade w/ full-width recessed porch. Basement level. Windows are 1:1, DH metal sash. House reportedly constructed in early 1990s.
- 52. 4452 Toccoa Drive Pyramidal Cottage c.1920-1929 C**
 1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The now, rectangularly-massed house features vinyl siding and asphalt shingle hipped roof. Chimneys removed. Large north addition resulted in extension of original pyramidal roof to a hipped roof. Historic square massing (not including north addition) features 3-bay (W, D,W) front (west) façade w/ partial-width entry porch. Entry porch has shed roof supported by later metal posts and railing. Entry door is off-centered, located at right end of front façade and appears to be a modern replacement. Replacement 1:1, DH metal sash windows (faux metal muntins & rails on single light imply 6:6 windows). An attached carport has been added to south façade. Door leading to carport has also been added.
- 53. 4464 Toccoa Drive Pyramidal Cottage c.1920-1929 C**
 1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The now, rectangularly-massed house features asbestos siding and asphalt shingle hipped roof w/ interior brick chimney, off-centered in roof surface. Large, 1940s addition along rear (east) resulted in extension of original pyramidal roof to a hipped roof. 3-bay (W, D,W) front (west) façade w/ partial-width entry porch. Entry porch has front-gabled roof supported by later square wood posts and railing. Entry door is off-centered, located at left end of front façade and appears to be original (6 lights over 3 horizontal panels). Replacement 1:1, DH metal sash windows.

- 54. 4467 Toccoa Drive Shotgun c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, front-gabled Shotgun dwelling on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. The house features vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roof w/ centered, interior brick chimney. Historic massing is 1-bay (D) front (east) façade w/ full-width entry porch. Entry porch has shed roof supported by later square wood posts and railing. Entry door is centered and appears to be modern replacement. Replacement 1:1, DH metal sash windows (metal muntins & rails on single light to imply 6:6 windows). Gabled addition to south and shed addition on the north. Later wood deck attached to shed addition.
- 55. 4473 Toccoa Drive Hall-Parlor c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, side-gabled Hall-Parlor dwelling on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. Rectangularly-massed house features asbestos siding & asphalt shingle roofing. Chimney has been removed. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (east) façade w/ partial-width entry porch. Entry porch is partially screen-enclosed & weather boarded and features a shed roof supported by later wood posts. A large hipped addition located in rear. Windows & doors appear to be original. Windows are 6:6, DH wood sash. (*See photograph #35*)
- 56. 4474 Toccoa Drive Pyramidal Cottage c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, Pyramidal Cottage on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. Square house features asbestos shingle siding, asphalt shingle pyramidal roof w/ exposed rafter ends, & 2 interior brick chimneys off-centered in the roof surface. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (west) façade w/ partial-width entry porch. Entry porch has shed roof, w/ exposed rafter ends, & is supported by later metal posts & railing. Entry door is off-centered, located at right end of front façade and appears to be original (6 lights over 3 horizontal panels). Replacement 1:1, DH metal sash windows. Despite minimal alterations, this house is an exemplary example of the traditional workers housing constructed by the mill. Metal utility shed located in rear. (*See photograph #36*)
- 57. 4477 Toccoa Drive Shotgun c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, front-gabled Shotgun dwelling on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. House features asbestos siding and asphalt shingle roof w/ centered, interior brick chimney. Historic massing is 1-bay (D) front (east) façade w/ full-width entry porch. Entry porch has shed roof supported by later square wood posts and railing. Entry door is centered and appears to be original (6 lights over 3 horizontal panels). Windows appear to be original 6:6, DH wood sash. Shed addition located on south side near rear of original structure. This structure is the finest, surviving example of a Shotgun dwelling constructed within the Mill Village. (*See photograph #37*)
- 58. 4483 Toccoa Drive Hall-Parlor c.1920-1929 C**
1-story, frame, side-gabled Hall-Parlor dwelling on brick pier foundation w/ infill CB. Rectangularly-massed house features asbestos siding & asphalt shingle

roofing. Chimney has been removed. 3-bay (W, D, W) front (east) façade w/ partial-width entry porch. Entry porch features shed roof supported by turned wood posts. The left end of the entry porch is enclosed & clad w/ asbestos siding suggesting it may have been enclosed during 1940s renovations. Entry door appears to be original (6 lights over 3 horizontal panels). Windows are 6:6, DH wood sash. A partial-width shed porch addition at the rear. (*See photograph #38*)

CSX RAILROAD CORRIDOR

- 59. Western & Atlantic Railroad Corridor c.1840 C**
The portion of the Western & Atlantic Railroad (presently CSX Railroad) Corridor located along the northern boundary of the historic district played a significant role in the development and growth of the Mill and Mill Village. The Corridor consists of a single set of tracks and a graveled right-of-way. Railroad siding (spur) historically extended from the main railroad corridor and ran along the south side of the mill facility warehouse (Resource #2). The railroad siding was removed c.1950. (*See photograph #s 39-41*)

SECTION 3

HISTORY

A. Summary of Historical Facts

1. Original owner(s) or developer(s) of the district:

Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company

2. Subsequent developers of the district:

Acworth Mills, the Clark Thread Company, Coats & Clark, Seiz Printing

3. In general, the original use(s) of properties in the district:

Family Farmstead/Agriculture (c.1830-c.1905)

4. In general, the subsequent use(s) of properties in the district:

Industrial (c.1905-1989)

Waterworks (c.1905-1914)

Mill Village housing (c. 1905-1960s)

Education: Eli Whitney School (1928-1947)

Ball Fields (1947-present)

Beginning in the 1960s, Coats & Clark sold the mill houses to employees reducing the land of the Acworth Mill to only the mill and ball fields. The ball fields are now owned and operated by the City of Acworth.

5. In general, current use(s) of the properties:

Industrial

Residential

Recreational

Commercial

Transportation-Related

Vacant

6. Architects, engineers, builders, contractors, landscape architects, gardeners, and/or other artisans and craftsmen associated with the design of the development or historic resources within the district:

Unknown

HISTORY (CONTINUED)

7. Date(s) of development and source(s) used to determine date:

Developmental Period #1: 1905-1922 (Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company)

Acworth Mill main building (resource #1) and 18 mill worker houses developed. Acworth Water and Light Commission established and power-generating station was located at Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company mill facility. Foundation established for paternalistic mill village system.

Developmental Period #2: 1922-1947 (Acworth Mill)

Acworth Mill and village purchased by Helen Sill. Her sister, Esther Sill managed the mill for much of this period. It is unique that women owned and operated mill facilities during the early to mid-20th century. During this period, the warehouse and office buildings were constructed, the Eli Whitney School built (1928), and the mill church and mill store erected (no longer extant). Substantial expansion of the village southward to intersection of Grogan Street and Dixie Highway/S. Main Street occurred. Paternalistic mill village system firmly established.

Developmental Period #3: 1947-1952 (Acworth Mill/Clark Thread Company)

Mass improvements to mill houses and landscape, construction of ball fields, gradual separation from paternalistic mill village system.

Developmental Period #4: 1952-1989 (Coats & Clark)

Subdivision of mill village land and selling of houses to mill employees for private ownership, closure of Acworth Mill (1989) by Coats & Clark. All houses located within the present Coats & Clark subdivision are privately owned.

8. Significant persons associated with the district: NA

HISTORY (CONTINUED)

9. Significant events or activities associated with the district:

The Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company was established in 1905 and construction of the original mill building (Resource #1) was completed the following year. The development of a paternalistic village system was quickly established and worker's housing soon developed. In 1922, the mill and mill village was acquired by a northerner, Helen Sill, and the most significant developmental period ensued. The sister of Helen Sill, Esther Sill, managed the mill facility. The ownership and operation of mill facilities by women during this period is of special significance. The Acworth Mill and Mill Village experience its most significant growth period between 1922 and 1947 when the Clark Thread Company took over. Under new ownership of the Clark Thread Company, the mill and village immediately underwent large-scale improvements to the streetscapes and worker's housing. In addition, the Clark Thread Company (later merging with Coats & Clark) built the ball fields at present-day Newberry Park. The ball fields reflect the Golden Years of baseball (1946-1960).

B. Name of the District

1. List all names by which the district is and has been known, and indicate the period of time known by each name

Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company and Mill Village (1905 - 1922)

Acworth Mill & Mill Village (1922-1960s)

Acworth Mill (1922-1989)

Coats & Clark Subdivision (c. 1950 – Present)

Seiz Printing (1996 – Present)

2. Explain the origin or meaning of each name (such as original owner or developer; significant persons or events associated w/ the district; original or subsequent uses of the district; location/address; innovative, unusual or distinctive characteristics of the district; and/or accepted professional, scientific, technical, or traditional name):

The property on which the mill facility is situated was acquired in 1905 by the newly established *Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company*. The following year, the mill began production and the foundations of a small mill village are laid. By 1922, the mill employed 50 and housed their families in 18 houses within the village.

HISTORY (CONTINUED)

In 1922, Helen Sill purchased the mill and transitioned the company from focusing on cotton to synthetics and other textiles. Helen Sill soon established the *Acworth Mill Company*. During the 1920s, the *Acworth Mill Company* acquired additional lands for development of a quickly expanding mill village. This period is the most significant era of the *Acworth Mill and Mill Village* as the mill was modernized; houses added to the village; a school, store, and church constructed for mill families; and an overall paternalistic mill village system was created.

In 1947, the Clark Thread Company purchased *Acworth Mill and Mill Village*. However, the mill continued to be referred to as Acworth Mills. In 1952, the Clark Thread Company merged to form the Coats & Clark Company. Both *Acworth Mill* and *Coats & Clark Mill* were used interchangeably in reference to the mill itself. The village became known as the *Coats & Clark Subdivision* following the 1952 merger. In addition, the ball fields, constructed in 1949, were historically known as the *Coats & Clark Ball Field* until approximately 2003 when it was renamed *Newberry Park* (Resource #34).

Throughout the 1960s, houses within the village were sold to private property owners. In 1989, *Acworth Mill* officially closed. Since this date, the old mill buildings have been used by a printing company, Seiz Printers. The neighborhood encompassing all of the former workers houses continues to be referred to as the *Coats & Clark Subdivision*.

- C. **History of the District:** a detailed developmental history of the Acworth Mill & Mill Village is provided in the following continuation pages.

Acworth Mill & Mill Village: A Developmental History and Historic Context

By an act of Georgia State Legislature, Cobb County was created on December 3, 1832. At the time of its formation, Cobb County was home to the Cherokee Nation who had settled areas such as Sweet Water Town (southwest of present-day Marietta), Big Shanty (now Kennesaw), and Buffalo Fish (southeast of Marietta) (GSCC 2009). Prior to 1832, many early pioneers and their families, primarily from the Carolinas and eastern regions of Georgia, had settled on lands within the region; however, these individuals were considered more or less squatters on Cherokee lands. Shortly following the formation of the County, land was divided into 342, 160-acre lots and 4,360, 40-acre “Gold” lots. Soon after, Cobb County became part of Georgia’s 6th Land Lottery with the organized land lots being distributed among the settlers. Many of the early pioneer families were awarded Land Lots within or near the areas in which they had previously staked a claim and established small farmsteads and settlements. Marietta became the county seat in 1833. Between 1838 and 1839, the Cherokees were forcibly removed to Oklahoma along what is now known as the “Trail of Tears” (ASHP 2003; 1).

Present-day Acworth is located in northwest Cobb County, approximately 15 miles northwest of the county seat of Marietta. The future City of Acworth would come from the 20th Land District, 2nd Section, land lots 6-10, 29-34, 44-48, 68 and 84 (Brown, 1998). Early pioneer families settling in the area included Lemon, Awtrey, McMillan, Collins, Smith, Northcutt, among others (ASHP 2003; 1). The frontier terrain was especially suited to subsistence farming and cotton production.

The early introduction of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, leading from Marthasville (present-day Atlanta) to Chattanooga, Tennessee was a significant factor in the industrial and business development of towns throughout the county by the 1840s. “The railroad route largely determined the situation of several towns in the county through which it ran: Vinings, Smyrna, Big Shanty, and Acworth. While all these sections were already settled, new people coming into the county tended to settle near the railroad and the towns were established” (Temple 1935; 100).

Construction of the Western & Atlantic Railroad began in 1836 and by the early 1840s, the railroad extended as far north as present-day Acworth. A water stop was established there and named “Northcutt Station” after its first stationmaster, Alexander Northcutt (ASHP 2003; 1). During the Georgia Land Lotteries of the 1830s, Alexander Northcutt acquired Land Lot 30 through which a portion of the railroad crossed (Temple 1935, 71). By 1843, local railroad engineer, Joseph Gregg renamed the station Acworth after his hometown of Acworth, New Hampshire (ASHP 2003; 1).

The 1840 census indicates that the Acworth region consisted of 181 heads of households, all of whom were listed as farmers. However, according to Sarah Blackwell Gober Temple’s 1935 history of Cobb County, by the close of the 1840s, the small village of Acworth had a population of approximately 50 inhabitants while nearby Powder Springs boasted upwards of 200 (Temple 1935; 110). While farmlands surrounding Acworth

flourished, these numbers suggest that the central village of Acworth experienced a relatively slow growth during the 1840s compared to neighboring Cobb County communities.

As a whole, Cobb County experienced substantial growth throughout the 1850s due in part to the convenience of the railroad and abundant cotton harvest and lumber production. Acworth's commercial district was established north of the railroad tracks near the intersection of Northside/Southside Drives and Cherokee Street and was referred to as *Awtrey Corner* after one of Acworth's first merchants, Merrill C. Awtrey (ASHP 2003; 47). Awtrey established a general merchandise store in 1848 and later owned a local newspaper, *The Acworth News and Farmer*. He was elected into the State legislature in 1857 (Brown 1998). Orlando Awtrey would later play an instrumental role in the establishment of the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company at the turn-of-the-century. Cobb County's first bank, *S. Lemon Banking Company* opened in 1853 in Acworth. Despite its relatively early foundations, the town of Acworth was not incorporated until December 1, 1860, on the eve of the Civil War, with the town limits extending in a half-mile radius from the Western & Atlantic Railroad depot then situated near the intersection of Main and Lemon Streets⁴ (Temple 1935, 111).

Control of the Western & Atlantic Railroad during wartime was critical to the success of both the Union and Confederacy. As such, Acworth witnessed two significant wartime events: Andrews' Raid, famously known as the "the Great Locomotive Chase," and Union occupation.

During the spring of 1862, twenty-two Union soldiers and volunteers disguised as civilians crossed Confederate lines with the objective of cutting off Confederate supplies. This would be accomplished by stealing a locomotive on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, burning bridges, destroying track, and cutting telegraph lines on its escape northward to Chattanooga. The raid began at Big Shanty (present-day Kennesaw) on April 12, 1862. During the chase, the raiders passed through Acworth, dismantling telegraph wire and piling the tracks with crossties before continuing northward. Successful in the destruction of portions of the railroad, the raiders were eventually captured just 18 miles south of Chattanooga. Some of Andrews' Raiders later became the very first recipients of the Medal of Honor and the "Great Locomotive Chase" became one of the great escapades of the Civil War. (Harris ND and Layman, ND)

On June 3, 1864, Union troops enter a deserted Acworth. Within three days, General Sherman had control of Acworth and full possession of the Western & Atlantic Railroad to within six miles of Marietta, the Cobb county seat and largest obstacle before reaching Atlanta. Throughout the month of June, Acworth and the surrounding area witnessed constant skirmishes and major battles (Temple 1935; 268-269). In preparation for the capture of Atlanta, homes and churches of Union-occupied Acworth were utilized as field headquarters and hospitals. Acworth was occupied for approximately six months. Following the Battle of Atlanta, Sherman's troops burned the city of Acworth on

⁴ The Acworth Mill facility is situated approximately ¼-mile east of the 1860 town limits.

November 13, 1864 “leaving fewer than a dozen structures, as they set off on their march to the sea” (ASHP 2003; 1).

Across the southeast, Reconstruction was difficult in the wake of the Civil War, particularly in Georgia. By the end of the War, the state had fallen from one of the nation’s ten richest to one of the poorest (Scott 1998; 1). Despite the near total destruction of Acworth, however, it experienced a faster recovery than many other northern Georgian towns, particularly due to its location along the Western & Atlantic Railroad depot. In addition, following his return from Confederate service, Smith Lemon, founder of the county’s first bank in Acworth, reportedly used \$5,000 in gold coins he buried during the War, and with the help of James Lile, reestablished the bank and mercantile store, and opened a brickyard (ASHP 2003; 42). Efforts similar to those of Lemon and Lile allowed Acworth to reestablish local business and initiate revitalization of its economy. In addition, despite the dramatic shift in agrarian practices from slave labor to a tenant-based system of farming, cotton production quickly recovered, once again dominating the market.

Twenty years following the Civil War, only four of Cobb County’s towns had been re-incorporated: Acworth, Smyrna, Powder Springs, and Austell. Acworth became the first in October 1870, the boundaries extending within a one-mile radius from the Western & Atlantic Railroad depot.⁵ By 1882, Acworth’s recovery was well underway boasting a variety of businesses and industries including a bank, dry goods store, general merchandising and cotton buyers, W.J. Tanner, Blacksmith and Wagon Maker, a watchmaker and jeweler, etc. (ASHP 2003; 47).

As previously discussed, Acworth’s positioning along the Western & Atlantic Railroad played a critical role in its industrial growth following Reconstruction. The cause of industrial development was first encouraged by Republicans during the Reconstruction period; however, it would not take flight until Democrats such as Henry W. Grady and Joseph E. Brown promoted the “New South” movement in Atlanta (Scott 1998; 1). Following Reconstruction, while the majority of the State was once again focusing its economy on agrarian interests, supporters of the “New South” movement were promoting the necessity of building a good educational system, and the essential need for infrastructure improvements in order to generate new business (Scott 1998; 1). Furthermore, “New South” initiatives also emphasized the dangers of economic reliance on a single crop (i.e. cotton) while promoting industrialization as the “cure for the region’s postwar poverty” (Scott 2001, 12).

Boosters in “small towns such as Marietta and Acworth joined with Atlanta civic leaders in promoting a New South spirit” (Scott 2001; 12). Promoters encouraged citizens to establish factories and mills throughout the county. Between 1880 and the turn-of-the-century, capital investment in industry doubled. The 1900 census shows the number of industrial workers in Cobb County totaling 1,195, two-thirds of which were adult males (Scott 2001; 113).

⁵ The location of the future Acworth Mill facility is located within the extended boundaries of 1870 town limits.

As incentive for attracting new business, Acworth offered free factory sites along the railroad with exemption from city and county taxes for five years. Taking advantage of this initiative, T.F. Moore, John Cown, and Smith Lemon established a grist mill in 1873 in Acworth. The three-story mill structure initially produced flour; however, by the early 1900s, the mill was producing women's cotton hosiery, and would later serve as a warehouse for a tapestry-weaving mill (Scott 1998; 2). This first mill, along with the multiplying number of small local businesses, substantially contributed to the growth of Acworth's population. The 1900 census indicates the city population reached 937, making it the second largest city in Cobb County. In addition to the flour mill, Acworth boasted a "chair factory, and variety works for turning out mantels, wheelbarrows, etc." (Department of Agriculture 1901; 607).

Taking into consideration the incentives for industrial enterprise in Acworth, as well as the County's reliance on cotton and the abundance of its harvest, local entrepreneurs Orlando Awtrey and J.J. Northcutt organized the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company in 1905. Awtrey served as President and Treasurer, and Northcutt acted as Secretary (Temple 1935; 494).⁶ Both individuals belonged to the region's earliest pioneer families and were well-established in the community.

The Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company mill was constructed just south of the Western & Atlantic Railroad corridor (Resource #59), less than one mile east of downtown Acworth. The land on which the mill facility is situated originally consisted of a total of 9 acres more or less along the southern edge of Land Lot 30, Section 20. Deed records suggest that this land was a small family farmstead as late as 1882 when James Pyron deeded the acreage to A. Smith (Deed Book K, Page 344). The conveyance deed makes reference to a small family graveyard located within the parcel (Pyron Family Cemetery; Resource #7). In addition, the deed indicates that land south of the parcel belonged to William House and Mrs. Grogan. This land would later become part of the mill village.

The small family cemetery located within the 9-acre parcel of land contains burials of three early families of Acworth: Robertson, Northcutt, and Pyron. The majority of the burials are that of the Pyron family. The cemetery is located on a raised hill adjacent to Clarksdale Drive. A set of concrete steps lead to the cemetery and an iron metal gate opens to the Pyron family plot. The cemetery is surrounded by historic plastered, concrete wall approximately 3-1/2 feet tall. A concrete wall separates two distinct family plots (Pyron and Robertson). The Robertson family plot contains four markers. The earliest is that of Martha A. Robertson who died in 1855 at the age of 20 years old. The following year, her baby brother, George Robertson, aged 3, was interred in the cemetery. Their parents, Celia (1875) and Samuel Robertson (d.1885) are also buried in the family plot. The 1850 census records indicate that Martha, Celia and Samuel were residing in Big Shanty. Census records of 1860 indicate the family was residing in the Acworth district and Samuel was employed as a farmer, most likely farming the land on which the Acworth Mill would later develop.

⁶ 1910 census records show Orland Awtrey, aged 54, as President of a cotton mill.

The Pyron family plot contains a total of eight markers. The earliest internment within this plot is that of Lucy Pyron (b. 1859-d.1874), the most recent is that of John W. Pyron (b. 1854-d. 1928). Because the smaller Robertson family plot predates that of the Pyron it is apparent that the Robertson family occupied the land on which the cemetery is situated prior to the ownership by the Pyron family. Interestingly, the grave markers in the Pyron plot indicate ties to the early pioneer family, Northcutt. Mary Pyron was wife of Fletcher Northcutt, son of Acworth's first stationmaster, Alexander Northcutt. As referenced in Deed Book K, Page 334, the Pyron family retained ownership of the cemetery and surrounding land (likely a small farmstead) until 1882. However, burials dating until 1928 indicate that the family continued to use the family plot despite the Acworth Mills ownership of the surrounding land.

In 1902, the Smith family conveyed the same 9-acre tract of land, including the cemetery, to James Kitchens (Deed Book BB, Page 477). At this time, lands located south of the parcel belonged to Orlando Awtry, future founder and President of the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company. In 1905, the 9-acre parcel was deeded to the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company (Deed Book JJ, Page 592).

In 1906, the mill began the manufacture of cotton yarn. Its capital that year was reportedly \$70,000 (Temple 1935; 494). Temple, in her history of Cobb County, written in 1935, provides a detailed account of the construction, mechanics, and operation of the mill in its early years:

The machinery, consisting of seventeen cards and 6,120 spindles, with the necessary picking, drawing, roving, and winding equipment, was made for the company by the Lowell Machine Shop. The buildings were all one story, the main room 80 feet by 241 feet, with a picker room 40 feet by 80 feet and an engine and boiler house 51 feet by 72 feet. The motive power for the mill was a single-cylinder Corliss engine made by Hardie-Tynes, supplying 150 horse power; the two mill boilers were 150 horse power each. (Temple 1935; 494)

The Acworth Water and Light Commission was established in 1906. Proctor Creek, situated approximately ¾-mile south-southwest of the mill, served as the water source for the Commission. A tributary of Proctor Creek traverses the present-day mill village (Photograph #59). The power generating station of the Acworth Water and Light Commission was reportedly located at the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Mill between 1906 and 1914 when the city began to purchase power from Georgia Power (Brown 1998; 5).

According to Temple's history, O.H. Farr supervised the Cotton Manufacturing Company plant during its early years. Its hosiery yarn boasted a steady market, largely in the Philadelphia area. The mill employed 40 laborers and provided worker's housing in its village of 18 houses (Temple 1935; 494). A notice in the *Marietta Journal* dated May 27, 1909 indicates that the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company was producing a high quality yarn and "has built a reputation on its merits." The article indicates that the company was unable to meet the supply demands for their product. It is evident that within three short years of operation, the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company had established a promising enterprise.

Location of the original 18 worker's houses is unknown; however, a study of deed records, historic maps and plats, and the historic and present organization of houses and street layouts suggest that the first 18 houses were constructed within the original 9-acre parcel of land on which the mill facility is situated, as well as on portions of the Awtrey land located directly to the south in the northern portion of Land Lot 47. The earliest map of the Mill Village indentifying individual structures is the 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (copies included in *Supporting Documentation*).⁷ The Sanborn map shows a semi-circular grouping of five dwellings southwest of the mill and east of the rear property lines of other dwellings fronting Middle Street (formerly Fowler Street and presently Clarkdale Drive). Unlike the organized establishment of dwellings along relatively straight, planned roads, the almost random orientation of these five structures suggests that they were constructed prior to the development of Middle Street. A 1947 plat of the Acworth Mill and Mill Village (Plat Book 7, Page 58) refers to the location of these buildings as McMillan Court with two narrow access drives. According to a 1967 survey plat of the Coats and Clark Subdivision (present-day subdivision) (Plat Book 45, Page 20), it appears that four of the five dwellings were no longer extant. The sole survivor of this original grouping of worker's housing is Resource #17 and is a front-gabled, single-family shotgun house.

In addition to the five structures likely constructed during the early years of the Mill Village, the 1930 Sanborn map identifies two others, no longer extant, situated closer to the mill facility and lacking any sort of established drive or access. Burton Place (now Albany Drive) served as the primary artery leading from Dixie Highway to the Mill. The 1930 Sanborn shows four houses along Barton Place (Resource #s 4-6 and 42). It is plausible that these four houses (located within the original 9-acre parcel and Land Lot 30), in addition to the seven others previously mentioned, comprised 11 of the 18 worker's houses constructed c.1905 during the early years of the mill village development. Furthermore, these original 18 worker's houses were most likely built by and owned by the Company and offered to its employees for a small fee as incentive for their loyalty. As such, the foundations of a village system of labor control were laid during the early years of the 20th century.

Following the First World War, technological advances allowed American industry to expand and prosper. However, southern cotton manufacturers saw profits dive as a result of transitioning women's fashions from cotton hosiery to synthetic fibers. In order to compete with competitors, Northern textile businesses took advantage of the cheap land and labor costs of Southern states and moved southward, oftentimes absorbing locally owned factories (Scott 2003; 43-44). The Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company fell victim to this national trend when, in 1922, two women from Connecticut purchased and managed the mill while establishing a highly paternalistic mill village system.

Helen S. Sill (later Mrs. Albert Mason) purchased the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company in 1922, employing her sister, Esther K. Sill as manager. The Sill sisters were brought up in an old New England textile family. As such, the two were experienced in hosiery operation. Under the ownership and management of the Sill sisters, the mill

⁷ The 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map details only the mill facility.

experienced its most substantial period of transition and growth. In 1923, with the transfer of ownership of the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company, the Acworth Mills Company was incorporated with a capital amount of \$200,000. That same year, several improvements were made including the installation of additional pickers, cards, and spindles, a saw-tooth weave shed 77 feet by 162 feet, and a 50,000-gallon tank on a 75-foot tower for fire protection. The plant was also completely motorized in 1923. In 1926, a detached, brick picker room was constructed as well as a brick warehouse (Resource #2) along the railroad siding with a capacity of 500 bales of cotton (Temple 1935; 494-495).

In 1935, Paul Ackerly of New York acted as President of the Acworth Mill. Albert L. Mason served as Vice-President, and Mrs. Albert L. Mason (Helen S. Sill) was Secretary and Treasurer. By 1935, the capital of the mill had reached \$367,000, employing 200 and housing 80 families within its village – a growth of almost 500% from its predecessor, the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company (Temple 1935; 495). According to Temple, products of the mill in 1935 included various products such as “coarse sheetings, contract specialties in grey goods, osnaburgs, and special fabrics for the bag trade” with products sold directly to various markets located primarily east of the Mississippi River (Temple 1935; 495).

During the 1920s, mill housing cost an average of 50 cents a week to rent. This cost included water, sewer, and garbage service (ASHP 2003; 79). The mill village housing to be leased by employees included generally four house types: the shotgun, pyramidal cottage (often a duplex), gabled-wing cottages (both L- and T-shaped), and hall-parlor. The frame houses were originally constructed on brick pier foundations. The houses were clad with weatherboard siding and featured standing-seam metal roofs.

The small mill village grew considerably throughout the 1920s under the ownership of the Sill sisters. The success of the Acworth Mill during this period was due in part to a strategy of labor control emphasizing a paternalistic atmosphere and a sense of community among workers, employers, and their families (Scott 1998; 2). In an attempt to secure laborers, officials of Acworth Mills established an almost entirely self-sufficient worker’s village and community, completely segregated from social networks of the ‘town’ of Acworth. The mill provided for all the basic needs of its workers and families in hopes of creating a stable and loyal workforce despite low wages (Minich 2008; 6). This strategy of paternalism among mill owners was common throughout the country, particularly in the southern states where labor costs were considerably lower than their northern counterparts. Stores, churches, schools, healthcare, and recreational facilities funded by mill owners were among the popular incentives for attracting and retaining loyal workers.

Despite these seemingly generous incentives, exploitation of mill workers was common. Because workers could use credit at village stores, which would later be deducted from their wages, cost of goods was often higher in order for the mill to yield additional profits. One of the most noticeable areas in which the village system established controlled labor was through its educational institutions. While offering education to

children of the mill workers was a tremendous incentive for employment with a mill, mill schools were often “designed to meet the needs of the mill, with educational duties subordinate to labor force demands” (Minich 2008; 7). In other words, the intention was to encourage children of mill workers to stay in the community and join the working force of the mill when they reached a minimum age (ranged between 10 and 12 years old during the early-20th century). As such, mill officials hoped for an endless supply of workers. Whether this was the strategy of Acworth Mill officials is unknown. However, it is apparent that throughout the 1920s, Acworth Mills had established a thriving mill village community, geographically isolated, and encompassing approximately 54 acres of land, including nearly 50 mill houses, a schoolhouse, church, general store, and a recreational park.

During the 1920s, Acworth Mill also erected a church, known as Shady Grove, fronting Dixie Highway and held services for both Baptist and Methodist. In addition, a general store was built north of the church during this period. Unfortunately, both the store and church, located directly west of Thomasville Road no longer survive.⁸ A wide area of land centrally located within the village between Toccoa Drive and Clarkdale provided a park-like setting with recreational fields and creek access for workers and their families. The Eli Whitney School (Resource #23) was constructed within the village at the intersection of S. Main Street/Dixie Highway and Clarkdale Drive in 1928 for the education of children of the mill workers.

The Eli Whitney School operated between 1929 and 1947. The schoolhouse was a 3000 square foot, one-story brick structure with Craftsmen-style elements. Two classrooms were heated by a potbelly stove and walls were lined with large windows. The 12-foot ceiling featured pressed tin detailing and floors were constructed of oak. The curriculum and teachers were part of the Cobb County School System with the mill acting merely as proprietor. The school educated only the children of mill employees until the seventh grade. If these children wished to continue on to the high school in town, they were required to cover the cost of their tuition (Cobb HPC 2007). The cost of tuition for the schools in town prohibited most children of mill workers from attending high school and the majority began working at the mill at a relatively young age.

Like so many mill communities in the southeast, the mill community demonstrated divisions in social class and culture with local prejudice of town citizens against mill workers common. By the 1930s, mill workers in villages recognized a well-defined social and geographic isolation from “town.” A 2008 report completed by Kennesaw State University student, Chris Minich references several oral interviews of residents of the mill village conducted in recent years as part of the Cobb County Oral History Series. One of the interviewees, Mr. Olan McCrary, recalls not being permitted to attend church’s outside of the village due to his social standing as a mill worker. Acworth society during the early- to mid-20th century was typically divided into three distinct groups: whites, mill workers, and blacks (Minich 2007; 14). According to a 2000

⁸ The Acworth Mill church and store are identified on the 1930 Sanborn Map, west of Thomasville Road located north of its intersection with the Dixie Highway (Highway 41/S. Main Street). A 1947 plat of Acworth Mill (Plat Book 7, Page 58) shows the church; however, it appears that the general store had been destroyed by this date.

interview with Amos Durr, a black resident of Acworth, black men were only permitted to do janitorial work at the mill (Minich 2007; 15).

For the white employees of the mill, hours were long and days difficult working in the plant. According to Mr. McCrary, a typical work shift at Acworth Mills was twelve hours. Mr. McCrary recalls that workers were expected to work five full days and until noon on Saturdays.⁹ Mill conditions were loud and hot due to the machinery and ear damage common among the workforce (Minich 2007; 12).

While the mill village system aimed to attract and retain loyal employees, trends suggest the presence of a decided strategy for the development of a family labor system. This trend, common throughout mill villages of southern states, involved a strategy of paying less than a living wage to adult workers thereby resulting in the need for their children to work in order to provide additional financial support for the family (Minich 2008; 11). It is likely that the Acworth Mills established a similar strategy for labor control during the 1920s.

The textile boom of the early-20th century, particularly throughout the 1920s, was weakening by the end of the 1930s, particularly in the southern states that relied so heavily upon cheap labor costs and a paternalistic village system of labor control. A combination of several factors contributed to the decline in the textile industry during this period. Social and economic changes both in the nation and in the southern textile industry; the Great Depression and New Deal Programs; and the “rising perception among mill officials that there was a more attractive means of labor control than village paternalism” collectively played a role (Moore 2001; 118).

The Great Depression introduced much-needed improvements for workers during the 1930s. New Deal Programs resulted in increased government control over industry. The National Recovery Administration (NRA) created in 1933 required corporate leaders to establish industrial codes to be enforced by federal law. Textile manufacturers were among the first in the nation to complete the codes. With a universal agreement by mill officials that overproduction was their primary concern, the NRA “allowed mill owners to control competition by limiting factories to eighty hours of operation a week” (Scott 2003; 85). Because of the regulated reduction in operation hours, cloth production decreased while the prices of textile increased. The NRA also increased the minimum wage to 30 cents an hour (formerly 10 cents) with a maximum work week of forty hours (Scott 2001; 85). The combination of rising market prices and the increased minimum wage prevented significant profit loss of the textile industry throughout the Depression era (Scott 2001; 86).

The industrial codes established by the NRA provided short-term economic balance for the textile industry; however, the codes also indirectly made mill villages less cost-effective and encouraged industrial companies to prepare plans for the “eventual home ownership of homes in mill villages” (Moore 2001; 120). The post-Depression era also

⁹ Labor laws established by New Deal Programs during the 1930s established a 40-hour work week.

provided new job choices for spouses and tougher child labor laws which drastically contributed to the collapse of the heavily relied upon family labor system.

While mills continued to struggle against the competition of foreign imports and the growing loss of a stable work force as a result of the NRA industrial codes, rise of the automobile and post-World War II ideals of home ownership, textile companies had “little desire to invest scarce capital in dilapidated residential property” within the villages (Moore 2001; 119). By the 1950s, “it was apparent to mill owners that selling a village would not negatively effect the mill’s ability to profit” (Moore 2001; 120).

One of the most significant factors contributing to the decline of southern textile mill communities is the rise of the automobile. 1923 marked the beginning of the paving of the Dixie Highway from Tennessee to Florida. The Dixie Highway was a significant factor in the continued development of Acworth. As a result of its construction, roadside architecture began springing up along Main Street/Dixie Highway. Tourist camps, service and fillings stations were among the most prominent auto-related businesses established. The Grogan family formerly owned the southern portion of the proposed district until the 1920s when the Acworth Mill slowly began acquiring these lands for the expansion of the mill village. The Grogan family, however, retained lands south of the proposed district and established a Tourist Camp (no longer extant) and service station (resource #22) at the intersection of Grogan Street, Dixie Highway/S. Main Street/and New McEver Road. Although the Grogan Tourist Camp was razed, the service station, constructed c. 1925 survives as an excellent example of architecture developed as a result of the rise in automobile ownership and the construction of the Dixie Highway. As automobile ownership increased among mill workers throughout the 1920s and 1930s, use of the old Grogan Service Station was likely.

The combination of the rise of automobile ownership and the convenient location of the service station at the southern tip of the mill village likely contributed to a separation between the mill worker and village. A greater number of cars and improved roadways allowed textile workers greater opportunity to commute longer distances. Workers were free to own property beyond the limits of the crowded mill villages thereby separating themselves from the paternal grasp of village life. Increased wages and leisure time as a result of the NRA industrial codes the mill worker the ability to own an automobile. (Moore 2001; 118-119)

The combination of effects of New Deal programs and the rise of the automobile eventually led to an understanding among mill officials that the mill village system of labor control was no longer sustainable. Despite the survival of the textile mills throughout the post-Depression era, it was evident that by the mid-20th century, welfare capitalism, rising labor costs, and deflation prices resulting from foreign imports led to the decline of textile mills and their associated villages. According to Toby Moore’s article entitled “Dismantling the South’s Cotton Mill Village System:”

By 1955, the Southern textile industry had unloaded most of its tens of thousands of aging houses, usually to working families who lived in them. Shifting its capital into new factories and new machines to keep pace in an intensely competitive industry, the textile

industry radically altered the formerly close relationship between work and home in hundreds of mill communities from Virginia to Alabama. (Moore 2001; 114)

Throughout the mid-20th century the social and labor control mechanism of paternalism was shifting to a control based on private home ownership and mortgage. As employees became owners of their homes, a renewed stability among employees occurred.

The Acworth Mill and Mill Village experienced similar trends. Shortly following World War II, the mill and village would undergo a significant transition. In 1947, the Clark Thread Company purchased the Acworth Mill, including all worker's housing within the mill village. Significant efforts to save the mill occurred almost immediately. While many mill and villages were declining by the mid-20th century, the Clark Thread Company (later Coats and Clark Company by 1952) made a promising attempt to revive the mill and village. Beginning in 1948, the Clark Thread Co. began a monumental improvement campaign within the mill village. According to the June issue of *Acworth Progress*, since January 1, 1948, 20 apartments were renovated by the Clark Thread Company. The article provides a detailed account of the renovations of the mill houses and village:

A complete bathroom unit has been added to each apartment. The kitchen has been remodeled and a hot water system added to each unit. The back porch has been enlarged, the front porch improved and brick steps added. The houses had asbestos siding added and the woodwork painted. Each yard has been landscaped and the streets of the village have been graded. It is understood that the improvements will continue until every house in the village is in tip top condition.

In addition to the renovations to the houses and streetscape, the Clark Thread Company established two baseball fields within the central park of the village by 1949. In 2007, the Cobb County Historic Preservation Commission compiled various notes pertaining to the ball fields. These notes include childhood recollections of former players.¹⁰ The construction of the fields was a joint venture with Cobb County, the City of Acworth, and the Clark Thread Company. Cobb County graded the fields, the city provided lights for the field, and the Clark Thread Company furnished the property and the uniforms (Cobb HPC 2007).

During the summer of 1949, the baseball league included teams from Bell Center, Acworth, Kennesaw, Fitzhugh Lee, Vinings, and Fair Oaks. Local men, crossing social barriers in the community played in the league at the baseball fields. These men included private business owners and mill workers. Despite the camaraderie on the field, players did not socialize after the game (Cobb HPC 2007). Bill Casey was "known for his home runs and local legend relates that spectators from the Mill Village could sit on the porches of the homes along Clarkdale and catch his homers without even leaving their porches" (Cobb HPC 2007). When the Clark Thread Company merged with Coats and Clark in 1952, the baseball fields became known as the Coats & Clark Ball Field.

¹⁰ A copy of this documentation was provided to Jaime L. Destefano of Environmental Corporation of America in August of 2011 by the Cobb County HPC for purposes of completing this HDIF for the Acworth Mill and Mill Village. All citations of this document are hereby referred to as Cobb HPC 2007.

Leagues were not integrated during the mid-20th century; however, black teams were established and permitted to utilize the baseball fields in the Acworth Mill village. Childhood recollections of Jim Houston and Claude Johnson are detailed in the Cobb County HPC 2007 note compilation. According to Jim Houston, the black leagues rented the ball fields from Coats & Clark for Sunday games. Claude Johnson remembers the Sunday games as a family affair with stands at full capacity. An unwritten rule for the team was that “you had to be at church that morning or you didn’t get to play.” The black teams lacked formal sponsors and uniforms and were called merely the *Acworth* team (Cobb HPC 2007).

The Coats & Clark ball fields played an important role in integrating the white mill workers and their families with those of a higher social status on game day. In addition, Coats & Clark hosted picnics for the entire community at the fields and slowly the mill village began to separate from a paternalistic mill village system. Post World War II ideals, increased automobile ownership and the housing boom all contributed to the breakdown of the village system of labor control at Acworth Mills and throughout the Southern states. While Coats & Clark attempted to revitalize the mill village atmosphere of “family,” as evidenced by the 1947 large-scale improvements, by the 1960s, the combination of lower textile production, the low rent paid by mill workers and the costly maintenance of the houses within the village proved to be unprofitable for the mill officials (Minich 2007; 16). Throughout the 1960s through the closing of the mill in 1989, Coats & Clark sold houses within the village to private property owners. Coats & Clark provided employees of the mill the first opportunity to buy the homes they were currently residing in. Many of those living in the former mill village are descendants of the mill workers (Minich 2007; 16).

The closure of Acworth Mills in 1989 was not immediate. At its peak, and under the ownership of Coats & Clark, Acworth Mills employed more than 300 employees. The textile industry began its decline during the Post-Depression era and World War II. Coats & Clark had already closed several other plants in preceding years. In 1982, Acworth’s Unique Knitting Company closed its doors. The Acworth Mills had been competing with foreign importers and losing loyal workers. The Company soon determined that the plant was no longer sustainable. According to an article in the *Marietta Daily Journal* in 1989, “the labor force was no longer available in Acworth to sustain the plant at the wages necessary to make the business profitable” (Griffith, 1989).

In 1993, Seiz Printing acquired all parcels of land remaining with Coats & Clark including the mill facility, cemetery, and ball fields. At this time, the ball fields continued to be used by Acworth sports programs. By 1996, the southern half of the central park area including the two baseball fields were owned by the City of Acworth. In addition, the City acquired the Eli Whitney School which had closed in 1947.

SECTION 4

SIGNIFICANCE

A. Areas of Significance

The Acworth Mill and Mill Village is significant at the State level under Criterion A for Community Planning, Industry and Social History. It is also significant under Criterion C for its intact, early to-mid 20th century architecture.

The period of significance begins in 1905 with the establishment of the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company and the construction of the first mill facility. The period of significance ends at the 50-year mark in 1961. At this time, the mill village began its subdivision and separation from the paternalistic village system for which it was established. Significant dates between 1905 and 1961 include 1922 with the acquisition of the mill and early village by Helen Sill, and 1947-1949 with the Clark Thread Company taking over the mill and village and their subsequent large-scale improvements and development of the baseball fields.

B. Statements of Significance

Architecture: The proposed district embodies distinctive architectural characteristics of mill and mill housing construction in the early to mid-20th century within the southern states. The one-story, brick mill buildings reflect modest mill designs characteristic of the southern cotton and textile industry. The worker's cottages are representative of traditional mill cottages of frame construction with four relatively uniform designs: the pyramidal cottage, shotgun, hall-parlor, and gabled-wing cottage. The former mill schoolhouse is an excellent example of a small mill village educational facility with Craftsman-style elements. The majority of the structures within the proposed district are intact with minimal alterations from their original designs. Alterations that have occurred are reflective of the mill village mid-20th century transitional period with materials and designs common to that time. Lastly, the A.W. Smith Service Station is a rare surviving intact example of vernacular roadside architecture in the south and along the old Dixie Highway.

SIGNIFICANCE (CONTINUED)

Community Planning: The proposed district is an excellent example of the planned development of southern mill villages during the early-20th century. The orientation of the mill complex directly adjacent to the former Western & Atlantic Railroad emphasizes the planned development of a textile mill along a major transportation route on the outskirts of an established town. The location of the mill along the railroad, as well as the early acquisition of surrounding land for the future development of a mill village reflects a common development trend of textile mills in the southern states during the early-20th century, taking advantage of ease of transportation, as well as cheap land and labor. The arrangement of the village further demonstrates a planned distribution of worker's housing along relatively straight streets situated near the outer edges of the district, leading directly to the mill complex at the north end. A large, centrally located recreational space reflects a frequent trend in the southern mill village in which officials provide public space for workers and their families. The surviving schoolhouse further demonstrates the planned efforts for a paternalistic mill village system of the early to mid-20th century among southern industrial mills.

Industry: The proposed mill and mill village district is an intact representative example of small, isolated mill complexes where the industrial functions were combined with social functions in a community established for and by the mill. Furthermore, the mill facility itself is the most imposing feature within the district, a reminder of its early- to mid-20th century significance as a prominent cotton and textile mill in the region. While never developing into a large-scale mill and village, the district embodies qualities and characteristics of smaller, regional industrial mill operations during this period within the south. The early-20th century development of the mill facility demonstrates efforts taken for the industrialization of the south as means for revitalizing and sustaining local and regional economies.

Social History: The proposed Acworth Mill and Mill Village is an exemplary, intact representation of the paternalistic atmosphere of early to mid-20th century small southern textile mills. The mill facility, worker's housing, public areas including school and open fields, and general geographic isolation of the village are indicative of the period's mill village system of labor control. Furthermore, 1948 housing and landscape improvements, and the 1949 ball fields demonstrate changing trends in labor control during the mid-20th century and a shift towards the merging of the mill workers with the 'outside.' The introduction of the ball fields in 1949 and their subsequent use by the entire community contributes to the changing attitudes of the times. In addition, the ball fields and park are reminiscent of the Golden Years of baseball in American history (1946-1960). The fields provided an opportunity for the mill workers and local community to interact, crossing the social barriers that had been established and promoted by the mill village system.

SECTION 5

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

- 1. Sources of Information**
- 2. Photographs**
- 3. Historic Photographs**
- 4. Maps & Geographical Information**
- 5. Checklist of Supporting Documentation**

1. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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344
No. 200

A. T. Cornell
- To -
A. Smith

Writs of *Exi Facias* issued from the Superior Court of Swan & Browder against C. C. Waller A. T. Cornell Sheriff of the County of Cobb. - The latter seized the parcel of land hereinbefore described as the property of the said C. C. Waller and after the same being duly advertised as a necessity to law, did on the third day of April 1888, at the place of public Sale in the County of Cobb, expose the same at outcry when A. Augustus Smith being the highest bidder, the same was struck off to him at the price of Four hundred Dollars.

Now this deed made the third day of April in the year 1888 between the said A. T. Cornell Sheriff as aforesaid of the One part and the said A. Smith of the other part, Witnesseth that the said A. Cornell Sheriff as aforesaid in and in view of the sum of Four hundred Dollars to him in hand paid by the said A. Smith, at & before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold & conveyed, and by these presents grant bargain sell & convey as far as the office of Sheriff authorizes him, unto the said A. Smith his heirs assigns the undivided one third interest in the Williams Mills, and the tract of land upon which said Mills are situated, in the town of Acworth in said County the boundaries commencing at the South East Corner of the Colored Baptist Church lot, & thence running East 291 feet thence North 291 feet thence West 291 feet thence South to beginning, Corner 291 feet together with the Mill house & all the machinery on said tract of land, Consisting of one Stationary Engine & boiler four runs of Corn & wheat mill & all appurtenances. Also ten acres adjoining this tract lying South of the N. & A. Railroad bounded North by W. & A. R.R. West by land of J. L. Lewis East by land of Mr. Grogan, excepting a small piece of lot No. 30 in the 20th Dist. & 2nd City and County, being in all twelve acres, more or less

Samuel
Jewett
Living
20th and 2nd
* 20

Witness
I, A. T. Cornell
Sheriff of the County of Cobb
do hereby certify that the
above described premises
were sold to the said
A. Smith at the price of
Four hundred Dollars
on the third day of April
1888.

State of Georgia
County of Cobb
You are
Chattel, I
warrant
of Georgia
you have
the sum
of principal
twenty five
cents of
each year
to be in a
month
or the
of Browdie
cents, for
and to be
with this
month, to
begin on
May 1888

James Pyron in State of Georgia Cobb County

A Smith J N Williams

This Indenture made the 11th day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty two between James Pyron of the State of Georgia and, County of Cobb of the one part

and A Smith J N Williams and H M Williams all of the State of Georgia of the County of Cobb of the other part Witnesseth that the said James Pyron EA Pyron J N Pyron S J Pyron J J Pyron Henry Pyron like W Pyron

for and in consideration of the sum of Two Hundred Dollars to him in hand paid as and before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged has granted bargained sold

aliened conveyed and confirmed and by these presents lawfully for gain sell alien convey and confirm unto the said A Smith J N Williams and H M Williams their heirs and assigns all that tract and

parcel of land lying and being in the County of Cobb and State of Georgia to wit: that part of lot no 30 that lies

south of the W A R Road being bounded North by the W A R Road West by land of Samuel Robinson South

by land of William House (or now the lands of Mrs Grogan) and East by said W A R Road the said tract of land containing

ten acres more or less reserving and excepting in said tract the Grave Yard of the following dimensions

to wit: commencing at an oak sapling on the South West corner running East Seventy five feet to an oak bush

thence North Seventy eight feet to a pine thence West Sixty six feet to a hickory bush thence Eighty seven

feet to the beginning oak which said grave yard is hereby reserved Said tract and parcel of land lying

and being in the 20th dist and 7th Section of said County of Cobb To have and to hold the said bargained premises

with all and singular the rights members and appurtenances Therunto appertaining to the only proper use and behoof of them the said A Smith J N Williams & H M Williams their heirs

executors administrators and assigns in fee simple; and the said James Pyron the bargained premises unto the said A Smith J N Williams and H M Williams their heirs executors

administrators and assigns against the said James Pyron his heirs executors and administrators and against all and every other person or persons shall and will warrant and forever defend by virtue of these presents

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for and in consideration of the sum of One Hundred Dollars to him in hand paid as and before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged has granted bargained sold aliened conveyed and confirmed and by these presents does give forgive sell alien convey and confirm unto the said A Smith J N Williams and H M Williams their heirs and assigns all that tract and parcel of land lying and being in the County of Cobb and State of Georgia to wit: that part of lot no 20 by 30 that lies south of the W & R Road being bounded North by the W & R Road West by land of Samuel Robinson South by land of William House (or now the lands of Mrs Grogan) and East by said W & R Road the said tract of land containing Ten acres more or less more or less morning and excepting in said tract the Grave yard of the following dimensions to wit: commencing as on oak sapling on the South West corner running East Seventy five feet to an oak bush thence North Seventy eight feet to a pine thence West Sixty six feet to a hickory bush thence Eighty seven feet to the beginning oak which said grave yard is hereby reserved Said tract and parcel of land lying and being in the 20th dist and 2nd Section of said County of Cobb To have and to hold the said bargained premises with all and singular the rights members and appurtenances therunto appertaining to the only proper use and behoof of them the said A Smith J N Williams & H M Williams their heirs executors administrators and assigns in fee simple and the said James Pyron the bargained premises unto the said A Smith J N Williams and H M Williams their heirs executors administrators and assigns against the said James Pyron his heirs executors and administrators and against all and every other person or persons shall and lawfully warrens and forever defend by virtue of these presents In Witness Whereof the said James Pyron has hereunto set his hand, affixed his seal and delivered these presents the day and year first above written,

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of
 A M Northcutt
 E L Litchfield H P J P

James Pyron
 J W Pyron
 S J Pyron
 Z D Pyron
 Chas W Pyron
 Thos J Pyron
 Elizabeth A Pyron

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Filed for record July 27 1897 at 9³⁰ o'clock
 A. M. and recorded July 27 1897
 J B Glover Clerk

WARRANTY DEED.

W. H. Barden
TO
D. C. Cole

STATE OF GEORGIA, ✓
Cobb County.

IN CONSIDERATION OF THE SUM OF One Hundred & Three Dollars,
to me paid William H. Barden
of the County of Cobb said State his do hereby sell and convey unto

of the County of Cobb
follows: on Tractor piece of land in the town of Marietta said County being in the Southeast
Quarter of Section and a part of lot of land No. 1 & 2, said premises conveyed from 50 ft on
course at interval 196 ft being a part of the tract dated to W. H. Barden by Rosanna Shepard May 29
1902 bounded on the South by the Street East by Fred Morris, South Lawrence St and West by W. H.
Barden the boundary line as follows: Begin South East corner of W. H. Barden extending East along
said St 50 ft and then North direction 196 ft to a point 50 ft distance from the North East
corner of said lot then East then West a distance of 50 feet to said corner
through the West East corner then South along said lot a distance of 196 ft to said St and
To have and to hold said land and appurtenances unto said D. C. Cole

his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns in fee simple.
I warrant the title to said land against the lawful claims of all persons.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, this the 29
day of January, 1902
W. H. Barden (Seal.)
R. N. Hallout (Seal.)
Wes D. Anderson Notary Public (Seal.)
Filed for Record 30 day of Jan 1902 5 o'clock P.
Recorded 30 day of Jan 1902 J. B. Gibson Clerk.

Deed Book BB Page 477

WARRANTY DEED.

J. N. Williams
W. E. Smith Executrix
H. M. Williams
TO
James W. Hitchens

STATE OF GEORGIA, ✓
Cobb County.

IN CONSIDERATION OF THE SUM OF Six Hundred Dollars,
to me in hand paid J. N. Williams, Mrs W. E. Smith Exec. of the estate of D.
Smith Dec. & H. M. Williams
of the County of Cobb do hereby sell and convey unto

of the County of Cobb his heirs, and assigns, a tract or parcel of land which is described as
follows: In the Jurisdiction (20) dist & 2 section in the County of Cobb in said State
to wit: Part of lot land number (30) thirty, said part being nine acres
more or less lying South of the W. A. R. R. Bounded on North, H. A.
Rail Road, West by land of Jas L Lemon, South by lands of O Anthony
and East by lands of A Laming. Excepting four yard lot on said tract of nine
acres of the following description to wit: Commencing at an Oak sapling on the South corner
of said four yard lot and from East corner, first to an old Oak sapling then North & West eight feet to
beginning line, then North & West eight feet to said beginning line, then North & West eight feet to
To have and to hold said land and appurtenances unto said James W. Hitchens

his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns in fee simple.
we warrant the title to said land against the lawful claims of all persons.
In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals, this the 27
day of January, 1902
J. N. Williams (Seal.)
H. M. Williams (Seal.)
W. E. Smith (Seal.)
J. H. Gibson Clerk.
Filed for Record 1st day of Feb 1902 7 o'clock A.M.
Recorded 1st day of Feb 1902

of the County follows: on tract or parcel of land No. 1 & 2, said tract being in the Sixteenth District 2nd Section and a part of lot of land No. 1 & 2, said tract being in the Sixteenth District 2nd Section and a part of the tract located to W. H. Baldeu by Rosanna Shepherd May 29 1900 bounded on the North by the Strickland by Fred Morris, South Lawrence St and West by W. H. Baldeu's boundary line as follows, begin South East corner of W. H. Baldeu's tract at 50 feet and then Northern distance 196 ft to a point 50 ft distance extending East along corner of said lot here conveyed then West a distance of 50 feet to said lot's North East corner, then South along said lot a distance of 196 ft to said lot and

To have and to hold said land and appurtenances unto said heirs, executors, administrators and assigns in fee simple.
 I warrant the title to said land against the lawful claims of all persons.
 In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, this the 29 day of January, 1902.
 Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
 R. N. Halland
 J. D. Anderson Notary Public
 Cobb County Ga.
 Filed for Record 30 day of Jan 1902
 Recorded 30 day of Jan 1902
 W. H. Baldeu (Seal.)
 J. B. Gibson (Seal.)
 J. B. Gibson Clerk.

WARRANTY DEED.
 J. A. Williams
 W. E. Smith Executrix
 H. M. Williams
 TO
 James M. Kitchens
 STATE OF GEORGIA, ✓
 Cobb County.

In CONSIDERATION OF THE SUM OF Six Hundred Dollars, to us in hand paid J. A. Williams, Mrs W. E. Smith Exec. of the estate of Dr. A. Smith Dec, & H. M. Williams of the County of Cobb do hereby sell and convey unto

James M. Kitchens of the County of Cobb his heirs, and assigns, a tract or parcel of land which is described as follows: In the Twentieth (20) Dist & 2 Section in the County of Cobb in said State to wit: Part of lot land number (30) thirty, said part being nine acre more or less lying South of the N. & A. R. R. Bounded on North by a Rail Road, West by land of Jas L. Lemon, South by lands of O. Anthony and East by lands of A. Rainey, Excepting grass yard lot on said Tract of nine acres of the following dimensions to wit: Commencing at an oak sapling on the south corner of said grass yard and from East seventy feet to an oak sapling then North a distance of eight feet to pine tree by six feet to a Hickory bush then North eighty seven feet to the beginning line, said grass yard being

To have and to hold said land and appurtenances unto said heirs, executors, administrators and assigns in fee simple.
 I warrant the title to said land against the lawful claims of all persons.
 In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals, this the 27th day of January, 1902.
 Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
 J. A. Johnson N.P. Cobb Co Ga
 J. B. Gibson
 J. A. Williams (Seal.)
 H. M. Williams (Seal.)
 W. E. Smith (Seal.)
 Filed for Record 1st day of Feb 1902
 Recorded 1st day of Feb 1902
 J. B. Gibson Clerk.

Deed Book BB Page 477

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State of Georgia Cobb County.

G. W. Grogan et. al.

To
Orlando Awtry

Whereas on the 6th day of Aug. 1902 Minorca Grogan, Lucy House, Elizabeth House, Nellie Reynolds and G. W. Grogan executed and delivered to Orlando Awtry

of said County a deed in consideration of the sum of Seven hundred and fifty Dollars, conveying to said Awtry part of lot of land number forty seven (47) in the 20th District and 2nd section in said County described as follows: Said part of said lot beginning at a point on the east side of the Marietta and Acworth road at a point opposite or near the old Pyron dwelling on the northern line of said lot and running east on said line a distance of Seventeen hundred and sixty five feet to a public road (said road running from Rainey's gin to said Marietta and Acworth road) thence on the west side of said road running from Rainey's gin in a southerly direction to a large rock an established corner, thence on a straight line eight hundred and eight feet in a nearly westerly direction to said Marietta and Acworth road at a point on said road marked by a pine sapling, thence along said Marietta and Acworth road in a northerly direction nine hundred and thirty two feet to the beginning point. Said part of said lot being twenty five acres more or less. Said property described in said deed as bounded on the North by lands of J. N. & H. C. Williams & Co. east by said road leading from Rainey's gin to Marietta and Acworth road, South by lands of Mrs. W. Grogan and West by said Marietta and Acworth road.

And whereas said Lucy and Elizabeth House having an estate for life in said property have since died without issue, leaving the said Minorca Grogan, Nellie Reynolds and G. W. Grogan the sole owners and parties interested, had said deed not been executed. And whereas in the description of said parcel of land in said deed it was described as part of lot Number forty nine, when in fact it was a part of lot of land number forty seven (47) in said district and section.

And whereas said Orlando Awtry has by our authority changed said mistake in said description as to the number since said deed was recorded by striking the words "forty nine (49)" and inserting in lieu thereof the proper number "forty seven (47)"

Now therefore, we the said Minorca Grogan, Nellie Reynolds and G. W. Grogan in consideration of the premises do hereby authorize, ratify and confirm said alteration in said deed, correcting said mistake.

Witness our hands and seal this _____ day of _____ 1905

Signed sealed and delivered
in the presence of L. . Rainey
J. N. Johnson N. P. Cobb Co. Ga.

G. W. Grogan (SEAL)
Mrs. N. Reynolds (SEAL)
Mrs. M. Grogan. (SEAL)

Filed for record April 25th, 1907 at 1 oclock P. M. and recorded April 26th, 1907

STATE OF GEORGIA,
COBB COUNTY.

JAMES W. KITCHEN
TO
Aconorth Cotton
Mfg Company

IN CONSIDERATION of the sum of Three Hundred
to me paid, by The Aconorth Cotton Manufacturing Company
~~the~~ of the County of Cobb, James W. Kitchen in writing as follows:

The said Aconorth Cotton Manufacturing Company
its successors and assigns, a tract or parcel of land, described as follows:

Part of lot of land No. 201 Thirty in the Township
District and second section of said County of Cobb.
said part of said lot being more or less more or
less lying south of the W.T.A. Railroad and
bounded as follows: on north by western end
Atlantic Railroad, East by lands of B. Rainey west
by land of Jas. S. Dunson and south by lands of
S. Autrey. Said tract embracing the dwelling
house and improvements, and known as the
James W. Kitchen place, excepting and reserving
to said James W. Kitchen the small portion of said
tract being $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre more or less lying
south of the Aconorth and Marietta roads, also
excepting the old family grave yard on said
tract, said grave yard commencing at an oak
sapling on the southwest corner of the grave yard
and running east 70 feet to an oak bush, thence
north 78 feet to a pine tree thence west 42 feet to a
hickory bush, thence south 87 feet to the beginning
point. Said Kitchen to have the use of the dwelling
on said tract to June 12th 1905 and also the
privilege of quit of the orchard near the dwelling
during the said year 1905

To have and to hold said land and appurtenances unto said Aconorth Cotton Manufac
Company its successors

said part of said tract of the W.T.A. Railroad and more on
 line lying south of the north by western and
 would be followed by lands of B. Rainey and
 Atlantic Railroad. East by lands of B. Rainey and
 by land of Geo. E. Luman and south by lands of
 D. Outrey. Said tract embracing the dwelling
 house and improvements, and known as the
 James W. Kitchum place, excepting and reserving
 to said James W. Kitchum the small portion of said
 tract being in of one acre more or less lying
 south of the Sawtooth and Manette road, also
 excepting the old family grave yard on said
 tract, said grave yard commencing at an oak
 sapling on the southwest corner of the grave yard
 and running east 70 feet to an oak bush, thence
 north 70 feet to a pine tree thence west 66 feet to a
 buckeye bush thence south 57 feet to the beginning
 point. Said Kitchum is here the use of the dwelling
 on said tract to June 12th 1905 and also the
 privilege of part of the orchard near the dwelling
 during the said year 1905

Deed book JJ, Page 592

To have and to hold, with heirs and assigns unto said Asworth Cotton Manufacturing
Company its successors heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, in fee simple.

In witness whereof, I, March 25th 1907, have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, this 25th day of

J. W. Kitchum (Seal)
W. M. Welch (Seal)
W. H. Albott W.P. (Seal)
Call Co Co (Seal)

Filed for record 25 day of April 1907 at 1 o'clock P.M. Recorded 26 day of April 1907
J. M. Winters (Seal)

HENRY A. NEWMAN
A. MILLER PERRY
County Public, Georgia, State at Large.

Filed for
P. M., & at 2

.....H. P. CARPENTER, Clerk.....
:
:
to
:
STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF COBB

.....ACKERLY
.....INDENTURE, Made and entered this the 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord One
.....and Nine Hundred Twenty Seven, between G. H. Grogan, W. P. Grogan, and Mrs. Flora Grogan,
.....of said County, and also E. W. Grogan and T. A. Grogan of Fulton County, all of said
.....State, as parties of the first and Paul Ackerly of the State of Georgia and County of Cobb
.....party of the second part;

.....WESSBETH; That the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of
.....dollars and other good and valuable consideration, in hand paid at and before the seal-
.....and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted,
.....and sold and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain sell and convey unto
.....said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, all that tract or parcel of land,
.....lying and being in said State of Georgia and county of Cobb, and being a part of
.....original land lot No. 47 of the 20th District and 2nd Section of said County, located on
.....side of Dixie Highway South of Acworth, the same containing 25.82 acres, according to
.....survey and measurement thereof by W W. McCulloch, made April 5, 1927, which tract is more
.....particularly described as follows;

.....beginning at a point on the North original line of said lot which is 310 feet west of the
.....northeast corner of said lot, and running thence West along the said North line and boundary
.....of said lot a distance of 165 feet, more or less, to an old iron pin in edge of roadway and
.....boundary of Acworth Mills property; thence south 40 degrees 10' West a distance of 344 feet
.....along road; thence continuing South along said road 34 degrees and 40' W. a distance
.....of 285 feet; hence continuing South 20 degrees 10' W. a distance of 195.5 feet to a corner
.....and running thence South 87 degrees W. a distance of 820 feet to center of Dixie
.....Highway; thence South 23 degrees 35' E. a distance of 854 feet, to and into road some times
.....called McEver Road; thence along said road South 66 degrees 35' E a distance of 138 feet;
.....continuing thence along said road South 43 degrees 35' E. a distance of 100 feet; thence
.....still along said road, south 85 degrees 50' E. 127 feet; thence along said road South 85 de-
.....grees and 40' E. a distance of 100 feet, this point being used as a base point and which is
.....100 feet from South east corner of this tract and from the branch which is dividing line of
.....this tract and the McEver lands, and from this point, designated as a base point, a line is
.....projected, being a base line for determination of the East boundary of this tract, which
.....base line extends thence North 30 degrees 20' E a distance of 275 feet, and from thence said
.....base line extends North 19 degrees 55' E a distance of 1000 feet; and thence North 30 degrees
.....E a distance of 240 feet to where said base line will intersect the East boundary and
.....property line of this tract, and the property line and base line merging here continues
.....North 23 degrees 40' East a distance of 476 feet along the line of adjoining properties to
.....beginning point.

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✓

PAUL ACKERLY, of the County of COBB, State of GEORGIA.

Acworth Mills, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Georgia, of Cobb County, State of Georgia, as party of the first part, and Paul Ackerly of the State of Georgia, County of Cobb as party of the second part WITNESSETH:

That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred, Twenty-Five and No/100 (\$525.00) Dollars, in hand paid at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained, sold and conveyed, and by these presents does grant, bargain, sell and convey unto said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, all that certain tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the 20th District and 2nd Section of said County, and located in original land lot No. 47 in the 20th District and 2nd Section of said County, and more particularly described and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the North original line of said lot which is 310 feet west of the North-east corner of said lot, and running thence west along the North original line of said lot, and boundary of adjoining property, a distance of 165 feet, more or less, to an old iron pin in the side of roadway, and to boundary of property known as Acworth Mills property; thence south 40 degrees and 10' west a distance of 344 feet along a road or street thence continuing south along said road a distance of 485 feet running 34 degrees and 40' west; thence continuing south 80 degrees and 10' west a distance of 193.5 feet to a point in said road or street; thence continuing south along roadway; thence easterly along said road a distance of 940 feet, more or less, to a point in a road and 45 degrees and 35' E a distance of 100 feet; thence south 85 degrees, more or less, to a point in a road 127 feet; thence south 85 degrees and 40' E a distance of 100 feet; thence south 85 degrees and 50' E a distance of 100 feet to a point in road and roadway, this point being used as a base point, and which is 100 feet from the south-east corner of this tract and from the branch which is dividing the line of this tract and the McEver lands, and from this point, designated as a base point, a line is projected, being the base line for the determination of the East boundary of this tract, a line base line extends north 19 degrees and 20' E a distance of 275 feet, and from thence said base line extends north 19 degrees and 55' E a distance of 240 feet to where said base line will intersect the East boundary and 55' E a distance of 240 feet to where said base line will intersect the East boundary and property line of this tract and the property line and base line merging here continues north 23 degrees and 40' E a distance of 476 feet along the line of adjoining properties to beginning point.

The East line and boundary of this tract and property line is designated and determined from the above base line and located relatively thereto as follows: Extending along said line as above designated from the point designated as base point a distance of 100 feet the property line is 100 feet distant therefrom to the East, measured at right angles to said base line the property line is 200 feet on said base line, the property line is 80 feet therefrom; and a distance of 275 feet on said base line the property line is 66 feet therefrom; and then extending along the same 100 feet at right angles; the base line here changing course; and then extending along the same 100 feet the property line is 66 feet therefrom to the East; at 300 feet along this course of base line the property line is 96 feet to the East; at 400 feet along this course of base line the property line is 78 feet to the East; at 500 feet along this course of base line the property line is 64 feet to the East; at 600 feet along this course of base line the property line is 64 feet to the East; at 700 feet along this course of base line the property line is 64 feet to the East; at 800 feet along this course of base line the property line is 68 feet East thereof; at 900 feet on this course of base line the property line is 56 feet east thereof; and at 1000 feet on this course of base line the property line is 88 feet east thereof.

The base line here changing course and extending along the same 100 feet the property line is 36 feet east thereof; and continuing thence along said base line 140 feet the said base line and property line merge and continues north 23 degrees and 40' East a distance of 476 feet to beginning point of the description of this land. The distance from base line to property line to be measured at right angles at all points.

This tract containing ten (10) acres, more or less, and is part of the property as described and conveyed in a deed from E. W. Grogan, G. H. Grogan, T. A. Grogan, W. P. Grogan and Mrs. Flora Grogan to Paul Ackerly, dated April 9, 1927, said deed being recorded in Deed Book "91", at page 195, deed records, Cobb County, and is all the property in said description and conveyance east of the street and roadway leading from Dixie Highway Northerly to the railroad crossing as now laid out and used. And this conveyance including all the improvements on said property, with all street, road and drainage and easement rights as now exist in connection therewith. (\$1.00 Stamp).

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, The said bargained premises to the use, benefit and behoof of said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever in Fee Simple.

This deed is executed by said Acworth Mills acting through its officers who were so authorized by resolution of the Board of Directors of said corporation on this date as shown by minutes of the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said party of the first part has hereunto set its hand and affixed its seal, along with the hands and seals of its authorized officers, this the day and year first above written.

Witnessed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:

ACWORTH MILLS (SEAL).

MARGARET McMILLAN.

BY- A. L. MASON (SEAL). Vice President & Acting President.

WITNESSED BY M. AWTRY (N.P. SEAL). Notary Public, Cobb County, Georgia.

BY- H. L. MASON (SEAL). Secretary & Treasurer.

(Corporate Seal)

of the United States, specified in the petition, and to operate a garage or garages in connection therewith, and to purchase, own, exchange and sell any motor vehicles necessary for the operation of the business of the corporation, and having complied with the statutes in such cases made and provided, and upon the hearing of said petition the Court being satisfied that the application is legitimately with in the purview and intention of the Civil Code of 1910, and the laws amendatory thereof, it is hereby ordered and declared that said application is granted, and the above named petitioners and their successors and assigns, are hereby incorporated under the said name and style of

PERKERSON BUSS LINES

for and during the period of twenty (20) years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time, according to the provisions of the laws of this State, and the said corporators and their successors and assigns are hereby clothed with all the rights, privileges, powers and immunities mentioned in said petition, as well as all such as are now or may hereafter be allowed corporations of similar character under the laws of the State of Georgia, and made subject to all the restrictions and liabilities fixed by law.

This the 4th day of May 1923.

D. W. BLAIR,
Judge Superior Courts,
Blue Ridge Circuit.

Filed in Office April 3rd, 1923
Recorded May 15th, 1923.

.....D. H. COLLINS, Clerk.....

Charter Book 2, Page 27

"IN RE" No. 936
ACWORTH MILLS Cobb Superior Court.
.....Term, 1923.

Georgia, Cobb County: TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

The petition of Albert L. Mason and Helen S. Mason and Marion A. Riley, all of said State and County, respectfully shows:

1. That they desire for themselves, their associates, successors and assigns to be incorporated and made a body politic under the name and style of ACWORTH MILLS for a period of twenty (20) years with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of said time.
2. The object of said corporation is pecuniary gain and profit to its stockholders.
3. The head office and principal place of business of said corporation is to be in the town of Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia, but petitioners desire that said corporation shall have the right to establish branch offices and to maintain and operate mills or other business establishments at other points both within and without the State of Georgia, as may be determined from time to time by the directors or stockholders.
4. The particular business which is to be carried on by said corporation is that of operating a cotton mill or cotton mills - that is to say, mills or plants in which cotton fiber is made into yarn, cloth or other manufactured products, and the carrying on of similar or related businesses or enterprises, and the producing of and dealing in raw materials and manufactured products.
5. Petitioners desire that said corporation shall have the right to exercise any or all of the following powers, viz:
 - (a) To buy, sell and deal generally in cotton and other fibrous materials suitable for use in manufacturing yarn, cloths and other similar products.
 - (b) To build, purchase or otherwise acquire, to own, hold, operate, sell, or otherwise dispose of, all kinds of mills or manufacturing plants, and to acquire and deal in the equipment and machinery used and employed therein or in connection therewith.
 - (c) To buy and sell all kinds of personal property and to operate stores, commissaries, and other shops or establishments for wholesale or retail trade.
 - (d) To own, hold, purchase, or otherwise acquire, to sell, or otherwise dispose of, real estate, or any interest therein, and while the owner of such real estate to rent or lease the same for hire or for other considerations, or without consideration.
 - (e) To do any other or further thing in line with, or related to, any of the above.

Recorded May 15th, 1923.

.....D. H. COLLINS, Clerk.....

"IN RE"

No. 936

ACWORTH MILLS

Cobb Superior Court.

.....Term, 1923.

Georgia, Cobb County:

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

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1. That they desire for themselves, their associates, successors and assigns to be incorporated and made a body politic under the name and style of ACWORTH MILLS for a period of twenty (20) years with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of said time.
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4. The particular business which is to be carried on by said corporation is that of operating a cotton mill or cotton mills - that is to say, mills or plants in which cotton fiber is made into yarn, cloth or other manufactured products, and the carrying on of similar or related businesses or enterprises, and the producing of and dealing in raw materials and manufactured products.
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 - (a) To buy, sell and deal generally in cotton and other fibrous materials suitable for use in manufacturing yarn, cloths and other similar products.
 - (b) To build, purchase or otherwise acquire, to own, hold, operate, sell, or otherwise dispose of, all kinds of mills of manufacturing plants, and to acquire and deal in the equipment and machinery used and employed therein or in connection therewith.
 - (c) To buy and sell all kinds of personal property and to operate stores, commissaries, and other shops or establishments for wholesale or retail trade.
 - (d) To own, hold, purchase, or otherwise acquire, to sell, or otherwise dispose of, real estate, or any interest therein, and while the owner of such real estate to rent or lease the same for hire or for other considerations, or without consideration.
 - (e) To do any other or further thing in line with, or related to, any of the

at the... Petitioners...
5. ment for shares of its capital...
able valuation and suitable for its...
9. Said corporation is to have the right to...
wise, shares of its own capital stock and to hold or dispose of the same, either directly or indirectly,
of stock in the treasury of the company is to be voted upon, either directly or indirectly,

10. Petitioners ask that said corporation shall have the right to issue bonds,
notes, debentures, or other evidences of indebtedness, either secured or unsecured, and to
secure by mortgage, pledge, hypothecation, or otherwise, the payment of such bonds, notes,
debentures, or other evidences of indebtedness.
11. Petitioners ask that said corporation shall have the right to apply for and
obtain amendments to its charter, whether in form or substance, and whether or not vital
or fundamental, at any time if and as any application for amendment be authorized by the
vote of two-thirds of its capital stock then outstanding and entitled to vote, with the
further right, upon a like vote of its stockholders - that is to say, upon a two thirds,
vote of its capital stock outstanding and entitled to vote, to discontinue its business,
liquidate, and wind up its affairs.

12. Petitioners desire that said corporation shall have the right to sue and be
sued; to have and use a common seal; to make contracts of any kind in line with any of
its corporate activities; to make by-laws; to borrow money and secure the payment of the
same; to sell or dispose of any of its holdings, whether real or personal property; to own
stock or other securities issued by other corporations and while the owner thereof to vote
the same and, in general, to do or perform any other act and to have and exercise any other
power which may now or hereafter be permitted to similar corporations under the laws of the
State of Georgia.

WHEREFORE, petitioners bring this their application for charter and pray that
after the same shall have been published as required by law, that they, their successors,
associates and assigns be made by order of this Honorable Court a body corporate and poli-
tic, with all the powers, privileges and immunities hereinbefore referred to or prayed,
and subject in all respects to all the restrictions fixed by law.

RANDOLPH & PARKER
Petitioner's Attorney's.
422-430 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA

IN RE: APPLICATION FOR CHARTER
ACWORTH MILLS.

It appearing to the Court that Albert L. Mason and Helen S. Mason and Marion A.
Riley of Cobb County, Georgia, have heretofore filed in the Clerk's office of this Court
their petition for charter, therein and thereby praying that they be made a body politic
under the name and style of ACWORTH MILLS for a period of twenty years, with the privilege
of renewal at the expiration of that time, for the purpose of carrying on the business of
operating a cotton mill or cotton mills, or plants in which cotton fiber is made into yarn,
cloth or other manufactured products, and the carrying on of similar or related businesses
or enterprises, and for other purposes, as in said application or petition is more particu-
larly set forth, and it appearing that said application has been published once a week for
four weeks as required by law, and that all other formalities have been complied with,
it also appearing that said application is legitimately within the purview and intent
of the Code.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that said named persons, their associates, successors and
assigns, be, and they are hereby incorporated and made a body politic under the name and
style aforesaid, with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities in said petition
prayed, as well as such other rights and privileges as may now or hereafter be allowed to
similar corporations under the laws of the State of Georgia, and subject in all respects to
the restrictions fixed by law.

This 31st day of May, 1923.

Filed in office March 28th, 1923.

D. W. BLAIR
Judge Superior Court,
Cobb County, Georgia.

D. H. COLLINS C. S. C.

that he is the Publisher of the Cobb County Times, a Newspaper having a general
and whose principal place of business is in said County, and that there has been
in said newspaper the cost of publishing four insertions of the foregoing appli-
cation and the order of the Judge thereon once a week for four weeks.
of March 1945.

OTIS A. BRUMBY

subscribed before me this
March 1945.

at large.

: : : :

JNO. T. LECROY, Clerk of the Superior Court of Cobb County, Georgia, hereby certify
that the four pages constitute a true and correct copy of the application for Charter
of the Judge of said Court, granting said application for GEORGIA BETTER FARMS
NO. 80, as the same appears of file in this office, and that all court costs
of March, 1945.

JNO. T. LECROY
Clerk Superior Court, Cobb County, Ga.

: : : :

STATE OF GEORGIA
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

I, Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, do hereby certify, that
"GEORGIA BETTER FARMS NO. 80, INC." is not the name of any other existing corporation
in this office, as prescribed by law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of office at the
City of Atlanta, this 24th day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand
Nineteen and four of the Independence of the United States of America, the
24th.

under oath, that he is the Publisher of the Cobb County Times, a Newspaper having a general circulation and whose principal place of business is in said County, and that there has been deposited with said newspaper the cost of publishing four insertions of the foregoing application for Charter and the order of the Judge thereon once a week for four weeks. This 27 day of March 1945.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 27 day of March 1945.
CLAUD M. HICKS
N.P. Ga. State at large.

OTIS A. BRUMBY

: : : : :

I, John T. LeCroy, Clerk of the Superior Court of Cobb County, Georgia, hereby certify that the foregoing four pages constitute a true and correct copy of the application for Charter and the order of the Judge of said Court, granting said application for GEORGIA BETTER FARMS NO. 80, INCORPORATED, as the same appears of file in this office, and that all court costs have been paid.

This the 27 day of March, 1945.

JNO. T. LECROY
Clerk Superior Court, Cobb County, Ga.

: : : : :

STATE OF GEORGIA
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

I, JOHN B. WILSON, Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, do hereby certify, that the name "GEORGIA BETTER FARMS NO. 80, INC." is not the name of any other existing corporation now registered in this office, as prescribed by law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of office at the Capital, in the City of Atlanta, this 24th day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Five and 61 of the Independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Sixty Ninth.

(State of Georgia Seal)

JOHN B. WILSON
Secretary of State, Ex-Officio Corporation
Commissioner of the State of Georgia

filed in office March 28, 1945 and recorded March 29, 1945

JOHN T. LECROY, CLERK

RE: ACWORTH MILLS

COBB SUPERIOR COURT
MOTION DOCKET NO. 1866

GEORGIA, COBB COUNTY

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY AND THE HONORABLE J. H. HAWKINS, JUDGE THEREOF.

The petition of Acworth Mills, a Corporation, respectfully shows:

...equence of the United States of America, the
One Hundred and Sixty Ninth.

(State of Georgia Seal)

JOHN B. WILSON
Secretary of State, Ex-Officio Corporation
Commissioner of the State of Georgia

Filed in office March 28, 1945 and recorded March 29, 1945
--- JOHN T. LECROY, CLERK ---

IN RE: ACWORTH MILLS

COBB SUPERIOR COURT
MOTION DOCKET NO. 1866

GEORGIA, COBB COUNTY

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY AND THE HONORABLE J. H. HAWKINS, JUDGE THEREOF.

The petition of Acworth Mills, a Corporation, respectfully shows:

1.

That on the 31st day of May 1923, a charter was granted to it by this court; that said charter was duly accepted by the petitioners thereof and that the requisite minimum capital stock was paid into said corporation; that it was duly and regularly organized and has been continuously engaged in the business described in said charter since its organization.

2.

That it now has outstanding common stock amounting to \$245,000.00 and it desires to continue business with that amount as the minimum common stock with the right to increase the common stock to \$250,000.00 said capital stock being of the par value of \$100.00 per share.

That by resolution of stock-holders of said corporation adopted on January 13, 1927, it

---b

provided that the capital stock be increased by the issue of 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the parvalue of \$100.00 per share and it now has outstanding preferred stock to the sum of \$129,100.00. It desires to continue business with that amount of preferred stock outstanding and with the privilege of increasing said preferred stock to the sum of \$250,000.00.

The holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to semi-annual cumulative preferential dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum and no more, payable in the first days of July and of January of each year. In the event of failure to pay any semi-annual dividend on the date of its maturity, the deficiency shall be payable subsequently before any dividend shall be declared or paid upon or set apart for the common stock.

While any preferred stock shall be outstanding, the Corporation shall not do any of the following things without the authorizing vote, at a stock-holders meeting, called for the purpose, of the holders of two thirds of the preferred stock then outstanding:

- (a) Change the purposes for which the Corporation is formed or the nature of the business to be transacted by it.
- (b) Dispose by sale, lease, exchange, consolidation, merger or otherwise, of all or the major part of its property or business.
- (c) Issue or guarantee any bonds, notes or other evidence of indebtedness maturing later than one year from the issue thereof, or incur any obligation for money borrowed maturing later than one year from the incurring thereof; nor shall the Corporation guarantee the payment of the face value of dividends of any stock of any other company; but nothing in these articles contained shall preclude this company from acquiring property subject to a purchase money mortgage or mortgages.
- (d) Fail at any time to keep its insurable property suitably insured against loss or damage by fire and other losses against which insurance is ordinarily carried by other corporations holding similar property under like circumstances.
- (e) Create or issue any shares of stock having priority or being on a parity with the \$129,100.00 par value of preferred stock now outstanding.

A majority in amount of the preferred stock at any time outstanding shall be entitled at their own expense through a committee or representative appointed by them, including certified public accountants of good standing, to examine from time to time the books, records, documents and vouchers of the Company, provided such right is not exercised oftener than once in each calendar year.

The holders of the preferred stock shall have no voting power except in the event that four semi-annual dividends shall remain unpaid, in which event they shall have sole voting power to the exclusion of the common stock.

By vote of the Board of Directors or a majority of the common stock, at a meeting called for the purpose, all or any part of the preferred stock at any time outstanding may be called for purchase by the Corporation on any dividend day at \$110.00 per share, together with dividends accruing on the dividend day for which the call is made and all accumulated dividends, if any. No call of part only of the preferred stock shall be made if at the time any dividends on the preferred stock are accumulated and unpaid.

In case of call of part of the preferred stock, the shares so to be called shall be selected by lot by the Secretary of the Corporation by drawings from lists so devised as to be calculated to give every holder of preferred stock an equal chance to have his stock in whole or in part redeemed. Notice of such call shall be given by registered mail, postage prepaid, to each holder of stock so called at his address registered in the books of the corporation, not less than twenty five days prior to the dividend day for which the call is made. Notice having been so given, and the funds therefor having been provided all stock so called shall be deemed to have been transferred to the Corporation and all rights to

dividends and other rights and privileges in respect thereto shall thereupon cease, unless default shall be made in the payment of the redemption price in pursuance of such notice. No right to subscribe for or to take any preferred or common stock at any time issued by the Corporation shall appertain to the outstanding preferred stock.

In case of liquidation or dissolution, whether voluntary or involuntary, the preferred stock shall be paid in full at \$110.00 a share, plus current and accumulated dividends, before any payment shall be made upon the common stock, and the remaining assets shall be distributed among the holders of the common stock only.

Dividends and payments on call and in liquidation on the preferred stock are payable in currency of the United States of America.

The provisions of the foregoing paragraphs may be altered, amended, or repealed, or the application thereof suspended in any particular case, and the changes in the limitations, preferences and rights may be made by, and only by the vote at a stockholders meeting called for the purpose of the holders of at least two thirds of the preferred stock then outstanding and such vote as is required by law of the common stock, and of each other class of stock then outstanding and entitled to vote, provided that the preferred stock in any event shall continue to be entitled to cumulative preferential dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, as aforesaid, and to payment in case of call or liquidation upon the terms aforesaid.

3.

Petitioner shows that it desires to renew its present charter; granted, as aforesaid, for an additional term of 35 years from May 31, 1943 desiring said charter revived as is provided for by law and extended so that it have all the rights, powers and privileges conferred thereby as well as those conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia at extra session 1937-38 (Annotated Code Section 22-1801, et seq. Petitioner files herewith a certified copy of a resolution duly adopted at a special meeting held on January 5, 1944 at which the holders of all the common and preferred stock were present in person or represented by proxies and at which said resolution was unanimously adopted as is more fully set out therein, hereto attached, as aforesaid, providing for the reviving, renewal and extension of its said charter.

WHEREFORE, PETITIONER prays an order of this court, renewing and extending its charter for the full term of 35 years from May 1, 1943 and reincorporating said corporation under the Acts of the General Assembly of Georgia, as aforesaid, with the rights of renewal at the expiration thereof with powers conferred by said existing charter and as conferred by said acts of the General Assembly, as aforesaid.

the
This/6 day of April, 1945.

ACWORTH MILLS

by: J. G. ROBERTS
Attorney

A special meeting of the stockholders of Acworth Mills was carried to order at 10 A. M. by the Vice President, A. L. Mason, January 5, 1944.

Notice of the meeting for the purpose of voting on extending the charter was read. All of the stockholders of both common and preferred stock were present in person or represented by proxies.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted;

WHEREAS, The Corporate Charter of Acworth Mills, as granted by order of the Judge of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, on the 31st day of May, 1923 (proceeding being recorded



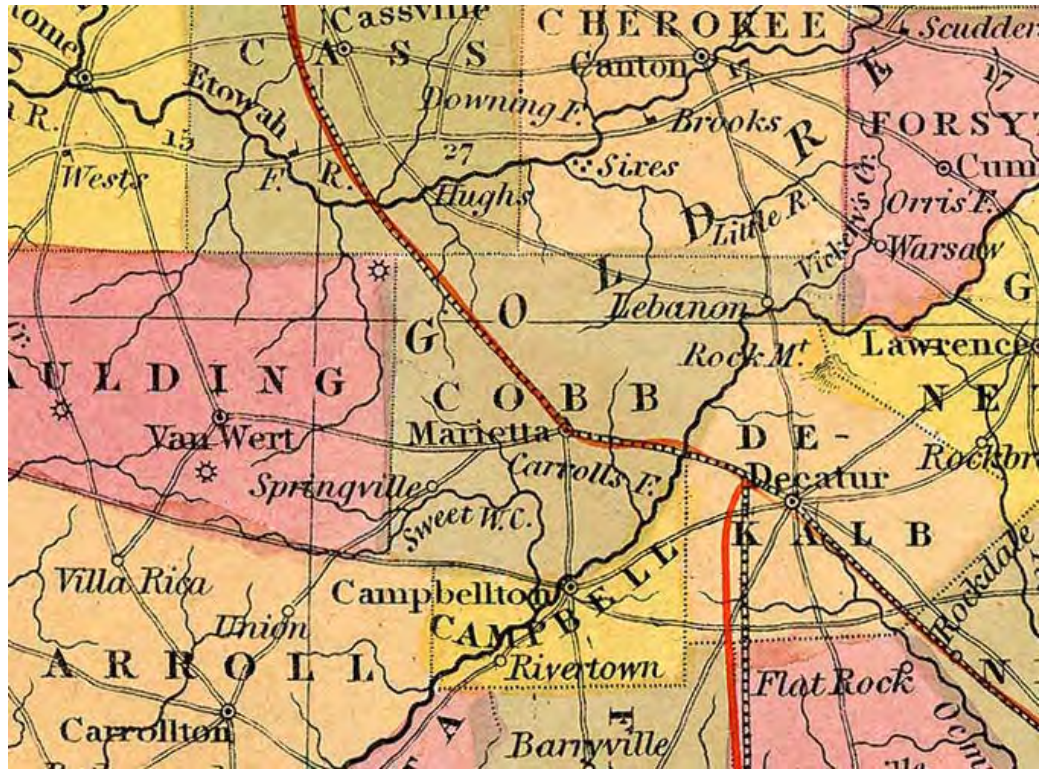
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Cobb County, 1846

Source: S. Augustus Mitchell Map of Georgia, 1846 (324 K)

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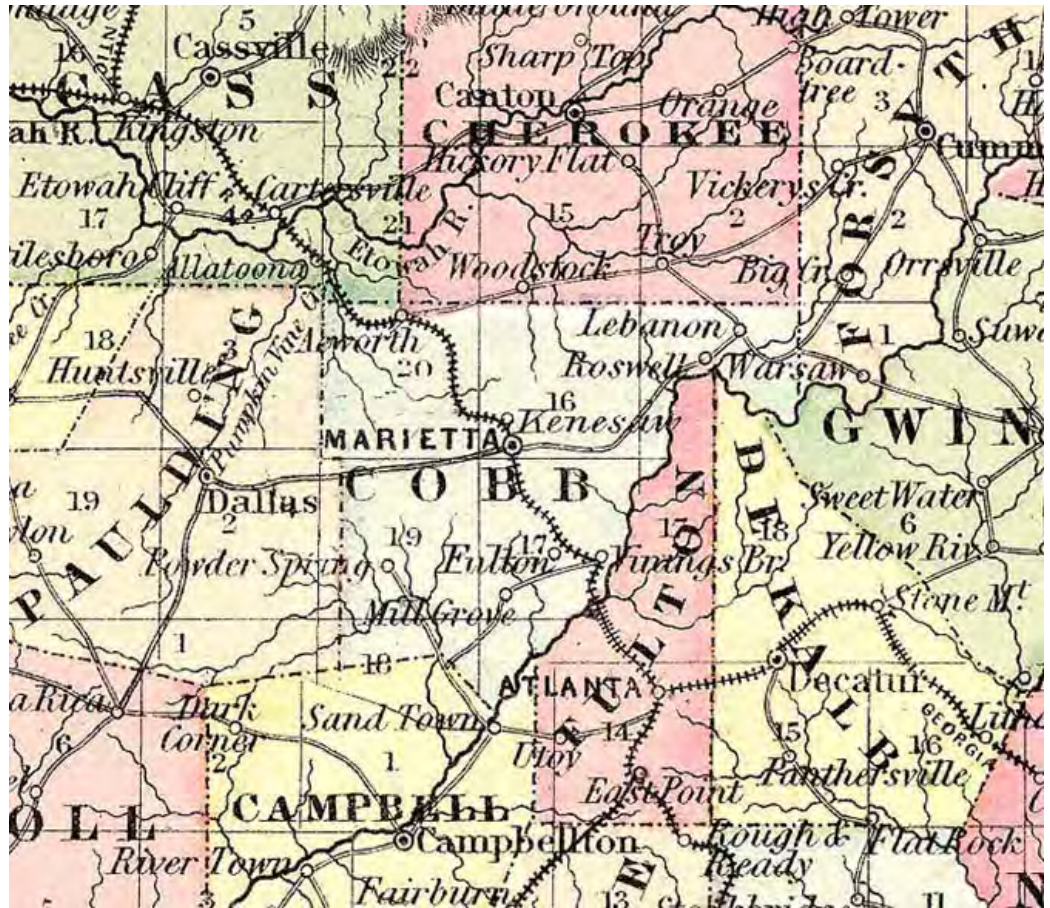
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Cobb County, 1855

Source: J.H. Colton Map of Georgia, 1855 (360 K)

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Cobb County, 1863



Source: A.J. Johnson's Map of Georgia and Alabama, 1863

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Cobb County Area, 1865

Source: U.S. Coast Survey Map, 1865

Click [here](#) for an 1864 map showing Cobb County's boundaries.

[Go to Cobb County Historical Maps page](#)

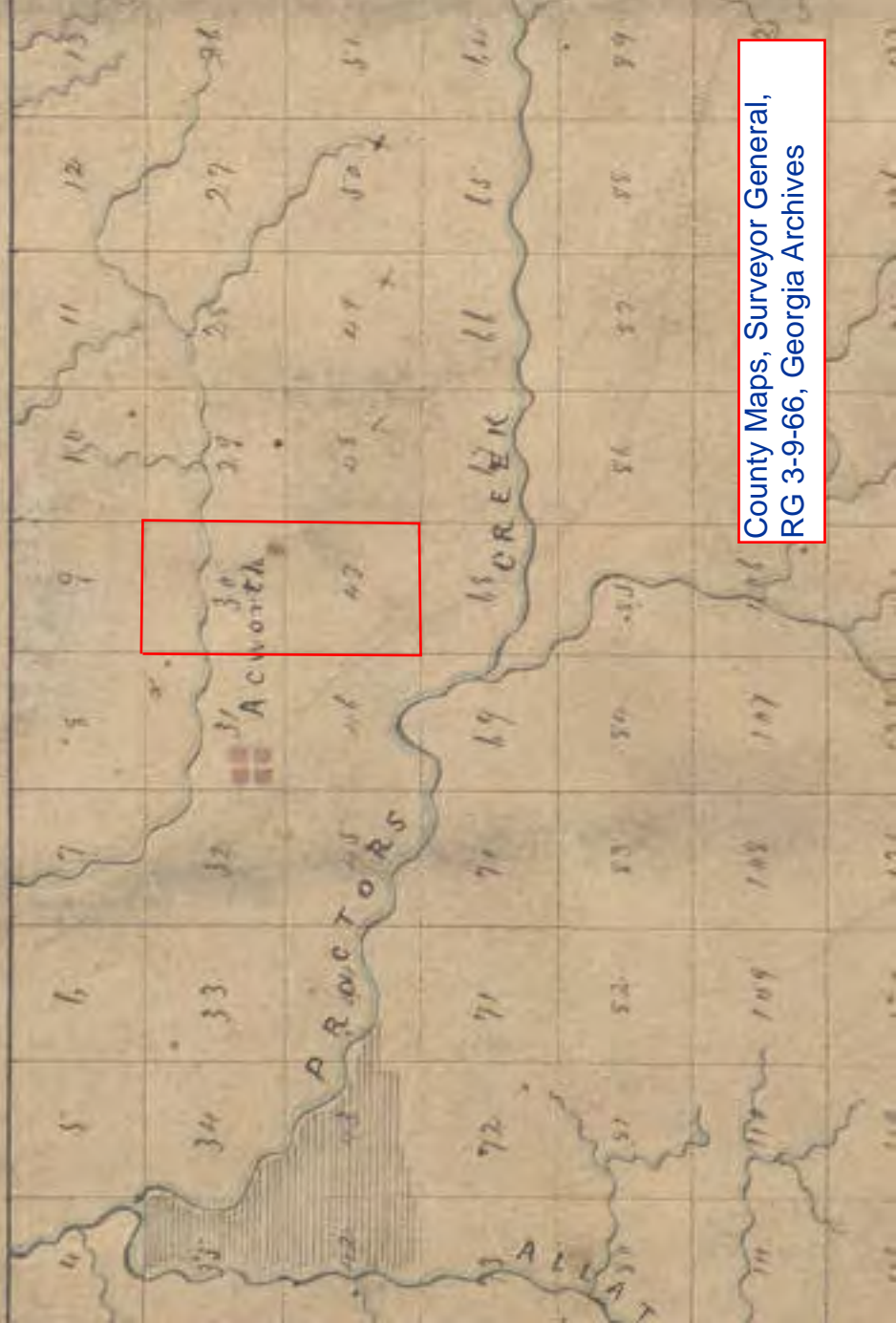
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R T O W. C

1867 Cobb County Map





County Maps, Surveyor General,
RG 3-9-66, Georgia Archives

Postal Route Map of East Alabama, West Georgia and Northwest Florida. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1881
Source: Alabama Department of Archives and History





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Cobb County, 1883

Source: George Cram Map of Georgia, 1883

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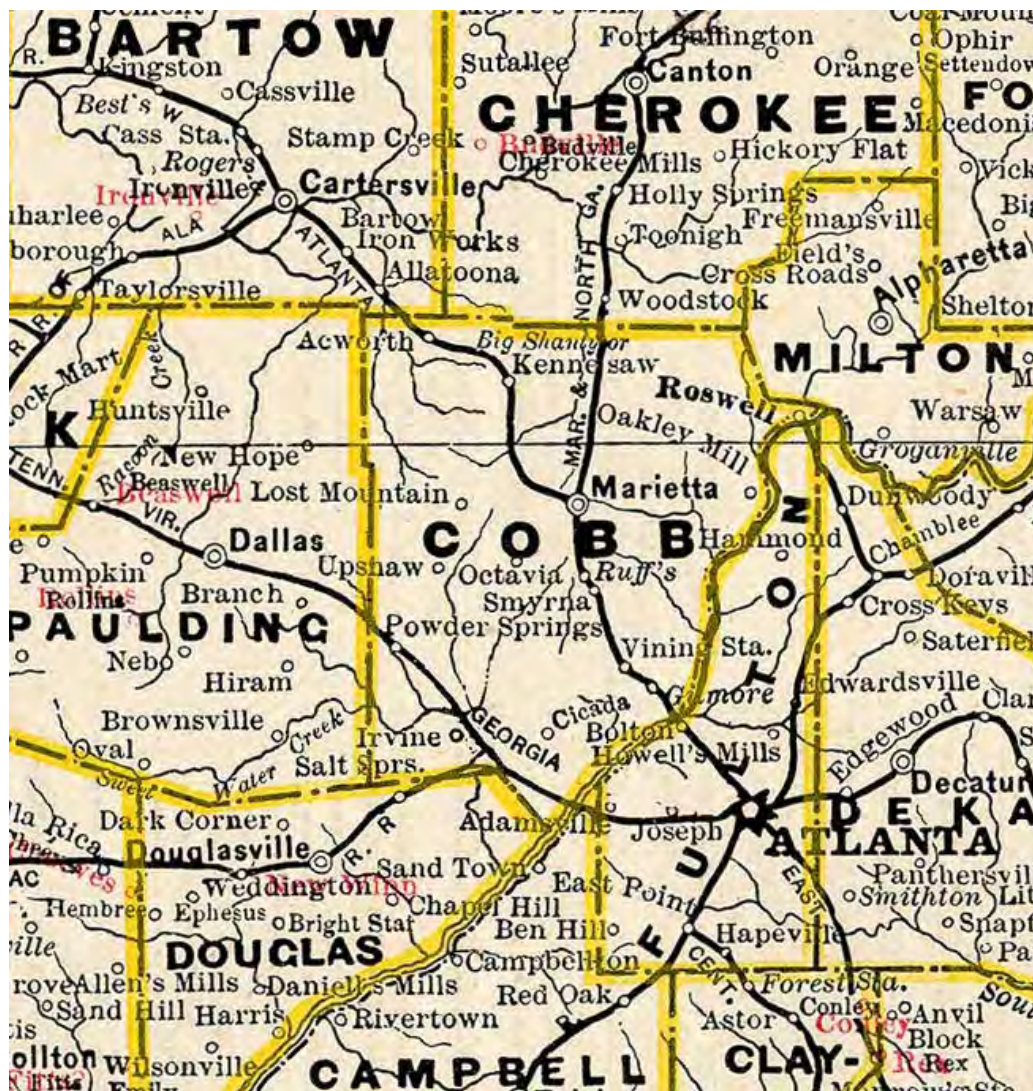
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Cobb County, 1885

Source: George Cram Railroad and County Map of Georgia, 1885 (382 K)

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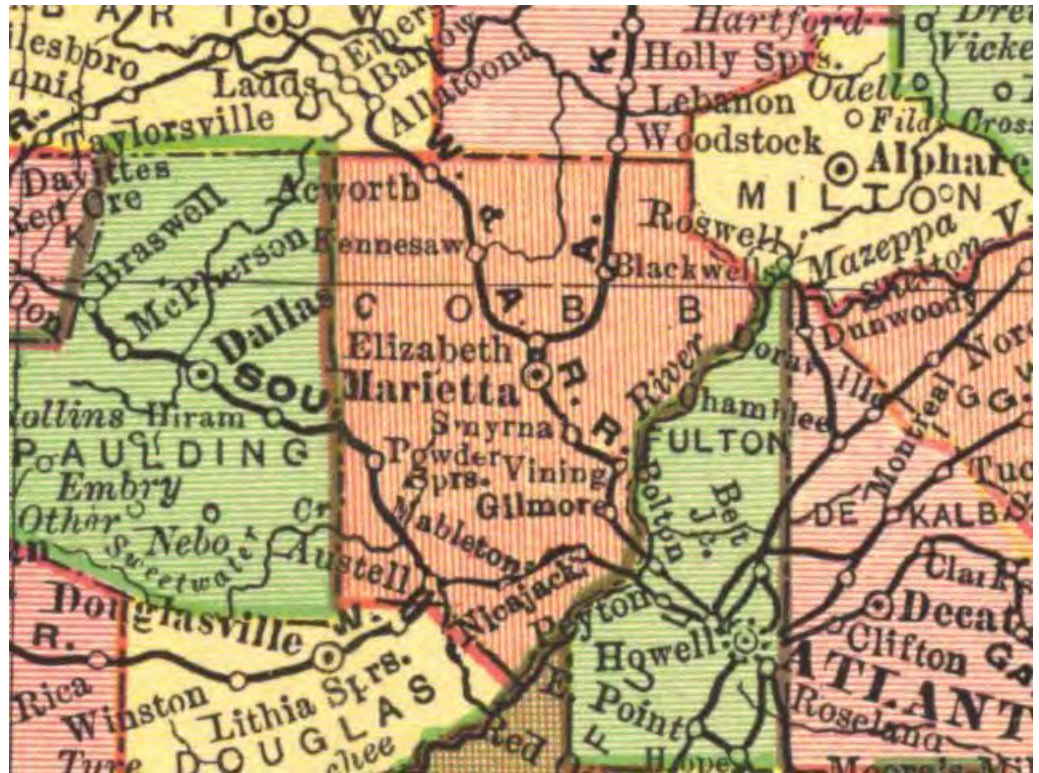
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Cobb County, 1895

Source: 1895 Rand McNally Map of Georgia

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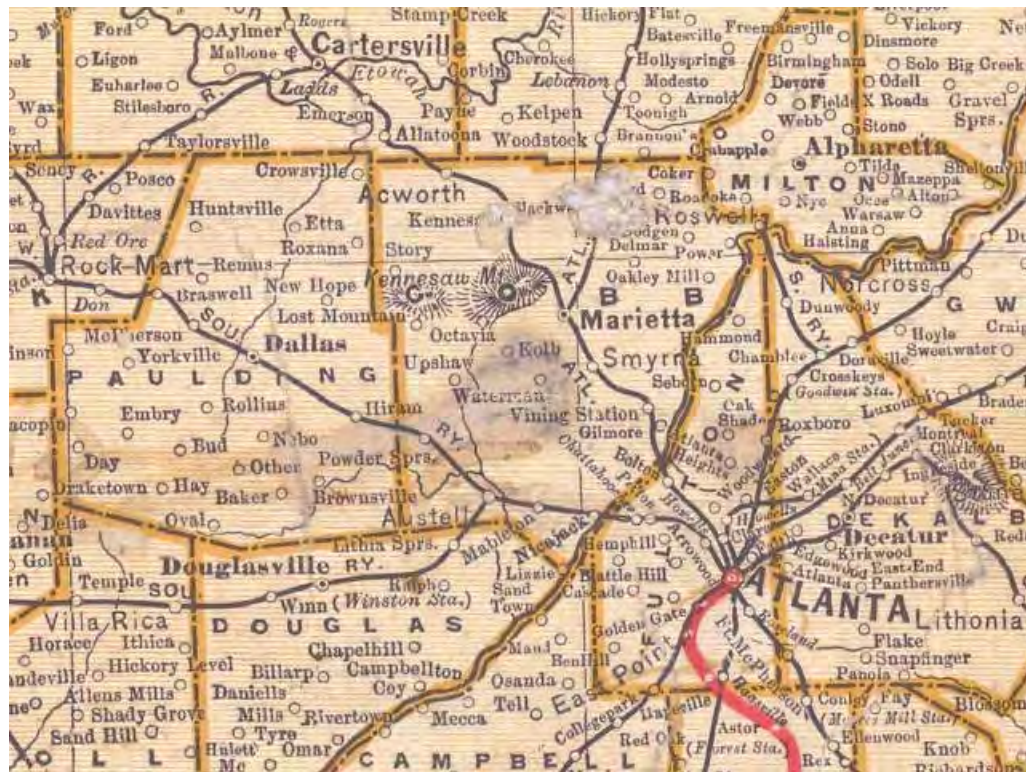
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Cobb County, 1899

Source: Central of Georgia Railway Map of Alabama and Georgia, 1899

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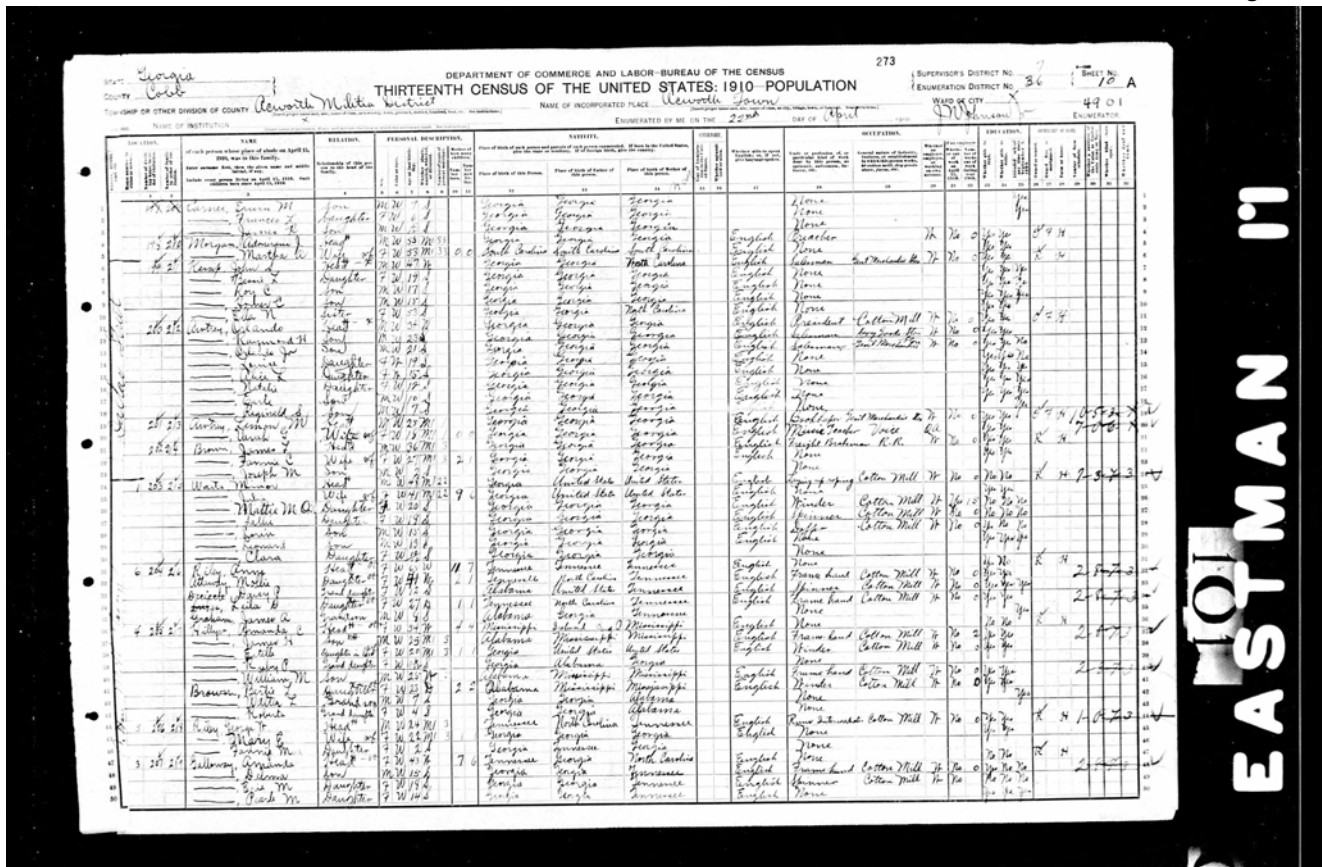
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Source: U.S. Geological Survey Map of Georgia, 1970



1910 United States Federal Census record for Orlando Awtrey



Record Index

Name: Orlando Awtrey
Age in 1910: 54
Estimated Birth Year: 1856
Birthplace: Georgia
Relation to Head of House: Head
Father's Birth Place: Georgia
Mother's Birth Place: Georgia
Home in 1910: Acworth, Cobb, Georgia
Marital Status: Widowed
Race: White
Gender: Male

Source Information

Record URL: <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?h=3299537&db=1910USCenIndex&indiv=try>

Source Citation: Year: 1910;
 Census Place: Acworth, Cobb, Georgia; Roll: T624_180;
 Page: 10A; Enumeration District: 0036; Image: 552; FHL Number: 1374193.

Source Information:



Ancestry.com. 1910 United States Federal Census [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.

Original data: Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910 (NARA microfilm publication T624, 1,178 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C. For details on the contents of the film numbers, visit the following NARA web page: [NARA](http://www.nara.gov)



ACWORTH'S MILLS AND SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Thomas A. Scott, Kennesaw State University
6 November 1998

While early Georgia is remembered for its cotton plantations, it also was called the "New England of the South," because it led the region in cotton mills and had twice as many mill workers in 1860 as Virginia, its closest southern rival. Wherever manufacturers found ample water they built factories, with important mills springing up in towns such as Columbus, Augusta, Athens, Macon, and Roswell. By the time of the Civil War, Cobb County had a surprising number of industrial enterprises, including cotton, woolen, and flour mills in Roswell (then part of Cobb County), a woolen mill on Nickajack Creek at Concord Road, a paper mill on Sope Creek, a major tannery in Marietta, and numerous grist mills, blacksmith shops, and other enterprises throughout the county.

Georgia's economic progress was stalled in the 1860s by the destructiveness of wartime. By the end of the Civil War, the state had gone from one of the nation's ten richest to one of the country's ten poorest. As late as 1940 average income in Georgia was only 57 percent of the national average. Most economists cited a lack of capital and lack of industry as major reasons for the state's poor economic showing. Of course, Georgia, in absolute terms, did not stand still in the years between the Civil War and World War II. But, compared to the dynamic, industrialized north, the state lagged far behind.

The Republicans of Reconstruction made an attempt to aid Georgia's economic development, principally through their support of education and railroad construction. Following their failed revolution, the cause of industrial development passed to "New South" Democrats such as Henry W. Grady and Joseph E. Brown. With the state dominated by agrarian interests, however, the "New South" leaders were constantly frustrated in their efforts to build good schools and to make necessary infrastructure improvements to attract new businesses. By the early twentieth century hundreds of northern textile firms were moving south, but they were coming not because of positive economic indicators, but by the promise of cheap and docile labor and low taxes.

Not everyone was convinced that these types of factories were desirable. Senator Joseph E. Brown called enthusiastically for "a large importation of yankee energy, yankee enterprise, yankee education and yankee business sense." But Georgian Clare de Graffenried gave the following description in 1891 of Georgia mill children: "Push back her bonnet, hoping to find the personification of that grace, vigor, and joy which some demon has stamped out of the saturnine faces of the elders. A sad spectacle reveals itself. Out of a shock of unkempt hair look glassy eyes ringed with black circles reaching far down her yellow cheeks. Her nose is pinched, the features aborted, the yellow lips furrowed with snuff stains." It was perhaps this image of the mill worker which caused Populist leader Tom Watson to ridicule those who went "into ecstasies because a New England cotton mill has come down South." He preferred that the robber baron "stay in the North, where he would grind up his own little children into dividends and not come down here to the South, where our corrupt legislatures allow them to grind up our children into dividends." Certainly, the mills had an ambiguous legacy.

Nonetheless, urban spokesmen clearly believed that even low-paying jobs were better than no jobs at all. Thus, it had to be a matter of great civic pride when John Cowan, Smith Lemon,

and Tarlton Moore in 1873 built a flour mill near the railroad tracks in Acworth. Their three-story structure produced fine flour called Lynette; then in the early 1900s the mill produced women's cotton hosiery and eventually served as a warehouse for a tapestry-weaving mill. Along with a number of small businesses, the mill no doubt contributed to the growth of Acworth's population, which reached 937 by the turn of the century, making Acworth the second largest town in Cobb County.

In 1905 Orlando Awtrey organized another mill, the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company. When it began production the following year, it produced cotton hosiery yarns for a market mainly in the Philadelphia area. In the early days there were about forty workers and a mill village of eighteen houses. In 1922 the mill was purchased by Helen K. Sill (later Mrs. Albert Mason), a descendant of a textile family from Connecticut. Her sister, Esther K. Sill, managed the plant. When they incorporated the mill the following year, it was capitalized at \$200,000 and had 8000 spindles. Due to the transition of women's styles in the 1920s from cotton hosiery to silk stockings, the mill ceased producing hosiery yarns in favor of coarse sheetings and various fabrics. By the 1930s the work force had grown to about two hundred. In the paternalistic fashion of most mills of the era, the company provided a church along the Dixie Highway for Baptists and Methodists and by 1928 opened the Eli Whitney School for mill children. In 1947 the mill property was purchased by the Clark Thread Company (later Coats & Clark). By the 1950s the mill encompassed fifty-four acres and the mill village included forty-eight houses. The mill eventually closed in 1989, alleging that it faced too much competition from imports and could not find enough local labor willing to work at wages the company could afford.

The final major mill in Acworth was the Unique Knitting Company, which bought the old McLain property in 1927 from the Acworth Board of Trade for the sum of "one dollar and other considerations." The owner, Fred J. Kienel, came to Acworth from Philadelphia, where his father had started the company in 1915. He said he was attracted to Acworth not only by the great land deal, but by the opportunity to get away from labor problems in the north. With about 140 employees, the mill operated in Acworth from 1927 to 1982.

Since World War II and the arrival in Marietta of the Bell Aircraft plant, Cobb County (indeed, all the south) has undergone a remarkable transformation. A county with only thirty-eight thousand people in 1940 has grown to well over a half million today. In our affluent present the low-wage industries of yesterday have largely gone elsewhere. Yet they played an important role in our local and regional history for a great many years. The paternalistic mill village engendered an atmosphere that made many workers feel part of a large, extended family. The old mill housing still is attractive and the factories themselves remain imposing edifices which have much to teach us about the values and aspirations of an earlier era.

RE: History - Coats and Clark and its Ball Fields Property
Landlot 30, 20th District – plats A, B, C, and D
DATE: 09 March 07, revised March 20th, 2007

Timeline for the Mill, the Village, the Eli Whitney School and the Ball fields:

1905 - Orlando Awtrey founded Acworth Cotton Manufacturing in 1905

- ... on the Kitchen family farm property
- ... with capital of \$70,000
- ... employed 40, many living in the adjoining 18 houses
- ... produced cotton yarns
- ... present day encompasses 55 homes and 54 acres

1922 - Helen (Mrs. Albert Mason) and Esther Sills (1922/23)

- ... experienced in the industry - sisters from Vernon, Connecticut
- ... manufactured tobacco shade cloth and sacks from fabric called Osnaburg
- ... Assets of \$200,000
- ... changes name to Acworth Mills and employed over 200 people (about 80 families)
- ... reached peak production in 1931, 2 shifts
- ... improved homes
- ... “village” had company store, recreation area and church (Shady Grove)
- ... “village” society was completely segregated from the “town” social network

1928-29 - built the Eli Whitney School (operated fall of 1929 -1947)

- ... and educated only “village” children until the 7th grade, 7 month term
- ... students proceeding on to high school, “village” children had to pay tuition
- ... 3000 sq ft building, brick, one-story
- ... two classroom with standard sized desks, blackboards, and cloakroom
- ... heated by potbelly stove
- ... walls lined with large windows, pressed tin ceiling of 12 feet, oak floors
- ... Mill was merely landlord,
- ... Curriculum and teachers were Cobb County School System

1947 - Clark Thread (later merged with Coats and Clark) brought the Mill in 1947

- ... establishing the ball fields soon thereafter
- ... made vast improvements to housing, streets and utilities
(June 1947-February 1950 per CD Book)

1949 – Acworth Progress (May Issue) reports on May 26, 1949

- ... refers to Acworth “new ball diamond” and the players

1949 - **Acworth Progress** (June Issue) reports

Clark Thread is continuing an improvement campaign in the village which began in 1948. Since January 1, 1948, 20 apartments have been completely remodeled. A complete bathroom unit has been added to each apartment. The kitchen has been remodeled and a hot water system added to each unit. The back porch has been enlarged, the back porch improved and brick steps added. The houses had asbestos siding added and the woodwork painted. Each yard has been landscaped, and the streets of the village have been graded. It is understood that the improvements will continue until every house in the village is in tip top

condition. Two fire houses have been built on the property and 500 feet of fire hose added for each fire house.

1952 – The Clark Thread Company merges with J. & P. Coats Company to become Coats and Clark

1989 - The Coats and Clark Mill closes in 1989

... due to lack of workers and competition from foreign textile markets
... continues to lease the baseball field to the city for \$1 a year

1993 – Seiz buys all parcels

1996 – Acworth receives property through condemnation process

The Baseball Field Property Facts:

It appears that the Coats and Clark Ball Fields were purchased in July of 1993 by a joint venture of partners of Seiz family business. The fields were apparently continued to be used by Acworth baseball youth sports programs with permission of the Seiz owners until such time as Seiz was advised of the liability in such actions.

A lengthy process was initiated to purchase the fields by the City of Acworth, first through normal real estate transactions. After several unsuccessful attempts to negotiate a deal with this approach, the city elected to proceed with a condemnation process of the property. Since the Council would retire to Executive Session for real estate very little factual information is available through that avenue. An exact date of the transfer of title has not been found in my research to date.

But by September of 1996 the property must be in city hands as review of the Council Minutes of September 19, 1996, the council approved repairs to the roof at the Ball fields. Again, in December 1996, the Council approved \$2760 for engineered plans for repair/renovation so it assumed that the city has ownership.

Based on this and a new article in the Acworth Progress, I would set the date of 1996 without exact day and month.

The city must have had use of the fields prior to purchase by Seiz because the July 7, 1994 - City Minutes reflect that Department of Natural Resources awards Acworth a grant for \$15,000 for “activities at the Coats and Clark School House (Eli Whitney School) and Ball Fields”

For more information I interviewed players and families of players as follows:

Interviews of local Acworth players related that the Coats and Clark Ball fields are built in late 1940s –

BASEBALL FACTOID: Most experts agree that there are five distinct eras in baseball, 1900-1919 is the Dead Ball, 1920-45 Baseball Rebirth, 1946-60 are referred to as the Golden Years and 1961-79 Baseball Boom.....Acworth leagues were part of the Golden Era of Baseball....

... the fields were completed via a partnership with Cobb County is doing the grading, Coats and Clark Mill furnishing the property and the City of Acworth providing the lights for the field. Even the Players helped by installing some recycled fencing from a closed field in Douglasville

... May 26, 1949 issue of Acworth Progress refers to Acworth “new ball diamond” and the players

...teams playing were an evolution from the Textile League into the Cobb County Baseball League

... played and practiced on the “Flats” beside the Acworth School before the Coats and Clark field was built

... summer of 1949 the “league” included teams from Bell Center, Acworth, CCCC, Kennesaw, Fitzhugh Lee, Vinings and Fair Oaks as reported in the **Acworth Progress**

... teams were made up of local men, many with families, from the aspects of the Acworth community, were never paid, and played just for sport and the “love of the game”

... some recruiting was done from as far away as Smyrna or Atco, north of Cartersville for the what was called “class” players, who may have once been in a semi-pro or pro team material – limited to only 3 or 4 per team

... teams crossed all social barriers in a community – some players owned their own businesses, other worked at the Mill itself, still others worked in Marietta or even Atlantacamaraderie on the field, but players did not socialize “after the game”

... Coats and Clark furnished the uniforms for the team’s average of 15 or so players

... Acworth’s team starred players like Ernest “Cotton” Robertson, Ed Kemp, catcher Bill Casey, flashy third-baseman Harold Harrison, “Red” Stanley, Harold Brookshire, Ray Givan and Lloyd Davis...pitchers Hoyt Hill and “Dub” Edwards...Johnny Scroggs, McPherson, Craig, Herbert

... Managers 1948 - “Dub” Edwards

... Bill Casey was known for his home runs and local legend relates that spectators from the Mill Village could sit on the porches on the homes along Clarkdale and catch his “homers” without ever leaving their porch...

African-American Baseball League use of the Coats and Clark Ball Field

Factoid: Jackie Robinson integrated baseball in 1947 when he stepped on the field for the Brooklyn Dodgers but it was 1959 before the other 15 American League teams would follow suit. Acworth never integrated its adult leagues but youth leagues teams began merging in ????????

...per Tim Houston’s childhood recollections

The Negro players rented the ball fields from Coats and Clark for their games on Sundays – frequently were the host since their team had a real field – played sometimes and practiced at today’s Durr Field site..... His aunt, Beulah Blaylock ran the concession stand.... Coach, Beulah’s husband, Clyde.....Brothers Randolph and Walter Blaylock were players – center fielders...Richard “Stretch” Mullin was a player....Clark “Moochie” Johnson was a player....Henry Wise

... Claude Johnson remembers that ...in the early 1950s..

Players from the African American community in this era included.....Clarence Gragg... brothers Robert Lee and Steve “Jimbo” Ross with Jimbo” positioned as catcher.....Ed Hardin was a pitcher but good enough to play at any position ... Price Olivers Jr. played 1st base.....Lonnie Griffin... Willie Griffin played shortstop – W. A. Griffin was an outfielder.....George Thomas Rice.....brothers W.L. and Charlie Johnson layed 3rd and 2nd respectively....Carvan “Rip” Henderson.....Mac Winn.....Ernest Morris was a Manager

Men from the community, grown who worked during the week, practiced and played without pay, just for the love of the game.....Sunday afternoon games were a family affair, played at the Coats and Clark Ballfield and the stands were full.... an unwritten rule for the team was that “you had to be a church that morning or you didn’t play”.....teams had not formal sponsors or uniforms and were called merely “Acworth”....practiced at the Flats....fellows of the team loved to go to Atlanta watch to Crackers games at the segregated Stadium near the old downtown Sears Building, but had great seats for viewing the games using the railroad tracks as bleachers...

Players of the late 1950s and 60s era ...Clyde Blaylock was manager...Walter Blaylock played 1st base, Robert Lindsey was catcher...Randolph Blaylock was a centerfield player and frequently called to be the 8th and 9th inning pitcher.. Price Oliver, Jr was a trick pitcher... Ralph Kemp played shortstop, Rufus Kemp played 2nd base, James Echols played 1st base, Newt Hammond handled outfield... other players were Willie Kilgore... Richard Furr was a pitcher who could also play the outfield...Gilbert Hinton’s position was 3rd base.....Claude Johnson.....Guy Austin, Charlie “Chubby” Jackson, Tommy Lee

Griffin, Richard Mullins, Henry Gragg, Richard Robert Houston....Unbiased as umpire was Robert “Diddy” Ross Sr could really put on a show and was respected at both home and away games.Managers were Jim Gordon, Price Oliver and Bobby Jones, who actually had a practice field for the teams.....during Sunday afternoon games a concession stand offered hotdogs and soft drinks with the receipts buying the team equipment.....played from Easter until Labor Day.....

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... played and practiced on the “Flats” beside the Acworth School before the Coats and Clark field was built (site of present day McCall Primary School playground area)

... in the summer of 1949 the “league” included teams from Bell Center, Acworth, CCCC, Kennesaw, Fitzhugh Lee, Vinings and Fair Oaks as reported in the **Acworth Progress**

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... Manager 1948 season- “Dub” Edwards

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Again as in the white community, the team was comprised of adult men from the community, who worked during the week, practiced and played without pay, just for the love of the game.....Sunday afternoon games were a family affair, played at the Coats

and Clark Ballfield and the stands were full.... an unwritten rule for the team was that “you had to be a church that morning or you didn’t play”.....teams had not formal sponsors or uniforms and were called merely “Acworth”....practiced at the Flats....fellows from the team loved to go to Atlanta to watch the Crackers games at the segregated Stadium near the old downtown Sears Building, but had great seats for viewing the games using the railroad tracks as bleachers...

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REFERENCES:

Review of Minutes of Council Meeting – City of Acworth

1993 (July) – Seiz, referred to in the deed as Seiz Venture #1 buys all four sections or plats from Coats and Clark, Inc.

11/28/95 – In a Special called meeting the City of Acworth meet to discuss condemnation (which was opposed) – Seiz asking price was too high was the consensus of the Board of Alderman per a review of the Minutes of that meeting.

01/04/1996 – in a Special called meeting the City of Acworth approved a purchased 11 acres from Seiz – ball fields are only 6 +- acres

01/04/1996 - Voted to proceed with condemnation

2. PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographic documentation includes:

- 1. Photograph Log**
- 2. Proof Sheets**
- 3. High-quality, 4" x 6" and 8" x 10" color prints included separately**
- 4. Digital Copies of Archival CD-R included separately**

Acworth Mill and Mill Village
Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia
Photographer: Michelle Taylor, Environmental Corporation of America
Photos Taken: August 5, 2011

Image Number	Resource Number	File Name (Digital Images in Both JPEG and RAW Format)	Description
1	1	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD001_Resource01	Northwesterly View Toward the Acworth Mill & Warehouse
2	1	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD002_Resource01	Westerly View of Front (East) Façade
3	2	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD003_Resource02	Northwesterly View Toward the Acworth Mill Warehouse
4	3	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD004_Resource03	Easterly View of Front (West) Façade
5	5	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD005_Resource05	Southwesterly View of Northeast Oblique
6	6	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD006_Resource06	Southerly View of Front (North) Façade
7	7	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD007_Resource07	Grave Marker of Mary Pyron
8	7	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD008_Resource07	Northwesterly View Toward Pyron Family Cemetery
9	9	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD009_Resource09	Southeasterly View of Northwest Oblique
10	11	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD010_Resource11	Southeasterly View of Northwest Oblique
11	12	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD011_Resource12	Westerly View of Front (East) Façade
12	14	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD012_Resource14	Westerly View of Front (East) Façade
13	15	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD013_Resource15	Easterly View of Front (West) Façade
14	17	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD014_Resource16	Westerly View of Front (East) Façade
15	22	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD015_Resource22	Southwesterly View Toward Service Station and Associated Frame Shed
16	22	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD016_Resource22	Westerly View of Front (East) Façade
17	23	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD017_Resource23	Northeasterly View of Southwest Oblique
18	23	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD018_Resource23	Southeasterly View of Northwest Oblique
19	24	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD019_Resource24	Easterly View of Front (West) Façade
20	25	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD020_Resource25	Southeasterly View of Northwest Oblique
21	27	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD021_Resource27	Easterly View of Front (West) Façade
22	28	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD022_Resource28	Easterly View of Front (West) Façade
23	31	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD023_Resource31	Northeasterly View of Southwest Oblique
24	34	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD024_Resource34	Northwesterly View of Dugout and Stands of Senior Field
25	34	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD025_Resource34	Northwesterly View of Senior Field
26	34	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD026_Resource34	Northwesterly View toward Pinto Field and Dugout
27	36	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD027_Resource36	Easterly View of Front (West) Façade

Acworth Mill and Mill Village
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Image Number	Resource Number	File Name (Digital Images in Both JPEG and RAW Format)	Description
28	38	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD028_Resource38	Easterly View of Front (West) Façade
29	40	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD029_Resource40	Easterly View of Front (West) Façade
30	41	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD030_Resource41	Easterly View of Front (West) Façade
31	42	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD031_Resource42	Northeasterly View of Southwest Oblique
32	48	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD032_Resource48	Southwesterly View of Northeast Oblique
33	49	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD033_Resource49	Southwesterly View of Northeast Oblique
34	50	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD034_Resource50	Northeasterly View of Southwest Oblique
35	55	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD035_Resource55	Southwesterly View of Northeast Oblique
36	56	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD036_Resource56	Southeasterly View of Northwest Oblique
37	57	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD037_Resource57	Northwesterly View of Southeast Oblique
38	58	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD038_Resource58	Westerly View of Front (East) Façade
39	59	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD039_Resource59	Easterly View Along CSX Railroad Corridor (Formerly Western & Atlantic RR)
Streetscape Views and Contextual Photographs			
40	Contextual	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD040_Contextual01	Southwesterly View Along CSX Railroad Corridor towards Acworth Mill
41	Contextual	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD041_Contextual02	Westerly View Along CSX Railroad Corridor (Resource #59)
42	Streetscape	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD042_Streetscape01	Southeasterly Streetscape of South Side of Albany Drive
43	Streetscape	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD043_Streetscape02	Northeasterly Streetscape of East Side of Thomasville Drive
44	Streetscape	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD044_Streetscape03	Northwesterly Streetscape View of Intersection of S. Main Street and Thomasville Drive
45	Streetscape	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD045_Streetscape04	Northwesterly Streetscape View Along S. Main Street and Western Edge of Newberry Park (Resource #34)
46	Contextual	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD046_Contextual03	Southeasterly View of Historic Road and Resource #22
47	Streetscape	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD047_Streetscape05	Northeasterly View of Historic Road Connecting S. Main Street and Toccoa Drive
48	Streetscape	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD048_Streetscape06	Southwesterly Streetscape View of West Side of Clarkdale Drive
49	Contextual	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD049_Contextual04	Northeasterly Contextual View of Steps Leading to Pryon Family Cemetery (Resource #7)
50	Streetscape	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD050_Streetscape07	Southeasterly Streetscape View of East Side of Clarkdale Drive
51	Contextual	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD051_Contextual05	Southwesterly View of Treescapes Along South End of Toccoa Drive
52	Streetscape	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD052_Streetscape08	Southwesterly Streetscape View of East Side of Toccoa Drive
53	Contextual	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD053_Contextual06	Southwesterly Contextual View of Newberry Park (Resource #22)

Acworth Mill and Mill Village
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Image Number	Resource Number	File Name (Digital Images in Both JPEG and RAW Format)	Description
54	Streetscape	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD054_Streetscape09	Southwesterly Streetscape View Along Toccoa Drive
55	Streetscape	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD055_Streetscape10	Northeasterly View Along North End of Toccoa Drive and Toward the Former Drive to Acworth Mill
56	Contextual	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD056_Contextual07	Southwesterly View of Former Access Drive Between Acworth Mill and Toccoa Drive
57	Streetscape	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD057_Streetscape11	Westerly View Along Existing Drive Behind Acworth Mill (Formerly Pelham Drive)
58	Contextual	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD058_Contextual08	Northwesterly Contextual View of Rear (South) of Acworth Mill
59	Contextual	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD059_Contextual09	Southwesterly View Along Proctor Creek within Newberry Park
60	Contextual	GA_CobbCounty_AcworthMillVillageHD060_Contextual010	Southeasterly View Within Newberry Park Along Paths Leading to Senior Ball Field

**Acworth Mill & Mill Village
Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia
Photographed by: Michelle Taylor of ECA
August 5, 2011**



Photograph 001
Northwesterly View Toward Acworth Mill And
Warehouse Buildings (Resource #1 and #2)



Photograph 002
Westerly View of Front (East) Façade
Resource #1: Acworth Mill, Main Building



Photograph 003
Northwesterly View of Resource #2: Acworth
Mill, Warehouse



Photograph 004
Easterly View Toward Resource #3: Acworth
Mill, Office Building



Photograph 005
Southwesterly View of Northeast Oblique
Resource #5



Photograph 006
Southerly View of Front (North) Facade
Resource #6

**Acworth Mill & Mill Village
Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia
Photographed by: Michelle Taylor of ECA
August 5, 2011**



Photograph 007
Resource #7, Grave Marker of Mary Pyron



Photograph 008
Northwesterly View toward Resource #7



Photograph 009
Southeasterly View of Northwest Oblique
Resource #9



Photograph 010
Southeasterly View of Northwest Oblique
Resource #11

**Acworth Mill & Mill Village
Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia
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August 5, 2011**



Photograph 011
Westerly View of Front (East) Facade
Resource #12



Photograph 012
Westerly View of Front (East) Facade
Resource #14



Photograph 013
Easterly View of Front (West) Façade
Resource #15



Photograph 014
Westerly View of Front (East) Façade
Resource #16



Photograph 015
Southwesterly View toward Service Station &
Associated Frame Shed; Resource #22



Photograph 016
Northeasterly View of Front (West) Façade
Resource #22

**Acworth Mill & Mill Village
Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia
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August 5, 2011**



Photograph 017
Northeasterly View of Southwest Oblique
Resource #23



Photograph 018
Southeasterly View of Northwest Oblique
Resource #23



Photograph 019
Easterly View of Front (West) Façade
Resource #24



Photograph 020
Southeasterly View of Northwest Oblique
Resource #25



Photograph 021
Easterly View of Front (West) Façade
Resource #27



Photograph 022
Easterly View of Front (West) Façade
Resource #28

**Acworth Mill & Mill Village
Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia
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August 5, 2011**



Photograph 023
Northeasterly View of Southwest Oblique
Resource #31



Photograph 024
Northwesterly View of Dugout and Stands
Resource #34



Photograph 025
Northwesterly View of Senior Field
Resource #34



Photograph 026
Northwesterly View of Pinto Field and Dugout
Resource #34



Photograph 027
Easterly View of Front (West) Façade
Resource #36



Photograph 028
Easterly View of Front (West) Façade
Resource #38

**Acworth Mill & Mill Village
Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia
Photographed by: Michelle Taylor of ECA
August 5, 2011**



Photograph 029
Easterly View of Front (West) Façade
Resource #40



Photograph 030
Easterly View of Front (West) Façade
Resource #41



Photograph 031
Northeasterly View of Southwest Oblique
Resource #42



Photograph 032
Southwesterly View of Northeast Oblique
Resource #48



Photograph 033
Southwesterly View of Northeast Oblique
Resource #49



Photograph 034
Northeasterly View of Southwest Oblique
Resource #50

**Acworth Mill & Mill Village
Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia
Photographed by: Michelle Taylor of ECA
August 5, 2011**



Photograph 035
Southwesterly View of Northeast Oblique
Resource #55



Photograph 036
Southeasterly View of Northwest Oblique
Resource #56



Photograph 037
Northwesterly View of Southeast Oblique
Resource #57



Photograph 038
Westerly View of Front (East) Facade
Resource #58



Photograph 039
Easterly View Along CSX Railroad Corridor
Resource #59



Photograph 040
Southwesterly Contextual View Along CSX
Railroad toward Acworth Mill Facility

**Acworth Mill & Mill Village
Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia
Photographed by: Michelle Taylor of ECA
August 5, 2011**



Photograph 041
Westerly contextual View Along CXS Railroad Corridor (Resource #59)



Photograph 042
Southeasterly Streetscape View of South Side of Albany Drive



Photograph 043
Northeasterly Streetscape View of East Side Of Thomasville Drive



Photograph 044
Northwestern Streetscape View of Intersection of S. Main Street and Thomasville Drive



Photograph 045
Northwestern Streetscape View Along S. Main Street and Western Edge of Newberry Park (#34)



Photograph 046
Southeasterly View of Historic Road and Resource #22

**Acworth Mill & Mill Village
Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia
Photographed by: Michelle Taylor of ECA
August 5, 2011**



Photograph 047
Northeasterly View of Historic Road
Connecting S. Main Street and Toccoa Drive



Photograph 048
Southwesterly Streetscape View of West Side
of Clarkdale Drive



Photograph 049
Northeasterly Contextual View of Steps Leading
To Pryon Family Cemetery (#7)



Photograph 050
Southeasterly Streetscape View of East Side of
Clarkdale Drive

**Acworth Mill & Mill Village
Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia
Photographed by: Michelle Taylor of ECA
August 5, 2011**



Photograph 051
Southwesterly View of Treescape Along
South End of Toccoa Drive



Photograph 052
Southwesterly Streetscape View of East Side of
Toccoa Drive



Photograph 053
Southwesterly Contextual View of Newberry Park
Resource #22



Photograph 054
Southwesterly Streetscape View Along
Toccoa Drive

**Acworth Mill & Mill Village
Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia
Photographed by: Michelle Taylor of ECA
August 5, 2011**



Photograph 055
Northwesterly View Along North End of Toccoa Drive and Toward Former Drive to Acworth Mill



Photograph 056
Southwesterly View of Former Access Drive Between Acworth Mill and Toccoa Drive



Photograph 057
Westerly View Along Existing Drive Behind Acworth Mill (Pelham Drive)



Photograph 058
Northwesterly Contextual View of Rear (South) Side of Acworth Mill Facility

**Acworth Mill & Mill Village
Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia
Photographed by: Michelle Taylor of ECA
August 5, 2011**



Photograph 059
Southwesterly View Along Proctor Creek within
Newberry Park (#34)



Photograph 060
Southeasterly View Within Newberry Park (#34)
Along Paths Leading to Senior Ball Field

3. HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Copies of historic aerial photographs (source: Digital Library of Georgia)
2. Historic photographs copied from the Acworth Society for Historic Preservation publication, *Images of America: Acworth, Georgia*

1942 Aerial Photograph



JL-5AA-49

1960 Aerial Photograph



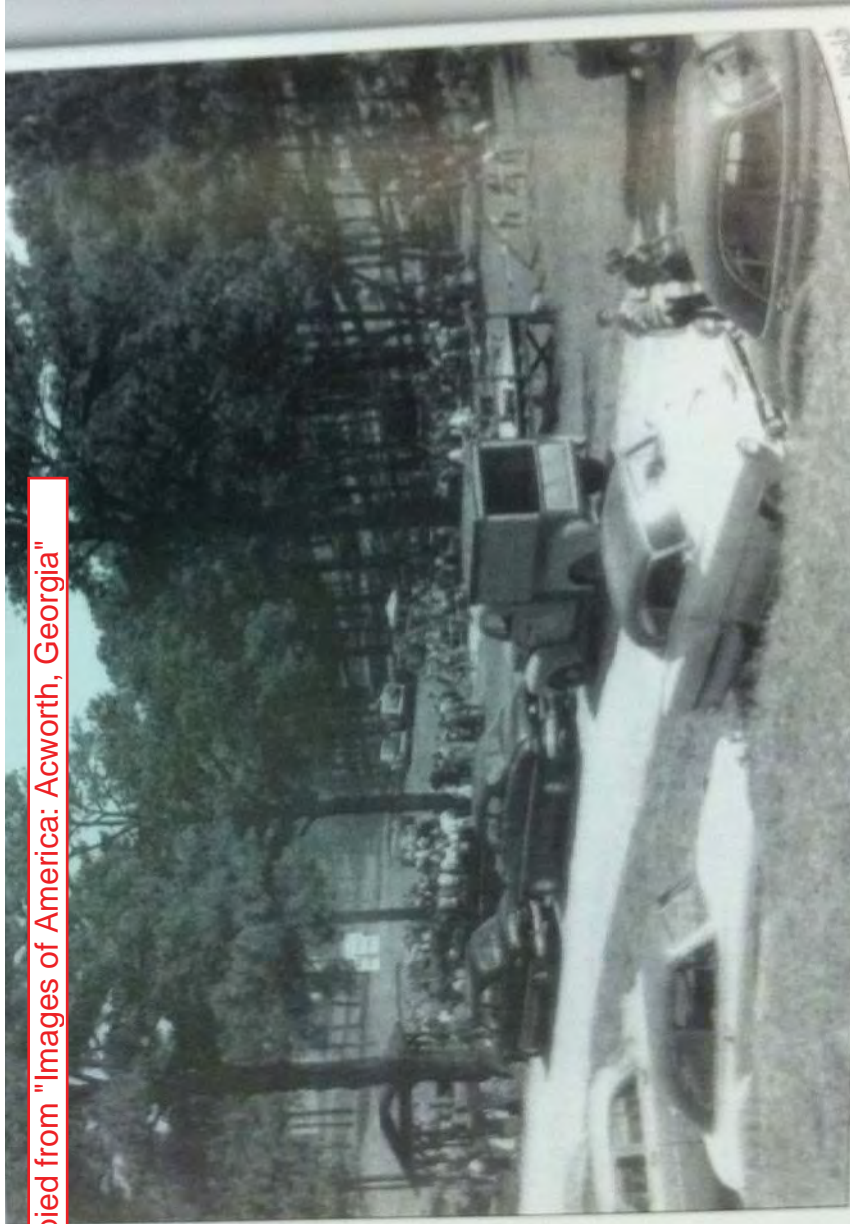


1972 Aerial Photograph



This early drive-in gas station at 4288 South Main Street was originally Grogan's Service Station, across Main Street from the tourist cottages. By the mid-1930s the gas station had evolved beyond this example into the full service station with repair bays, offices, restrooms, and floor space for selling tires, motor oil, and other accessories. (Original artwork by Jimmy Barker.)

Copied from "Images of America: Acworth, Georgia"



When the Clark Thread Company bought the mill in 1947, it established the village ballfield adjacent to Main Street and made improvements in the housing, streets, and utilities. The company also sponsored an annual picnic for the entire Acworth community. Local folks gather at Coats and Clark field in this photograph from the late 1940s. (Acworth HPC collection)

175 Peterson
Pherson,
Collection.)

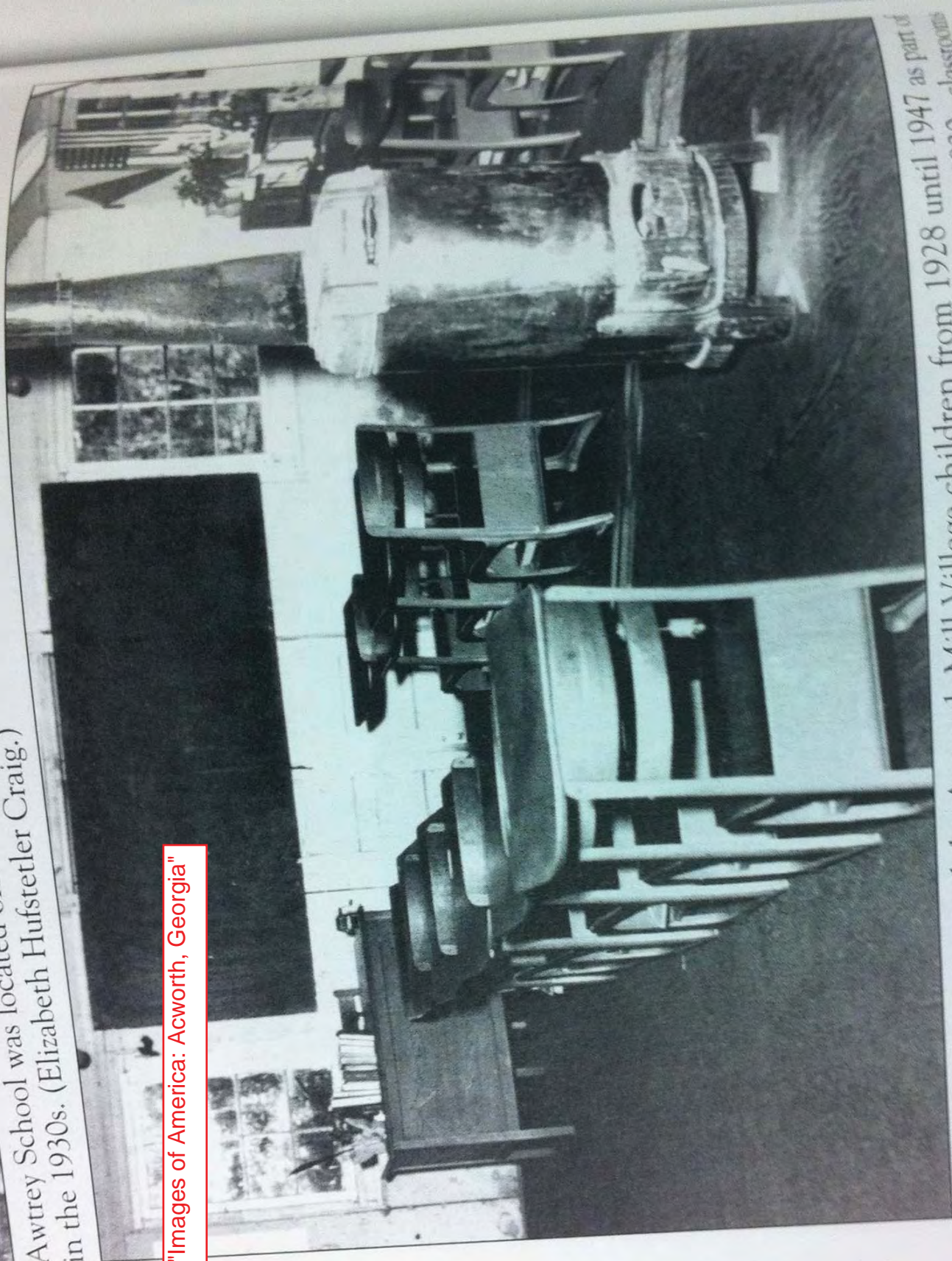
Copied from "Images of America: Acworth, Georgia"



The building that once housed the Eli Whitney School is currently in private hands.
(ASHP collection.)

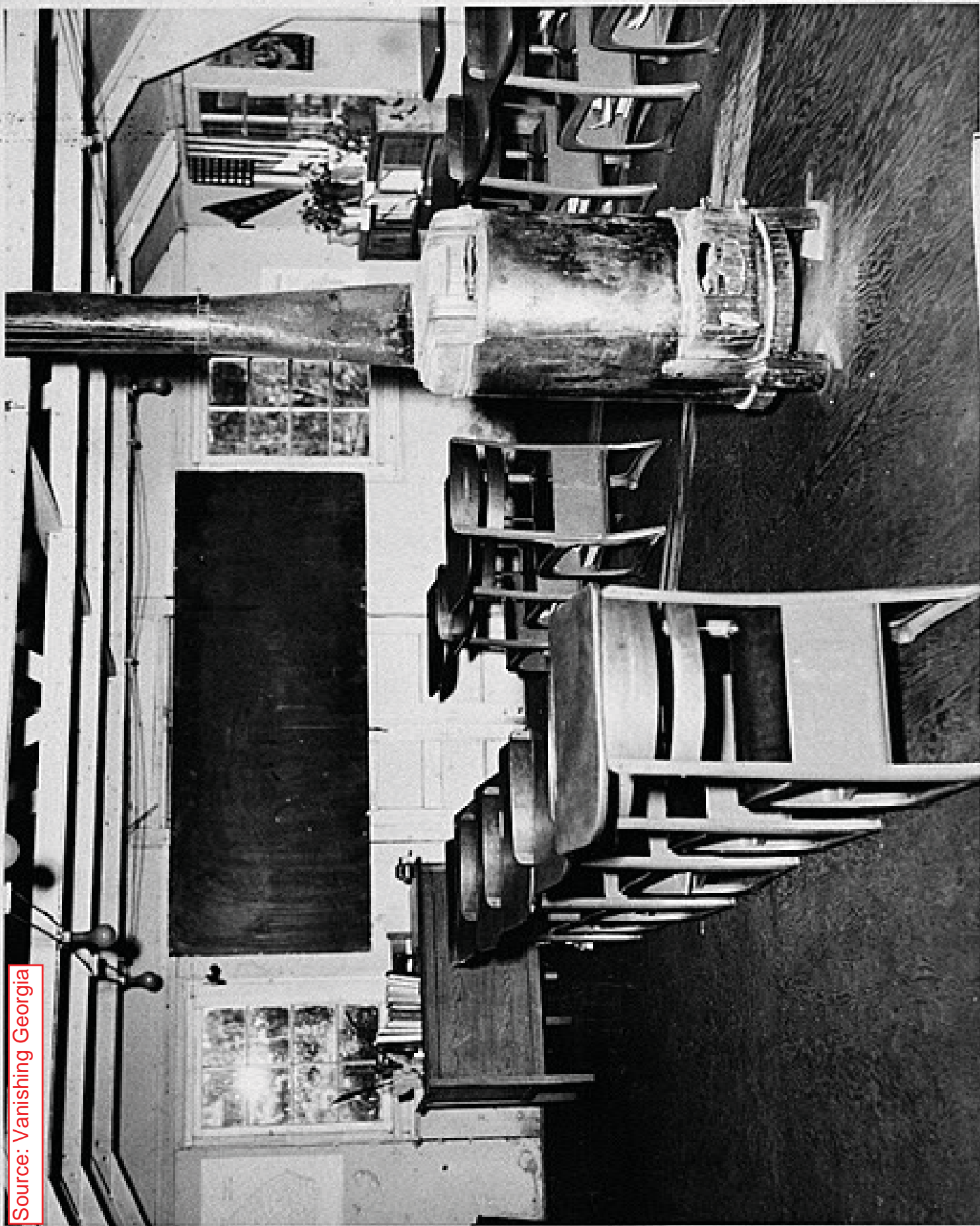
Awtrey School was located in the 1930s. (Elizabeth Hufstetler Craig.)

Copied from "Images of America: Acworth, Georgia"



Eli Whitney School served the Acworth Mill Village children from 1928 until 1947 as part of the Cobb County school system. This interior photo depicts one of the 1930s classrooms complete with a coal-burning stove. After 1947 the school was used as a community house for the mill village. (Vanishing Georgia collection, Georgia Dept. of Archives and History.)

Source: Vanishing Georgia



COB - 163

A late 1880s photo shows Orlando (1855–1943) and Belle Awtrey (1861–1903) and four of their ten children. From left to right the children are Raymond Hill, Lemon Merrill, Leone, and Orlando Jr., known as “Gan.” Orlando was a prominent merchant and longtime president of the S. Lemon Banking Company. He also served as a city alderman, school board member, and Georgia state representative for three terms. (Reginald Awtrey Collection.)



4. MAPS AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

a. Location Maps

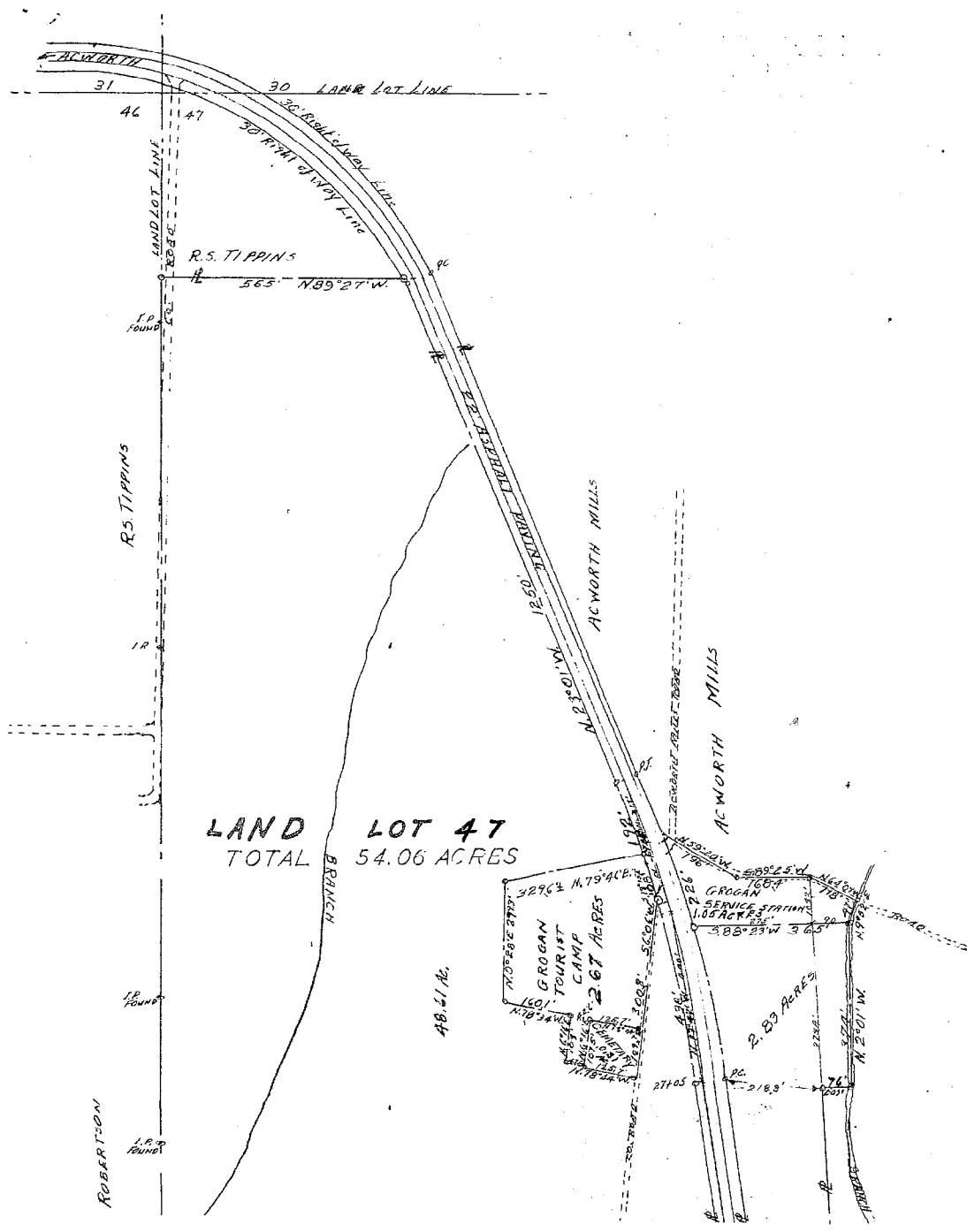
- 1. Historic Plat Maps**
- 2. Current Parcel/Tax Maps from Cobb County GIS**

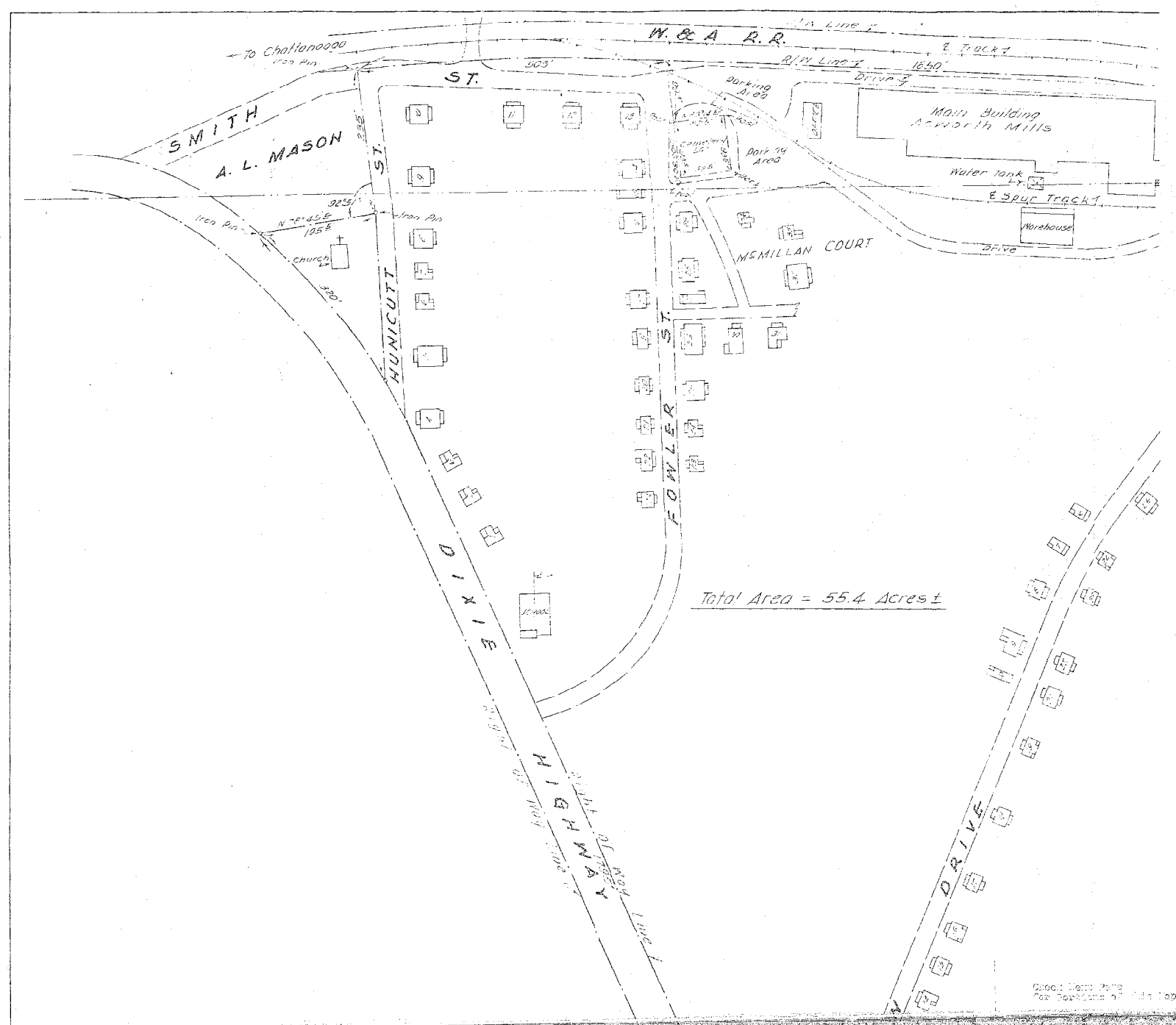
b. Two Copies of District Maps

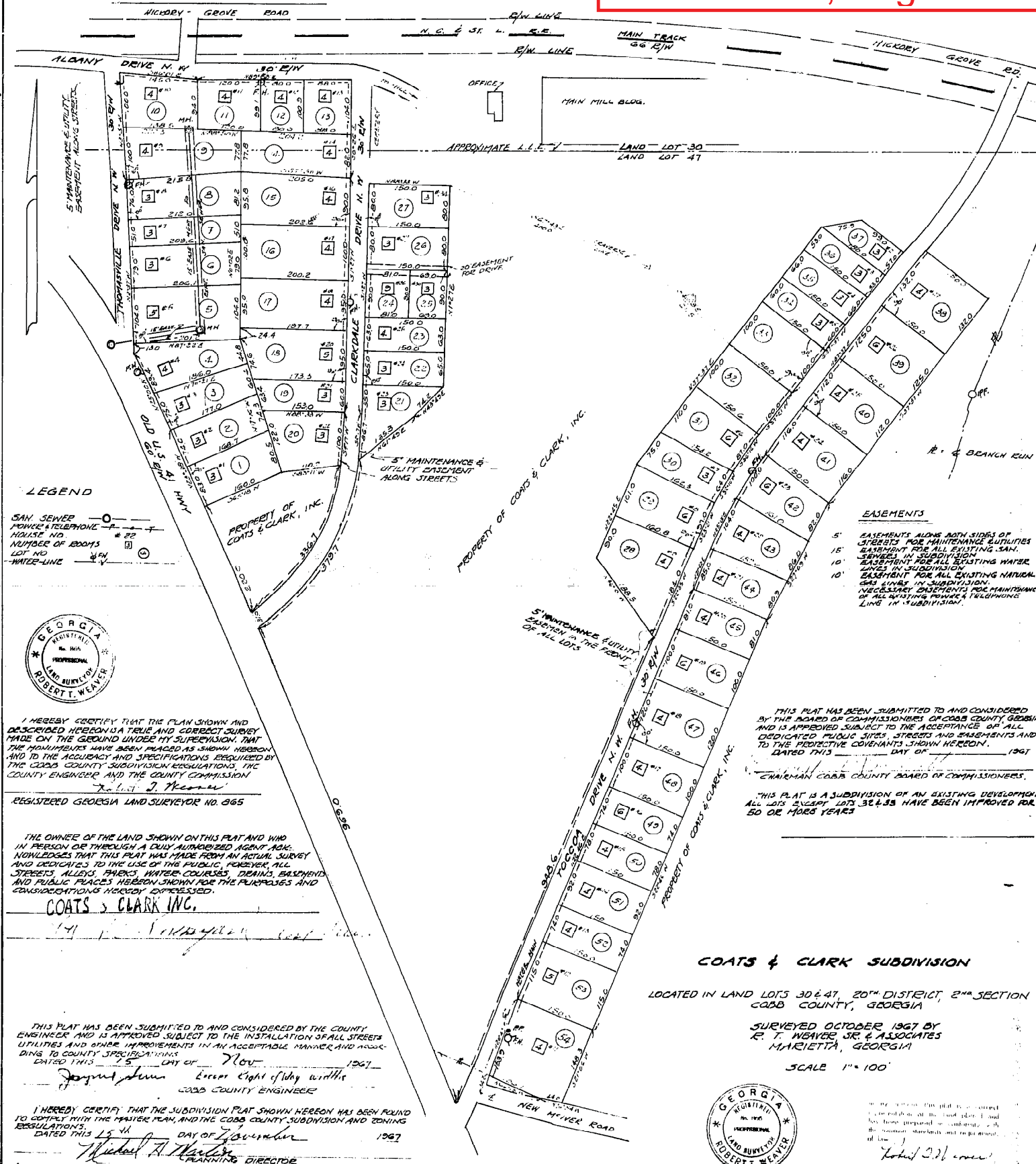
c. Historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps , 1921 and 1930.

d. USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map

1946 Plat of Grogan Estate - Plat Book 6; Page 37







LEGEND

- SAN SEWER ————
- PHONE & TELEPHONE ————
- WATER LINE ————
- NUMBER OF BOOMS ————
- LOT NO. ————
- WATER LINE ————

EASEMENTS

- 5' EASEMENTS ALONG BOTH SIDES OF STREETS FOR MAINTENANCE UTILITIES
- 15' EASEMENT FOR ALL EXISTING SAN. LINES IN SUBDIVISION
- 10' EASEMENT FOR ALL EXISTING WATER LINES IN SUBDIVISION
- 10' EASEMENT FOR ALL EXISTING NATURAL GAS LINES IN SUBDIVISION, NECESSARY EASEMENTS FOR MAINTENANCE OF ALL EXISTING POWER & TELEPHONE LINES IN SUBDIVISION.



I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PLAN SHOWN AND DESCRIBED HEREON IS A TRUE AND CORRECT SURVEY MADE ON THE GROUND UNDER MY SUPERVISION THAT THE MONUMENTS HAVE BEEN PLACED AS SHOWN HEREON AND TO THE ACCURACY AND SPECIFICATIONS REQUIRED BY THE COBBS COUNTY SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS, THE COUNTY ENGINEER AND THE COUNTY COMMISSION.

Robert T. Weaver
 REGISTERED GEORGIA LAND SURVEYOR NO. 365

THE OWNER OF THE LAND SHOWN ON THIS PLAT AND WHO IN PERSON OR THROUGH A DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT, KNOWLEDGES THAT THIS PLAT WAS MADE FROM AN ACTUAL SURVEY AND DEDICATES TO THE USE OF THE PUBLIC, FOREVER, ALL STREETS, ALLEYS, PARKS, WATER COURSES, DRAINS, BUSHINGS AND PUBLIC PLACES HEREBY SHOWN FOR THE PURPOSES AND CONSIDERATIONS HEREBY EXPRESSED.

COATS & CLARK, INC.

THIS PLAT HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO AND CONSIDERED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF COBBS COUNTY GEORGIA AND IS APPROVED SUBJECT TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF ALL DEDICATED PUBLIC SITES, STREETS AND EASEMENTS AND TO THE PROTECTIVE COVENANTS SHOWN HEREON.

DATED THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 1967

 CHAIRMAN COBBS COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

THIS PLAT IS A SUBDIVISION OF AN EXISTING DEVELOPMENT ALL LOTS EXCEPT LOTS 32 & 33 HAVE BEEN IMPROVED FOR 50 OR MORE YEARS.

COATS & CLARK SUBDIVISION

LOCATED IN LAND LOTS 30 & 47, 20TH DISTRICT, 2ND SECTION COBBS COUNTY, GEORGIA

SURVEYED OCTOBER 1967 BY
 R. T. WEAVER, JR. & ASSOCIATES
 MARIETTA, GEORGIA

SCALE 1" = 100'

THIS PLAT HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO AND CONSIDERED BY THE COUNTY ENGINEER AND IS APPROVED SUBJECT TO THE INSTALLATION OF ALL STREETS UTILITIES AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN AN ACCEPTABLE MANNER AND ACCORDING TO COUNTY SPECIFICATIONS.

DATED THIS 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1967

Joyce L. Smith
 Except Eight (8) days within
 COBBS COUNTY ENGINEER

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE SUBDIVISION PLAT SHOWN HEREON HAS BEEN FOUND TO CONFORM WITH THE MASTER PLAN, AND THE COBBS COUNTY SUBDIVISION AND ZONING REGULATIONS.

DATED THIS 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1967

Michael A. Martin
 PLANNING DIRECTOR



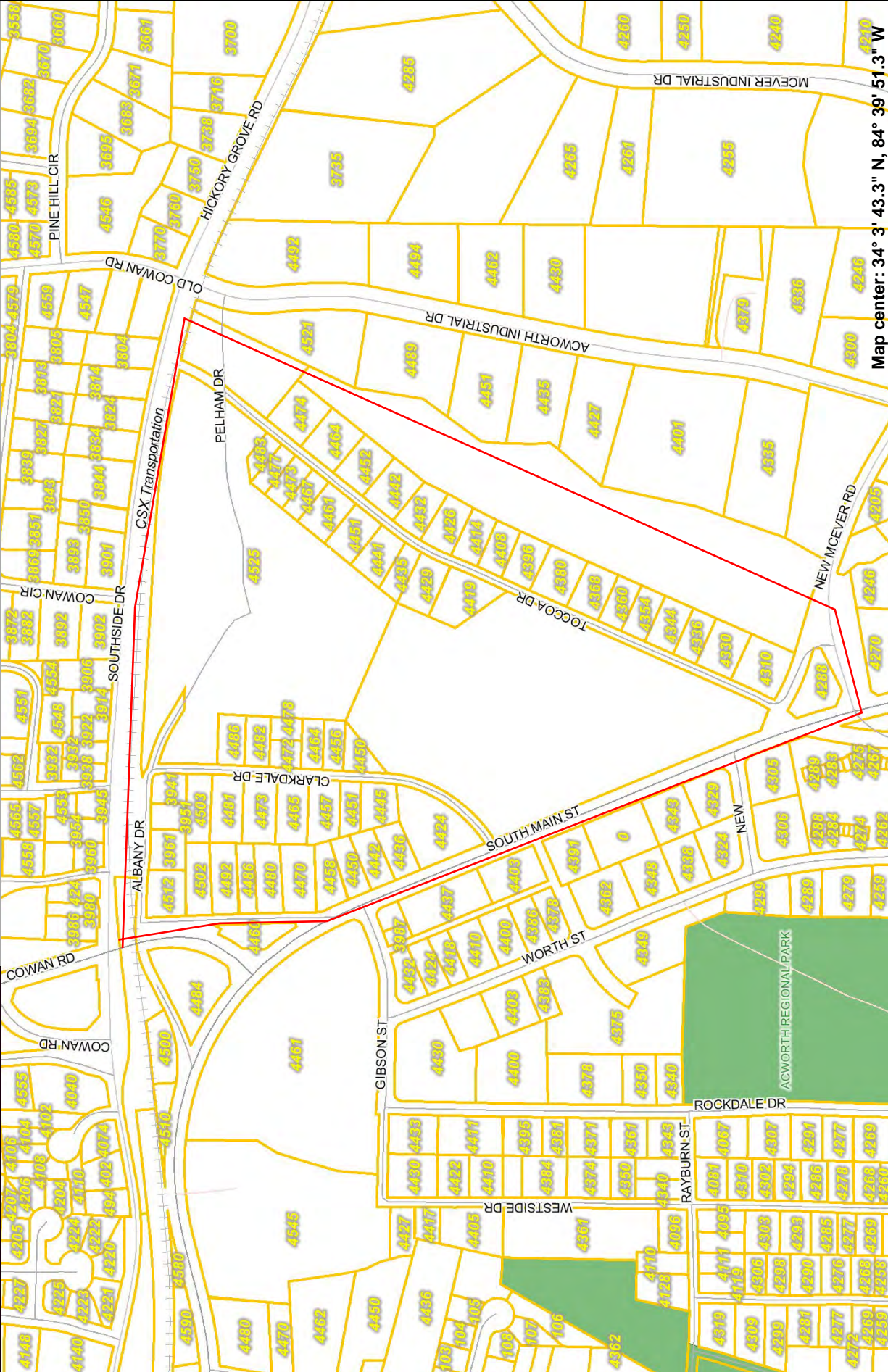
Robert T. Weaver

City of Acworth Street Map



Acworth Mill & Mill Village

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Abernathy Farm Way, A4 | Bethesda Ter, G4 | Coconut Grv, G3 | E Lakeshore Dr, D3 | Hickory Grv Rd, H3 | Lake Park Rdg W, H2 | Mars Bay, D1 | Noah Ct, H2 | Pasty Ln, G2 | School St, C2 | Two Iron Tr, E6 |
| Academy St, C3 | Beverly Place, E3 | E Spr Meadow Dr, E2 | High Battery Bluff, F4 | Lake Park Ter, G2 | Lake Park Tr, G2 | Mars Hill Church Rd, C7 | Noah Ct, H3 | Peach Ct, G3 | Seminole Dr, C3 | Two Iron Way, E6 |
| Acworth Due W Rd, D6 | Blue Sprs Rd, F6 | Collins Cir, C3 | Edinburgh Ter, E1 | Lakeview Dr, E5 | Lakeview Way, E5 | Mars Park Rd, B5 | Noah Ln, H2 | Peach Ter, G3 | Senator Russel Ave, D3 | Silver Brooke Ln, G6 |
| Acworth Enclave Dr, B2 | Blue Sprs Stat, G6 | Columbus Cir, G3 | Edward Fowler Place, E2 | Lakeview Way, E5 | Lakeview Way, E5 | Martingale Ln, C5 | Noah Valley, H3 | Peartree Dr, G3 | Silver Stream Way, G6 | Vail Cir, E1 |
| Acworth Forest Dr, F7 | Cool Sprs Ct, E6 | Cooks Ct, G2 | Elderberry Dr, F4 | Lakeview Way, E5 | Lakeview Way, E5 | Maryland Dr, E1 | Noah Overlook E, H3 | Pepper Cir, D1 | Singletree Way, C5 | Vail Dr, E1 |
| Acworth Summit Blvd, D6 | Cool Sprs Dr, E6 | Cool Sprs Dr, E6 | Emerald Willow Dr, C3 | Lakewood Dr, B2 | Lakewood Dr, B2 | Mashie Ct, D5 | Noah Overlook W, G3 | Pine Hill Cir, F3 | Six Iron Ct, E6 | Vernon Corn, G6 |
| Acworth Oaks Dr, G2 | Brandy Ann Ct, D2 | Cool Sprs Pt, E6 | Estuary Cir, H2 | Lambeth Ct, E1 | Lambeth Ct, E1 | Mastic Pt, D1 | Noah Rdg, G2 | Pinehurst Cir, F2 | Six Iron Ct, E6 | Vinyard Ct, E2 |
| Adams Cir, C3 | Brandy Ann Dr, D2 | Cottage Oaks Dr, E1 | Estuary Ln, H2 | Lambeth Dr, E2 | Lambeth Dr, E2 | McClary Way, G4 | Noah Trc, H2 | Ping Ct, D5 | Smith St, D3 | Walden Tr, C1 |
| Albany Dr, E3 | Brandy Ct, G2 | Cove St, B2 | Estuary Rdg, H2 | Laurel Dr, D5 | Laurel Dr, D5 | McClary Way, G4 | Noah Way, H2 | Priest Rd, G1 | W Lakeshore Dr, C3 | Washington Com Ave, G6 |
| Albright Com, G6 | Brenda Ct, D5 | Cowan Cir, E3 | Everglades Ct, G3 | Lauren Dr, D5 | Lauren Dr, D5 | McClure Rd, C6 | Northcutt Sta Place, D3 | Proctor Ldg, A4 | Westridge Dr, G2 | Westside Dr, E3 |
| Alatoona Dr, B2 | Brenda Dr, D3 | Cowan Place, E3 | Federal St, C2 | Lauren Dr, D5 | Lauren Dr, D5 | McDowell Dr, G4 | Northside Dr, C2 | Quince Tree Way, G3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Wexford Downs Way, E3 |
| Alloona Sprs Ln, B5 | Bridgecreek Dr, C5 | Cowan Rd, E2 | Five Iron Ct, E6 | Lauren Dr, D5 | Lauren Dr, D5 | McEver Park Dr, G4 | Northside Dr, C2 | Ragsdale Rd, B4 | Westside Dr, E3 | Wild Blossom Ct, B5 |
| Amberlake Ln, D2 | Creekside Vlg Dr, F6 | Creel Chase, D6 | Fort Sumter Ldg, F4 | Lee St, E2 | Lee St, E2 | McEver Park Dr, G4 | Northside Dr, C2 | Ragsdale Rd, B4 | Westside Dr, E3 | Williamsburg Ct, G6 |
| Amyassay Walk, C6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McEver Vlg Ln, F4 | Northside Dr, C2 | Ragsdale Rd, B4 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Ansbury Pl, B6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McGregor Way, F4 | Oakwood Ter, D5 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| April Breeze Ln, E2 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McKintley Ct, G4 | Oakwood Ter, D5 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Archer Pl, B2 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Aspen Tr, E1 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Athens Ct, H1 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Austin Farm Tr, D5 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Baker Grv Rd, G2 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Baker Plant Ct, G2 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Baker Plant Dr, G2 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Baker Plant Way, G2 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Baker Rd, G1 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Baker Rdg Place, G2 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Baker Woods, H2 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Baltimore Place, E1 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Balto Way, G3 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Base Chase, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Base Pl, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Bass Way, E5 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Batiste Ln, H2 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Beach St, C3 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |
| Bell St, D2 | Creel Ct, E6 | Creel Ct, E6 | Four Iron Tr, E6 | Lemon St, D3 | Lemon St, D3 | McLain Cir, C2 | Old Cherokee St, D2 | Reason Rd, F3 | Westside Dr, E3 | Willis St, D3 |



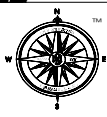
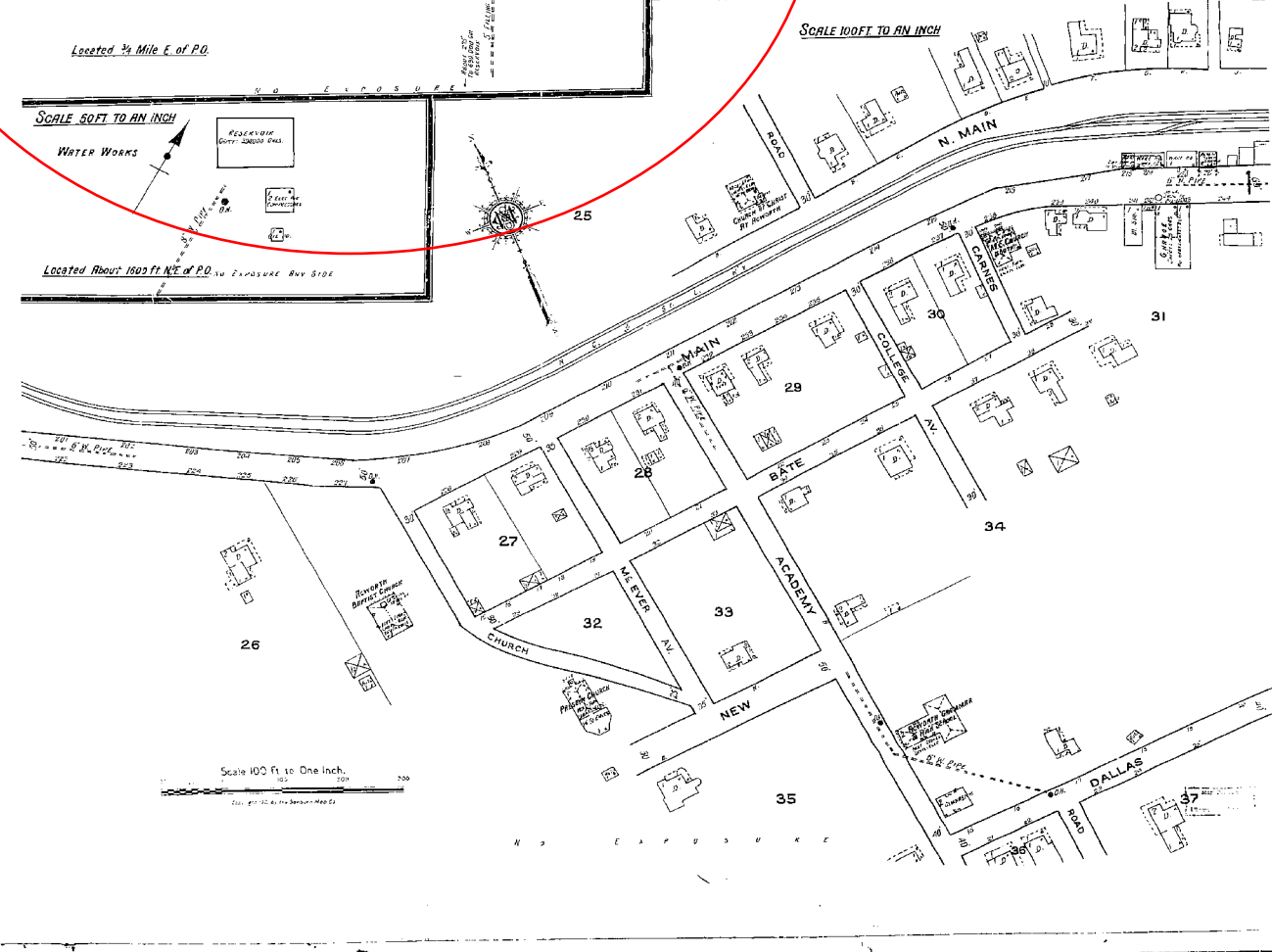
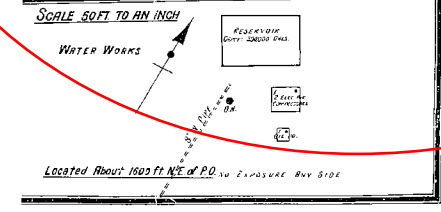
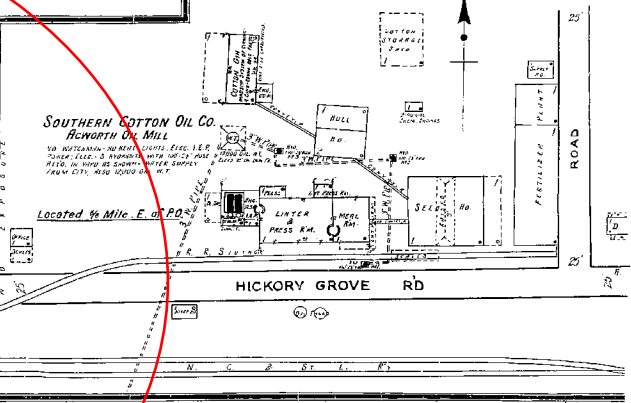
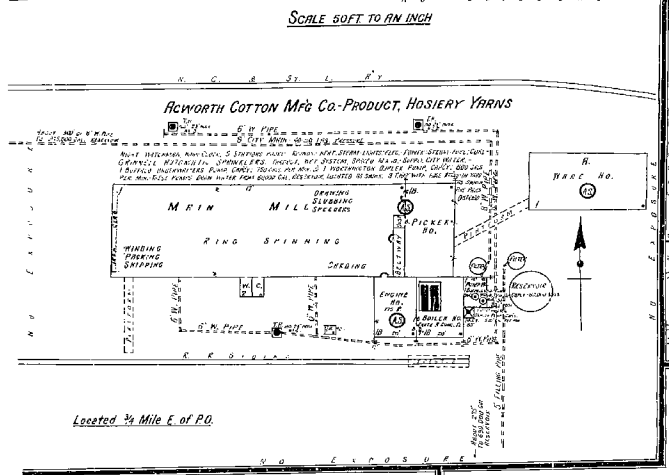
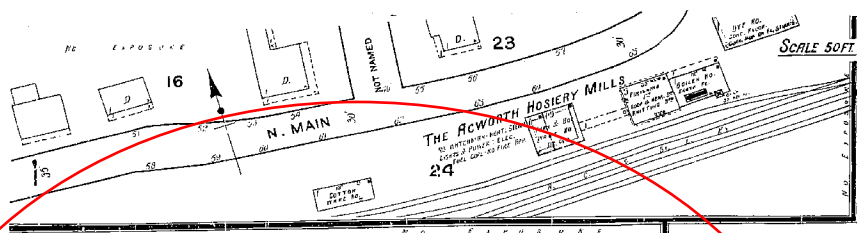
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Scale: 1:5,000

Map center: 34° 3' 43.3" N, 84° 39' 51.3" W

MAY 1921
ACWORTH
GA.

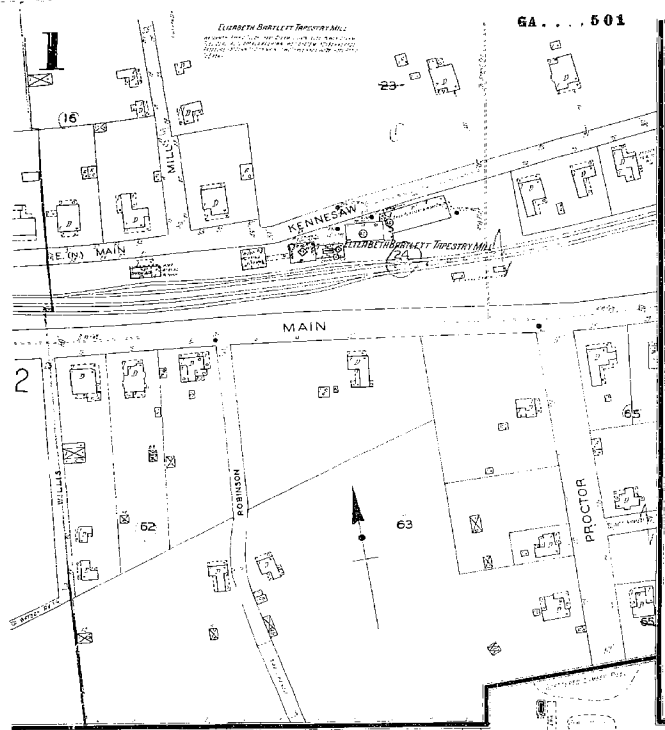


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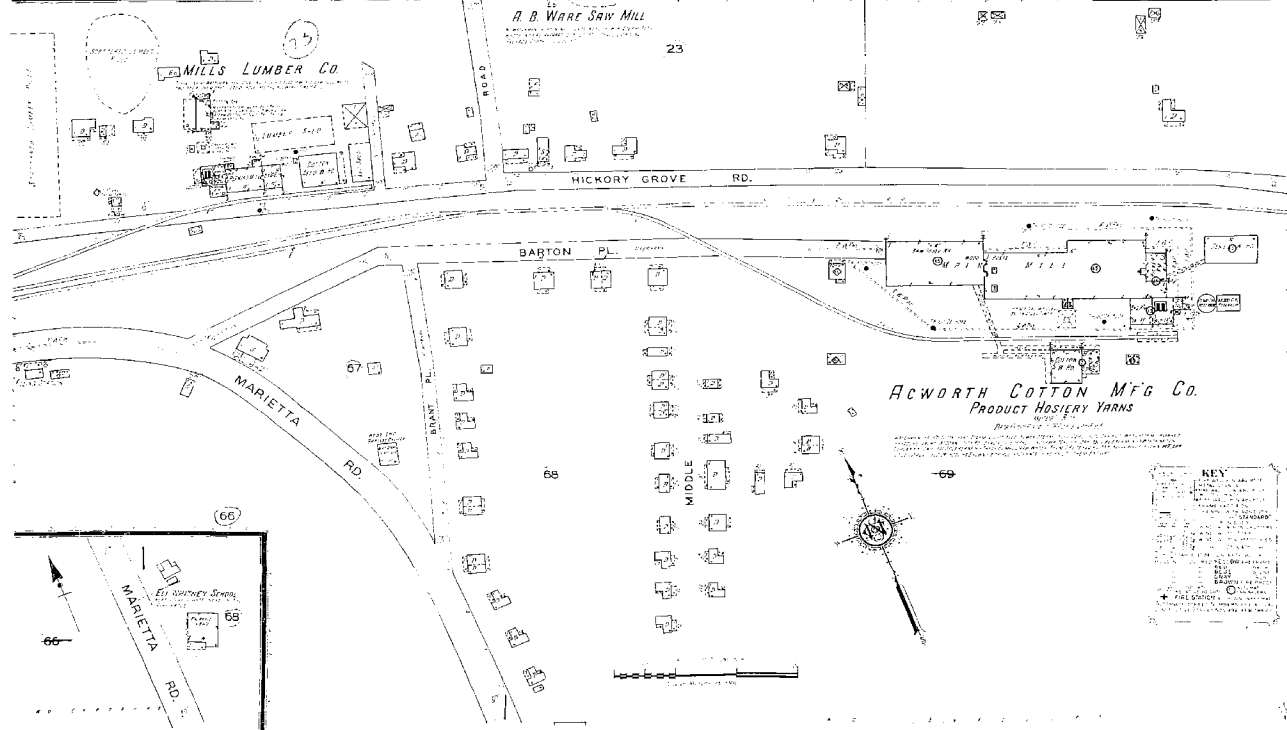
Scale 1000 feet to one inch
(Approx.)

INDEX

SPECIALS		INDEX
A	Acworth Baptist Church	3
B	Bethel A. M. E. Church	2
C	Church of Christ of Acworth	3
D	City Hall	1
E	Eli Whitney School	1
F	Farmers Gin Co.	3
G	Goodwin & Ragsdale, Grist Mill	2
H	Hotel Acworth	2
I	Mills Lumber Co.	1
J	N. C. & St. L. R. R. Depots	2
K	Post Office	2
L	Unique Knitting Co.	3
M	Ware, A. H. Saw Mill	1
N	West End Baptist Church	1
O	Whitney, E. School	1

Water Facilities
 Water supply, sewerage, drainage, and other water facilities are shown by the following symbols:
 Water supply: solid line with cross-ticks
 Sewerage: dashed line with cross-ticks
 Drainage: solid line with cross-ticks
 Other water facilities: as shown on the map

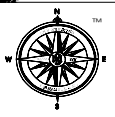
Fire Dept.
 Fire department buildings are shown by the following symbols:
 Fire department: solid line with cross-ticks
 Fire hydrant: solid line with cross-ticks
 Fire alarm box: solid line with cross-ticks
 Fire engine house: solid line with cross-ticks
 Fire station: solid line with cross-ticks
 Fire water tank: solid line with cross-ticks
 Fire water tower: solid line with cross-ticks
 Fire water pump: solid line with cross-ticks
 Fire water tank: solid line with cross-ticks
 Fire water tower: solid line with cross-ticks
 Fire water pump: solid line with cross-ticks



ACWORTH COTTON MFG. CO.
 PRODUCT HOUSERY YARNS

KEY

—	Water supply
- - -	Sewerage
—	Drainage
—	Other water facilities
—	Fire department
—	Fire hydrant
—	Fire alarm box
—	Fire engine house
—	Fire station
—	Fire water tank
—	Fire water tower
—	Fire water pump
—	Fire water tank
—	Fire water tower
—	Fire water pump

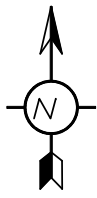


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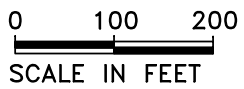
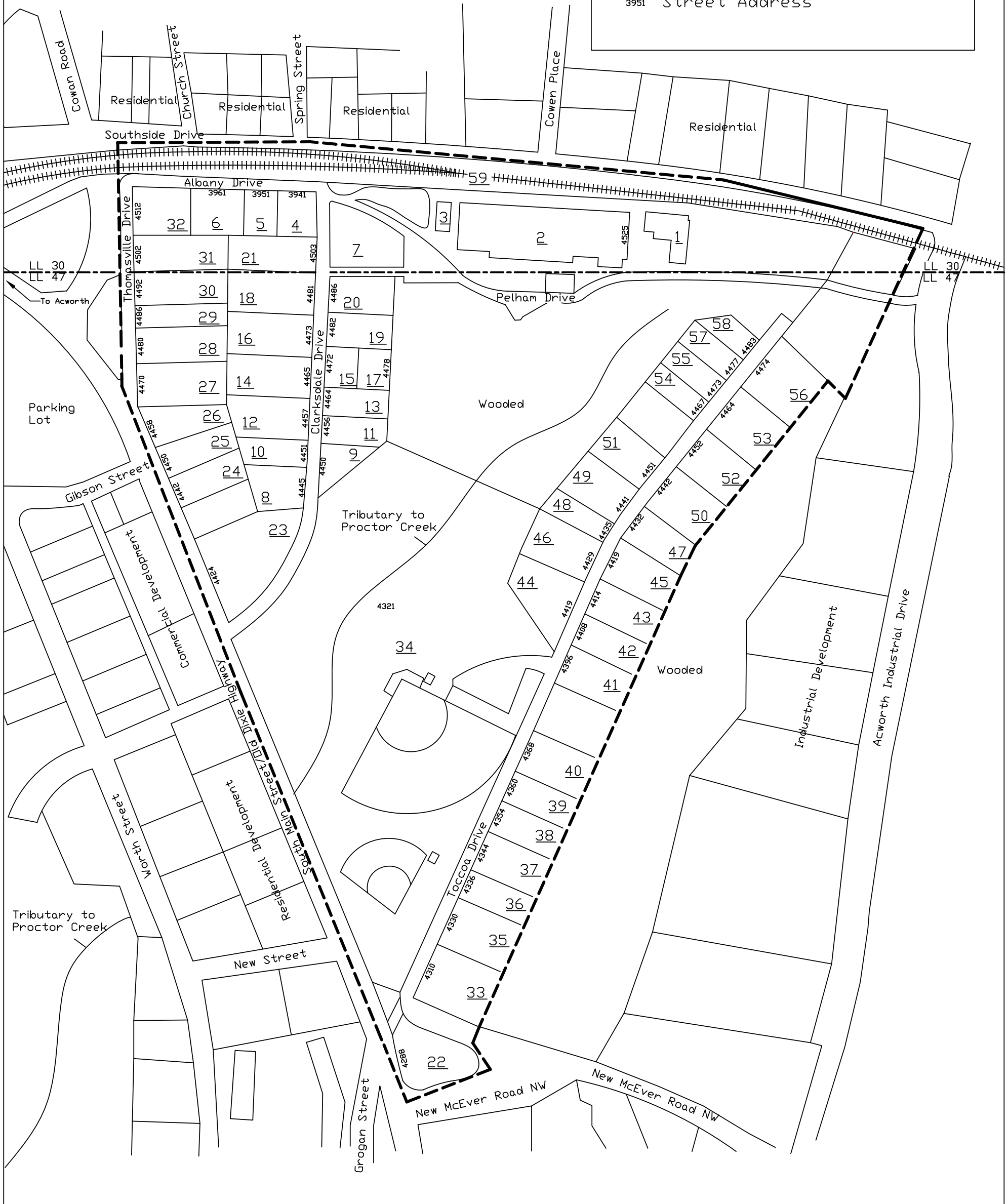
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 Year EDR Research Associate

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LEGEND

- Proposed District Boundary
- - - - - Approximate Land Lot Boundary
- _____ Parcel Boundary
- +++++ CSX Railroad
- 3951 Street Address



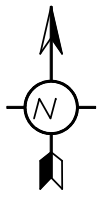
**Acworth Mill & Mill Village
Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia
District Map**

SOURCE: Cobb County GIS Tax Mapping, Google Earth,
And ECA Site Visit

DRAWN BY: Michelle Taylor, MLA DATE: 9/8/2011
FILE NAME: L:K-847_basemap.dwg

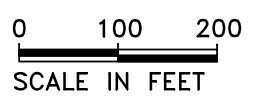
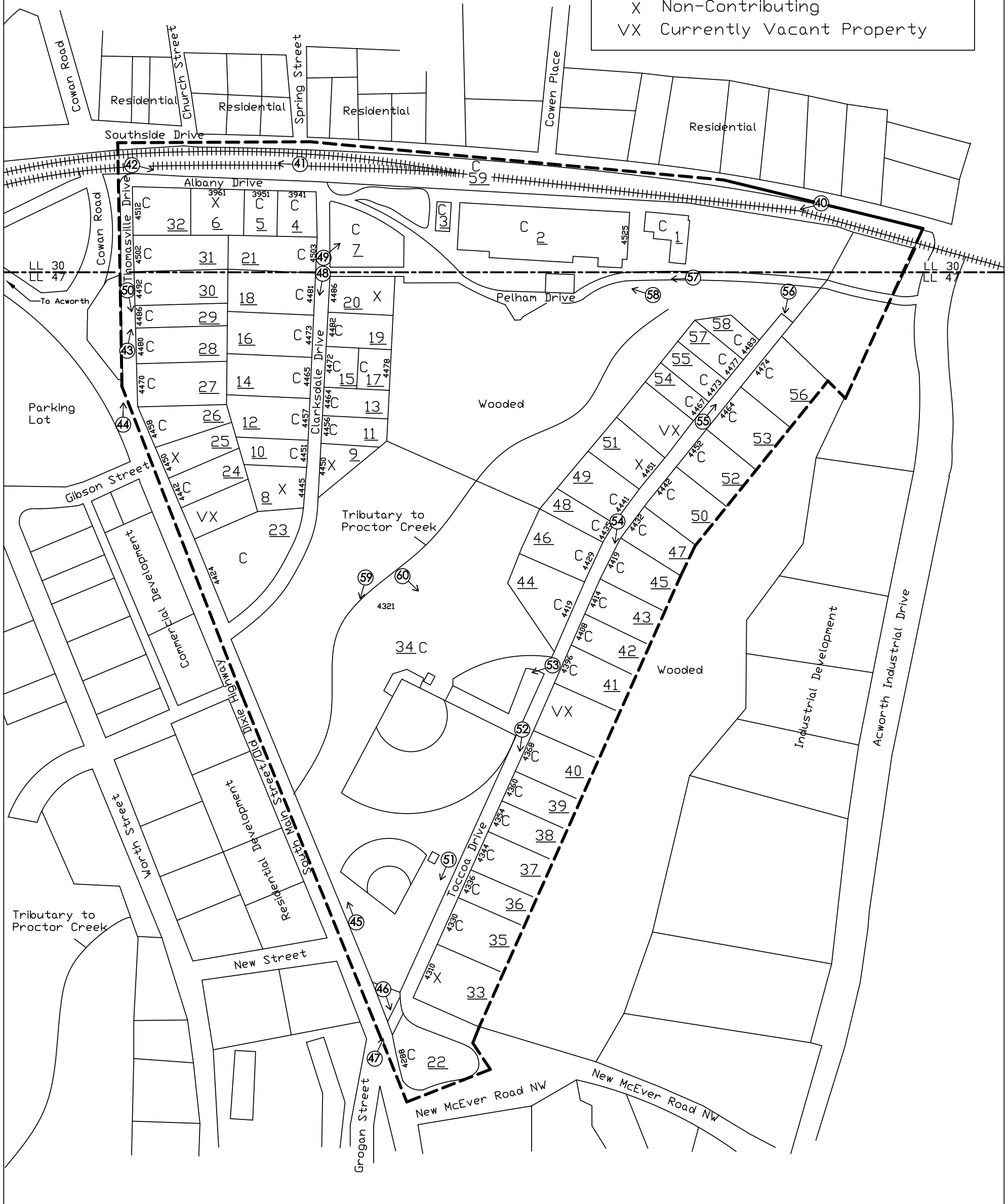


ECA Project # K-847-6



LEGEND

- Proposed District Boundary
- - - - - Approximate Land Lot Boundary
- _____ Parcel Boundary
- ||||| CSX Railroad
- 3951 Street Address
- 33 Resource Number
- C Contributing
- X Non-Contributing
- VX Currently Vacant Property



Acworth Mill & Mill Village
Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia
District Map
Streetscape & Contextual Photograph Orientations

SOURCE: Cobb County GIS Tax Mapping, Google Earth, And ECA Site Visit

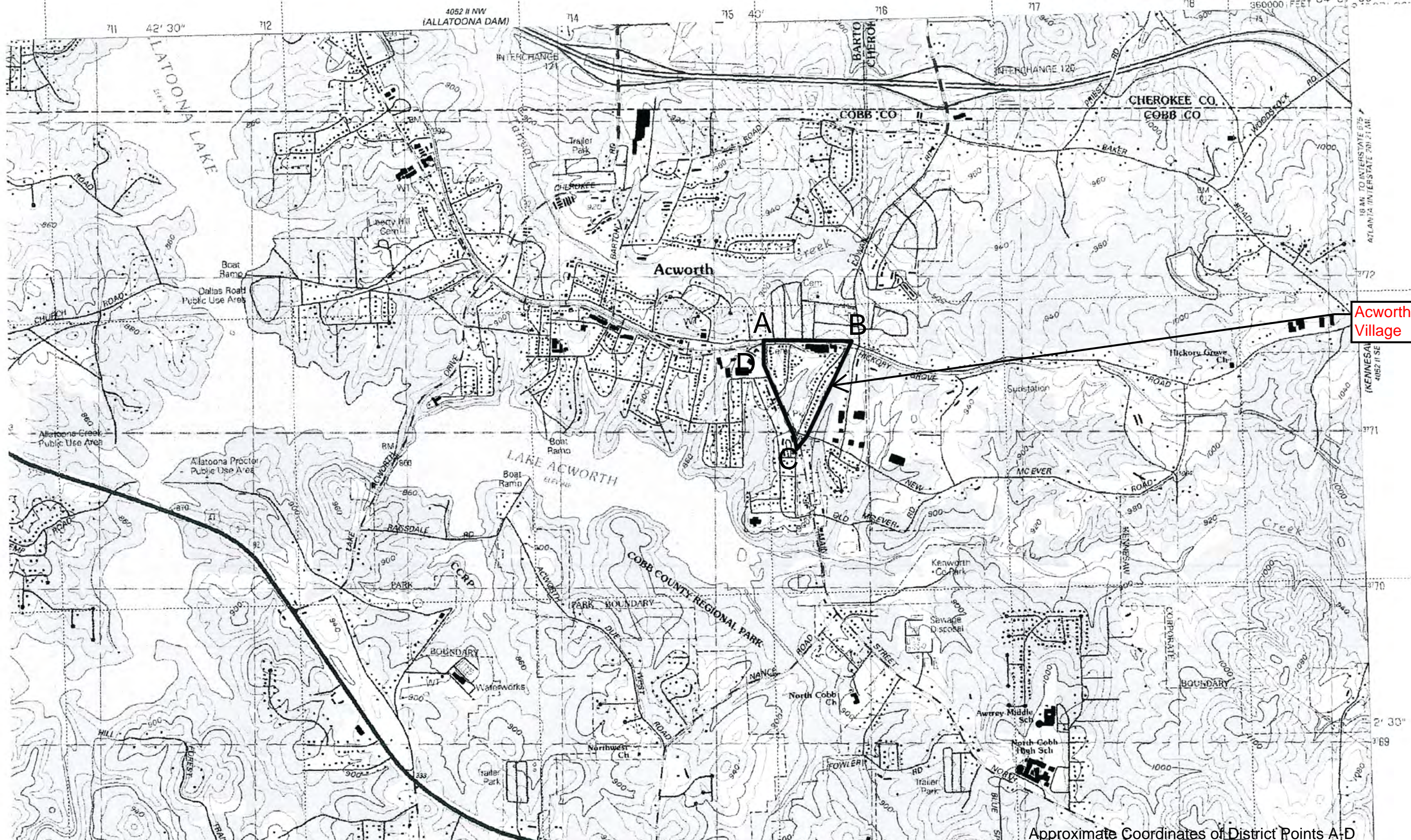
DRAWN BY: Michelle Taylor, MLA DATE: 9/8/2011
 FILE NAME: L:K-847_basemap.dwg



ECA Project # K-847-6

ACWORTH QUADRANGLE
 GEORGIA
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

4052 II NE
 (SOUTH CANTON)



Acworth Mill & Mill Village

Approximate Coordinates of District Points A-D

- A: Zone 16 715342E, 3771789N
- B: Zone 16 715921E, 3771738N
- C: Zone 16 715559E, 3771129N
- D: Zone 16 715345E, 3771621N

Acworth Mill & Mill Village
 Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia



5. CHECKLIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Before submitting your Historic District Information Form, make sure that you have enclosed the following information. **Use this as a checklist and check (with an X) the items that you have included.** If you are unable to enclose an item, explain why on a separate page.

Sources of Bibliographical Information

- Bibliography
- Checklist of sources
- Supplemental research information (clear photocopies not originals)

Photographs (labeled and cross-referenced to district map(s))

- Representative buildings, structures, objects, and/or sites
- Streetscapes and landscapes
- Surrounding areas, edges of the district, and boundaries
- Photocopies of Historic photographs

Maps

- Location map
- District map (s) with photographs, contributing/noncontributing properties, and boundary marked at a scale of 1" = 200'
- District map(s) unmarked for HPD use
- U.S.G.S. Quadrangle map sheet/Topographic map (optional) with location marked
- Photocopy of Sanborn Map(s) (if available)

Text

- Completed Historic District Information Form (hard copy and CD)
- or**
- Completed National Register of Historic Places Form (hard copy and CD)

I have enclosed the above documentation with my Historic District Information Form/National Register form for the Acworth Hill & Mill Village proposed nomination. I understand that if I do not include all of the requested documentation, my application will not be processed until it is complete.

Signature of Preparer

Jaime D. Stefano

Date

10/10/2011