

straight through 4-way stop, cross Academy Street; Dallas Street becomes Dixie Avenue; right on Lombardy Way; take first left on West Lakeshore Drive; drive .3 miles, right on Collins Avenue

19. Collins Avenue National Register Historic District

The first house on your left was built by John Collins, a Revolutionary War veteran, and dates from the mid-1800s. Additional homes on the street include: a Queen Anne style flanked by magnolias on the left; on the right, the five acre Kienel Compound featuring bungalow designs from noted Atlanta architect, Leila Ross Wilburn; and at the corner, the 1879 folk Victorian home built by James McMillan for his bride, Emma Alice Lemon.

Drive .2 miles, right on Main Street; right on Church Street

20. Acworth Presbyterian Church (c. 1875) (LT)

4561 Church St.

This is Acworth's oldest religious structure. The bell tower is a 1906 addition. Note the ornate Gothic arches, stained glass windows and decorative brick work. (NP)

Left on Lombardy Way; right on Main Street; drive .4 miles to Lemon Street

21. Jesse Lemon House (c. 1890) (RT)

4965 Main St.

This Queen Anne style residence was built for a descendant of one of the Acworth's pioneer families and exhibits decorative shingles and spindles, a wrap-around porch and stained glass windows. (B)

Left on Lemon Street; cross railroad tracks, go through intersection and around curve; turn right onto Cherokee Street

22. McConnell Home (RT)

Corner of Cherokee and Taylor Streets

An early African-American businessman, Jeff McConnell, who owned and operated a cobbler shop and café, is credited as owner of this house. (NP)

23. The Rosenwald School (LT)

4410 Cherokee St.

This Rosenwald School was dismantled from its original School Street location and rebuilt here in the late 1940s/

early 1950s. Julius Rosenwald, a president of Sears & Roebuck in the early 20th century, created a fund to build African-American schools in the South. (NP)

Take first left on School Street

24. Bethel AME Church (LT)

4683 Bell St.



Listed in the National Register of Historic Places as an outstanding example of 19th century church architecture, the sanctuary was constructed in the mid-1870s, with the vestibule and towers erected in 1895. (NP)

Continue on School Street .2 miles, veering sharply to left

25. Roberts School Community Center (c. 1950) (RT)

4681 School St.

The school is named for Norman Roberts, who was killed during World War II. The building is a tribute to his father, Luther, who was active in achieving a public school for Acworth's African-American community. (NP)

Continue on School Street over the railroad tracks; left on Main Street; drive .8 miles to Cowan Road

26. The Mill (c.1873) (LT)

This three-story mill was constructed by John Cowan, who prospered from Western gold mining. The mill originally made fine flour, and then housed a hosiery operation in the 1920s. The mill, severely damaged by fire, has been rehabilitated for use as a restaurant. (B)

Left on Cowan Road; drive 1.1 miles to the Cowen House

27. Cowen Farmstead (c. 1854) (RT)

4940 Cowan Road

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this house was built by Stephen D. Cowen, a farmer who arrived in Acworth in the 1850s. The Cowen House is an example of the simple two-story central hall type known as "Plantation Plain." (NP)

Continue on Cowan Road .4 miles to access I-75 south to Marietta and Atlanta.

Tour Route #1

Tour begins at Marietta Welcome Center (See map)

Left on Mill Street; right on North Marietta Parkway

1. William Root House (c.1845) (RT)

145 Denmead St.



The William Root House is one of Marietta's oldest residences. William Root opened the area's first drug store in 1839. Cobb Landmarks & Historical Society restored the house, developed a museum and uses it as its headquarters. (P) Hours: Tuesday-Saturday 11 a.m.- 4 p.m.

Drive .3 miles, right on Church Street; take first right on Kennesaw Avenue; drive 2.2 miles to Old Highway 41

2. Tower Oaks – Brumby-Sibley-Corley House (c.1882) (LT) 285 Kennesaw Ave.

It was built under the supervision of James Remley Brumby, founder of the Brumby Chair Company and manufacturer of the famous Brumby Rocker. (NP)

3. Howell-Sessions-Touchton House (c.1843) (LT)

303 Kennesaw Ave.



Maj. Archibald Howell, a wealthy businessman, constructed this Greek Revival style house. During 1865, the house served as headquarters for Gen. H.M. Judah, a Federal officer. (NP)

4. McClellan-Birney House (c.1850) (RT)

354 Kennesaw Ave.

This antebellum house was the childhood home of Alice McClellan Birney, the founder of the National Parent Teacher Association. The house was originally on Church Street, but was moved to Kennesaw Avenue. (NP)

5. Tranquilla (c.1849) (LT)

435 Kennesaw Ave.

This Greek Revival style structure was built in 1849 by Gen. Andrew J. Hansell, who served as state senator from Cobb County and Adjutant General of Georgia. The Hansell's occupied the house until 1868. (NP)

6. Fair Oaks – Marietta Educational Garden Center

(c. 1852) (LT)

505 Kennesaw Ave.

During the Civil War, this home is reputed to have served as headquarters for Gen. Joseph Johnston during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. In 1966, the William Benson family donated the property to the Marietta Council of Garden Clubs, who restored the house and gardens. (P)
Hours: Monday, Wednesday, Friday 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

7. Oakton (c.1838) (LT)

581 Kennesaw Ave.

It was originally built by Judge David Irwin in the Greek Revival style, but was remodeled after the Civil War in the Chalet style. In 1864, Federal Gen. W.W. Loring used it as his headquarters during fighting at Kennesaw Mountain. (NP)

Left on Old Highway 41; drive .3 miles, left on Stilesboro Road; left into visitor's center

8. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park (LT)

During the battle at Kennesaw Mountain, Confederate soldiers managed to defeat their Federal opponents on the battlefield but gave up their positions when the larger Union Army succeeded in moving around the mountain. The Park contains 2,884 acres and includes features such as Pigeon Hill, Cheatham Hill and Kolb Farm. (P) **Hours: Open seven days a week 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Closed Christmas and New Year's Day.**

Continue north on Old Highway 41; drive 2.4 miles, crossing Cobb Parkway to Roberts Family Cemetery

9. The Dixie Highway

You are currently riding on the Dixie Highway. It was originally a Native American trading route called Peachtree Trail. "The Dixie" started in 1912 in Chattanooga, Tenn. and helped spawn the automobile tourist

trade, with both designated routes and sites of interest for travelers. See the following brochure for more information: *Drivin' the Dixie.*

10. Roberts Family Cemetery (RT)

The Roberts Family Cemetery is an example of family cemeteries located throughout Cobb County. (NP)
– **Visible from parking area.**

Drive 1.5 miles to the Southern Museum

11. Kennesaw

Kennesaw, incorporated in the 1870s, was originally called Big Shanty. Irish laborers hired to construct the Western & Atlantic Railroad built temporary dwellings called shanties. The village developed around the railroad. The most important event in the Kennesaw area was the Andrews Raid, which began at Big Shanty on April 12, 1862. Union raiders led by James Andrews captured the train pulled by the locomotive The General and a 100-mile chase by Confederate soldiers ended when the raiding party was captured.

Note: Old Highway 41 becomes Main Street in Kennesaw.

12. Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive History (RT)

2829 Cherokee St.



Visit the museum to view The General. Kennesaw walking tour brochures are available at the museum. (P) **Hours: Monday-Saturday 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday noon-5:30 p.m.**

Continue north on Old Highway 41; drive 4.1 miles to A. J. White's Service Station

13. Acworth

The Western & Atlantic Railroad arrived in the Acworth area in the early 1840s, with the hamlet first named Northcutt Station after its first stationmaster, Alfred Northcutt. In June 1864, Union Gen. William T. Sherman and his troops camped in Acworth. On Nov. 13, 1864, Sherman's troops burned large portions of Acworth, leaving fewer than a dozen structures. After Re-

construction, Acworth began its recovery boasting two flour mills and a tannery. The town has three significant mill structures, many commercial buildings and homes that range in type and style.

Note: Old Highway 41 is called Main Street in Acworth.

14. A. J. White's Service Station (RT)

4288 South Main St.

This early drive-in gas station was originally named Grogan's Service Station. (NP)

Drive .9 miles, left on Lemon Street at traffic light

15. 4510 Lemon St. (c. 1885) (LT)

This residence, a Queen Anne style home, features a wrap-around porch and stained glass windows. (NP)

16. Capt. James Lyle Lemon House (c. 1856) (ahead)
4395 Willis St.



This Greek Revival residence is one of only a few surviving antebellum structures in Acworth. It was home to a successful early merchant family, the Lemon's. (NP)

Right on Willis Street; left on Dallas Street

17. Dallas Street

A collection of Victorian-era and Craftsman homes built from the 1870s to 1950s can be found along this street.

Drive .2 miles, left on Dallas Street; drive .3 miles, left on Beach Street at traffic circle.

18. Lake Acworth and Bathhouse (visible to right)

Since the completion of the Allatoona Lake System in 1950, residents and visitors have been able to enjoy Lake Acworth's recreation area. Dedicated in 1953 and now listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Bathhouse is an excellent example of an early modern building. As was common in the South at that time, the beach and bathhouse were for use by whites only.

Left on Seminole Drive; drive .3 miles, left on Dallas Street;