

**A History of the Rowen Tract and its Cultural Resources,
Gwinnett County, Georgia**

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November 2021

Executive Summary

The University of Georgia College of Environment and Design (“UGA” or “CE+D”) was engaged by the Rowen Foundation to research the historic structures, archeology and cultural landscape of the Rowen site and property immediately surrounding the site. Summarized below are findings and recommendations from UGA’s report.

The Rowen Foundation is excited to work with Gwinnett County, UGA, and other partners to support or implement elements of these recommendations specifically to preserve, enhance, and celebrate the cultural heritage of the Rowen owned property.

Architecture and Archaeology

- **Rowen Foundation and Gwinnett County to collaborate on the preservation of the Joel C. Williams House (ca. 1894)**, potentially as a welcome center or means of interpreting and representing early twentieth century agriculture and landscape as a public facility.
- **Rowen Foundation and Gwinnett County to collaborate on further Hill’s Mill / Freeman’s Mill** archaeological work, coordinated with the Gwinnett Archaeological Research Society, as well as some form of interpretation and commemoration of the site.
- **Protection and maintenance of the well house on Harbins Circle**, which may be marked with a plaque.
- *[Not Rowen Owned Property]* **Recommendation for the Hinton Family to perform inspection and repair of above-ground ruins at the Hinton Homeplace and the Slick Bark Pine House.** Recommendations include inspection of chimney structures by a mason and spot repointing, capping to preserve from water intrusion.

Cultural Landscape

- **The Williams Property** (in addition to the house) is recommended to be used to present important agricultural historical events as the farmstead spans nearly the entire twentieth century reflecting early history and culture in Gwinnett County. Site improvements and on-site interpretation would be required.
- **Hill’s Mill / Freeman’s Mill Site and adjacent land to be considered for recreational, cultural arts, and interpretive uses.** Any changes to the site should be coordinated with a site archaeologist and Gwinnett County.
- **Incorporating and calling out site features.** The agricultural history of the Rowen Tract can be seen throughout the site – agricultural terraces, farmstead chimneys and other extent features. Those features can be called out in portions of the site, incorporated into preserved areas and viewsheds alongside development.
- **Potential for system of interior Rowen trails along or through ravines to intersect with the planned trail along the Apalachee River.**
- **Incorporation of historic dirt roads at the site into development plans e.g., Old Freemans Mill and Lawrence Roads.**

Introduction

In the fall of 2020, the Rowen Foundation contacted the College of Environment and Design (CE+D) at the University of Georgia (UGA) to discover and explain the history of extant and past structures and natural and cultural layers found in the roughly two-thousand-acre landscape that it had acquired on the eastern edge of Gwinnett County, Georgia. At the beginning of the Spring Semester 2021, Dr. Mark Reinberger headed the CE+D research team with a personal focus on historic structures and archaeology. He was joined by Professor Dan Nadenicek, who focused on the cultural landscape, and three graduate assistants: Hannah Carroll, master of landscape architecture; Gabe Dobbins, master of historic preservation (MHP); and Michael Stenland, MHP. The team was joined by David Riddle, an architect and MHP student, who provided scale drawings of extant and razed structures, and Caroline Hinton, master of agricultural and environmental education (MAEE), also daughter of Sam Hinton and an important team advisor, who provided general local knowledge, site-based information, and an important perspective on agriculture and agricultural education. In conducting our work, we followed the general intent but not the full process of a Historic Structure Report inventory and a Cultural Landscape Report inventory.¹

The Rowen Foundation deserves much credit for initiating this study. On its website the foundation states that its future plans are “anchored by three programmatic drivers: medical, environmental and agricultural — each based on the land’s history.” In addition to the fact that Dr. Samuel L. Hinton was an early resident of the site, who practiced medicine at his office on Lawrence Road, Native Americans and early settlers looked to the land for its therapeutic

¹ A full-scale Historic Structure Report and Cultural Landscape Report would generally take two years or more.

benefits.² From an environmental point of view early settlers could not have survived without their keen landscape observation skills and their ability to read the landscape's capacity to provide food, shelter, and water. While today we refer to the landscape's important function in providing for essential human needs as "ecosystem services," nineteenth-century settlers learned environmental lessons through folkways and direct experience. Those settlers over time also developed a conservation ethic carefully assuring that resources were available for each succeeding generation. Terraces dating back to soil conservation initiatives are still visible (although subtly so) in the landscape. And of course, the Rowen site has been about agriculture well before early nineteenth-century settlement. Native tribes raised corn, beans, squash, and other crops on or near the site and pioneer settlers subdivided the land into productive parcels that were farmed well into the second half of the twentieth century.

Our CE+D Team was heavily influenced by this important heritage, as we researched deeds, background history, agriculture, transportation, and family histories; and conducted an extensive landscape and structures inventory of the entire site. We viewed the landscape as a rich cultural palimpsest in which layers of human intervention can still be read and also as an important natural landscape where environmental changes have taken place in concert with those various human interventions.

The undulating landscape incised by a series of small streams that created deep ravines is bordered on the east side by the Apalachee River. Those geographic realities meant that portions of the landscape could be farmed, while other sections could not. The site's potential for waterpower led to the development of an early grist mill that determined the location of early roadways. As farmland was subdivided settlers established early farmsteads and homesites on

² The study and use of medicinal plants was common especially during the nineteenth century.

adjacent tillable land. Our inventory of past and extant farmstead and home structures was greatly influenced by a map of farmsteads prepared by the Hinton family. The CE+D team created an archaeology report for several of those sites and completed to scale drawings for the Hinton Homeplace dwelling, the Williams House, and the Tanner House.

The cultural landscape was studied after dividing it into zones. The first zone, the Hill's Mill Site, was designated because of its present-day spatial separation from most of the Rowen landscape. This separation was brought about by the much later construction of the railroad and the highway. The remainder of the site was divided by spatial types including: corridors; ravines; farmsteads and homesites; cropland, terraces, old fields, and pine plantations; pastures and other open spaces; and hardwood forests and naturalized evergreens. The team studied each zone looking for various cultural landscape characteristics such as views, vistas; constructed water features (wells, ponds, etc.); natural systems, related features, and vegetation; and miscellaneous structures, buildings, and archaeological sites (analyzed from a cultural landscape perspective).

The format of this report is informed by those categories that drove the cultural landscape and historic structures process described above. A section on background history, the land and the families that worked it, and deeds research follows this introduction. The cultural landscape inventory section is next organized by zones already discussed with an explanation of landscape characteristics found appropriate to each zone. The historic structures section contains an overview of significant sites and a summary of architectural and archaeological findings (Detailed information for both the cultural landscape section and the historic structures section is found in the appendices). The report concludes with a discussion of considerations and recommendations meant to assist the Rowen Foundation as it moves forward with its plans.

Once completed the landscape will become a place of knowledge generation, ideation, and inspiration driven by the foundation's mission "to be a catalyst for education, research and transformation through the creation of a global destination that recognizes stewardship of the land as the cornerstone of an inspired community." That mission when fulfilled will inspire residents, visitors, and future generations to make creative revelations not only through community involvement and study but also through the contemplation and interaction with the historical and natural layers of the landscape. In the same vein as May Watts, *Reading the Landscape of America*, Pierce Lewis. "Axioms for Reading the Landscape," and Tom Wessels, *Reading the Forested Landscape*, the Rowen site will be viewed as a living manuscript and an endless repository of information available to anyone willing to look. We hope this report is but one early step in encouraging that outcome.³

³ Today, many people argue that we are wrapped in a world of ungrounded information lit by luminous screens with neighboring mostly found in the virtual sphere. See Bill McKibben, *The Age of Missing Information*, Richard Louv, *The Last Child in the Woods*, and Jason Sperling, *Unplugged*.

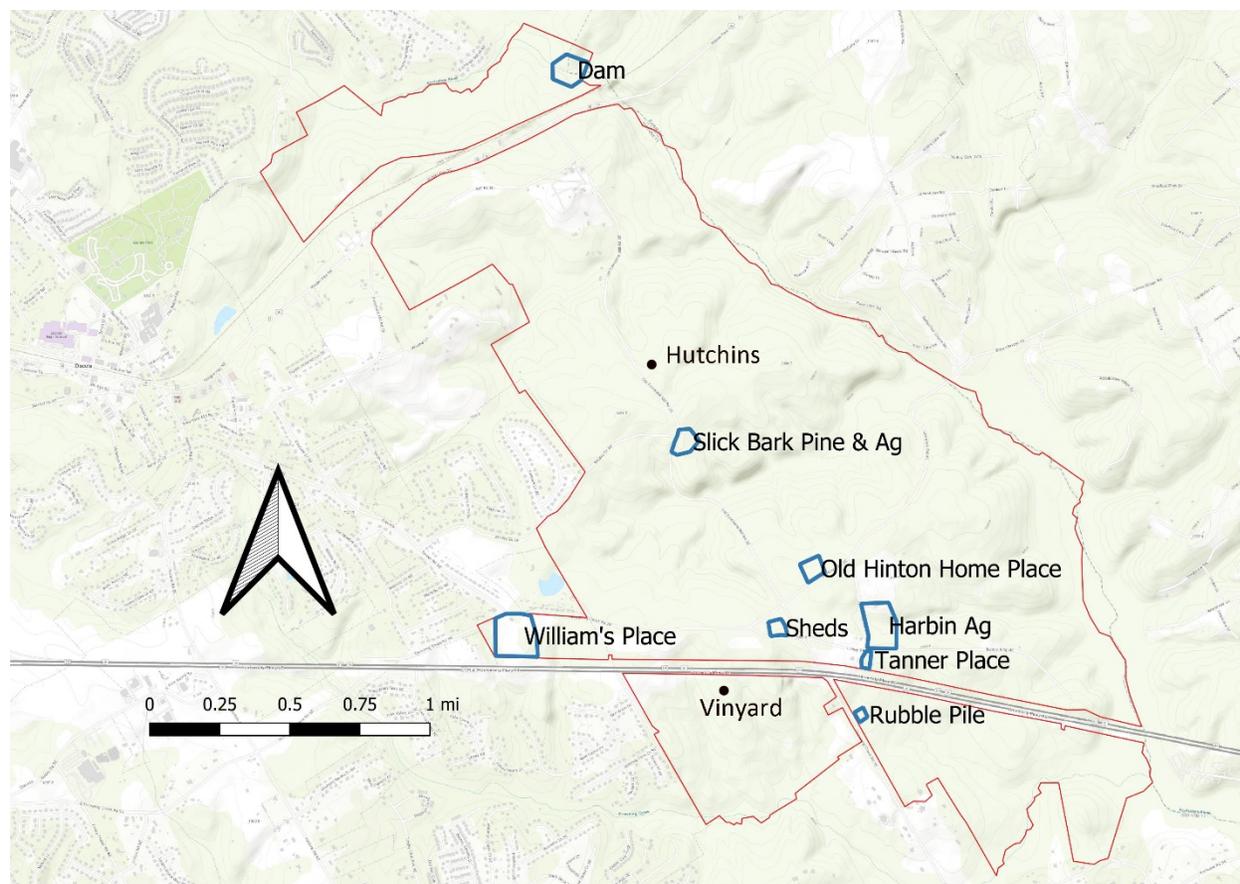


Figure 1: Overall Map of Rowen Tract with approximate location of major cultural sites.

Rowen Tract: Background History⁴

The Apalachee River formed part of the western boundary of Georgia, and indeed the United States, until 1818. Although a few squatters had drifted in before this date, the land west of the river was officially opened and the state of Georgia created Gwinnett County. The first convening of government occurred at the Elisha Winn House on Dacula Road, located less than 5 miles from the Rowen Site. Lawrenceville quickly became the Gwinnett County seat, and the county was divided into districts, the one now containing Rowen being Harbins District. The first land lottery was held in 1820 at which time, forest covered most of the land stretching westward

⁴ Unless otherwise noted, this background history was taken from James C. Flanigan, *History of Gwinnett County, Georgia*, Buford, Georgia: Moreno Press, 1975.

from the Apalachee. Appendix A gives a list of land lot recipients in the vicinity of the Rowen tract. Unfortunately, due to a fire at the Gwinnett County Courthouse in 1871, it is difficult or impossible to connect these individuals with owners from the later nineteenth or twentieth centuries. An exception is the Hill's/Freeman's Mill, located along the Apalachee River at the northern fringe of the Rowen Tract (in Land Lot 336). The mill was established by 1818, indicating that at least some settlers were already growing grain in the vicinity, although most early business could have come from the east bank of the river.

During the antebellum period, agriculture dominated the economy and society of Gwinnett County, with cotton eventually emerging as the principal cash crop and corn and livestock raised mostly at the subsistence level. Land was fairly inexpensive and farms varied in size. Poorer families with no enslaved persons, the majority little more than subsistent farmers, worked many small farms, while a few properties reached sizes ranging from 500-1000 acres, a scale often made possible by enslaved persons. In 1860 the Harbins District had 162 taxpayers (heads of families with land), 26 of which owned enslaved persons.

Some population figures give an impression of the economy of Gwinnett County at this period.⁵ From a few thousand people in 1820 (many probably squatters who came in even before the land lottery), the population of Gwinnett County increased rapidly to 13,220 in 1830, with 2,332 of these enslaved persons. Across the county, twenty-five percent of freeholders owned enslaved persons. That figure was lower in Harbins, suggesting that it was a district that had more small holders and subsistence farmers. By 1840, the population of the county had

⁵ These figures come from: John V. Moore, Jr., *Gwinnett County, Georgia - 1820, 1830, and 1840 Censuses*, Lawrenceville, Georgia: Gwinnett Historical Society, 1992; Kate Duncan Nesbitt, *Gwinnett County, Georgia, 1850 Census*, Lawrenceville, Georgia: Gwinnett Historical Society, 1986; Susan Robinson Frazier, *Gwinnett County, Georgia, 1870 Census*, Lawrenceville, Georgia: Gwinnett Historical Society, 1986; John William Baughman and Alice Smythe McCabe, *Gwinnett County, Georgia, 1900 Census*, Lawrenceville, Georgia: Gwinnett Historical Society, 2003.

dropped to just under 11,000, though the number of enslaved persons had stayed the same. This reflects the sharp downturn in the economy in 1838-1843 (one of the worst depressions in American history), as well as the opening of territory to the west from the Indian removals of the 1830s, after which many settlers in Georgia moved west into Alabama. In 1850, 840 free persons lived in the Harbins district.

The immediate result of the Civil War seriously dislocated the economy and society of Gwinnett County. In 1864, Union soldiers overran the county after the battle of Atlanta, foraging for their food. Half of the county's wealth was lost, mainly through the freeing of enslaved persons. However, economic rebound came quickly as the demand for cotton soared with the establishment of local textile mills using northern capital and the reestablishment of trade with the north and England. By 1870, Harbins had a population of 1050, a figure that changed little until after World War II.

The next major change to the area's economy and society came from the construction of a branch of the Seaboard Railroad in 1891, the tracks of which still run east and west through the northern part of the Rowen Tract. The railroad resulted in the creation or moving of several towns along its line, including Auburn and Dacula. Auburn, now in Barrow County, was originally in Gwinnett and served as the post office for the Harbins District. Dacula is important for our story because several major land owners of the Rowen Tract had their principal residences there.

Dacula was founded in 1891 by the Seaboard Railroad as a temporary construction camp,⁶ but a nearby town, called Chiquapin Grove, predated it. The railroad at first called the new community Hoke after a railroad official, but the first postmaster, John W. Freeman, a

⁶ Flanigan, *History of Gwinnett County*, 145, 277, and 351.

member of a family central to the Rowen story, made up a new name with letters from the names for other local towns, Decatur and Atlanta. Even before the town was founded, Dr. S. H. Freeman had donated land in the vicinity for a Methodist church. Dr. Freeman, who was nationally known, lived one mile away in a magnificent house. He also establishes another theme of our story, the importance of local physicians, a consciously evoked medical connection that forms part of Rowen's focus. Dr. Samuel Locklin Hinton (1846-1918), who is extensively discussed later, established Dacula's first drug store, was elected the town's first mayor in 1905, also had a fine house in town, and was known in later life as "the grand old man of Gwinnett County." In the 1930s and 1940s Dacula's population hovered about 300. A new highway from Atlanta was graded to Dacula in 1928 but not paved until 1931, and the town got a high school in 1943.

The Rowen Tract had no paved roads before World War II. At that time, the land was occupied by a few fairly large farm tracts, including those owned by the Hintons, the Tanners, and the Williams. The New Rock Springs Baptist Church, on Drowning Creek Road at the western edge of the Rowen Tract, was established in 1941. At or near that site a school existed from the early 1900s until about World War II. As the 1944 aerial photographs of the area show, much of the land was still in agriculture at this time, especially cotton. [see Appendix B] A photograph survives from about 1930 of community members in the district gathered at the Hinton Homeplace to welcome home, Bonnie Rooks, a young lady who had been blinded in an accident as a young child. She had just returned from the Academy for the Blind in Macon. (Fig. 2) While this picture shows at least 133 people, it is reported that over 300 attended the homecoming. This large crowd illustrates just how many people lived nearby, some in tenant houses, almost none of which still survive.



Figure 2: A photograph, taken circa 1930, of the Hinton Homeplace with a gathering of community members welcoming home Bonnie Rooks who had returned from the Academy for the Blind, Macon, GA. Courtesy of the Rooks Family.

Population statistics for Harbins District from the period of 1920 through 1960 reveal that the total population of the district changed little during that period, always hovering around 1,000 and not varying by more than ten percent.⁷ Virtually all the population was classified as in rural agriculture and all were native-born, literally no foreign-born whites at all. The number of African Americans declined steeply during that time, shrinking from fifteen to five percent of the total and reflecting the Great Migration of rural southern blacks to the cities, presumably Atlanta, and the North. This southern rural stagnation can be contrasted against the rapid rise in population of urban areas and a rapid rise in foreign-born Americans.

⁷ *United States Census of the Population, Georgia – Gwinnett County, Harbins District, 1930, 1940, and 1950.* Beginning in 1960 the Census altered its divisions of the county, making comparisons with earlier dates impossible.

Later in the twentieth century cotton farming declined in the area, buffeted by decreased soil fertility, the boll weevil, and changing economic forces. Urged by the Federal Government, land-owners had planted pines on the impoverished soil, and forest had begun to grow on much of the land, though mixed agriculture was practiced. Documentary, oral, or physical evidence remains of pasture, turkey, pig, cattle, and corn farming.⁸ Today the Rowen Tract is largely wooded. These changes show clearly in the successive aerial photographs of the area, discussed later in this report.

Agricultural History

As discussed in the introduction, the Rowen Foundation's central programmatic themes—medicine, the environment, and agriculture—arose from the site itself and the families who lived there. The agriculture theme is at the heart of what the Foundation wishes to accomplish in planning the site because today many Americans have little understanding of where their food comes from or how it is connected to Rowen's other two programmatic drivers, Medicine and Environment. Agriculture is rapidly changing once again thus, public education and research of agriculture are needed today more than ever. Farming has changed dramatically since the beginning of European settlement in America and much of that evolutionary story can be told on the site. This essential understanding of history will contribute to Rowen's research focus intended to inform the next wave of agricultural reinvention.

⁸ For turkeys, see a photograph from 1964 with C.H. Brand, soil conservationist, visiting Hugh Still with his many turkeys in the Harbins District, in Georgia Department of Archives and History, *Vanishing Georgia*, vol. 2, Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1982, 159.

Agriculture was practiced on or near the Rowen tract for centuries prior to the early nineteenth century land lottery. Georgia piedmont tribes including the Creek and Cherokee grew multiple crops, including beans, squash, and corn, in fields tended by women, while the men hunted and gathered. Most Southeastern tribes engaged in two types of field management: mono-cropping and intercropping. Mono-cropping, a process in which tribal women tended a single food species within a small field differed from intercropping in which various food plants were grown together in a supportive fashion—for example beans might be planted and trained to set vines on cornstalks at the appropriate time of year. European settlers, as they did in their home countries, engaged in mono-cropping almost exclusively.

Early agricultural settlement patterns in Georgia's upcountry featured a contrast of small parcels, often worked by a single family, and large holdings purchased either by land speculators or plantation owners wishing to locate new operations in the Georgia Piedmont. During the first decades after settlement the farms in and around the Rowen tract were small. As lands were cleared, farmers raised a diverse mix of crops and livestock mostly at the subsistence level. While markets were scarce, small gristmills such as Hill's Mill (later known as Freeman's Mill) were opened to serve the growing population. By the 1840s and early 1850s land patterns were mostly fixed. Roland M. Harper in the "Development of Agriculture in Upper Georgia from 1850 to 1880" researched the piedmont landscape, which he and other scholars divided into the Upper and Lower Piedmont (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Georgia's upper and lower piedmont is shown on Harper's map, p.6. The circle around Gwinnett County was added for emphasis.

According to Harper the lower piedmont consisted of flatter land with river access for shipping crops, which led to larger farms and cotton plantations worked by African American Slaves, while the upper piedmont with its rolling landscape and lack of navigable river access contained a greater number of smaller farms worked by yeomen farmers who owned few or no enslaved persons. Although there were a few plantations in the upper piedmont, the two region's demographics contrasted significantly. In 1850 the lower piedmont's population consisted of 58% African enslaved persons and 42% whites, while the upper piedmont where the Rowen tract is located was only 20% enslaved (mostly concentrated on a few plantations) and 80% white.

Farmers in the upper piedmont also grew significantly less cotton as compared to the lower piedmont.⁹

After the Civil War the upper piedmont experienced a gradual movement away from subsistence farming to planting cotton as the principal cash crop. By 1880 as compared to the Antebellum period more than an additional twenty percent of land holdings there were converted to cotton.¹⁰ Many factors led to that shift including the construction of railroad lines into the upcountry, a sustained increase in the national market price for cotton, the increase availability of phosphate fertilizer, and the growth of tenant farming and sharecropping. That general increase in cotton production continued mostly unabated through the first years of the twentieth century.¹¹ By the late 1910s cotton production began to wane because of soil exhaustion. When the boll weevil hit the upcountry in 1920 cotton production dropped dramatically but continued to be planted until into the 1950s and in some cases later.¹²

Period sharecroppers attached to today's Rowen track lands, as in other parts of the upper piedmont, were generally white as the picture taken in (c. 1940) at the Hinton family house attests.¹³ As the land grew more exhausted and eroded and mechanized machinery was

⁹ Harper studied and reported on the agricultural statistics found in each census from 1850 to 1880. In 1850 the lower piedmont averaged nearly 19 bales of cotton per farm while the upper piedmont averaged 2.5. Roland M. Harper, "Development of Agriculture in Upper Georgia from 1850 to 1880," *The Georgia Historical Quarterly* Vol. 6 No. 1 (March 1922): pp. 3-27.

¹⁰ David F. Weiman, "The Economic Emancipation of the Non-Slaveholding Class: Upcountry Farmers in the Georgia Economy," *The Journal of Economic History* Vol. 45, No. 1 (March 1985): p. 79.

¹¹ J. William Harris, "Crop Choices in the Georgia Piedmont before and After the Civil War," *The Journal of Economic History* Vol. 54, No. 3 (September 1994): pp. 528, 539-40 and Weiman, "Economic Emancipation," pp. 74-84.

¹² Mark Reinberger, "The Architecture of Sharecropping: Extended Farms of the Georgia Piedmont," *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture: Constructing Image, Identity, and Place*, Vernacular Architecture Forum: 2003, p. 117.

¹³ Again, the figure 2 photograph of the old Hinton homeplace shows a large group of sharecroppers and their families many of whom were working lands currently part of the Rowen tract.

purchased by landowners, the number of tenants decreased over time. The history of sharecropping is still visible in the Rowen landscape today.

In the 1930s, huge sections of the American Midwestern landscape dried up and blew away during a multiyear event historically referred to as the Dust Bowl. Like soil exhaustion and erosion in the upper piedmont of Georgia, poor conservation practices were at the heart of significant national land problems. There were a number of soil conservation experts who warned of those significant problems before they happened. Foremost among them was Hugh Hammond Bennett, who actively argued for advancing soil conservation in journals throughout the 1920s, culminating in his 1928 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) publication titled *Soil Erosion: A National Menace*. In 1933 when the Soil Erosion Service was established within USDA, Bennett was appointed its director. That agency was poorly funded and lacked the clout to make a significant difference as soil erosion and exhaustion problems worsened in many parts of the nation. The disastrous consequences of the Dust Bowl eventually persuaded the United States Congress and President Roosevelt to pass and sign the Soil Conservation Act in April 1935, which among other things, established USDA's Soil Conservation Service with Bennett at its helm—a position he held until his retirement in 1951.¹⁴

In large measure due to Bennett's passionate advocacy, the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) became a major force for positive change in farmland throughout the country. Through the SCS, numerous measures were put in place including outreach programs, farmland demonstration events, and the organization of state and local conservation districts. As a consequence of those practices and programs, American farmland was gradually improved. By

¹⁴ Bennett also played an important part in getting the bill passed. On March 12, 1935 he was asked to testify to a congressional subcommittee considering the legislation. Because he knew from his people on the ground that winds were blowing Oklahoma and Kansas dust toward Washington, DC, he was able to time his remarks with the dust's arrival. Just as he finished speaking the city grew dark and the entire subcommittee gathered with him at the window.

the 1940s the upper piedmont of Georgia was busy terracing fields, greening waterways, amending depleted soils, and organizing demonstrations. In 1948 three national demonstrations were organized, with the largest by far, taking place in Barrow County, Georgia about ten miles from the edge of today's Rowen site. On May 12, 1948, the 168-acre Carlyle-Blakey Farm outside of Winder became the center of attention for a day-long demonstration heralded in newspapers as the "Farm Built in a Day."¹⁵

Sponsored by numerous state and local organizations, the Oconee River Soil Conservation District organized the massive demonstration event with national SCS assistance. Because of the proximity to the Rowen site, the size of the operation, and the amount of press generated, it is likely that people living on the Rowen Tract would have followed the event with some perhaps attending. The event drew a crowd of over 50,000 people. Hugh Bennett, Georgia Governor M. W. Thompson, and other dignitaries gave speeches. But the real attraction for the crowd was watching over 200 pieces of equipment (tractors, trucks, bulldozers worth over \$1 million) and 700 men, terrace, amend soil, fill erosion gullies (up to 20 feet deep), create new ponds, and seed new fields, all in the same day.¹⁶

After that event, the land was farmed for the next several years by Ernest Blakey, who diversified operations and invested in livestock and a milk herd. While cotton continued as a cash crop for a few more years, the farms that now comprise the Rowen Tract followed this same

¹⁵ Denise P. Messick, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form," Atlanta: Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, March 2008, p. 8.

¹⁶ Ibid.

general trend toward more agricultural diversity. Those changes can perhaps best be read today at the Williams Farmstead because of the extant features that have survived.¹⁷

In more recent years especially as agriculture across the nation shifted to an industrial approach, crop and livestock farming on and near the Rowen Tract became less viable. Today, many of the historic fields have been planted with pines, which are periodically harvested for wood products.

The history of agriculture at the Rowen site followed each of the eras and influences discussed above. Due to the efforts and stewardship of several of the long-time landowners of what has become the bulk of the Rowen tract, this land has remained largely undeveloped allowing for that agricultural narrative to be read in the landscape. From early parcel boundaries to a record of the sharecropper era, from erosion to conservation, and from the cotton era to livestock management, that history is found across the site in the extant corner markers and tenant building, deep ravines and landscape terraces, and remnant fields and animal sheds. As the evolution of agriculture continues, in addition to telling this history, Rowen is positioned through its research and agricultural education to consider a future of farming that is once again inextricably connected to the land.

¹⁷ The shift to diversified farming was confirmed in an interview with Joel Cash Williams, July 7, 2021. This same general history and post-WWII movement toward diversification is also told at the 125-acre McDaniel Farm in Duluth, Georgia, which is managed by Gwinnett County, and the Shields-Ethridge Heritage Farm in Jackson County.

General Land and Family History

The Rowen Tract encompasses all or large parts of a number of land lots available in the lottery of 1820. The heart of the tract, which later became Hinton family land, encompassed the following Land Lots and their original owners: 331 (Moses Manly); 332 (James Thomas); 338 (John Whittington, Sr.); and 339 (Mary Wilder, widow). North of these lands and running to the Apalachee River above the present railroad tracks were other Land Lots: 333 (again James Thomas); 334 (Allen Bird); 336, including Hill's/Freeman's Mill, (partial lot but Joshua Hill obtained title); and 337 (Joseph Wright). The southern part of the Rowen Tract, below Lawrence Road and Route 316, included the following: 330 (Archibald Johnson); 340 (Sion Hood); 359 (partial lot); and 360 (partial lot).¹⁸

With the exception of the mill tract in Land Lot 336, land ownership is mostly unclear between these first owners and the later nineteenth century. By about 1900 the land that forms the Rowen Tract belonged to several families prominent in the eastern part of Gwinnett County. Approximately one half, and the central portion, of the tract formed a farm put together by Dr. Samuel Locklin Hinton and his wife, Alice Stanley Hinton, in the late nineteenth century. Other significant owners included the Vinyard, Tanner, and Williams families.¹⁹ A map put together by Sam Hinton, grandson of Dr. S. L. Hinton, from family memories and a 1936 survey by G. L. Veal show the landmarks of the central region of the Rowen Tract and some of the surrounding land. (Figure 4)

¹⁸ This is not a complete list, as the Rowen Tract includes corners of various neighboring land lots. Partial lots were not included in the lottery, and their sale was held separately to fund pensions for the widows and orphans of the War of 1812.

¹⁹ This report does not include property history for all previous tracts and owners of Rowen land, not complete chains of title for any property. Such a history is unnecessary for the report's purpose and would be difficult, if not impossible, due to the loss of deeds in the Gwinnett County courthouse fire of 1871.

Dr. Hinton was born in 1846 in Walton County, his father owning much land there.²⁰ Soon after the death of his father not long after Samuel L. was born, the family moved to a log house on land of Dr. Samuel H. Freeman, the brother of S.L. Hinton's mother, in the Drowning Creek area of Gwinnett County, near what would later become Dacula. As a teenager he enlisted in the 55th Georgia Infantry, Company B, and served as a guard at Andersonville Prison where the horrific experience of sick prisoners made him want to study medicine. Later he studied medicine under his uncle, Dr. Samuel H. Freeman and at the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1870 he married Alice Stanley (1852-1936) and began buying land on what is now the Rowen Tract. The tract eventually included approximately 1000 acres of land. The earliest recorded purchase occurred in 1873, from George Knight, probably the Hinton homeplace site. Other purchases included tracts from: Robert Ethridge, of an old family in the area,²¹ (1877); Martha Gower²² (1880); George S. and M.C. Vinyard,²³ who retained other land nearby, (1888); Joshua Hutchins, land which Hutchins had purchased not long before from Egbert M. Brand who owned a bank in Lawrenceville²⁴ (1900); Brand himself, who had gotten the land not long before from A. W. and A.S. Calhoun²⁵ (1902); and Middleton C. Tanner (1906). Many of these names appear on a map drawn by Samuel Hinton of places he remembers in the vicinity. Several of them also appear in the archaeological survey in this report. In the 1870s, Dr. Samuel L. and

²⁰ This history of the Hinton family comes mostly from Flanigan, *History of Gwinnett County*, vol. 2, 486-489 and [Centennial Farm application] for "Dr. Samuel Locklin and Alice Stanley Hinton Farm," ... Many thanks go to Caroline Hinton who gave us a great amount of information on the family.

²¹ In the 1900 United States Census for Gwinnett County, Harbins District, there are Ethridges all over Harbins District.

²² In the 1900 U. S. Census, William T. Gower, farmer and age 37, lived in the vicinity with his wife, three sons, two daughters, and brother.

²³ Gwinnett County Deed, Book 14, p. 60.

²⁴ Gwinnett County Deeds, Book 8, page 226 and Book 10, page 224. Flanigan, *History of Gwinnett County*, vol. 2, 428.

²⁵ Gwinnett County Deeds, Book 8, page 224 and Book 60, page 101.

Alice Stanley Hinton built the old-fashioned, plantation plain style house on the Lawrenceville Road (see further below). Across the road from the homestead, he built an office for his medical practice, now gone. After the creation of Dacula, the Hinton family moved to a new, fashionable house that they had built there, where he put together a second farm, still in family hands. He also built a new medical office there. Dr. Hinton was not only successful but forward-thinking: a photograph shows him in a stylish automobile before 1918, a rarity in rural Georgia at that date.²⁶

The Hinton family remembers several interesting and enlightening stories about their property at the Lawrenceville/Old Freeman's Mill roads. For example, north of the original Hinton property along Old Freeman's Mill Road stands a chimney belonging to a house built about the 1930s with the wood of one Slick Bark Pine (a local nickname; actual species unclear). At the Vinyard property on the south side of Drowning Creek Road the plantation plain type house had a preacher's room off its front porch in which traveling preachers slept when in the neighborhood.²⁷ From what the Hinton family members recall, this house was quite a bit like their own homeplace. Several incidents testify to a rowdiness or lawlessness that still occasionally rears its head in the vicinity. On the north side of Drowning Creek Road between Rock Springs Church and the turn to Lawrence Road was a log tenant house with a cavity cut into a log near the owner's bed in which he kept a pistol. Similarly, Dr. Hinton was once waylaid by men with pistols along Lawrence Road headed east towards the bridge over the Apalachee River. They left him unharmed when they realized that he was not the man for whom they were looking.

²⁶ Georgia Department of Archives and History, *Vanishing Georgia*, vol. 1, Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1982, 50.

²⁷ The date of this house, destroyed several decades ago, is unknown.

During the 1920's the Transcontinental Airway System was developed and used as an aid in delivering mail via Air Mail. Beacons were used to guide nighttime pilots as they flew the new Air Mail delivery routes. The Rowen tract was the location of one of the beacons that guided planes on the route from Atlanta to New York which began in 1928. Robert (Bob) Rooks was living at the Hinton Homeplace and the beacon was located across the road near the intersection of Turkey Crossing and Lawrence Road. Mr. Rooks was the beacon keeper and had the responsibility of tending to the electric generator that lit the beacon and helped guide the planes. According to information found on www.dreamsmithphotos.com, the Dacula beacon was known as Site No. 4 A-NY and the coordinates were Lat. 33° 58' 39", Long. 83° 51' 3". It had a 24" rotating electric beacon powered by a generating set at the base of the tower. Beacons were mounted on 50' steel towers.

After the death of Dr. Samuel L. Hinton in 1918, the farm, now grown to 1,200 acres, passed to his wife, Alice Stanley Hinton, the farming being run by their son, Claude Hinton. He too became mayor of Dacula and was recognized by the *Gwinnett Citizen* newspaper in 1959 as an Outstanding Farmer. His two brothers, Chalmers and Herbert, followed their father into the medical profession. Sister, Anna Lee, became a local postmistress, while another sister, Una, became a teacher, and Chalmers's widow, Lucy, who continued to live with the family and worked in the school lunchroom, all helped with the farming. Until the present day, the farm has remained a successful family venture. After this generation passed, the farm descended to the present owners: Alice Hinton, Samuel Herbert Hinton, Jr. (herein "Sam"), and Martha Hinton Braumann.²⁸

²⁸ Information in this paragraph comes from Caroline Hinton.

Another chunk of land in the southeastern section of the Rowen Tract, just north of Route 316, belonged to various members of the Tanner family. A dilapidated house at the junction of Turkey's Crossing and Harbins Circle, built about 1900, was the home of a tenant farmer of William T. Tanner (1825-1911) and wife Elizabeth, whose house was located just north on what is now Harbins Circle.²⁹ This Tanner Family (William and Elizabeth) is one of the few families to retain connections through the Civil War and its aftermath.³⁰ (The later tenant house, being extant, is discussed in more detail later in this report.) In the 1900 United States Census, Tanner was recorded as a farmer aged 74 who lived with his wife and daughter. His son occupied other land in the area. The Tanner House itself was built by William T. Tanner's father in about 1853 when he first bought land in the vicinity. It was similar to the houses of other families in the area, for example the Hintons and Vinyards, being a plantation plain type with stone end chimneys and a one-story front porch flanked by corner rooms. A detached kitchen stood at the rear. This house burned in the 1960s, and Leila Tanner Ford built the current one-story ranch type house. However, the well in the yard, immediately adjacent to Harbins Circle, dates from the mid-nineteenth century and has a low stone wall surrounding it, forming a kind of basin that might well have served functional reasons such as dairy storage; this is a notable and rather uncommon feature in the south. According to agreements, the Rowen project will protect this well and surrounding structure. (Figure 5)

²⁹ Gwinnett County Deeds, Book 14171, page 233 and Plat 11-289. Interview with Bill Tanner, June 2021.

³⁰ Gwinnett County Deeds, Book X, page 436. Flanigan, *History of Gwinnett County*, vol. 2, 606-608. 1900 United States Census for Gwinnett County, Harbins District, 40. This same census also records a nearby James Tanner, farmer and aged 52 with a wife, two sons, and a daughter.



Figure 5: Well originally belonging to William T. Tanner House, Harbins Circle.

William T. Tanner enlarged his father's holdings to almost 800 acres, which descended to his sons who had moved into Lawrenceville and farmed the land for cotton with tenants, five in all. In more recent times, this was divided among seven Tanners of a younger generation, one of whom, Bill Tanner, laid out Turkey Crossing as a private road and family subdivision and engaged in cattle raising on it. Structures from this use survive and are described in the archaeological section of the report. The tenant house noted above was acquired by one of the Tanners who began to renovate it but gave up when the well ran dry. Other land in this general vicinity belonged to Middleton C. Tanner, who bought land from the McClung Family in 1888 and was recorded in the 1900 Census as a 49-year-old farmer who lived with his wife, six daughters, and three sons.

Finally, in the Rowen Tract's southwestern part was the farm of Joel Cash Williams (1863-1921), whose house still stands in good condition, the only significant entirely surviving

structure and landscape on the entire Rowen Tract. Williams bought the farm in 1902 from H. D. Dowda for \$4000 (a substantial sum) but it was then known as the Falligant Tract. However, Williams and his wife, Emma Tanner Williams (1869-1939, of the nearby Tanner family) had built the house in 1894, renting the land to buy. Joel Cash Williams and his son, J.C. Williams, farmed the property until the death of the latter in 1988. The house has been empty since 1999, but the land remained in the Williams family until 2018, and the house has been fairly well maintained.³¹

These historical vignettes of the greatest part of the Rowen Tract illustrate trends in the history of Gwinnett County and indeed the entire Georgia Piedmont. Firstly, a great amount of land buying went on in the early twentieth century: cotton prices were high; land seemed a good investment; and town folks were putting money into land, as they had other commercial activities in the New South. A previous period of buying of land had occurred in the 1870s, when land prices were low after the Civil War and old families selling had to sell for debts and taxes. Finally, seldom did much connection exist between with families of the antebellum era and the early twentieth century, and virtually no connection remained between the original purchasers and later owners.

Cultural Landscape Inventory Summary

The cultural landscape portion of this study follows the basic intent but not the full comprehensiveness of a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). The suggested structure and purpose of the CLR was first developed by the National Park Service (NPS) in the mid-1980s. Today,

³¹ Gwinnett County Deeds: Book 14, page 50; Book 67, page 411; and Book 6320, page 270. Interview July 2021 with Joel Williams, who was born and grew up in the house.

CLRs are divided into three parts: 1. site history, existing conditions, analysis, and evaluation; 2. treatment; and 3. record of treatment. While NPS uses the term treatment, which may suggest a direct link to an objective outcome from the research stage, this section of a CLR is really about recommended design strategies. While we did not include a design section (treatment), we do offer a few recommendations at the end of the report for the Rowen Foundation's consideration. CLR inventories are also expected to include a study of landscape records and the site itself related to both cultural and natural history. Natural history is considered because it is the foundation of cultural decisions and because, in most landscapes, extant natural features survive because of various human decisions made in the past.

In addition to applying aspects a CLR inventory, we also borrowed methods used in the Cades Cove Cultural Landscape Inventory.³² Specifically we used their method of dividing the landscape into a number of character areas (zones). However, because of the relatively smaller size of the Rowen Tract as compared to Cades Cove, we divided the landscape into landscape types rather than distinct geographic areas. The only exception to that is the Hill's Mill Zone because that site is so distinctly separated from the remainder of the Rowen Tract by a highway, railroad tracks, and topography; it is also the largest and most studied archaeological area at Rowen. After a thorough study of the site, we selected the following landscape zones (types).

1. Hill's Mill Site
2. Corridors
3. Ravines
4. Farmsteads and Homesites
5. Cropland, Terraces, and Pine Plantations

³² The Cades Cove case study was suggested to us by Caroline Hinton.

5a. Pastures, Open Spaces, and Old Fields

6. Hardwood Forests and Mixed Evergreens

The zones most directly linked to past agricultural practices are 4, 5, and 5a. We also interpret zones 5 and 5a as reflective of different farm operations with 5 focused on crops and 5a focused on livestock grazing. Both natural growth areas and smaller parcel intervention spaces in the process of re-naturalizing are found in zone 6. In the corridors section (zone 2), we include mostly built corridors such as roads and utilities but also one natural corridor—the area along the Apalachee River. Ravines (zone 3) consist of narrow incised valleys, the result of small streams that flow to the Apalachee, some of which were deepened by erosion caused by agricultural practices.

We applied the pertinent landscape characteristics (adopted and adapted from CLR criteria) to our study of each individual site found on our list of zones. Those characteristics are listed below:

1. Natural Systems and Features and Vegetation
2. Topography
3. View and Vistas
4. Land Use
5. Spatial Organization
6. Circulation
7. Constructed Water Features (wells, ponds, etc.)
8. Small Scale Features
9. Miscellaneous Structures, Buildings, and Archaeological Sites

To inform our site inventory, we first conducted a study of historic aerials and USGS maps. That study confirmed a correlation between previous areas of agricultural activity and more recent pine plantations. Below we superimposed the 1944 aerial photograph with a current Rowen map of features and boundaries. In Figure 6 below, it is easy to see several open areas used for agricultural crops.

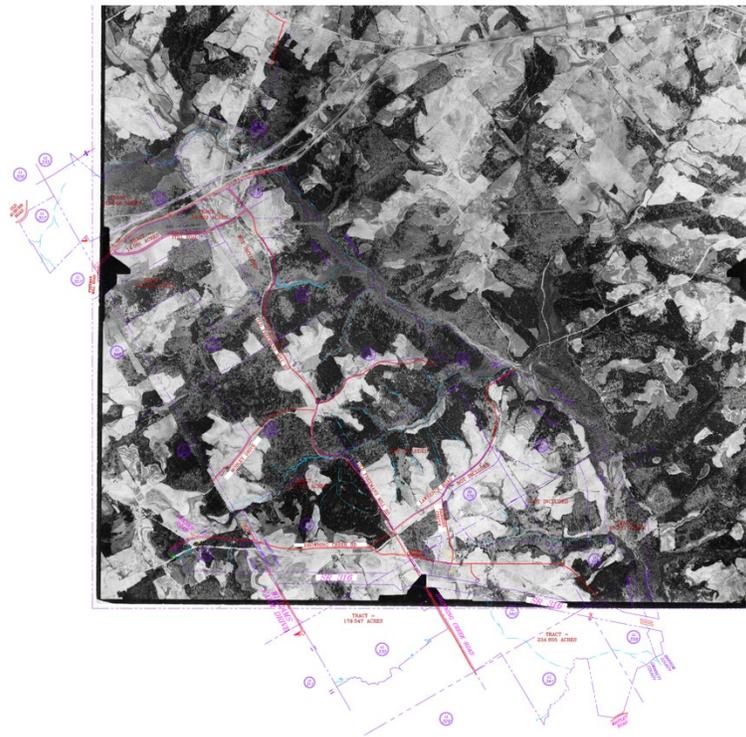


Fig. 6: Composed by Hannah Carroll

We then created two other maps to more clearly compare the open fields of 1944 (Figure 7) with the today's enclosed landscape consisting of planted pine trees (Figure 8). This comparison will assist Rowen in considering where historic vistas were located as well as the differences in the circulation experiences of the past as compared to today.



Fig. 7: Composed by Hannah Carroll



Fig. 8: Composed by Hannah Carroll

The full detail of the Cultural Landscape Inventory by landscape zones is found in Appendix B. We offer a summary of our inventory findings for each zone below:

Hills Mill Site

The official archaeological study is included in Appendix D. An article and raw video footage of area created by Eli Stancel are also available online.³³ We offer recommendations for this area at the conclusion of this report.

Corridors

Among the built corridors (roads and utilities) Rowen should pay closest attention to the roads. Historians have identified Old Freeman's Mill Road and Lawrence Road as the two oldest roads on the site.³⁴ Old Freeman's Mill Road is known as a settlement road because it connected to the Hill's Mill Settlement. Lawrence Road, previously known as Lawrenceville Road, winds down a steep hill (there are many stories about that stretch of the road) to the bridge crossing the Apalachee.³⁵ Today, Old Freeman's Mill Road moves through a tree covered tunnel for much of the way. In years past, travelers would have had access to vistas at various places such as along water routes or at high points. Lawrence Road allows for more spatial variety even today. While Apalachee Road no longer exists, Rowen may wish to consider the use of the route for various circulation opportunities. See the discussion of other roads and utility easements in the appendix.

³³ Eli Stancel, Site of Hills Mill, <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5b8dd8638ab7225fc2cb4989/t/60c0dd0f5397d51e72ee2978/1623252240175/Heritage201812.pdf> and Eli Stancel, Hill's Mill Video Footage, https://youtu.be/BZ_GdZrp2wc.

³⁴ Stancel is among those historians, see Eli Stancel, The Gwinnett Rambler, Roads of the Apalachee, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A9zn5DMKRRw>

³⁵ The Hinton and Tanner families discussed ambushes and attempted ambushes that occurred, where assailants could jump off the high bank onto wagons and carriages.

We refer to the Rowen land along the Apalachee River as a natural corridor. In walking both north and south of Lawrence Road at Phillips Bridge we noted a significant difference in plant communities on the two sides of the road. While the southern route provides for an easy walk amid tall trees and along an existing path (roadway), the northern route is more ecologically diverse (a strong example of the landscape characteristic know as natural systems, features, and vegetation). Because of the great variety of plants and connection to the river, the northern route might be incorporated as a pedestrian linkage to the Hill's Mill site.

Ravines

A system of ravines on Rowen's rolling topography move existing creeks and stormwater east toward the Apalachee River. In many parts of the site those ravines created the undulating agricultural field patterns today covered mostly by pines. The ravines themselves create an opportunity for passive recreation and provide a linkage to the suggested river corridor walk. Trails through the ravines would provide an interesting spatial experience in which steep slopes rise abruptly on either side of a water course. The ravines also consist of hardwood trees and other natural features.

Farmsteads and Home Sites

While most of the farmstead and homesites are archaeological sites with a few ruins and no extant houses (one Tanner site and the Williams Farmstead are the exceptions), we were able to locate many of the former farmsteads in the landscape. Their sites are discussed and located on maps in Appendix B and the buildings and archaeology report provides more depth of information about each of them.

Two of the locations (Hinton and Slick Bark Pine) that we inventoried still include standing chimneys. Others (B-log, Slick Bark, and Williams) contain remnant outbuildings in various states of disrepair. In other cases, there is nothing left but old well locations, rubble, and other surface remains (Hutchins, Remnant Property; south of 316, Vinyard). The original Tanner home place built before the Civil War was destroyed by fire in the 1960s. While that historic structure was replaced by a ranch style home the original well remains on the site and should be preserved and interpreted. See Appendix B for further coverage of all of the farmsteads and homesites.

All of those historic sites should be respected, especially because family descendants still live in the area. Each site can be considered for its interpretive potential as development takes place. While that certainly doesn't mean preservation in most many cases (often there is little left to preserve), those sites could provide naming opportunities, inform the locations of recreational trails, and provide visitors with a better understanding of rich agricultural history at Rowen.

As mentioned in the Agricultural History section, the Williams Farmstead offers many good opportunities to interpret past farming practices. Because the history of the farm spans nearly the entire twentieth century, it existed during the periods of profitable cotton and tenancy, the slow demise of that crop, and the emergence of greater agricultural diversification.³⁶ Furthermore, there are a number of extant agricultural structures on the site and a pond, a well house, and a designed landscape with numerous healthy plants still remaining. We also have a good understanding of the site over time from photographs, aerials, and an oral history. While we say more about opportunities at the William site in the recommendations section, it is

³⁶ The existing house was built in 1894 and was lived in until nearly the end of the twentieth century. Interview with Joel Cash Williams, July 7, 2021.

important to recognize that agricultural history can be read in the landscape nearly everywhere on the Rowen property.

Cropland, Terraces, and Pine Plantations

The ease at which original field patterns can be seen offers another agricultural history interpretive opportunity. Flatter areas, many of them now covered in pines, were historically managed to grow a variety of crops. The edges of those historic fields near slopes created by ravines include many subtle historic terraces now hidden by the pines. Those terraces harken back to the conservation era discussed in the agricultural history section. As roads and pedestrian trails are constructed, opportunities to interpret those conservation terraces should be considered.

Pastures, Open Spaces, and Old Fields

There are a number of sites historically used as pastures. Some of them such as those along the east side of Harbin's Circle remain open today. In other places, and even along the edges of the Harbin's Circle pastures, old field growth is filling open spaces over time. The juxtaposition of open space and vegetive enclosure might become another interpretive tool used as the site is developed.

Hardwood Forests and Mixed Evergreens

The agricultural history of nearly every place in the eastern U.S. includes failed attempts over time to farm difficult landscapes. At Rowen marginal areas for agriculture have grown up with hardwoods mixed with a few evergreen species. While older evergreen and various hardwood species are growing in the ravines, along the river, and on steep hillslopes as discussed

above, in some cases landowners made a conscious effort to let natural tree growth happen. For example, on the western edge of the old Tanner property, a 20-acre section was left to grow into a forest of large trees, because family lore informed each succeeding generation that the parcel should never be cutover.

Much of what has been discussed here is better illustrated with maps and photographs in Appendix B. While we have alluded to a number of opportunities and suggestions, a more robust explanation of recommendations is found in the concluding section of this report.

Significant Architectural Sites

Several sites that include extant or partially extant structures on the Rowen Tract deserve special consideration for their history, their architecture character, and for potential future use. Appendix C is a database of extant structures on or immediately adjacent to Rowen property, and Appendix D is an archaeological survey of the tract. These point out many other structures and sites, most of lesser historical or architectural significance. However, by their very nature, archaeological sites often have an unclear level of importance, indicating that more research may be needed in some cases. Appendix E contains measured and reconstruction drawings and photographs of some of these sites.

Hill's/Freeman's Mill

Joshua Hill, a young veteran of the War of 1812, came from nearby Jackson County and acquired the partial Land Lot 336 along the Apalachee River, a suitable site for a mill. Settlers had come into the area, and a mill was needed for local farmers. By 1818 he had built a dam across the river, immediately adjacent to the mill. Much of the dam remains intact but the exact

spot of the mill structure along the dam is unclear. (Fig. 9) Hill ran the mill until 1844 when he sold it to Lovick Betts of Jackson County. He sold the mill land in 1856 to Sterling Clark but kept the water privileges. Immediately after the Civil War, Clark and Betts sold both to Dr. Samuel H. Freeman, whose father ran the mill, sometimes hiring Hill's sons to help him. The road to the mill from the south became known as Old Freeman's Mill Road. (Confusingly, another branch of the Freeman family also owned a mill on the Alcovy River, so the county had two Freeman's mills.) The mill appears in an 1880 economic census, listed as a two-tub grist mill with 12 feet of head power. A tub mill was a fairly simple mill type with a horizontally-mounted wooden wheel contained in a "tub," a type used often by Scots-Irish settlers on the frontier where water levels were low. It ran into the early twentieth century and had a small community around it.³⁷



Figure 9: Hill's/Freeman's Mill Dam, circa 1820

³⁷ Jim D'Angelo, "New Archaeological Endeavor," and "What is a Tub Mill?" *Gwinnett Archaeological Bulletin* 9/6 (June-July 2020); also in this same journal and issue Eli Stancel, "Historical Background of Hill's Mill," and Anne Dorland, "Cultural Resource Management: Hill's Mill," on artifacts found there.

The mill site sits in the flood plain of the Apalachee River and clearly floods periodically. However, since it is near the headwaters of the river at Hog Mountain (only five miles to the north), the river does not flood too extensively, and the river bottom is not too much above its original bed. Thus, the dam structure is largely visible, and further archaeology could yield significant findings. Just to the north, above the mill dam and out of the flood plain lies the ruins of a house chimney and signs of a house site (for example, daffodils), presumably the home of the mill keeper. The site is very significant for the Rowen Tract because it contains one of only two remains directly connected with the antebellum period.

Because of its significance, Hill's/Freeman's Mill should be embraced in some way by the Rowen project. Further archaeology would be a good start, along with historical research into similar mill sites in the Georgia backcountry. Preservation of the site should be incorporated into the Rowen development, as the site is unbuildable, being in a flood plain, and very difficult to access due to grade, a utility right of way, and the CSX Railroad tracks. Interpretive signage at a nearby road would be appropriate, with perhaps a walking trail to the site and further signage at the mill and mill operator's house sites. The Gwinnett Archaeological Research Society should remain closely involved in the site, as they have the greatest knowledge of the place, can help put it in a suitable context and are committed to its preservation.

Hinton Homeplace

In the center of the Rowen Tract lies the Hinton family land, and symbolically (if not geographically) that land is centered by the Hinton Homeplace, the house and farm built by Dr. Samuel L. and Alice Stanley Hinton in the 1870s when they began acquiring land in the area.

Their residence took the form of what in Georgia is called a plantation plain style house but what elsewhere is more descriptively called an I house or a single-pile (that is, one room deep), two-story, central hall house, with a one-story porch across the front and one-story addition across all or part of the rear, both with shed roofs. Most commonly chimneys stand at each end of the main block, with fireplaces on both stories, giving four large heated rooms. In America, this type originated in the colonial Tidewater of Virginia and Maryland, and was the most common house type of large landowners in backcountry Georgia from 1800 onwards. Its use in the 1870s is late but far from unheard of. The Hinton House had an additional feature: a one-story heated rear ell that may have served as a kitchen, although sometimes this rear room functioned as a dining room, with the kitchen in a detached dependency. Inside the house had wood paneling of wide tongue-and-grooved heart pine boards on the walls and ceilings, normative for rural houses in the backcountry.

We have reconstructed the plan of the Hinton House in the most typical fashion for this type, although archaeology would undoubtedly yield more definitive and detailed information (see Appendix E). It had a central hall,³⁸ a feature uniformly present in such houses after about 1830 and sometimes before. The reconstruction is based on rough measurements possible from the surviving ruined end chimneys, the remaining chimney, and apparent lines of the walls and porch piers, along with remembrance of the house by Sam Hinton. (Fig. 10) The scale of the house was generous but not unusual: the main rooms about sixteen feet square. The photograph mentioned before of a welcome for a neighboring blind girl, from about 1940, also aided the reconstruction. It shows the house covered with clapboard and with a porch. The delicately-detailed porch columns indicate the date of the house, during the Victorian, rather than Greek

³⁸ Interview with Sam Hinton, June 2021.

Revival, period of the house. The remaining rear chimney has also been documented in a drawing. (Fig. 11) Other details of the house were destroyed in an arsonist's fire in the mid-1970s.

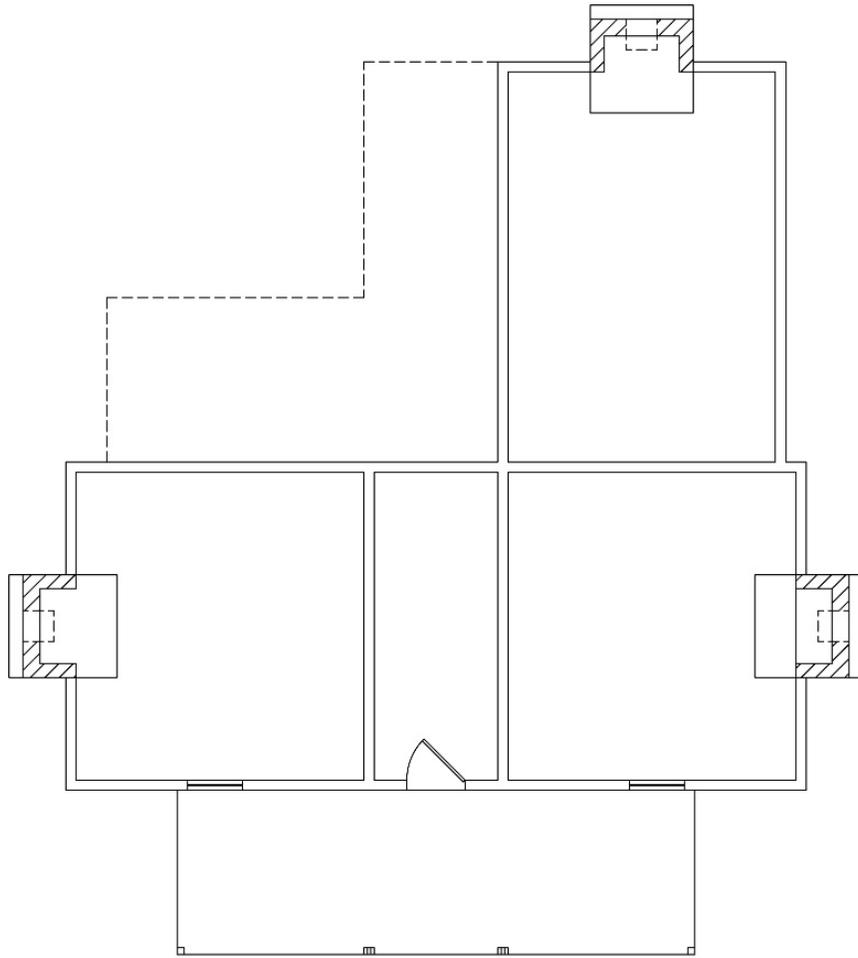


Figure 10: Hinton Homeplace, reconstructed plan. Drawn by David Riddle.



Figure 11: Remaining chimney at Hinton Homeplace, circa 1870s

Many other structures clustered around the main house, typical of backcountry southern farms and remembered by the current owner, Samuel Herbert Hinton, Jr. A hand-dug well can still be seen. Across the road from the house was Dr. Samuel Hinton's medical office, now long gone.

Tanner Tenant House

The house that William T. Tanner built for a sharecropper stands forlorn in a patch of scrub forest and field growth near the subdivision on Turkey's Crossing. (Fig. 12) It has three nearly square rooms in an ell configuration, two heated by a shared chimney block with a fireplace on each side (see Appendix E). The remaining room has no fireplace but may have had a hanging chimney, suggesting a stove in a kitchen. The original orientation was probably towards the west, where an apparent front door gives access to the one heated room, the kitchen standing to the left. Brick foundation piers hold the structure about two feet above the ground.

Plywood now covers the exterior walls but the original five-inch-wide clapboards can still be seen. Walls are framed with 2 by 4s. Joists are 2 x 8s, spaced two feet on-center. Rafters are 3 x 4s, also spaced two feet on-center, with original 1 x 6 spaced lath now covered with plywood. Interior walls and ceilings now also have plywood coverings but originally had tongue-and-grooved boards. Floors are 1 x 5 boards. Windows appear original: double-hung with four-over-four sash; as do the two-panel wood doors with good hardware. Newer partitions in one of the rooms suggested an abortive attempt to create a bathroom or kitchenette. A well-built agricultural outbuilding, of about the same date and construction type as the house, stands to the northeast of the house.



Figure 12: Tanner Tenant House, Turkey's Crossing, circa 1900

The house's modesty indicates its origin as a tenant dwelling, though it had fairly high ceilings and fairly high-quality original finishes and trim. Its remembered date of circa 1900 is confirmed by its style, framing (circular sawn), and wire nails. The changes made in 1978 include plywood walls inside and the creation of a small room for a bathroom. The structure

retains little integrity and is in fairly ruinous condition. There would be little to salvage or gain from its repair and reuse, so demolition seems the most obvious recommendation.

Williams House

The Joel C. Williams House stands near the southwest corner of the Rowen Tract, at the intersection of Drowning Creek and Tanner roads, the sole remaining intact historic structure on the whole tract. (Figs. 13 and 14) It lies in the midst of an agricultural and domestic landscape of work and pleasure, the former consisting mostly by extensive remnants of livestock farming (cattle and pigs),³⁹ and the latter by a lawn, gardens, and ornamental plantings. The house dates from 1894 (with later upgrading) and the landscape also has elements from early twentieth century. Both house and landscape are in fair to good condition, and their preservation and future potential uses should be carefully considered.



³⁹ Information from Joel Cash Williams interview July 2021.

Note; There is a distinction between generations of Joel Cash Williams; First generation was referred to as Joel C. Williams. Second generation was referred to as J.C. Williams. And the third generation is referred to as Joel Cash Williams. The footnote below needs “Williams” added to it.

Figure 13: Joel C. Williams House, 1894, Front



Figure 14: Joel C. Williams House, 1894, East Side

The one-story, wood-framed house belongs to a type that the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office classifies as a New South Cottage, common in the decades before and after 1900.⁴⁰ Entrance is by a narrow end into a central hallway, with a file of rooms to the right (here two rooms deep) and the left (here three rooms deep later divided into four) (see Appendix E). A walk and ornamental plantings mark the entrance front (north), while along the east side stretched a full-width porch that overlooked a broad lawn, also with ornamental plantings, and a view down Drowning Creek Road. South and west sides of the house gave access to the working yard and farm operations. Close by is a well house, and (until quite recently in the house's history) evidently a privy. Fairly late changes to the house include: the creation of a bath by

⁴⁰ Information on the house came from direct observations and interview with Joel Williams, July 2021.

dividing off the rear (south) end of the hallway (circa 1967); the division of the southernmost room of the west range into two with one a modern kitchen; and the reconstruction of porches probably due to rot (circa 1960). Otherwise, the house remains quite historically intact.

Aluminum siding now covers the exterior (installed 1970s), but the original wood clapboards lie underneath, hopefully in good condition. The later screw-on shutters should be removed, and the foundation (stone piers with concrete block infill) may need some work. The asphalt shingle roof (installed 1970s) is in fair condition and should be replaced for authenticity and environmental considerations with a metal shingle roof, the original of which still lies beneath the asphalt. Porches need a substantial amount of repair and should be restored to more authentic features for the original period of construction (for example, wood posts). The four-over-four windows are mostly original and will need only repair.

The house's framing has characteristics of both balloon frame and late braced framing but is typical of the time and place. The framing under the house has not been inspected, but the floor feels solid. One wall in the left rear has evidence of termites (no longer active), so the entire floor system needs inspection and repair as needed. The floor system should also be investigated for allowable live loading and bolstered if needed for a higher use (such as public office or display space). The roof framing was not extensively examined, but seems to be in good condition.

Joel Cash Williams explained how the house was used during his childhood. A walk lined with mature magnolias (planted by his grandfather, Joel Cash Williams and Emma) and boxwoods (probably planted by J.C. Williams and his wife, leads from the north to the front door and the central hallway. To the right or west side of the hall lie two bedrooms, the front used mostly for guests and the rear by Joel and his brother. The left or east file of rooms is almost

twice as deep. The front most space served as the parlor, the next back as the parents' bedroom but also a family room and, after its invention, the television room. Behind that lay the dining room and kitchen, the latter with a pantry to the side. Electricity came to the area in 1948 (which allowed running water in the house through an electric pump), though a privy was used until the bathroom installation in 1967, and gas heaters replaced fireplaces only in 1969. Bathing took place in a bathtub in the hall.

Except for some obviously modern finishes, original interior features remain and are in good condition. The trim is uniform throughout the house and typical for a house built circa 1900. It is left unpainted, characteristic of the Arts-and-Crafts period. The four-panel doors are typical, as are the tongue-and-grooved floorboards, flush wallboards, and flush ceiling boards. Mantelpieces are missing and should be replaced with appropriate designs. The bathroom at the end of the hallway should be removed and the original doorway to the back porch restored. Depending on the building's intended use, bathroom facilities, possibly handicapped accessible, should be provided elsewhere. The modern kitchen fixtures might also be removed if not needed, and restrooms could be installed in that space.

Several interesting features were discovered above the rear room in the left range of rooms. Apparently, during construction it was planned to install a bedroom above what we assume was the larger country kitchen. A proper floor frame was installed at a level several feet lower than the original (making the ceiling of the room lower than in most areas of the house), much heavier in construction than the light joists in the attic spaces, and the attic joists in this area were cut and strutted off. Also, a new stair was installed over top of an existing one, of which pieces remain. However, none of this project was ever completed, although it could have been at any time, and still could as the upper room might be useful in a newly purposed structure.

Summary of Architectural and Archaeological Findings and Recommendations

The Rowen Tract contains relatively few intact historic structures. This fact makes the one remaining structure, the Joel C. Williams House, especially important to preserve in some fashion. We recommend coordination with Gwinnett County for use as a welcome center for the project (especially as it is on the approach from Atlanta) and as a place to interpret early twentieth century agriculture, landscape, and architecture in Piedmont Georgia. Efforts in this direction should be coordinated with the Hinton family who intends related projects on its remaining land. The well house on Harbins Circle, formerly of the William T. Tanner House, should also be protected and marked with a plaque of some sort. Further, there are one or two surviving historic structures on land adjacent to Rowen land (notably on Still Road) that could in the future come into Rowen possession. If they do, they should be examined and evaluated.

The Rowen Tract also contains two substantial above-ground ruins, namely, two standing chimneys: one at the Hinton Homeplace and one at the Slick Bark Pine House. Both are in fair to good condition and should stand many more years. Both should be inspected by a mason experienced with historic structures and spot repointed to insure continued resistance to the weather. Both should also be capped, perhaps with a piece of flagstone that will not be too visible or perhaps with copper, to exclude water from coming in the top. The Hinton chimney has a slight lean, which should be monitored periodically to see if it increases. If it does, corrective structural measures may be needed.

The well and its covering on Harbins Circle that originally belonged to the William T. Tanner House should be maintained as needed. Both structures are in fairly good condition now, but will need carpentry repair and painting from time to time to ensure longevity. The well

covering should ensure that the well itself, and the low wall that surround it, survive into the future. Trees and other brush should be kept from growing too closely.

Many sites of potential archaeological interest present themselves on the Rowen Tract, but four have particular importance: Hill's/Freeman's Mill; the Tanner Tenant House site; the Williams property; and the Hinton Homeplace (not now owned by Rowen). The mill site is a rare representative of an antebellum tub mill in the backcountry, and archaeology should reveal much of interest. We recommend further archaeology, coordinated with the Gwinnett Archaeology Research Society and Gwinnett County, and interpretation in some fashion, at the site and at a nearby road access. The Rowen project might well include a walking trail in this vicinity that could include the mill site. The other three sites all constitute potentially significant sites related to mid-nineteenth through early twentieth century southern agriculture and rural life.

With regard to archaeology, it might be noted that our survey, while diligent, could not cover every square foot of land on the Rowen Tract, which is extensive and of often difficult terrain. In the course of construction of roads and buildings, further potential archaeological sites will undoubtedly appear. These should be examined and evaluated as they pop up. For example, it is known that a cemetery existed somewhere in the vicinity of the Hill's/Freeman's Mill site but it has never been found by any researcher.

Summary of Cultural Landscape Recommendations

In our presentations we introduced the word *palimpsest* as a landscape concept. In ancient times a palimpsest was a type of parchment for recording information. Because of the scarcity of that material, new writing and symbols were recorded over the old so that the parchment became a layered repository of information. Thus metaphorically, a palimpsest

represents the best landscapes, where past expressions of use are not erased but remain in layers to inform new generations of visitors and inhabitants. While there is much more to be done in order to fully comprehend the historical richness still layered upon the 2,000-acre Rowen site, we hope that the information contained in this report will provide important insights about features to be preserved, incorporated into new development, and/or interpreted.

Rowen is so committed to its 3 major themes—medical, agricultural, and environmental—that they intend to construct a Center for Education and Research to study and interpret them. Because the agricultural and environmental themes are the two most easily read in the landscape, our first set of recommendations suggest ways that the landscape itself might address them.

Toward that end, we agree with the architecture and archeology group about the potential of using the Williams property, although our reasons are more about the significant potential found in the site's agricultural landscape. The history of that farm and farmstead (the house was built in 1894) spans nearly the entire twentieth century. That time frame makes it the perfect place to present important agricultural history currents—the era of profitable cotton production and tenancy, the eventual demise of cotton as the main economic driver, and the emergence of a new diversification driven by mid-twentieth century conservation influences. The potential for interpretation is heightened by the many extant features in the Williams landscape, including a pond, a well house, small agricultural structures, and existing site vegetation planted over the decades. Supporting documentation such as aerials, photographs, and an excellent oral history would contribute to the interpretation of the site. The work at the Williams Farmstead could also begin prior to major site development.

However, that suggestion also comes with a word of caution—the agricultural history of the Rowen Tract can be read almost everywhere, so it is important, if the Williams property is used, not to ignore other features located across the Rowen Tract. A good example are the many terraces still visible in former agricultural fields now mostly covered by planted pines. As new roads are constructed and development begins, Rowen might consider how the terraces and other extant features such as farmstead chimneys could be incorporated into view areas, interpretive recreational trails, and historic expressions left within newly developed spaces.

From an environmental education perspective, a system of trails along or through the ravines might be constructed to intersect with a trail that runs along the Apalachee River north of Lawrence Road on the west side of Phillips Bridge. That trail, which could eventually connect to Hill's Mill is one of the best opportunities on the site to view interesting native plants and environmental diversity.

Finally, we have just a few other more general recommendations not necessarily connected to agriculture or the environment. First, the oldest historic roads (for sure Old Freemans Mill and Lawrence Roads) should be carefully fit into development plans. Second the Hill's Mill Site and adjacent land on the north side of the railroad tracks should be considered for its recreational and interpretive potential. Of course, any plans should be worked out with the archaeologists so that recreational use does not undermine the integrity of the site. Finally, throughout, the cultural landscape study are references to historic vistas. As pine trees are taken out, roads are developed, and buildings are constructed, there will be an opportunity to consider where some of those long views might come alive once more.

Appendix

The full appendix to A History of the Rowen Tract and its Cultural Resources is [linked here](#).

Appendix A: List of Lottery Buyers for Land Lots Encompassed by the Rowen Tract¹

| <u>Land Lot #</u> | <u>Assigned to:</u> |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 306 | Hampton Lucas |
| 307 | Frederick Mitts |
| 308 | Jesse Woodyard |
| 309 | Josiah T. Stephens |
| 310 | Alexander G. Raiford |
| 311 | Samuel Godbee, Sr. |
| 329 | Stokely Evins |
| 330 | Archibald Johnson |
| 331 | Moses Manly |
| 332 | James Thomas |
| 333 | Henry Turner, Jr. |
| 334 | Allen Bird |
| 335 | partial lot |
| 336 | partial lot |
| 337 | Joseph Wright |
| 338 | John Whittington, Sr. |
| 339 | Mary Wilder, widow |
| 340 | Sion Hood |
| 359 | partial lot |
| 360 | partial lot |

¹ Not all the land lots are completely in the Rowen Tract. Thanks to Elaine Collier Neal for this list, which she compiled from records at the Georgia State Archives.

Appendix B: Cultural Landscape

This appendix is made up of narrative and figures. The maps and images referred to throughout the narrative are located at the end of Appendix B.

Figures, Images, and Maps by Hannah Carroll, Narrative written and edited by Dan Nadenicek and Hannah Carroll

Landscape Characteristics Definitions

Natural Systems and Features + Vegetation: Natural Aspects that often influence the developments and resultant form of a landscape and indigenous or introduced trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous materials.

Topography: Three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features and orientation.

Views and Vistas: Features that create or allow a range of vision which can be natural or designed and controlled.

Land Use: Organization, form, and shape of the landscape in response to land use.

Spatial Organization: Arrangement of elements creating the ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create the space.

Circulation: Spaces, features, and materials that constitute systems of movement.

Constructed Water Features: The built features and elements that utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions.

Small Scale Features: Elements that provide detail and diversity combined with function and aesthetics.

Miscellaneous Structures, Buildings, and Archeological Sites: Sites containing surface and subsurface remnants related to historic or prehistoric land use. Three dimensional constructs such as houses, barns, garages, stables, bridges, and memorials.

Landscape Zone Definitions

1. **Hill's Mill Site:** This is a key site of the property as much of the area's history and physical structure is oriented around the property.
2. **Corridor:** Corridors are an important part in describing the land within Rowen. They are described as an area or stretch of land identified by a specific common characteristic or purpose, manmade or natural origin. The natural or man-made stretches of land tell a story of geologic and human development.
3. **Ravines:** A small narrow steep-sided valley that is larger than a gully and smaller than a canyon and that is usually worn by running water.
4. **Farmstead Area and Home Site:** A farmstead area comprises the buildings and the adjacent service areas of a farm. The homesite describes the location within the farmstead that had/has the home on it (standing or archeological).
5. **Cropland, Terraces, and Pine Plantations:** Throughout the property there are indicators of remnant agricultural practices. This category focuses on areas used mostly for farmland and today include but are not limited to pine plantations and evidence of conservation framing, especially terracing. Below are spaces more generally dedicated to livestock grassing.
 - a) **Pastures Open Space, and Old Fields:** There are a number of sites historically used as pastures. Some of them such as those along the east side of Harbin's Circle remain open today. In other places, and even along the edges of the Harbin's Circle pastures, old field growth is filling open spaces over time.
6. **Hardwood and Mixed Evergreens:** At Rowen marginal areas for agriculture have grown up with hardwoods mixed with a few evergreens species.

Landscape Zones

1. Hill's Mill Site

Described by the UGA/ CED Buildings and Archaeological team.

2. Corridors

A corridor is as an area or stretch of land identified by a specific common characteristic or purpose, manmade or natural origin. In Rowen, these were further categorized as interior roads, major roads, utility zones, and natural corridors.

Interior Roads

- **Old Freeman's Mill Road**

- Natural Systems and Features + Vegetation
 - Two tributaries of the Apalachee River flow under Old Freeman's Mill Road. These natural water systems have left lasting impressions on the shape of all the roads on the Rowen site. An example of this can be seen in Figure 1 as a bend in Old Freeman's Road aligns with major topography change due to a tributary driven depression. (Figure 1.)
 - The roadside vegetation is primarily composed of hardwoods. There is a wetland area located on the northern edge of the Hinton property, near the property pin. (Image 1.) There are large beech trees (*Fagus grandiflora*) and native river cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*) which do not appear along other portions of Old Freeman's Mill Road. (Image 2.)

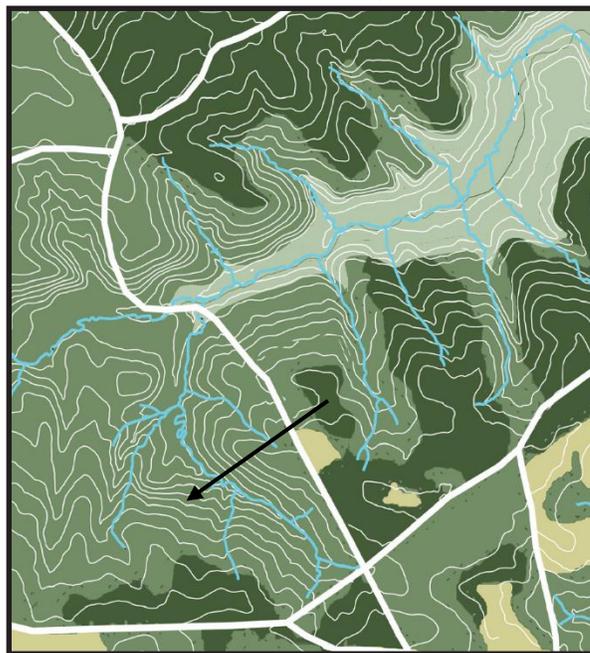


Figure 1. Old Freeman's Mill Road Development

A bend in Old Freeman's Mill Road has been maintained over the years and is shaped by the natural landscape features of the area. The arrow is indicating the location where the tributary of the Apalachee is intersecting Old Freeman's Mill Road.

- **Topography**

- The topography of this site is analogous to the natural systems and features as the road's grade was formed in large part by the waterways that flow through the site.
- As this road is one of the oldest in the area, the road follows the topography of the site because the technology needed to significantly alter the natural formations of the site to create straight roads was not yet available.
- The steepest area of this road is located near the Hinton property's pin and intersects the lower tributary of the Apalachee within Rowen.

- The moderately sloped areas along the road are generally accompanied by homesites. Examples of this include the Hinton, Hutchins, Slick Bark Pine House, and the B-log property, all located adjacent to Old Freeman’s Mill Road.
- Views and Vistas
 - The major views along Old Freemans Road correspond with the home sites located along it including the Hutchins property near the high point of the site.
- Land Use
 - In Eli Stancel’s YouTube Video “Roads of the Apalachee” he mentions that prior to Old Freeman’s Road’s creation, a path was made to enter the Old Freemans Mill, as the path was utilized more and more, it took on a name, Old Freeman’s Mill Road.
 - It was commonly referred to as a “settlement road” as it led to a settlement around the Mill.
 - Today, the road is not utilized as frequently; however, it does act as a corridor between US-29 and Highway 316.
- Spatial Organization
 - The road consists of tunnel-like corridors, areas that deviate from this generalization are open areas where there are homesites, wildlife openings, ravines, etc.
 - Old Freeman’s Road opens vegetatively where it intersects the power easement, and again near the Hinton property.
- Circulation
 - Old Freeman’s Road connects highway 316 to US-29 (via the Drowning Creek site entry), intersects Drowning Creek Road, Lawrence Road, Mobley Drive, Still Road, and the power easement.
- **Lawrence Road**
 - Natural Systems and Features + Vegetation
 - Much of this road is characterized by old field pine stands and terracing. Based on the 1944 map, the entire road was surrounded by agricultural land and open area. As the road approaches the Apalachee and becomes increasingly steep, more pines and hardwoods surround the road. Developing the land in these areas is difficult and more damaging ecologically, which has led to decreased anthropogenic change.
 - Topography
 - The western portion of the road is generally flat and provides adequate grade for home site development. The terrain of the eastern portion of the road becomes much steeper and there are fewer instances of development. There are still patches of pine stands as the slope lessens in certain areas which were able to be utilized and support the use of larger equipment.
 - Land Use
 - This is the second oldest road in the Rowen property. It was built around in the 1890s. (Figure 2.)
 - Spatial Organization
 - This road is largely enveloped by evergreens and hardwoods. There is a portion of Lawrence Road between Harbins Circle and Brown Bridge Road that is more exposed. Large embankments straddle either side of the road and overhead vegetation clears.
 - Movement along the road is characterized by rhythmic patterns of openings and spatial enclosures.

- Historically, this road was surrounded by large swaths of cleared agricultural land. In reference to Figure 2, notice how the land use has altered the framing of the road. It has created a much more enclosed experience than one would have experienced in the 1940s.

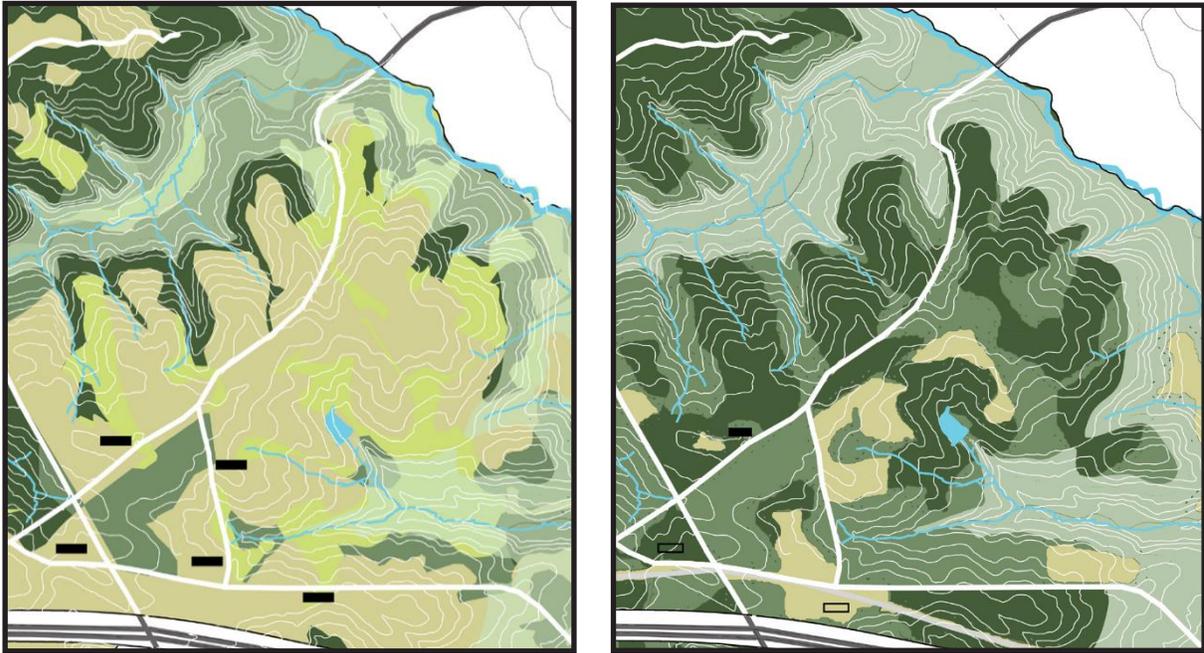


Figure 2. Lawrence Road Aerial Study (1944 & 2019)

This aerial study shows the contrast between land use along Lawrence Road between 1944 and 2019. There is a dramatic decrease in agricultural land and a shift towards planted pine plantations. The shapes of the farmed land are still intact and follow the original cleared space.

- Circulation
 - This road connects Drowning Creek Road to Brown Bridge Road, intersects Old Freeman's Mill Road, and connects to Harbins Circle Road.
- Miscellaneous Structures, Buildings, and Archeological Sites
 - Phillips Bridge is a major built feature that is located at the edge of the Rowen property. It is located over the Apalachee River and connects to Brown Bridge Road.
 - The Hinton Homeplace is located along this road and holds significant historical importance to the site and the Hinton family that still resides in the area.
- **Drowning Creek Road**
 - Land Use
 - This road was largely cleared and used to support agriculture in the past.
 - Views and Vistas
 - The pastoral views that appear to have existed during the 20th century have grown into canopy trees, blocking the historic view.
 - Circulation
 - This road intersects highway 316 and is currently a major entryway into the site. The Rowen foundation will need to reconsider the entry experience.
 - Miscellaneous Structures, Buildings, and Archeological Sites

- The Williams farmstead (and extant house) is located along this road and was largely characterized by the farm's historic clearing.
- **Still Road**
 - Land Use
 - Historically, this road was cleared and likely used to support agricultural practices.
 - Spatial Organization
 - The power easement runs through this road. Much of the road is forested so where the road meets the power easement the landscape opens to longer views.
 - Circulation
 - Still Rd. connects Old Freemans Mill Road to US-29.
- **Harbins Circle**
 - Spatial Organization
 - This is the road that creates the characteristic triangle towards the southern portion of the property.
 - Circulation
 - Historically Harbin's Circle continued beyond Turkey Crossing to the south.
- **Turkey Crossing**
 - Land Use
 - The Tanner property is located along this road. Much of the clearing that has occurred along this property was likely for agricultural purposes.
 - The land past the dead end (fenced edge of this road) was platted for subdivision but never developed.
 - Circulation
 - This is a dead-end road that is an extension of Old Freemans Mill Road and Harbins Circle.
- **Mobley Drive**
 - Land Use
 - In the assessment of the 1944 map, portions of this road are cleared, indicating the property was used to support agriculture.
 - Circulation
 - This road was present in the 1944 map and provide a more direct route to Dacula.

Major Roads

- **Highway 316**
 - Land Use
 - This is the main road that connects visitors to the space. It was started in 1960s and expanded several times thereafter. It has become a major thoroughfare.
 - Circulation
 - Circulation into the site from this road is not visibly striking and can oftentimes feel dangerous.
 - Careful consideration of entry into the site is suggested.
- **US 29 (HWY 8)**
 - Views and Vistas
 - This route into the Rowen property is much more scenic than highway 316. Lower speeds, the narrowness of the road, and topographic change contribute to that visual quality.

- Land Use
 - Highway 29 was built in the 1930s and was the old corridor that connected Athens and Atlanta. This highway followed the railroad in many spots which was constructed in the 1890s.
- Circulation
 - This is the older major road that connects visitors to the site.

Utility

- **Power Easement**
 - Natural Systems and Features + Vegetation
 - One potential use for this site is for meadow restoration.
 - Meadow restoration projects are generally cost effective as the power companies maintain the needed habitat at no cost and the meadow self-seeds.
 - View and Vistas
 - Extensive views extend through Old Freeman Mill Road and Still Road as the power easement cuts through both.
 - Spatial Orientation
 - When driving down Old Freemans Mill Road, much of the road is tunnel-like and is engulfed by deciduous trees. The power easement is maintained by Georgia power and provides expansive views to the East and West of Old Freemans Mill Road and Still Road.
- **Gas Line**
 - Spatial Orientation
 - The gas line extends from the east to the west of the site following the shape of highway 316, intersecting the Williams, Old Vinyard, and Tanner properties.
- **Railroad**
 - Land Use
 - The railroad system brought profound social and economic change into this area during the late 19th century including market connections during the height of cotton production. Therefore, the railroad played a large part in the development and transport of goods in and out of the area which supported the growing agricultural practice.

Natural Corridors

- **Apalachee River**
 - Natural Systems and Features + Vegetation
 - The Apalachee River is the major natural corridor of the site.
 - South of Phillips Bridge
 - The vegetation on the Rowen side of the river is largely characterized by large tulips poplars (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) and a minimal native herbaceous shrub layer.
 - The path that follows the Apalachee south would serve as good walking trail for future development as there is already a clearing for entry along the river's edge.

- North of Phillips Bridge
 - The vegetation on the Rowen side of the river is ecologically diverse and is made up of many native plant species. ex. *Carpinus caroliniana* (American Hornbeam), *Pontederia cordata* (Pickerelweed), *Thalictrum thalictroides* (Rue anemone), *Arisaema triphyllum* (Jack in the Pulpit), *Sanguinaria canadensis* (Bloodroot), *Rhododendron indicum* (Southern Indian Azalea), *Fagus grandifolia* (American Beech), *Liriodendron tulipifera* (Tulip poplar). (Figure 3. & Image 3.)

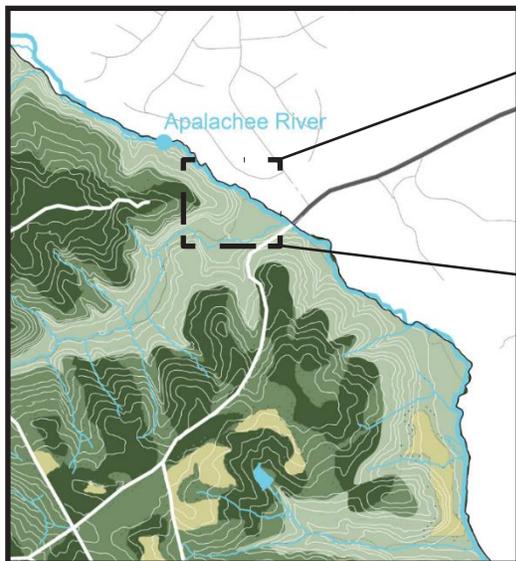


Figure 3a. Evidence of Ecological Diversity Along the Apalachee

North of Phillips bridge along the Apalachee river is a floodplain that provides for many native plant species. This floodplain provides ecologically and aesthetically experiences as it presents open views of the forest.

Figure 3b. Evidence of Ecological Diversity Along the Apalachee

Jack-in-the-Pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*) is a native pitcher plant that thrives in shady, humus-rich, moist soils which this area provides plenty of. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers uses this species as a national wetland indicator species.

- Views and Vistas
 - There are many natural scenic views along the river. One significant view is located just north of Phillips Bridge; an open riparian area with little undergrowth with large hardwoods occupies the space. (Image 4.)
- Land Use
 - South of Phillips bridge, a wide trail/historic road cuts through the vegetation and continues at a uniform grade along the Apalachee river.

- Land use of this river shifts where it intersects with Phillips bridge. The proximity to the water table in this area has made development difficult.
- Spatial Organization
 - The spatial orientation of the northern and southern sections of the river are significantly different. In Figure 4, the image on the left shows the green understory that can develop as the deciduous trees provide ample sun in the early spring for understory plant development. The image on the right shows the hardwoods which straddle the path on the southern portion of the river. Because foliage is present year-round, there is little herbaceous ground cover as less diversity.



Figure 4. Contrasting Apalachee floodplain \ North and South of Phillips Bridge

Left: This area is located north of Phillips Bridge. The riparian area is lush and deciduous. Many of the plant species identified in this area are native to this region of Georgia.

Right: This area is located South of Phillips Bridge. It was comprised of a mixture of deciduous trees and planted pines. The understory layer was less diverse and had obvious signs of disturbance along the banks.

- Much of the space is tunnel-like and is surrounded by hardwood trees. It can be assumed this experience would be different in the winter months as the deciduous trees would lose their foliage.
- As noted in the View and Vistas section, there are riparian areas of the waterway that open, still shaded by hardwoods, but little undergrowth to block line of sight.
- Circulation
 - The river course significantly influenced historical movement and milling in the area. The river acts as the natural barrier between Gwinnett and Barrow Co.
- Miscellaneous Structures, Buildings, and Archeological Sites
 - The Hill's Mill Site was a direct product of the river's presence which made this site one to be occupied.
 - We were able to locate a concrete marker near the river, similar to the ones located next to Phillips bridge.

Ravines

Ravines played a large role in the development and placement of many farmsteads and home sites within Rowen. A ravine can be described as a small narrow steep-sided valley that is larger than a gully and smaller than a canyon and that is usually worn by running water. The many tributaries that run through the property have cut ravines into the landscape. The steep grade of these areas has made development difficult which resulted in increased ecological diversity and health in these areas. In reference to the “2019 - Existing Rowen Map Analysis” at the bottom of this report, the larger green areas that straddle the tributaries are longer lived tree species and native understory species.

Farmstead Areas and Homesites

Farmstead area and home sites are differentiated by their size and function on a property. A Farmstead describes the buildings and the adjacent service areas of a farm, but not the home located on the property. The home site is the building plot on the farmstead area specifically. Rowen consisted of nine distinct farmstead and homesite areas that our team was able to analyze (Williams, Hinton, Hutchins, Slick Bark Pine, B-log, Tanner Tenant, Tanner Homeplace, Vinyard and an additional property located South of Highway 316). There were other historic homesites and farmstead areas on the property; however, there was not enough remnant evidence of the homesite to study them in depth. Many were tenant framing areas.

Williams

- Natural Features and Vegetation
 - There is a wetland between the property and pond.
 - The vegetation of the property is largely preserved from what the original property owners had planted. Ex. *Aucuba japonica* ‘Variegata’ (Japanese Aucuba), *Magnolia grandiflora* (Southern Magnolia), *Ligustrum sinense* (Chinese privet).
 - The property also has a small orchard garden west of the homesite.
- Views and Vistas
 - A view that appears to have existed at the property is the view from the home to the property pond. This can be seen in the google earth aerials. Today, the property is largely overgrown and masks the major views the property once had.
- Land Use
 - The property is visible in the 1944 aerial and was mostly cleared.
 - Much of the William’s property is cleared and was used for agriculture practices including raising livestock. Many remnant livestock sheds are located behind the property. (Image 5.)
 - There is evidence of terracing at the southern portion of the property and can be seen in the 1944 map.
- Spatial Organization
 - The main home site is surrounded by large deciduous trees and two large magnolias, giving the property a more enclosed atmosphere. Moving away from the property west, the large trees dissipate and open into a small wetland area.
 - The pond is the most significant open area on the property.
- Circulation
 - In the aerial pulled from Google Earth, it seems there have been multiple routes cut through the property from Drowning Creek Rd.

- Constructed Water Feature
 - A large man-made pond is located to the west of the property. This pond likely had great importance for the farm animals on the property. (Image 6.)
 - There is a well house located near the homesite.
- Miscellaneous Structures, Buildings, and Archeological Sites
 - This property features the large main home site, smaller livestock sheds,

Hinton

- Natural Systems and Features + Vegetation
 - There was evidence of plantings around the site including many bulbs like Daffodils, a dogwood tree, hollies, and other plants that are believed to be original to the home. (Image 7.)
- Topography
 - Terracing was noted through much of the pine planted areas of the property.
- Views and Vistas
 - Historically there would have been open agricultural fields which would have provided long, pastoral views throughout the property.
- Land Use
 - This land has experienced both crop agricultural practices and the conversion to pine plantation.
- Spatial Organization
 - Much of the major open area of the property's homesite has been maintained.
- Constructed Water Feature
 - A small well is located north of the Hinton Homesite. (Image 8.)
- Miscellaneous Structures, Buildings, and Archeological Sites
 - A large fireplace is still standing where the historic homesite was located.
 - The property's northern boundary is denoted with a pin near a tributary that eventually enters the Apalachee.

Hutchins

- Natural Systems and Features + Vegetation
 - Notable vegetation located near where the original home place is located includes *Platanus occidentalis* (American Sycamore), *Narcissus* (Daffodils), *Prunus serotina* (Black Cherry). (Image 9.)
- Topography
 - Topography is a subtle slope near the home site and continues northeast away from the homesite towards the deer hide shack and wildlife clearing.
- Views and Vistas
 - Like most of the homesites within the Rowen property, there was significant agricultural clearing in the 1940s with terracing on the northern portions of the property.
 - There is believed to be a view extending away from the homesite towards the Apalachee river. This view is now largely obstructed by old field vegetation, planted pines, and hardwood trees.
- Land Use
 - There is evidence of recent hunting activity on the property including a hunting shed. (Image 10.)
 - Historically, this property appears to have adjoined agricultural land based on observations from the 1944 aerial.
- Spatial Organization
 - There is a long clearing extending towards the Apalachee from the homesite that was most likely created to attract deer. (Image 11.)

- That opening may also have been originally created for logging purposes.
- Small Scale Features
 - These are foundational blocks past the Hutchins Home Site, likely a separate structure. The foundational blocks can be seen behind the daffodils. (Image 12.)

Slick Bark Pine

- Natural Systems and Features
 - This property was markedly open and consisted of many large old hardwood trees with little understory brush.
 - Surrounding the chimney and where the remnant home was believed to have been, there are daffodils planted around the edge of the homesite.
 - The team was able to locate Honey Locust trees (Image 13.), which were used as boundary markers and daffodils were also present on the property.
- Topography
 - Historically, this site was terraced for agricultural purposes.
- Views and Vistas
 - This site, similar to the Hutchins place, is believed to have had a historic view towards the Apalachee river as significant clearing is evident in the historic aerial.
- Land Use
 - North of the homesite were areas believed to house small livestock.
 - Based on the 1944 aerials, there were significant agricultural practices extending east towards the Apalachee.
- Spatial Organization
 - Unlike much of the Rowen property, this site had a mostly open understory providing expansive views through the forest towards the Apalachee river.
- Miscellaneous Structures, Buildings, and Archeological Sites
 - There is a standing chimney on the property pictured below. (Image 14.)
 - There was another area of the property believed to house raising small livestock.
 - Remnant hinges (pictured below) were located around the property as well as fencing, roofing, and wood siding. (Image 15.)

B-log

- Natural Systems and Features + Vegetation
 - This site was almost completely covered by old field pine trees. Historically, this site looks to have been used for agricultural practices.
 - Similar to the Slick Bark Pine property, this site had a honey locust tree (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). The tree was planted north of a partially intact structure. We were also able to locate a Parsley Hawthorn tree (*Crataegus marshallii*) at the front of the structure. Below the bark and spines of the Hawthorn tree located on the property are pictured. (Image 16.a & Image 16.b)
- Views and Vistas
 - This area is one of the first points passed when entering the property. This has potential to become an important introductory site for future development.
- Land Use
 - Like much of Rowen, much of the property exhibited obvious signs of terracing, likely created during the conservation era described in the agricultural history section.
- Circulation
 - This property is surrounded by Old Freemans Mill Road, Drowning Creek Road, and Lawrence Road.
- Constructed Water Feature
 - There is a brick lined well located near the foundational blocks of this historic homesite.

- **Miscellaneous Structures, Buildings, and Archeological Sites**
 - There were remnant foundation stones found off drowning creek road in the smaller of the two triangles created by the crossing of roads on the southern portion of the property.

Tanner Tenant Structure

- Land Use
 - Tenant farming
- Spatial Organization
 - The buildings set in a small clearing today which was more open historically,
- Constructed Water Feature
 - There is a well house.
- Miscellaneous Structures, Buildings, and Archeological Sites
 - Tenant House (Image 17.)

Tanner Homeplace

- Land Use
 - Historically this was the location of the Tanner family homeplace. The original 1850s home burned in the 1960s and was replaced by a ranch style home
- Spatial Organization
 - It is bounded on the west and north by older hardwood trees.
- Constructed Water Feature
 - There is a well located on the property that will be preserved by the Rowen foundation. (Image 18.)
- Miscellaneous Structures, Buildings, and Archeological Sites
 - The Tanner House was an important historical structure on the Tenner property now replaced by a 1960s structure.

Vinyard Place

- Natural Systems and Features + Vegetation
 - A large wolf tree, which is a large, historic tree with horizontal branching, is located at the historic Vinyard place. (Image 19.)
- Constructed Water Features
 - Historically this property was utilized for agricultural purposes. Like much of the Rowen site, open land radiates throughout the farmstead away from the homesite. The image shows the well location(Image 20.)

Remnant Property Southeast of 316 on Drowning Creek Rd.

- View and Vistas
 - There is a view, likely for hunting, extending away from the hunting shack found on the property.
- Land Use
 - This property has been used for hunting in recent years and there is a maintained wildlife clearing to support the hobby.
 - Historically, there was a home site on the property.
- Spatial Organization
 - This site has a large wildlife clearing with views of the forest edge for hunting.
- Miscellaneous Structures, Buildings, and Archeological Sites
 - There is a hunting shack located on the northern edge of the property's wildlife opening. (Image 22.)
 - There are remnant foundational blocks located around the property. (Image 23.)

Historic Farm Field Indicators (Covering Sections 5 and 5a.)

The property can be generally described as agricultural land. In reference to the 1944 historic Rowen map analysis, much of the open space/pasture/cropland radiates away from the homesites, through the farmstead, and towards the property boundaries. The major indicators we looked for were pine plantations, agricultural land (including pasture and cropland), and evidence of terrace cultivation.

One way the team was able to use the historic aerials to determine land use was in the evidence of terracing throughout the site. In Figure 5 terracing is evident just west of the Apalachee river.

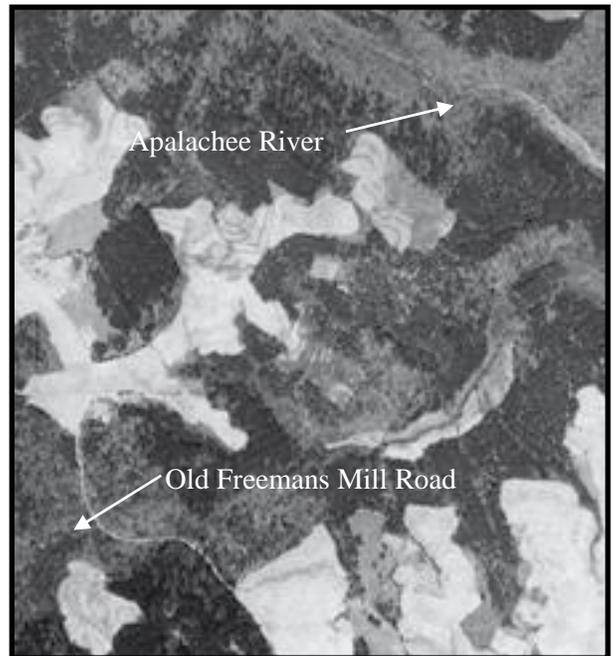


Figure 5. Evidence of Terracing (1944)

The road on the southeastern portion of the diagram is Old Freemans Mill Road and the Apalachee river is located on the northeastern portion of the photo.

Hardwood Forest and Mixed Evergreens

At Rowen marginal areas for agriculture have grown up with hardwoods mixed with a few evergreens' species. While older evergreen and various hardwood species are growing in the ravines, along the river, and on steep hillslopes as discussed above, in some cases landowners made a conscious effort to let natural tree growth happen. For example, on the western edge of the old Tanner property, a 20-acre section was left to grow into a forest of large trees, because family lore informed each succeeding generation that the parcel should never be cutover.

Rowen Cultural Landscape Report
Photo Set

Rowen Cultural Landscape Photo Reference

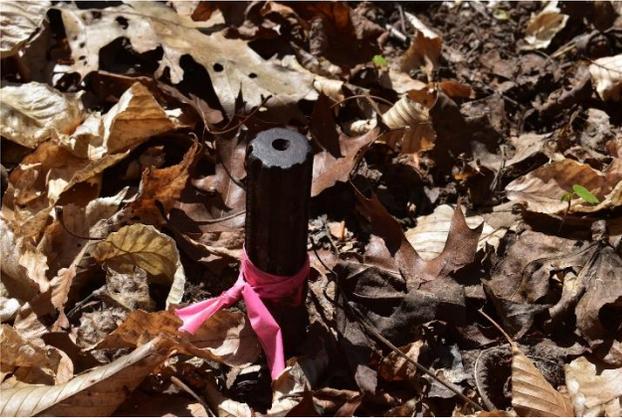
| Image Number | Photo | Description | GPS Location (If Available) |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Image 1. |  | Hinton Property Pin | N 33° 58.950' W 083° .51576' |
| Image 2. |  | Native River Cane along Old Freemans Mill Road with the tributary on the bottom left of the photo. | N 33° 58.950' W 083° .51576' |
| Image 3. |  | <i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> (Jack in the Pulpit) Located north of phillips bridge along the Apalchee Rd. | NA |

Image 4.



Open riparian area just north of Phillips bridge, west of the Apalachee river.

NA

Image 5.



Remnant livestock sheds

N33°58.520'
W083°52.315'

Image 6.



Pond located west of the Williams house.

N 33°58.527' W
083°52.371'

Image 7.



Daffodils located at the Hinton Homesite with the remnant chimney in the background of the photo.

NA

Image 8.



A small well located on the Hinton Homesite

NA

Image 9.



Daffodils located at the Hutchins Homesite intermixed with the foundational blocks of the remnant home.

N 33° 59.314' W
083° 51.777'

Image 10.



Hunting Shed
on the Hutchins
Property

N 33° 59.385' W
083° 51.761'

Image 11.



Clearing
extending away
from the
hunting shed to
create deer
habitat.

N 33° 59.439' W
083° 51.781'

Image 12.



Granite rocks
from a structure
separate from
the Hutchins
homesite.

N 33° 59.283' W
083° 51.796'

Image 13.



Honeylocust tree used to create a property boundary between the Blick Bark Pine property and the Hutchins property.

NA

Image 14



Remnant chimney on the Slick Bark Pine property

NA

Image 15.



Remnant hinges used to enclose livestock

NA

Image 16.a



Thorns of the *Crataegus marchallii* (Parsley Hawthorn) tree located on the B-log Property

NA

Image 16.b



Bark of the *Crataegus marchallii* (Parsley Hawthorn Tree) located on the B-log Property

NA

Image 17.



Tanner Tenant House

NA

Image 18.



Historic well at the Tanner house

NA

Image 19.



A wolf tree at the vinyard place historic site.

NA

Image 20.



Historic well near the Vinyard property

NA

Image 21.



Hunting shack with views for hunting, overlooks remnant homesite. This is located south of 316

N 33°58.261' W
083°51.041'

Image 22.



Foundational block from the property located south of 316

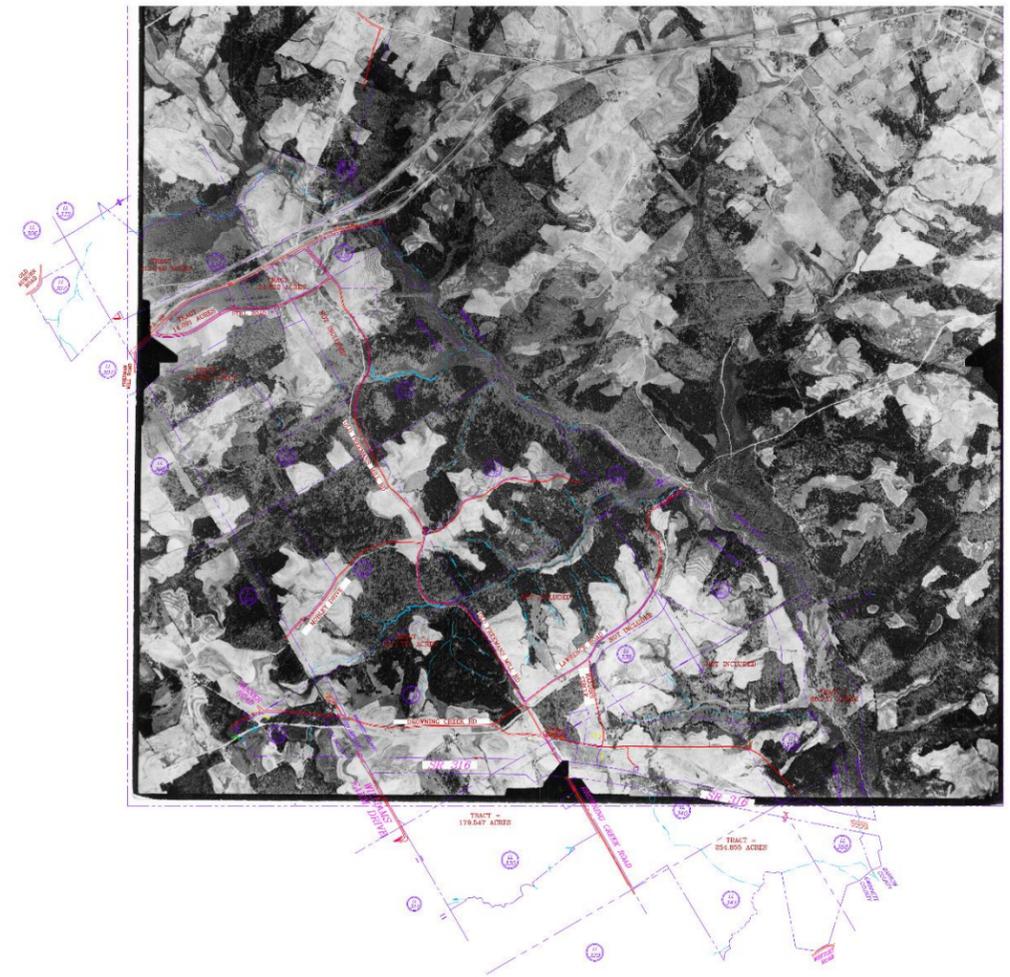
N 33°58.261' W
083°51.041'

Rowen Cultural Landscape Report
Map Set



1944 – Historic Rowen Aerial (Base for Analysis)

This was the base map used to create the historic Rowen map analysis from 1944. This acted as a great reference for the team because it revealed the historic land use of the properties located on the site. To the north you can see US highway 29, then going south, Old Freemans Road, and at the bottom of the photo, the characteristic triangle created by Harbins Circle, Old Freemans Mill Road, Lawrence Road, and Turkey Crossing. Roadways and natural features were aligned in AutoCAD using survey data provided by HGOR which is shown in the lower right photo.





1944 – Historic Rowen Map Analysis
 This map was created in photoshop using an aerial from 1944 as a base. It out characterization of the landscape, this and the aerial were key is deciphering the history of the land. Large portions of the land were dedicated agricultural land or open area. Much of the riparian zone along the Apalachee river was maintained, especially north of Brown Bridge Road.



2019 - Existing Rowen Map Analysis

This map was created with the use of a photoshop file from HGOR. It has been adjusted to show current land condition (riparian, hardwood forest, evergreen forest, and open area). This map also shows both standing homesites and archeological homesites.



Rowen Circulation Map

The circulation map's purpose is to give the reader a better understanding of the location of major corridors that run through the property and give context to the surrounding geography of the area.



2019 - Homesite & Farmstead Map

This map expands on the existing conditions map by showing the farmsteads and homesites on the Rowen property. The black boxes show the house site, and the light orange highlights the area immediately surrounding the homesite. The darker orange areas show the extent of the farmstead surrounding the homesites.

Appendix C: Structures Inventory

Gabriel Dobbins, 2021

Rowen Project - Structures Report Inventory

| Name | Location (Tract of Land it's on) | Within Rowen Property | Photos | Property Owners | Material | Description |
|--|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------|--|--|
| Example - Hinton Family House | Based on Tract Base Map - Hinton Tract Historically | No | | Hinton Family | Stone/wood/brick specify specific materials if known | Noteable man made features in area, rough size, features, plants, vegetation Hinton homestead chimney. The Hinton property is not currently part of Rowen site project. This site is outside property boundaries for the scope of the project. Does not appear to meet eligibility for NR nomination as a single building due to integrity. Original use would be a multi dwelling family home. The chimney and some of the foundation area are all that remains of the current structure. The chimney remains standing and is in good condition. Structure's approximate measurements were 54ft long and 26ft wide. Base of chimney ~4ft, up to the shoulder of the chimney was ~8ft tall from the base. This site also contains a well located near the house about 10 yards away from the homestead. (Please see Appendix E, AutoCadd drawings done by David Riddle for more accurate measurements and information of what we believe the house's original floor plan and elevation would have looked liked.) The well is lined with stone on the interior. A rock is currently laying over the well and is too heavy to move by hand. Vegetation includes one sugar hackberry tree, an American Holly, Eastern red cedar tree, water oak tree, daffodils planted around the area of the homeplace, and a dogwood tree to the north of the chimney. The chimney faces inward to the house and only has one opening. This site contains one standing chimney that is made out of stone. It is a two sided chimney that still rests at a higher elevation which is presumed to be where the house would have been. There is no foundation of the house remaining. The chimney is in good condition overall. There is supposedly a well on the property, but it was not found during the survey. |
| Hinton Homeplace | Hinton Tract | No | 1-4 | Hinton Family | Stone foundation and stone chimney | This property is located next to the chimney "house made with slick bark pine" approximately 50 yards to the east down the hill. It contains what appears to be a barn or storage area and have four smaller sectioned areas that were originally fenced in. Site retains the foundation of buildings, but no full standing structures remain other than the chimney located at the original homeplace which would have been on the Wilson tract during this time. |
| House made with the Slick Bark Pine | Wilson Tract | Yes | 5-6 | Rowen | Stone Chimney | This area is located in the triangular parcel between Drowning Creek Road and Lawrence Road. The entire triangular tract of land contains one chimney and what appears to be a house, along with one brick-lined well at the back of the house. There is also a barn that is approximately 25 yards to the south of the property within the same triangle of land. The barn is still partially standing and is in poor condition. One corner shows the type of construction used when building it originally. There is corrugated sheet metal on the ground which would have been the roof of the structure. The foundation and area of the barn can easily be determined when surveying th area. No other structures were found during the survey. The Tanner Tenant house is located at the intersection of Harbins Circle and Turkey Crossing. It sits back behind a lot of vegetation that has overgrown the area. Two outbuildings accompany it. |
| House with the Slick Bark Pine (Barn Area) | Wilson Tract | Yes | 7-8 | Rowen | Wood | |
| Triangle Area (House, Well, Barn) | Vinyard Tract | Yes | See Archaeologic al report | Rowen | Stone, Brick, Wood, Corregated metal roof for barn | |
| Tanner Tenant House | Tanner Tract | Yes | 9-14 | Rowen | Wood | |
| Tanner Property Barn/Shed | Tanner Tract Drowning Creek Road at Tanner Road intersection | Yes | see Archaeologic al Report | Rowen | Wood, corrugated sheet metal roof | The Tanner shed is located on Harbins Circle. It borders a large parcel of land that is not owned by Rowen and is still private property. There is a longer shed/barn that is on the private property. The smaller shed was built out of wood. The roof was done in corrugated sheet metal. There is a pile of stone directly next to the smaller shed that is on Rowen property. Across the river approximately 15-20 yards is a larger foundation and hole that contains what could be a well. GPS points were taken of this entire area. See Williams house AutoCAD Drawings and renderings for information created by David Riddle, Appendix E. |
| Williams House | Tanner Road intersection | Yes | 15-22 | Rowen | Wood siding, stone piers | This suburban ranch house is located at the intersection of Harbins Circle and Turkey Crossing in Dacula. It is directly across from 3405 Turkey Crossing. It appears to be a one story, aluminum sided, suburban ranch house built sometime in the mid-20th century. |
| Suburban House on Turkey Crossing, at location of original W. T. Tanner House; with well | Tanner Tract | Yes | 23 see Archaeologic al Report | Rowen | Aluminum siding, brick veneer | |
| Hill's/Freeman's Mill | Unknown; north of CSX Railroad tracks | Yes | | Rowen | | Description and pictures done by Michel Stenland |

Rowen Project - Residential Buildings Not Owned by Rowen

| Number | Address | Location | Date of House | Description of House |
|--------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 1321 Drowning Creek Road | House is on the south side of 316 Highway on Drowning Creek Road. House is facing the east towards the road. | Circa 2000 | two-story, wood sided suburban house |
| 2 | 1421 Drowning Creek Road | House is on the south side of 316 Highway on Drowning Creek Road. House is facing the east towards the road. | Circa 2000 | one-story, brick suburban ranch house |
| 3 | Flint Hill Subdivision | Located on Mobley Dr. The subdivision is located within the city limits of Dacula; it is directly adjacent to the Rowen Property boundary which ends half way through Mobley Dr. Next to Flint Hill subdivision toward the end of Mobley Drive where Rowen Property boundary ends. This property faces to the south and is on the north side of the Road. It is located between Rutherford Drive and Flintlock Drive | Subdivision built in 1990s | Subdivision of suburban houses within the city limits of Dacula, it is directly adjacent to where the Rowen Property ends on Mobley Drive |
| 4 | 3010 Mobley Drive | Next to Flint Hill subdivision toward the end of Mobley Drive where Rowen Property boundary ends. This property faces to the south and is on the north side of the Road. It is located between Rutherford Drive and Flintlock Drive | Circa 1975 | One and a half story, colonial revival house, with a prominent center porch, wood framing, and sided |
| 5 | 3000 Mobley Drive | Next to Flint Hill subdivision toward the end of Mobley Drive where Rowen Property boundary ends. This property faces to the south and is on the north side of the Road. It is located between Rutherford Drive and Flintlock Drive | Circa 1975 | two-story, split-foyer with wood framing, sided with stone, and wood chimney framing |
| 6 | 2990 Mobley Drive | Next to Flint Hill subdivision toward the end of Mobley Drive where Rowen Property boundary ends. This property faces to the south and is on the north side of the Road. It is located between Rutherford Drive and Flintlock Drive | Circa 1975 | One-story, suburban ranch house, sided, and wood framed |
| 7 | 2980 Mobley Drive | Next to Flint Hill subdivision toward he end of Mobley Drive where Rowen Property boundary ends. This property faces to the South and is on the North side of the Road. It is located between Rutherford Drive and Flintlock Drive | Circa 1975 | two-story, split-foyer with wood framing, sided with stone, and a wooded chimney framing |
| 8 | 2970 Mobley Drive | Next to Flint Hill subdivision toward he end of Mobley Drive where Rowen Property boundary ends. This property faces to the South and is on the North side of the Road. It is located between Rutherford Drive and Flintlock Drive | Circa 1975 | One-story, suburban ranch house, sided, and wood framed, with a newer center deck |
| 9 | 2960 Mobley Drive | Next to Flint Hill subdivision toward he end of Mobley Drive where Rowen Property boundary ends. This property faces to the South and is on the North side of the Road. It is located between Rutherford Drive and Flintlock Drive | Circa 1975 | One-story, suburban ranch house, sided, and wood framed, with a newer center deck |
| 10 | 2950 Mobley Drive | Next to Flint Hill subdivision toward he end of Mobley Drive where Rowen Property boundary ends. This property faces to the South and is on the North side of the Road. It is located between Rutherford Drive and Flintlock Drive | Circa 1975 | One-story, suburban ranch house, sided, and wood framed, with a newer center deck |
| 11 | 2940 Mobley Drive | Next to Flint Hill subdivision toward he end of Mobley Drive where Rowen Property boundary ends. This property faces to the South and is on the North side of the Road. It is located between Rutherford Drive and Flintlock Drive | Circa 1975 | One-story, wood framed, with siding |
| 12 | 2930 Mobley Drive | Next to Flint Hill subdivision toward he end of Mobley Drive where Rowen Property boundary ends. This property faces to the South and is on the North side of the Road. It is located between Rutherford Drive and Flintlock Drive | Circa 1975 | One-story, suburban ranch house, sided, and wood framed, with a newer center deck |
| 13 | 2910 Mobley Drive | Located in between Rutherford Drive and Tanner Drive and adjacent to house at address 2930 Mobley Drive. The house sits facing to the South on Mobley Drive toward a vacant lot for sale. The house is in the corner of Mobley Drive and Rutherford Drive | Circa 1975 | One and a half story, colonial revival house, with a prominent center porch, wood framing, and sided |
| 14 | 2900 Mobley Drive | Located in between Rutherford Drive and Tanner Drive. The house sits facing to the south on Mobley Drive toward a vacant lot for sale. | Circa 1975 | One-story, wood frame suburban ranch house, sided, stone veneer |
| 15 | 2890 Mobley Drive | Located in between Rutherford Drive and Tanner Drive. The house sits facing to the south on Mobley Drive toward a vacant lot for sale. | Circa 1975 | two-story, split-foyer with wood framing, sided with stone, and a wooded chimney framing |
| 16 | 2880 Mobley Drive | Located in between Rutherford Drive and Tanner Drive. The house sits facing to the South on Mobley Drive toward a vacant lot for sale. | Circa 1975 | two-story, split foyer with wood framing, sided with stone, and wood chimney framing |
| 17 | 2870 Mobley Drive | Located in between Rutherford Drive and Tanner Drive. The house sits facing to the south on Mobley Drive. | Circa 1975 | One-story suburban ranch house, wood siding |
| 18 | 2851 Mobley Drive | Located in between Rutherford Drive and Tanner Drive. The house sits facing to the south on Mobley Drive. | Circa 1975 | One-story, wood framed, suburban house |
| 19 | 2850 Mobley Drive | Located in between Rutherford Drive and Tanner Drive. The house sits facing to the south on Mobley Drive. | Circa 1975 | One-story, brick veneer ranch house |
| 20 | 716 Tanner Drive | Located in between Rutherford Drive and Tanner Drive. The house sits facing to the south on Mobley Drive. | Circa 1975 | One-story, sided, brick veneer, suburban ranch house, with wood framing |
| 21 | 324 Still Road | Located at the corner of Still Road and Old Freeman's Mill Road. The junkyard is located a few hundred yards to the south of Business 29 Highway | | Heavily fenced junkyard; structures cannot be viewed from the road, access was not obtain; the junkyard owns 14.1 acres of land. One-story, early 20th century house, potentially historic, did not investigate because it is not on Rowen Property; should it be acquired it should be investigated more thoroughly; accompanied by a farm shed directly adjacent to it; The farm shed is one-story |
| 22 | 426 Still Road | Located directly next to the junkyard on Still Road. It sits at the NW corner just past the junkyard | Early 20th century | House associated/owned with the junkyard, one-and-a-half story brick veneer house |
| 23 | 353 Old Freeman's Mill Road | Located on the west side of Old Feeman's Mill Road. It is directly adjacent to the junkyard, South of Highway 29 Business. | Circa 2000 | |
| 24 | 373 Old Freeman's Mill Road | Located on the west side of Old Feeman's Mill Road. The house sits south of Highway 29 Business. | Circa 2000 | one-and-a-half story suburban ranch house, brick veneer |
| 25 | 343 Old Freeman's Mill Road | Located on the west side of Old Feeman's Mill Road. The house sits south of Highway 29 Business. | Circa 1975 | one-and-a-half story suburban ranch house, brick veneer, with wood framing |
| 26 | 363 Old Freeman's Mill Road | Located on the west side of Old Feeman's Mill Road. The house sits south of Highway 29 Business. | Circa 1975 | One-story ranch house with brick veneer |
| 27 | 503 Old Freeman's Mill Road | Located on the west side of Old Feeman's Mill Road. The house sits south of Highway 29 Business. | Circa 1975 | One-story ranch house detached suburban house, brick veneer |
| 28 | 3405 Turkey Crossing | Located at the intersection of Harbins Circle and Turkey Crossing | Circa 2000 | one-story, brick suburban ranch house |
| 29 | 3360 Turkey Crossing | Located at the intersection of Harbins Circle and Turkey Crossing | Circa 2000 | two-story, wood sided suburban house |

Appendix C: Extant Structures: Photographs

The Appendix itself is in an Excel file.

Gabriel Dobbins

1 Hinton Homeplace, overall



2 Hinton Homeplace, overall



3 Hinton Homeplace, Chimney



4 Hinton Homeplace, Well



5 Slick Bark Pine House, Chimney



6 Slick Bark Pine House, Overall



7 Slick Bark Pine House, Agricultural Area, Overall



8 Slick Bark Pine House, Agricultural Area, Overall



9 Tanner Tenant House, view from north



10 Tanner Tenant House, view from south



11 Tanner Tenant House, Well house



12 Tanner Tenant House, Well house, inside



13 Tanner Tenant House, Agricultural Outbuilding



14 Tanner Tenant House, Agricultural Outbuilding, interior



15 Williams House, Front



16 Williams House, Left Side



17 Williams House, Rear



18 Williams House, Front Hall



19 Williams House, Front Room



20 Williams House, Rear Room



21 Williams House, Unfinished Attic Above Rear Room



22 Williams House, Exterior Side Door with stained glass upper panels



23 Suburban House on Harbins Road: original site of W. T. Tanner House



Appendix D: Archeological Findings and Cultural Resource Records



Hinton Home Place

Archaeological Findings and Cultural Resource Records of Rowen Project Site
Gwinnett County, Bordering Apalachee River and Barrow County. East of Dacula,
GA

Compiled by Michael Stenland – MHP Graduate Student, UGA

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Introduction and **Summary of Findings:**

The Rowen project encompasses approximately two-thousand acres of historical agricultural land. The project area is bounded in the North by the Business Hwy 29/ County Rd. 8, the Apalachee River to the East, and the University Parkway / HWY 316 to the South. The boundary to the West borders the Dacula city limits. There are other parcels included to the North of HWY 29 and South of 316. The Northern section includes Freeman's Mill, also known as Hills Mill, which was in service between 17xx – to 19xx.

The purpose of this survey was to find extant buildings, structures, and archaeological features to catalog and aid in the interpretation of the cultural landscape for the development of the Rowen education and technology project. This survey/study does not meet the requirements for a Phase One Intensive Cultural Resources Survey. It does however provide the developers, planners, and other agency reviewers an initial look at what is known on these tracts of land.

A cultural resources records review indicated that there were several previously recorded archaeological sites or historic structures are present within the physical project area and in the surrounding area. However, no systematic cultural resources surveys have been conducted over the entire project area.

The areas with the most research conducted include the location of Freeman's Mill along the Apalachee River on the northern end of the Rowen property. Freeman's Mill was listed by the National Register on 7/23/1998 under the Resource name of Alcovy Road Grist Mill with the Period of Significance being 1868 to 1948. Significant Dates include 1868 to 1879, and 1910 according to the report. Further research, excavations, and surveys will need to be completed to assess the impact that development may have on the Dam area.

The residential sites like the Old Hinton Home Place, William's Place, Tanner Place, and Split Bark Pine House offer a glimpse into how the families that lived there have altered the landscape to suit their needs. Further Phase I surveys can help find the extent of the site boundaries and offer more material culture for understanding land uses.

Aerial photography and topographic maps indicate large swaths of land have gone through cycles of agricultural uses including terracing, crops, and later used for forests for timber. Another area is by the Harbin and Turkey Crossing intersection where an agricultural focus is shown by the remains of an old house site with the foundation remaining and a poultry farming operation was also active at one time.

The areas to the South of the William's place also included an area of agricultural focus with some still standing wooden fences, pens, and small make-shift enclosures large enough for livestock.

The Tanner Place is an area to the Southeast of the intersection of Harbin and Turkey Crossing where a house and two shed outbuildings still stand. Their condition is in disrepair. The use of this building is unknown, but rumored to have been used as a hunting cabin.

The Slick Bark Pin House is near the intersection of Mobley Drive and Old Freemans Mill Road. The original house pad where the building would have been situated has been clipped to make a dirt road. A lot of ornamental bulbs (Daffodils) remain along the southern side of the house. Associated material culture to the site is attributed to an assortment of historic glass bottles, tin cans, and sheet metal found scattered around the site. The standing double-sided chimney has the inscription of 1937 written into the concrete which is put over the field stones that make up the chimney's material. The agricultural segment

of the site has foundation stones and some wooden beams still standing with a fenced area to the east of the remaining structure. The area to the North of the agricultural area has been heavily disturbed as seen by the many push piles of mounded dirt and fallen trees. There was a row of Honey Locust trees that are fairly old and could have been used as a property boundary marker or for fencing.

The Inner Triangle sites include two debris piles and a falling wooden structure. The Inner Triangle Sites are located between Lawrence Road SE, Old Freemans Mill Road, and Drowning Creek Road SE. The area has undergone a lot of transformation and is currently a timber lot for natural resources. The Western portion is a flat cleared area with several large mounds of mulch piles. Several troughs or gouges in the land are seen along the Lawrence Road SE segment along with a possible water seep or spring. The remaining structures of the Inner Triangle sites include a rubble pile of where the hearth was, and another shed which is partially collapsed. The structure was built with a sheet metal roof and hewn logs. Several metal door hinges were found, some still intact in the wood. Wire nails were found to be used in this building process.

The remains of the house site across Highway 316 on Drowning Creek Road is in a large rubble pile in a clearing. Two piles of old lumber and sheet metal remain on the side of the dirt road in the clearing. The current use of the area appears to be for recreation and hunting purposes as seen by the deer stand blind a few hundred feet away to the North.

A quartz projectile point was found along a dirt road off of the Highway 316 access point in a push pile. Georgia is home to a long lineage of occupation for thousands of years which have left lithic scatters dotting the state. Further survey work should be done in the surrounding area to find if this is just an isolate find or if there may be a possible site nearby. The Apalachee River is a short walk away from the location of the PPK finding.

Finally, a long-abandoned house site and several recently used agricultural buildings and sites were discovered in the area of Harbins Road and Turkey Crossing Road in the area just north of Rt. 316 and south of Lawrence Road, in an area probably once belonging to the Tanner family.

Methods:

A review of records was conducted using online and hard copy resources. Aerial maps and topographic maps were used to prioritize areas for finding resources on Rowen property. This was a collaborative effort with the Rowen Foundation, Gwinnett Historical Society, other firms, and families through the mixed use of Zoom meetings and in-person site visits.

The field work was conducted by graduate students Hannah Carroll, Gabriel Dobbins, and Michael Stenland along with their professors Daniel Nadenicek and Mark Reinberger. The pedestrian survey was conducted over the span of four months from late January to late April. This provided an opportunity to find ornamental plants commonly associated with historic house sites as well as some ground visibility for possible artifacts.

For further research, a systematic phase one survey should be undertaken for a catalog of all resources. Most of the acreage are in areas where a comprehensive survey has not yet been completed. A pedestrian survey was undertaken from early February to late April in 2021. This entailed walking through a large portion of the Rowen project area. Areas that were not surveyed include the residential lots along Old

Freeman Mill Road, or on Turkey Crossing, and along the utility corridors. Limitations of this survey include that it is solely a pedestrian survey, and no shovel test holes were dug to find site boundaries. No artifacts were collected and analyzed as curation and ownership of artifacts should be done with Rowen project needs.

Online Resources:

Alcovy Road Grist Mill National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/93208497>

Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations 12-19-2019

<http://georgia-archaeology.org/GCPA/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/FINAL-Georgia-Standards-and-Guidelines-for-Archaeological-Investigations-12-19-2019.pdf>

Georgia S&G 2014 edt.

<http://georgia-archaeology.org/GCPA/wp-content/uploads/2007/05/GA-Arch-Standards-and-Guidelines-revised-April-2014.pdf>

Georgia Archaeological Short Report

http://georgia-archaeology.org/GCPA/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/final-GCPA-Arch-Short-Report-Template_fillable.pdf

Georgia Aerial Photographs

<http://dbs.galib.uga.edu/gaph/html/georgia.html>

Georgia Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources GIS

<https://www.gnahrgis.org/gnahrgis/main.do#>

Google Earth Images

<http://google.com/earth>

Gwinnett County Tax Assessor

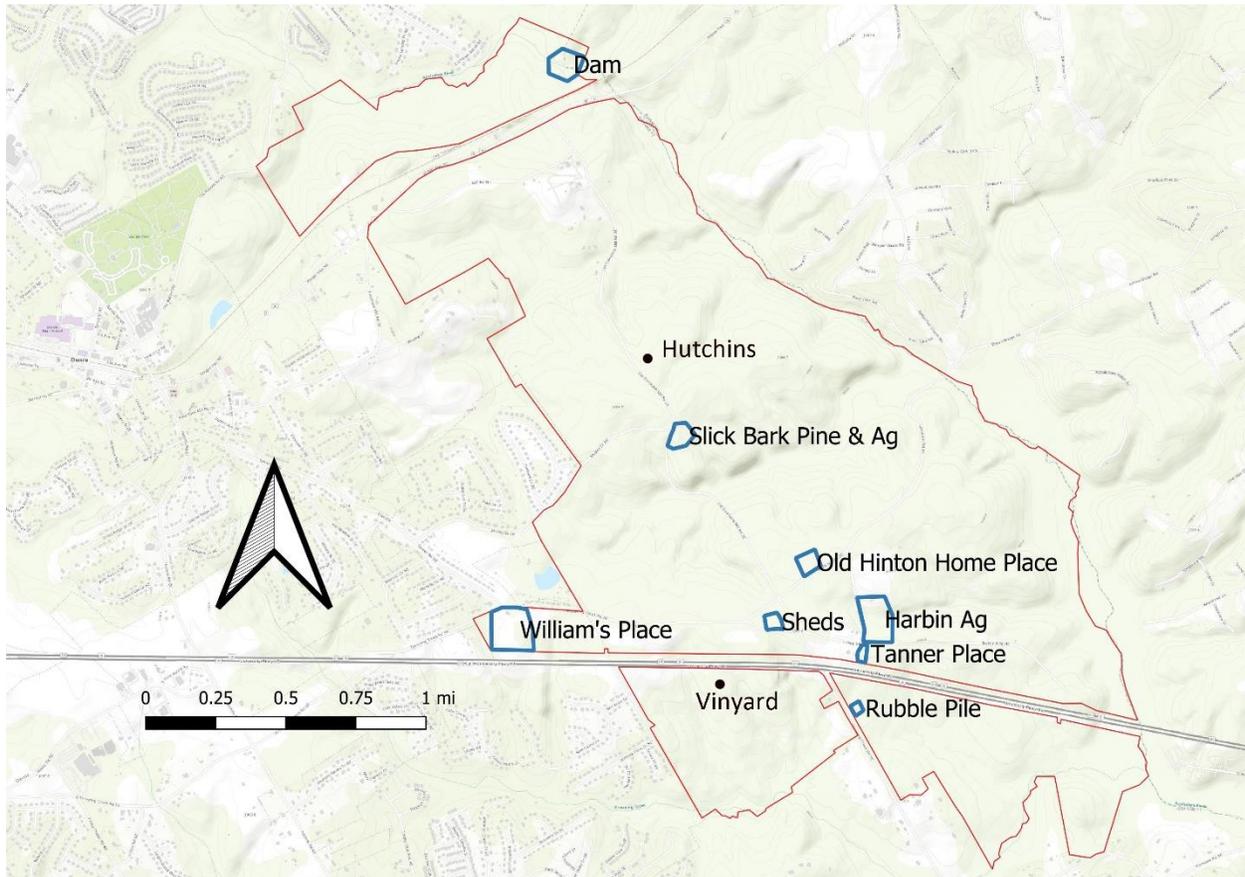
<http://www.gwinnettassessor.manatron.com/IWantTo/PropertyGISSearch.aspx>

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

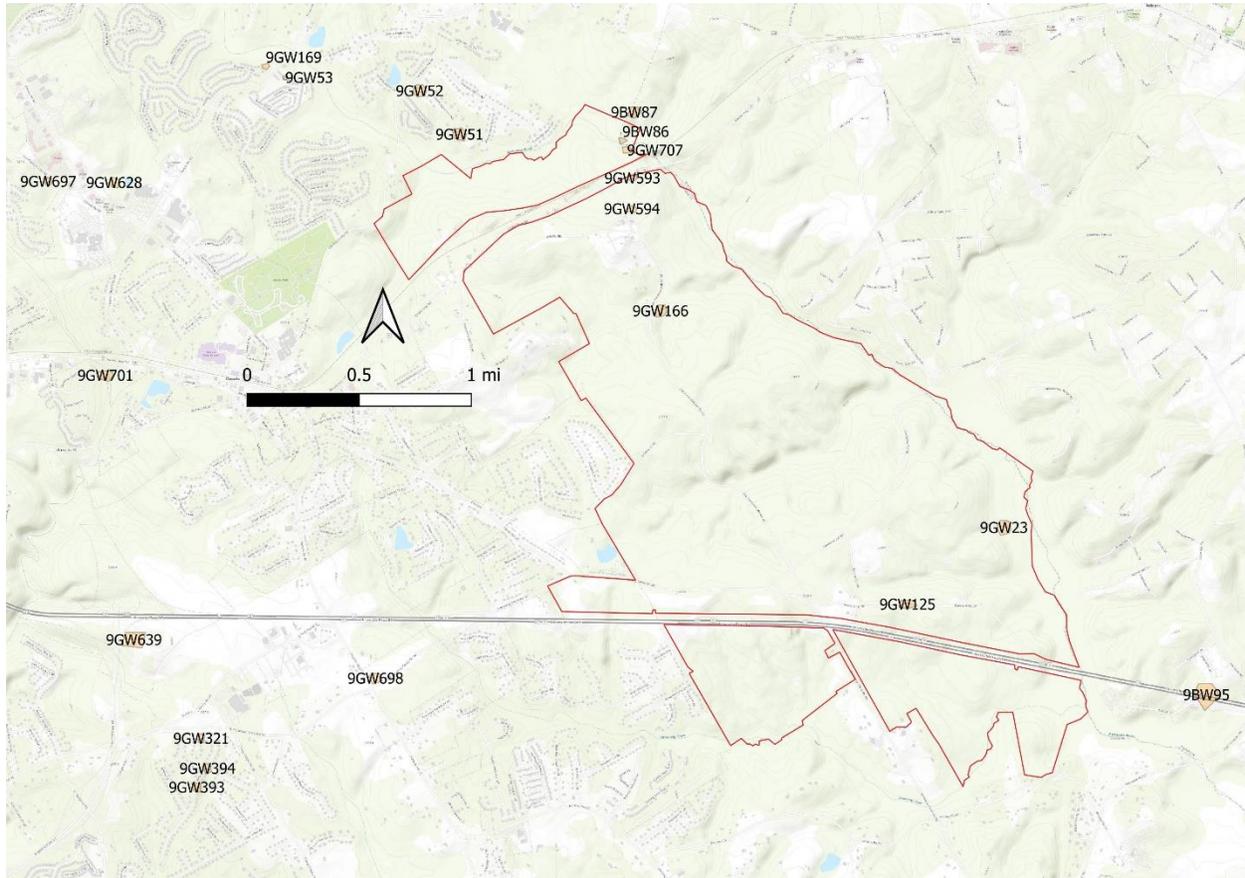
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/database-research.htm>

Archaeological Sites in and around Rowen Project Area:

The main archaeological features are those of the buildings from previous owners on the tracts of land and associated agricultural plots.



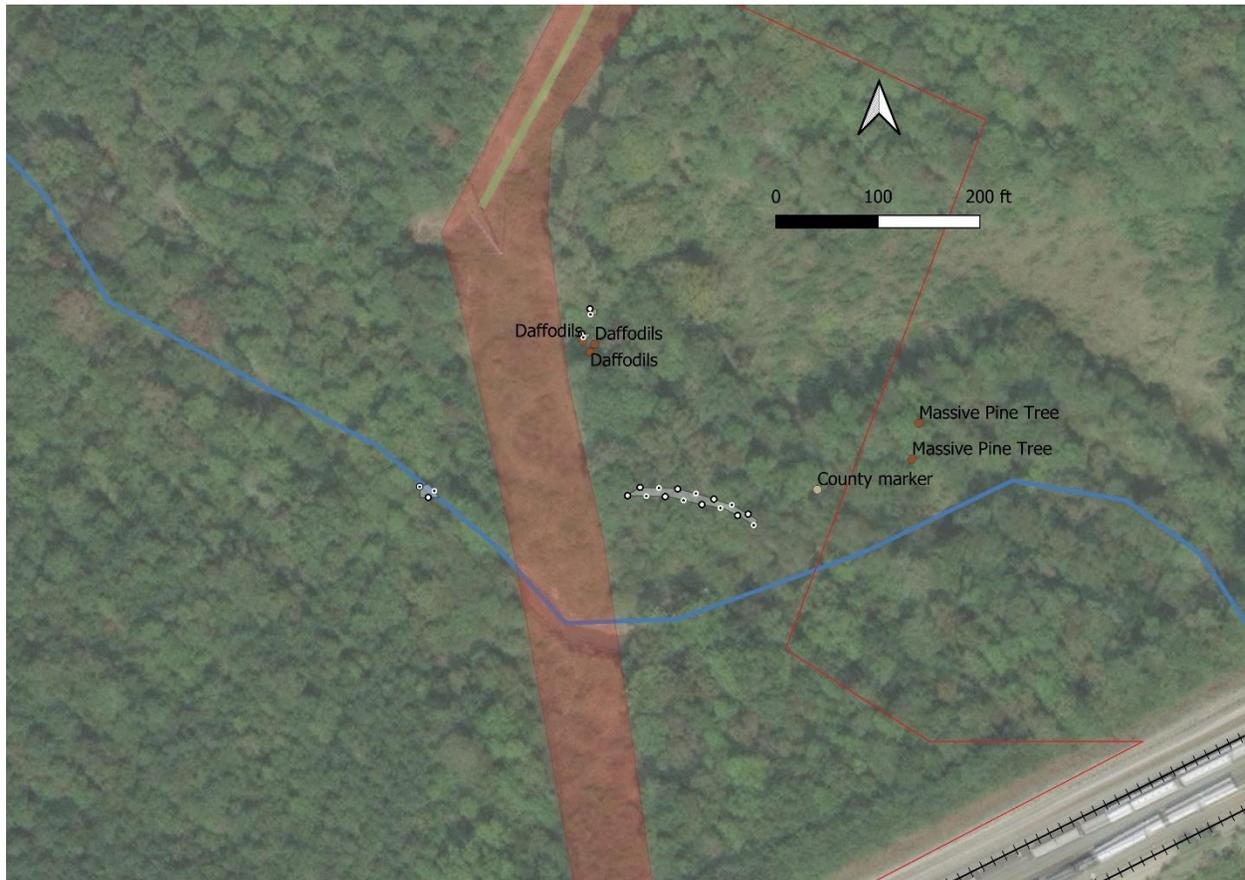
Previously Recorded Sites: GNAHRGIS database. Although somewhat confusing geographically, we have listed these sites in numerical order.



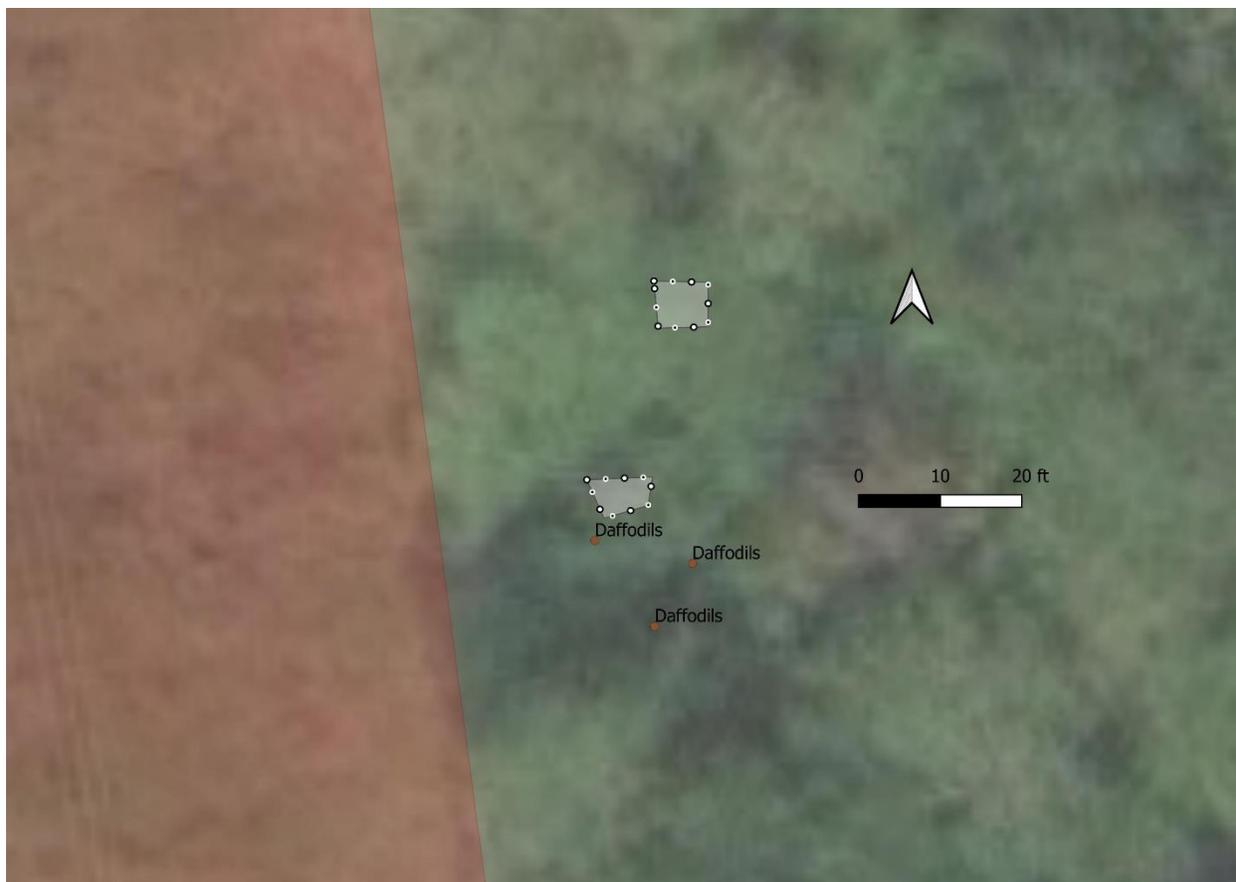
Site locations taken from GNAHRGIS/GASF polygons and site reports

In the APE: [9BW86](#), [9GW23](#), [9GW125](#), [9GW166](#), [9GW593](#), [9GW594](#), [9GW707](#)

9BW86 and Northern Dam Area



Dam extent of northern area of Rowen along the Apalachee River. The crescent shape highlighted with white and black circles is the current position of the stone dam. The other highlighted feature on the left side of the utility corridor (red polygon) is the old road bridge abutment. The thin red line is the general Rowen property boundary.



The house site of 9BW86 is located just off of the utility corridor. There is some terracing and ornamental bulbs (daffodils) in the landscaping. The northern highlighted area is the well, and the area closer to the daffodils is the location of the hearth rubble pile.

9BW86: Dated 7-22-2005 – This is the House site, NORTH of the Freeman’s Mill Dam, along the utility corridor cut and old roadbed. A swamp is to the east and below the house and terracing.

What remains of the house site is a rubble pile where the hearth likely was. A well is located to the North of the house pad. The well is covered with a large wooden frame with hog wire laid over top of the hole. Ornamental bulb flower clusters are visible on the terracing at and below the house level. The house presumably belonged to the mill operator.

Pictures below:



Covered Well for 9BW86



Close up of well interior.



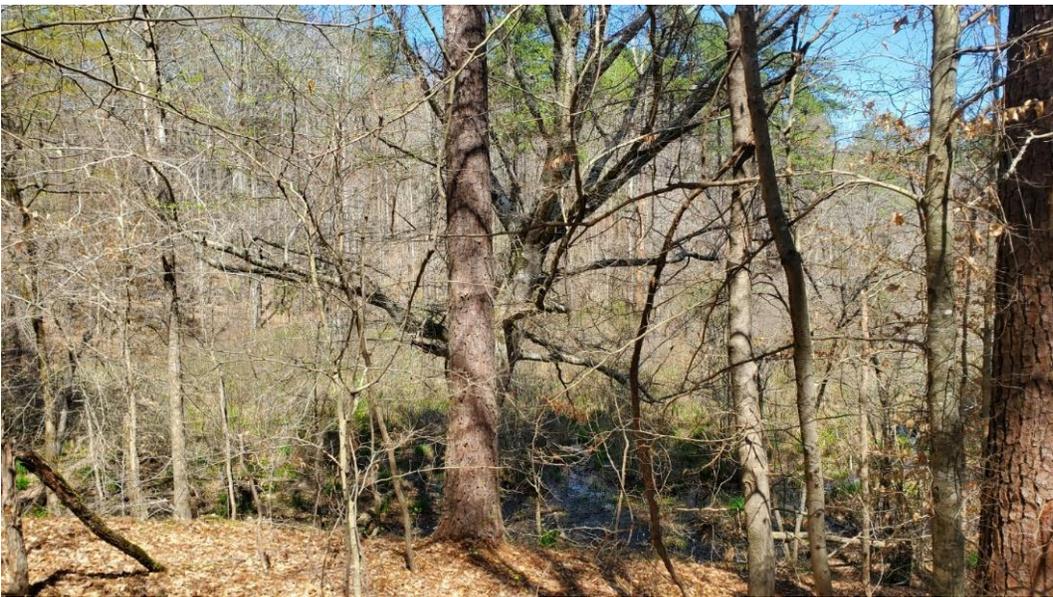
Rubble Pile of house site.



View of Rubble pile from well location.



Ornamental bulb clusters and terracing.



View of swamp from corner of house pad location. Large pine tree to note as well.



Corner of house pad, glass bottles and pink pin flag from another surveyor.

9GW23: Report date: June 1975; Not seen. Last survey to note it was in June 1975. Was listed as an old shack between Lawrenceville Rd and the Apalachee River. Weeds and Brush vegetation. Vegetation now includes young trees. A culvert that looks like it was added more recently to the floodplain area to cross a tributary leading to the Apalachee River.



Picture of Culvert area cleared vegetation and young trees.

9GW125: No date on report. Listed as “two houses... stylistically similar and are probably associated in some way...date to the near end of the 19th century as evidenced by construction technique and architectural hardware.”

This is near what we have been naming the W. T. Tanner Place, and the other structure was found while surveying the tract of land past the gate and near the telecommunications tower.

For the Tanner House itself, see below, elsewhere in the report, and drawings by David Riddle.

Pictures of the other structure:



View from NW Corner pier, rubble pile in upper-middle left of center frame.



Well covered with Sheet metal



Sheet metal roofing, in the rear center of the house pad.



Rubble Pile view 1



Rubble Pile view 2



Wood with nails and barbed wire.



Stone pier and rubble pile.



Rubble and bricks with a piece of metal.



Terracing of the land behind (South) the house

The following sites were not found in our research:

9GW166, No date. - Literally no information on report. Mary Stover Griffin Collection. Site polygon from GNAHRGIS

9GW593, 7-22-2005

“Site consists of a 20th Century farmstead...a few rock piers are still present. The rest of the site has been razed and destroyed.”

9GW594, 7-22-2005

“Site consists of the remains of a 20th Century house site. The house area has either been razed or possibly the house was moved. One well and a possible animal pen were found...Site has been heavily disturbed.”

9GW707, 1-21-2021

Has ongoing research by local archaeologists.

“Location of Hills Mill and later, Freeman’s Mill” This is the area of the dam location.

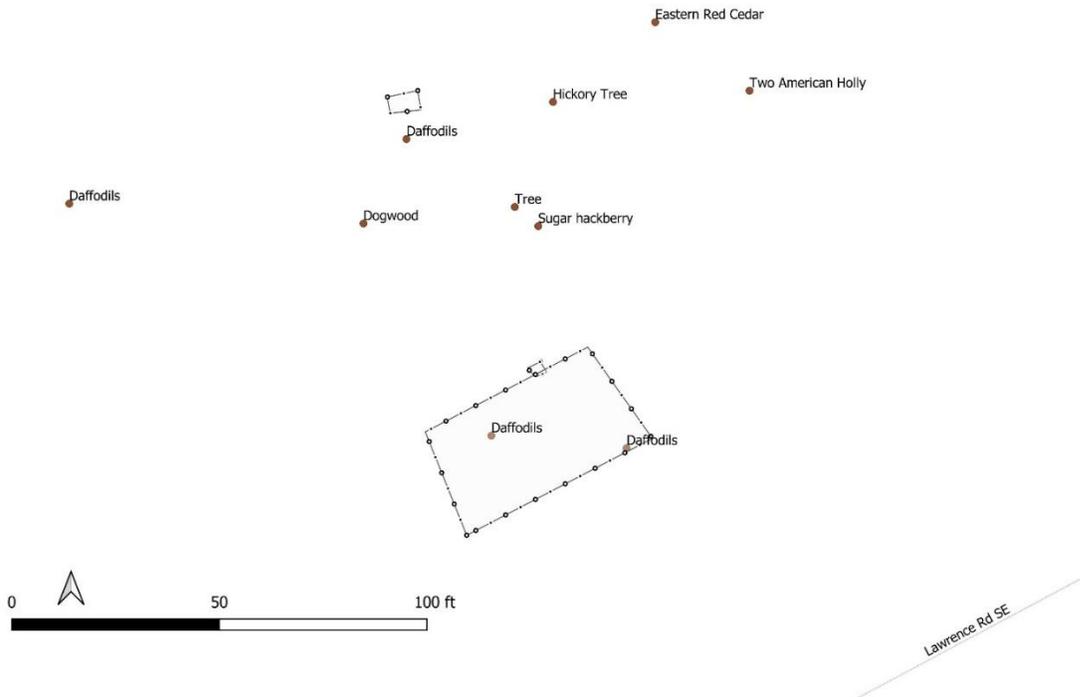


Corner and ending of the remnants of the stone dam.



Clipboard is 12.5” x 8 5/6”. Area was where Eli Stancel and other archaeologists previously dug into the silt deposit to find a depth. Could possibly be several feet of alluvial deposits.

Old Hinton Place:



Ruins of the older house built by Dr. Samuel L. Hinton, circa 1870s. See also report and drawings of David Riddle.



Family and neighborhood gathering for young woman coming back school for the blind.



Rubble remains and chimney in background. Hinton Home place house pad area.



Close up picture of cut stone rubble pile.



Hinton Chimney still standing.



Hinton Chimney, inside Fire box



Looking up Hinton chimney



Patch of daffodils emerging from the ground, some distance from the Hinton house and well site, which also have daffodils.

The Hinton property also had a few areas of historic scatters. Mostly comprised of glass bottles and some ceramics.



Example of glass bottle found.



Example of historic ceramics



Ceramics scattered around a tree.



Ceramics and glass scattered around the tree



Ceramic piping around growing roots at the base of a tree.



Glass bottle found along the tree line and the large oak tree and the Hinton house ruins.



Another glass bottle found in the location from above.



Milk glass artifact found with the glass bottles above. (Between large oak and Hinton house ruins)



Picture of large Oak tree, a prominent landscape feature.

William's Place:

House with intact agricultural features including pens for livestock, fencing paddocks, and assortment of other small-scale landscape features.



A composite map with the layout of the site. The house is highlighted with a white polygon. Current fencing around the property is featured with orange and black dashed lines. Landscaping such as trees and ornamental bulbs are plotted. Remnants of a circular driveway on the eastern portion of the site is still visible when visiting the site. To the south of the residential area was an agricultural sector with fencing and animal pens.



East facing side of house. Note water access pipe.



Utility shed or well house.



Interior shot of the shed/wellhouse



Utility pole and water access pipe behind the house (to the south)



The second water access point (close up from above)



Metal left behind near barbed wire fence on west side of house.



The metal piece appears to be a turbine piece, maybe part of a pump. Letters spell out LANCASTER



Wood left near the shed on west side of house.



View towards Drowning Creek Rd, from front yard. Daffodils and magnolia trees in the landscape.



The property has several massive trees.



Landscaped area slightly raised area bordered by stone. Looking south



Looking west, landscaped area of stone.



Agricultural artifact. Vita Hoof, a topical hoof conditioner.



Rear of the property where the agricultural pens are located.



Barbed wire fencing was along the edges and grided in the rear agricultural area seen later in other photos.



Alleyway/corridor through the agricultural area with pens and fencing.



More fencing, a stall, and a deer stand are the rear of the main grid-fenced area.



Pens were filled with metal scraps and overgrown with trees and vines.



A utility pole in the area with the main pens



Angle looking south, deer stand, fencing, and pens.



A ceramic insulator cap was found near the pen area.



Pen with metal framing inside



Former structure sided with metal roofing shingles.



Detail of metal roofing shingle.



Wood framed hog pen covered with sheet metal.



Another wood framed hog shed covered with metal siding.



The rear of a hog shed.



Hog shed covered with metal roofing.



The same shed from another angle.



A collapsed hog shed.



Drink REX Beverages Sheet metal on a hog shed.

Tanner Place



View from Turkey Crossing Road and natural gas pipeline corridor.



Shed in front of house, which was the site of an old well and later used as a shower, probably by hunters.



Water and shower shed in front of house. Plywood walls. Deteriorating condition.



West side of Tanner Tenant house.



Close up of foundation on side of house, made of brick.



More brick and some stone as well in the foundation.



Rear of House, Daffodil clusters are plentiful.



Cinderblock pier foundation replacements.



Wood framed agricultural shed, covered with sheet metal behind the house.

Harbins Road and Turkey Crossing Area

Continuation of the 9GW125 Site which included the Tanner tract house site. This entire area was Tanner family land, and parts were used for agriculture until quite recently. A house site is located off Turkey Crossing SE dirt road near the current telecommunications tower. What remains is a house pad, a well site covered by tin sheet metal, a brick and stone rubble pile near the center of house pad. To the south and east of the house includes some modified landscape with terracing running along the contour (east and westerly).





Looking west from eastern portion. Tree growing between pier and house rubble.



Mostly bricks, includes some stone.



House rubble pile.



View from NW corner of house pier.



Sheet metal covering well.



Terracing behind the house.



Wooden beam with wire metal nails.



Corner of Turkey Crossing SE and dirt road to telecom tower. If there were no trees, the house site would be located on the left side of this picture, roughly 200' away.

A shed was found down Turkey Crossing SE, it appears to have been used moderately recently for tractor storage. The shed is situated in a large rolling grass pasture. A rough and winding dirt road leads to the flood plain to the north east. This area was marked as 'Not Included' in the Rowen tract map and was not further surveyed.



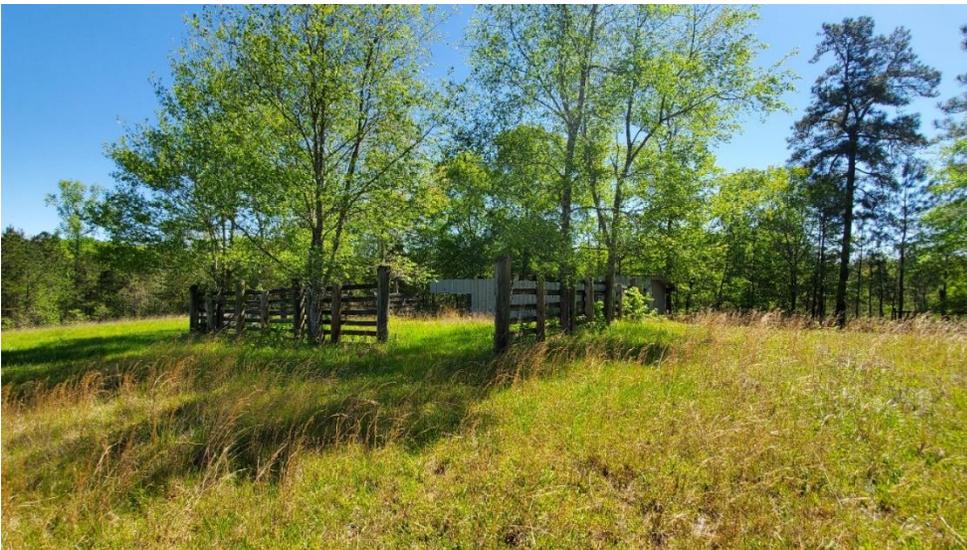
Overview with aerial satellite background of shed location in relation to Turkey Crossing.



Open pasture area to the west of the shed along Turkey Crossing SE. View is a panoramic shot towards the North-Northeast.



Looking north, shed and fence portion.

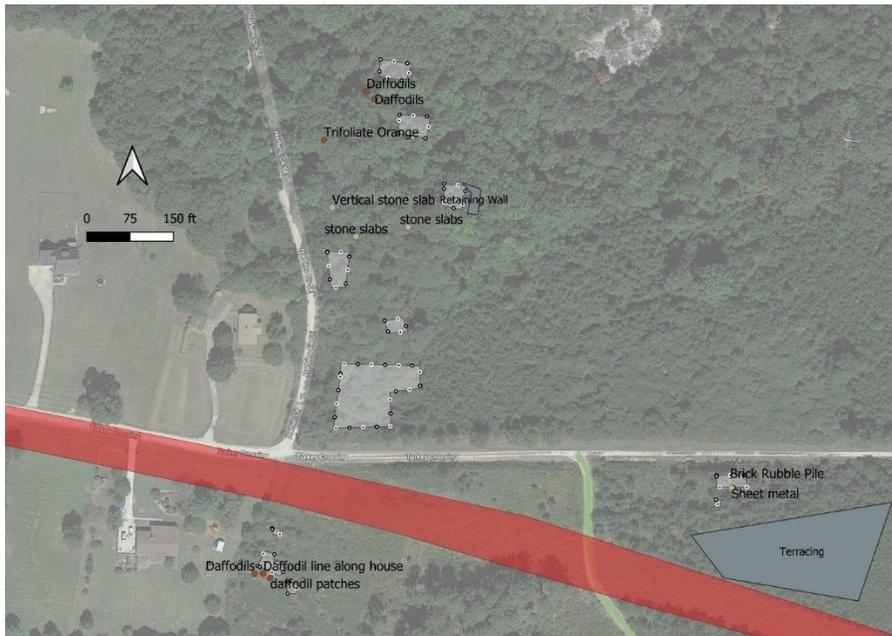


Looking northeast. Fence portion of shed area. Fencing is about 6' tall.



Interior of shed. Facing south.

Harbins Road and Turkey Crossing intersection:



Across from Harbins Road to the east is a tributary leading to the Apalachee River. On one side is a shed and a chimney rubble pile with some ornamental bulbs (daffodils) landscaped around the site. The area was surveyed and found to include a large, flattened area with a retaining wall near the tributary. A hole was at the center and caution was taken if it should be a well.

Around the intersection of Turkey Crossing SE and Harbins is an area of chicken coops and some barn remnants or pens.

Agriculture lot on Harbins Road:



Lumber remains of some linear rectangular shed or pen structure.



Remains of sheet metal and wire fencing. Wire fencing spacing is about 2" squares



Another picture of how overgrown with shrubby, woody bushes the agricultural area has become.



Further extent of the fallen shed complex in this area.



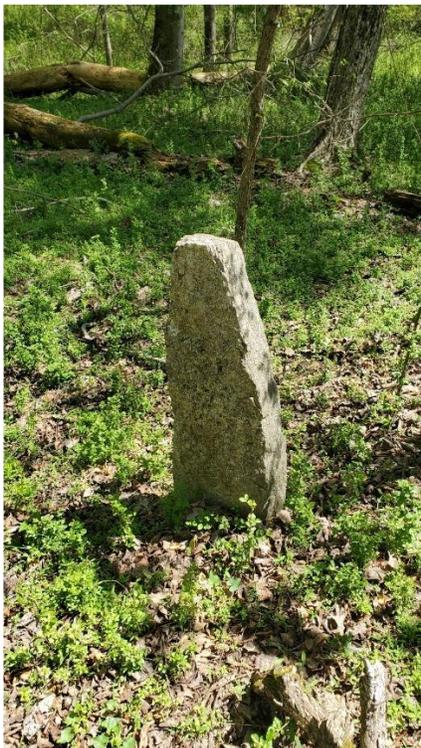
Rusted out, metal feed trough of some sort.



Metal feed dispenser, likely for chickens.



Broader picture context with other metal scraps surrounding.

House site and shed off Harbins Road:

This site was found because Gabe Dobbins saw this vertical stone slab from the road as we were in the area to check out the shed that could be seen a little further up the road. Originally thought it could be a grave marker but is more likely to be a property boundary marker. No writing or inscriptions on either face.



This patch of daffodils was located near a rubble pile of stones and bricks seen below.



This area also had a patch of Trifoliate Orange vines growing, a tart, and sweet citrus plant. Fruits are filled with seeds and propagate in large bunches vining out with large spikes.



A close-up picture showing the 3 leaves and vining with spikes.



House site, view 1.



site, view 2

House



House site, view 3: scattered around are bricks and sheet metal.

Nearby is also a massive tree with a leaning shed in deteriorating condition.





Rear half has shifted causing it to fall over.



Interior ceiling photo.



Interior of the floor with some beams still intact.

Further east of the chicken/agricultural area:

Near the creek/stream tributary was an area with a retaining wall of stone and several piers of stacked stone. Also possibly a well, or at least a depression that appears to look like a wall.



Large depression with stone piers.

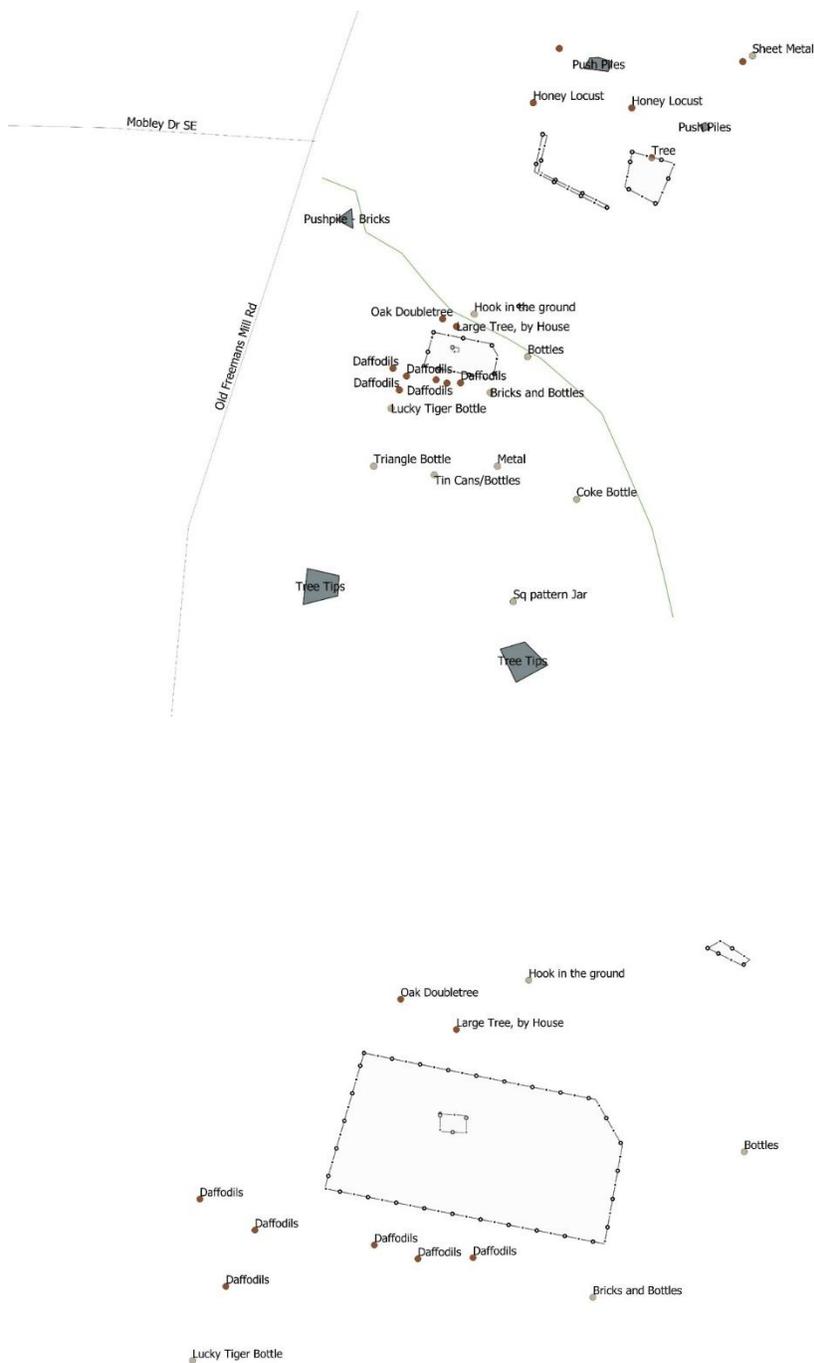


Close up of well/depression



The area also had a large masonry block parallel to the creek.

Slick Bark Pine House and Agricultural Area, with Hutchins Place:



Slick Bark Pine house pad and surrounding landscaping. Barbed wire in the top right corner. House pad is disturbed by a roadcut through the northeast portion. A row of ornamental bulb plants, including daffodils, line the southern edge of the house pad.

The area is scattered with a variety of glass bottles: modern and historic bottle types.

On the house pad in the center sits a double-sided chimney with the western portion inscribed with “1937”: “19” on the left and “37” on the right into concrete stucco.



Chimney inscription into concrete, “1937”. Interior includes field stones mortared together.



Facing east, showing full size of chimney.



Detail of chimney stonework.

About 200' to the northeast of the slick bark pine house is a small area that features some agricultural ruins. There are several pens with stone piers and some remaining foundation beams laid across them. Some have fallen and deteriorated. The area also has some fencing and some black honey locust trees in a row which may have been attributed to past property lines or a demarcation of a field.



View looking east towards sheds.



Another angle view looking west of the remains of the possible sheds.



Close up picture of the stone pier foundation and wooden beam.

A large collection of historic glass bottles is found in the vicinity of the house site. The area of the bottle scatter extended around 150' from the house pad. Examples of glass bottles below:





Hutchins Place

Little remains above ground at this site, just north of the Slick Bark Pine House, though plants associated with a house can be seen, along with a pile of rubble that probably indicates the chimney.

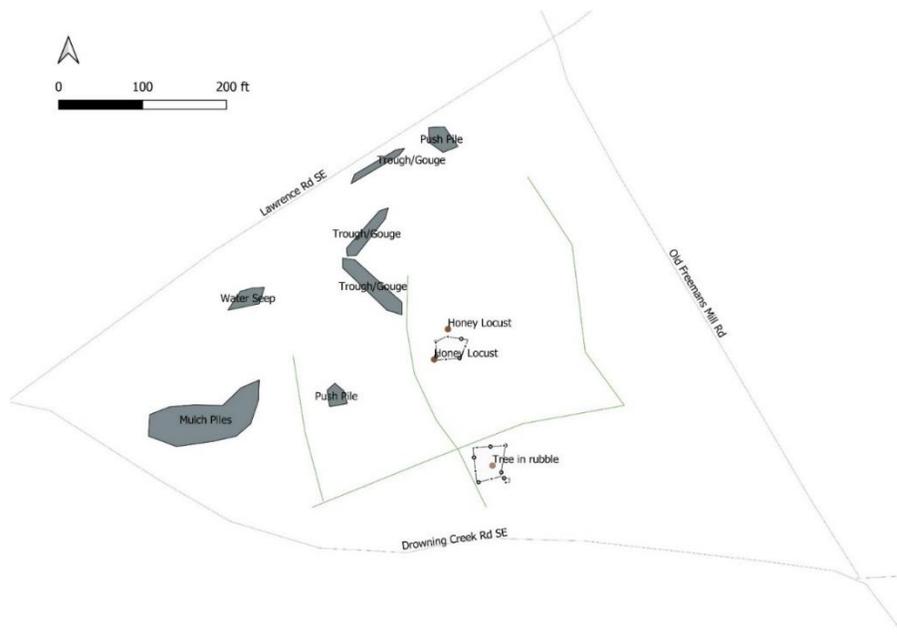


Overall Hutchins Place site.



Rubble pile at Hutchins Place, probably the remains of the house's chimney

Inner Triangle sites (noted as “Sheds” on overall map):



First to note are several troughs or gauges in the terrain in the middle triangle area.



A cut in the landscape.



View of the road and trough cut on landscape.



Some terrain modification has likely occurred here. Similar to how terracing leaves features, this was done with a purpose to cause this much earth moving.



Also located further up the triangle was a water seep.

In the inner triangle there were two house sites. First is the pistol notch house that was referred to by Mr. Samuel Hinton.

Pistol notched cabin remains



A remaining stone pier of the foundation.



This is what likely remained of the hearth area of a small house.

Another barn or shed inside the inner triangle area.



Current condition of barn/shed. Partially collapsed.



Sheet metal covered by pine needles.



Taken from the corner of where extent beams are laid out. Note the extent of how far the house pad reaches.



Close up pictures of how the barn/shed was assembled. Circularly-sawn lumber and wire nails suggest a 20th century date.



One of the several examples of door hinge artifacts found at this site.



Door hinge still intact. Held in by wire nails.

House site South of Route 316



Small white highlighted area to the east of the Drowning Creek Road. The clearing to the east of the house site is currently being used with a deer blind for hunting purposes.



Main rubble pile where house site used to be.



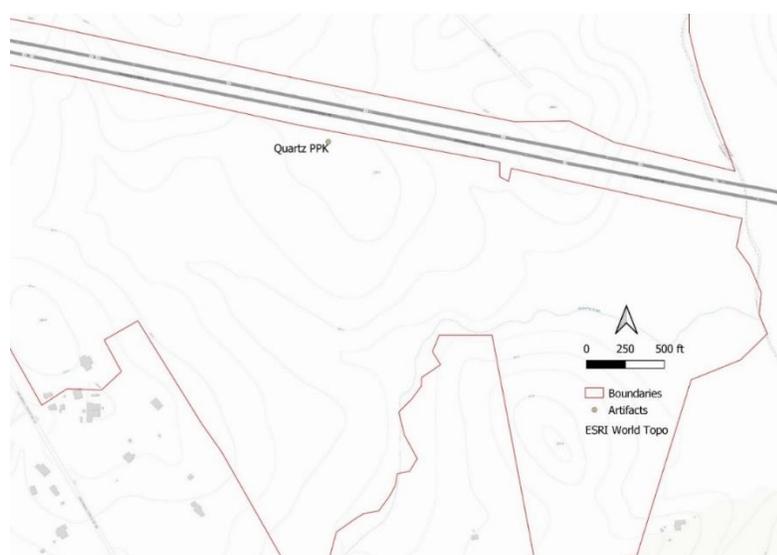
Brick piers, background includes rubble pile.



In the wooded area ornamental bulbs (Daffodils) can be seen near the house site area.

Isolated Artifact Find:

Native American Projectile Point, Quartz material. Looks like a Morrow Mountain type point, which would date to a Middle Archaic period, ~7–6 kBP. Information extracted from projectilepoints.net based on shape, size, location, and material. Found in a disturbed push pile on an old defunct access road to Hwy 316. Not collected, left in field.





Artifact location in bottom center pile (not visible) (Looking south).



Quartz PPK on the pile.



Another angle of the PPK.

Vinyard House Site

This site is located north of Rt. 316 and on the south side of Drowning Creek Road between the Williams House and the Tanner Place. Very little is left above ground, but Sam Hinton remembers the house that once stood there as being similar to the Hinton Homeplace. All that is visible now is a well. A pile of concrete pieces represents a recent dump and has no historical or archaeological value.



Well at Vinyard House site

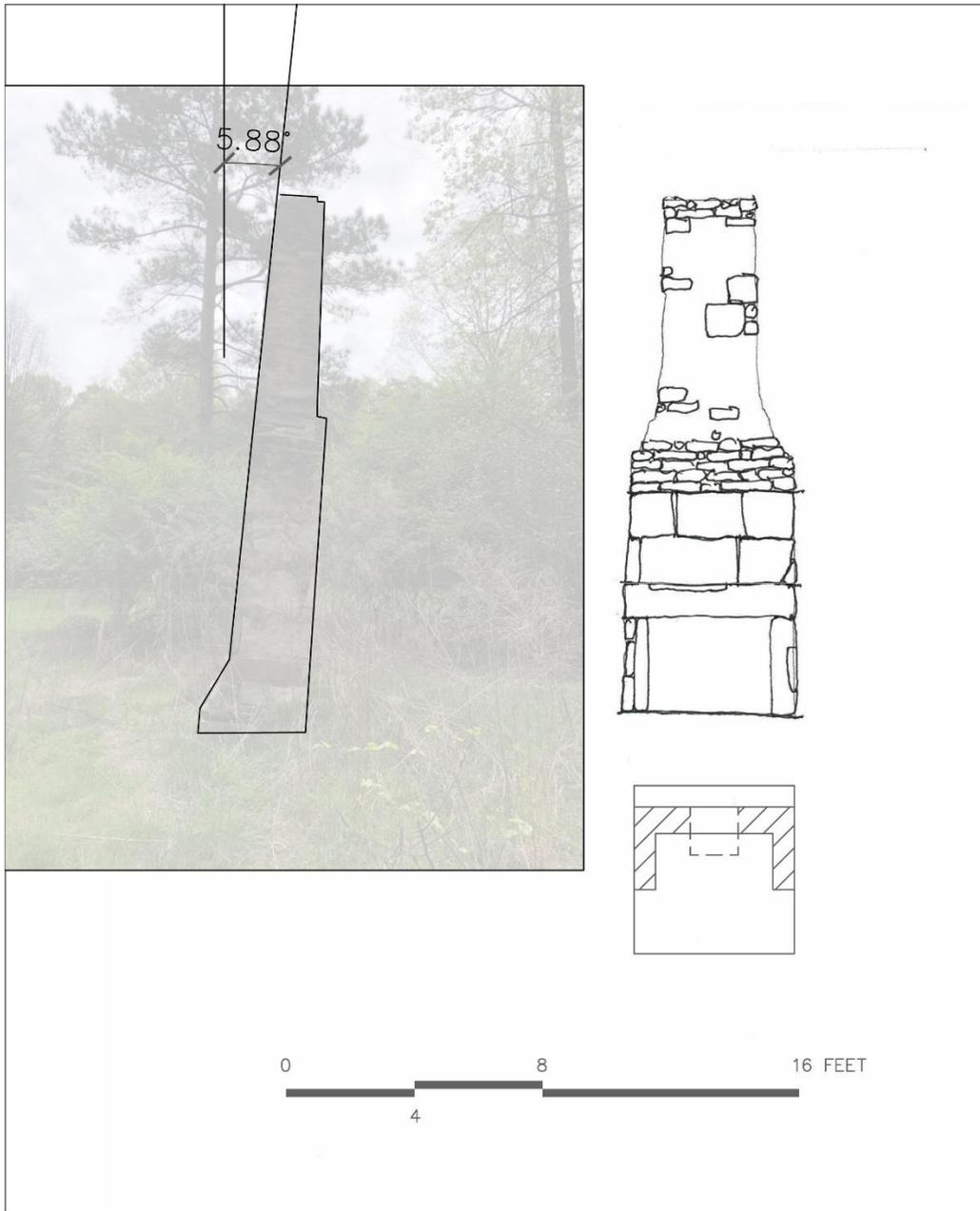


Recently made pile of concrete pieces.

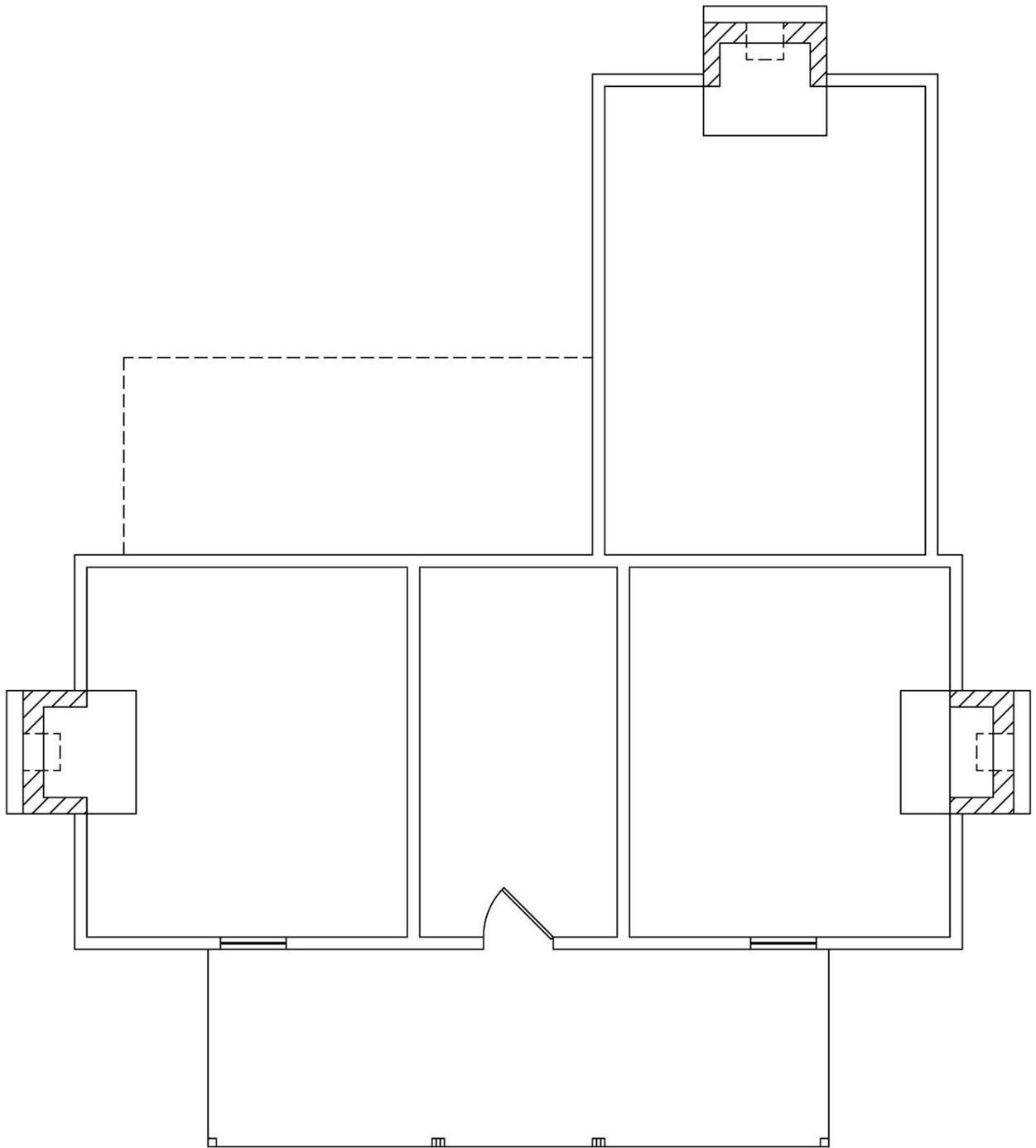
Appendix E: Measured and Reconstruction Drawings and Photos of Selected Structures

David Riddle

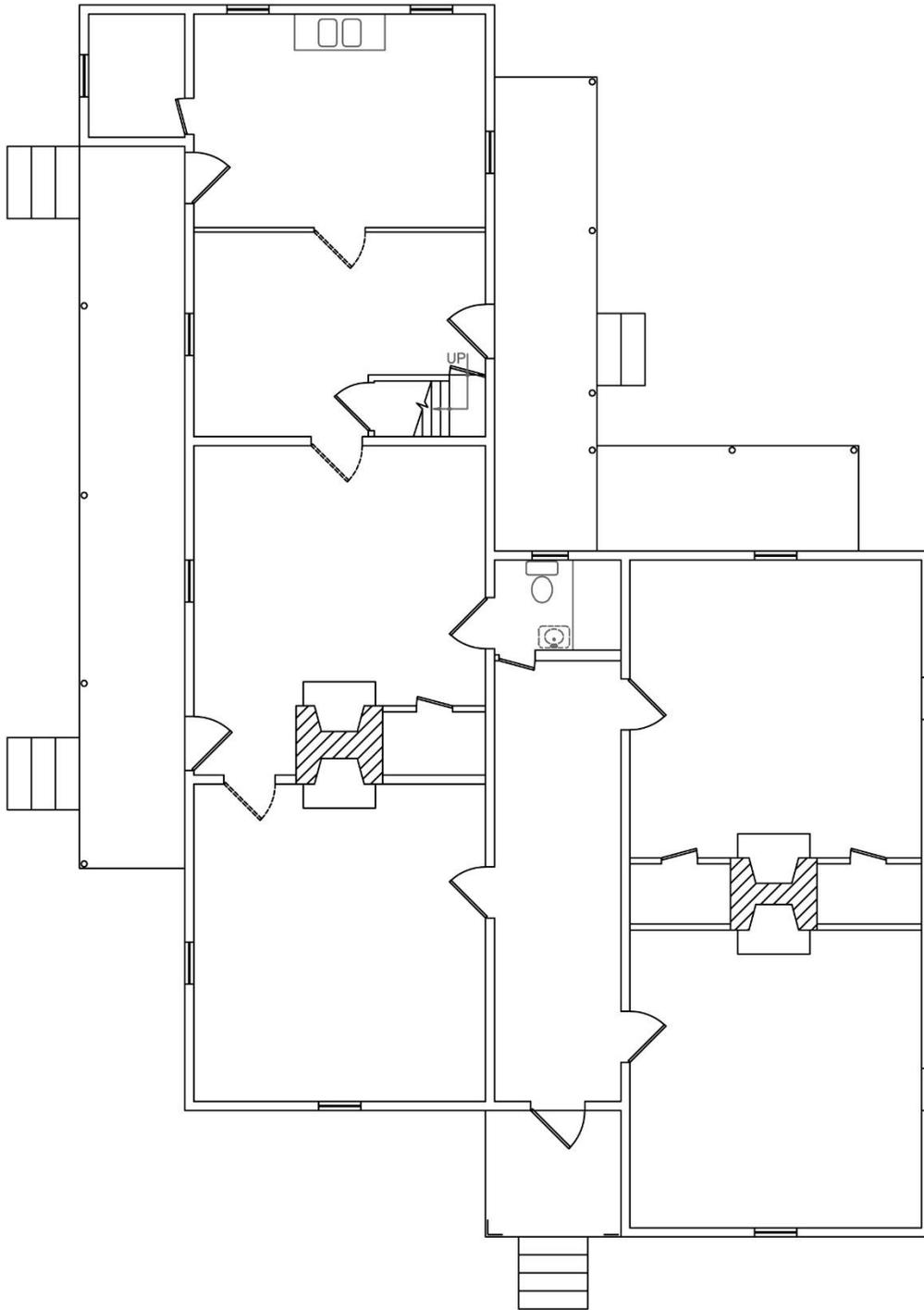
Hinton House Chimney



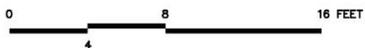
Hinton House Reconstructed Plan



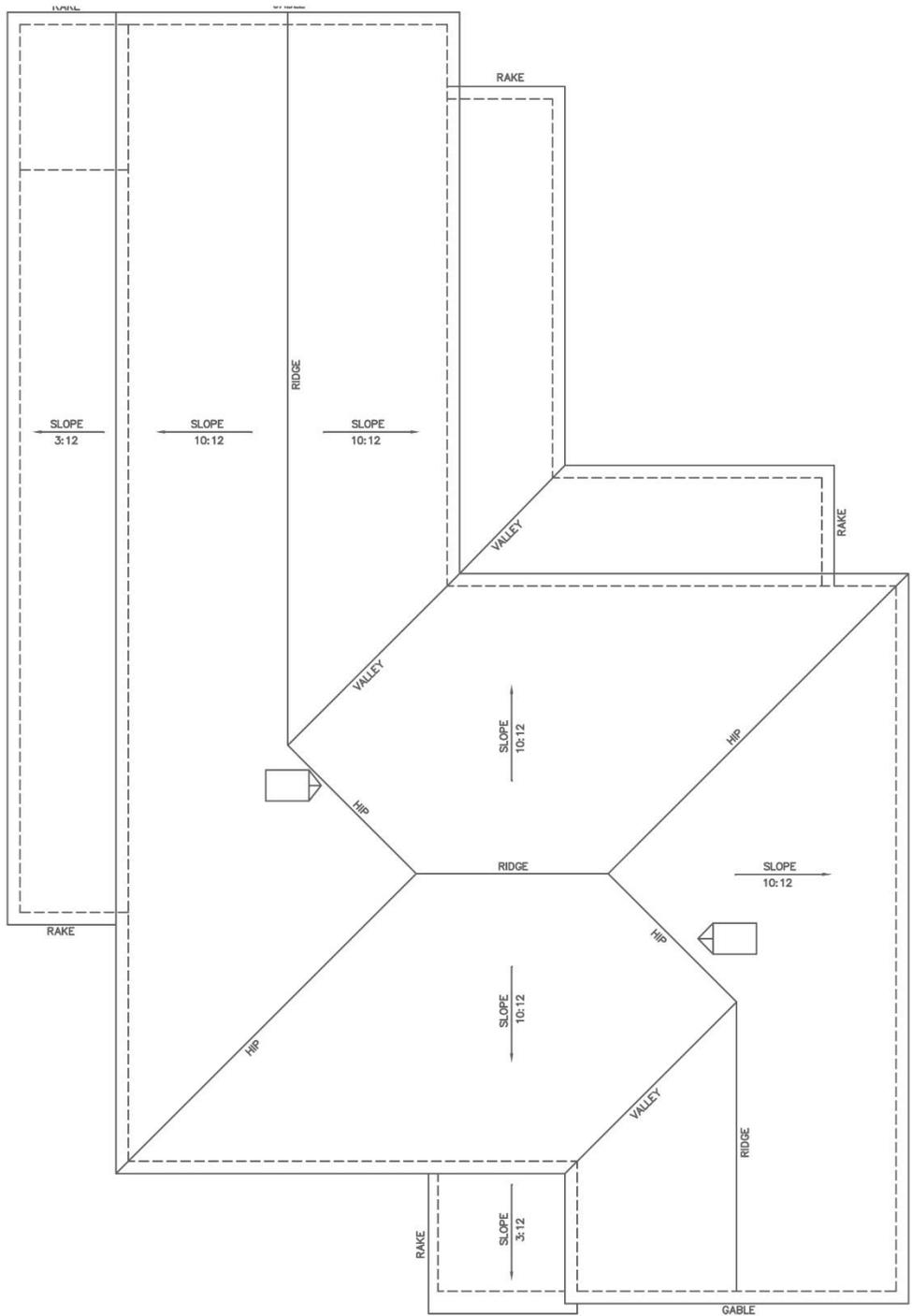
Williams House Floor Plan



FLOOR PLAN



Williams House, Roof Plan



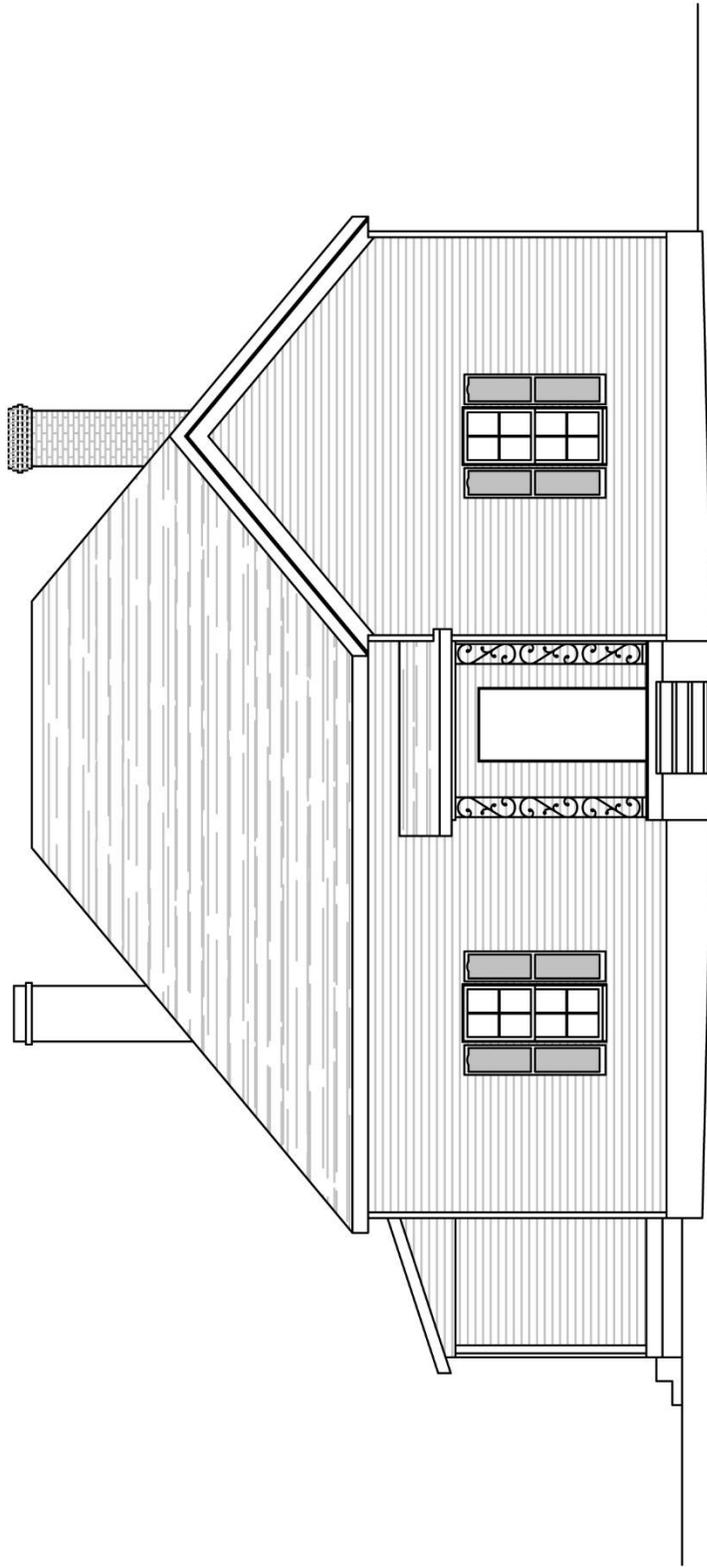
ROOF PLAN

Magnetic North

PROJECT NORTH

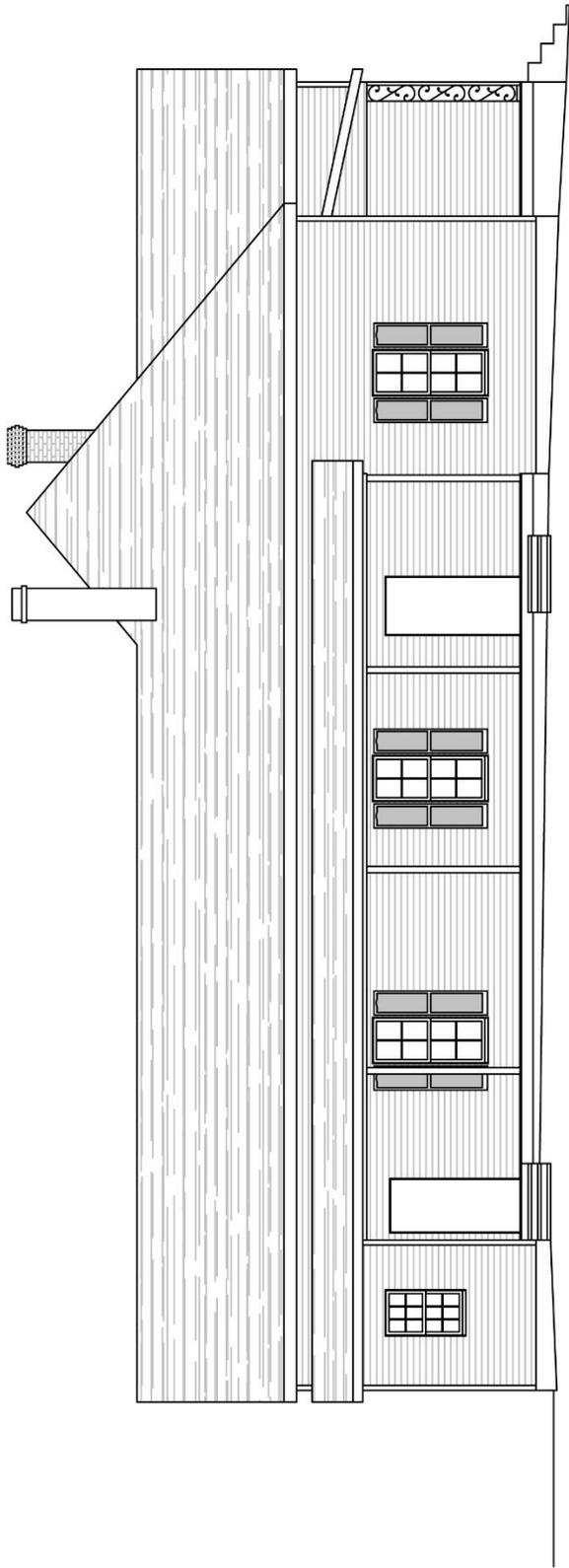
0 4 8 16 FEET

Williams House, Front Elevation

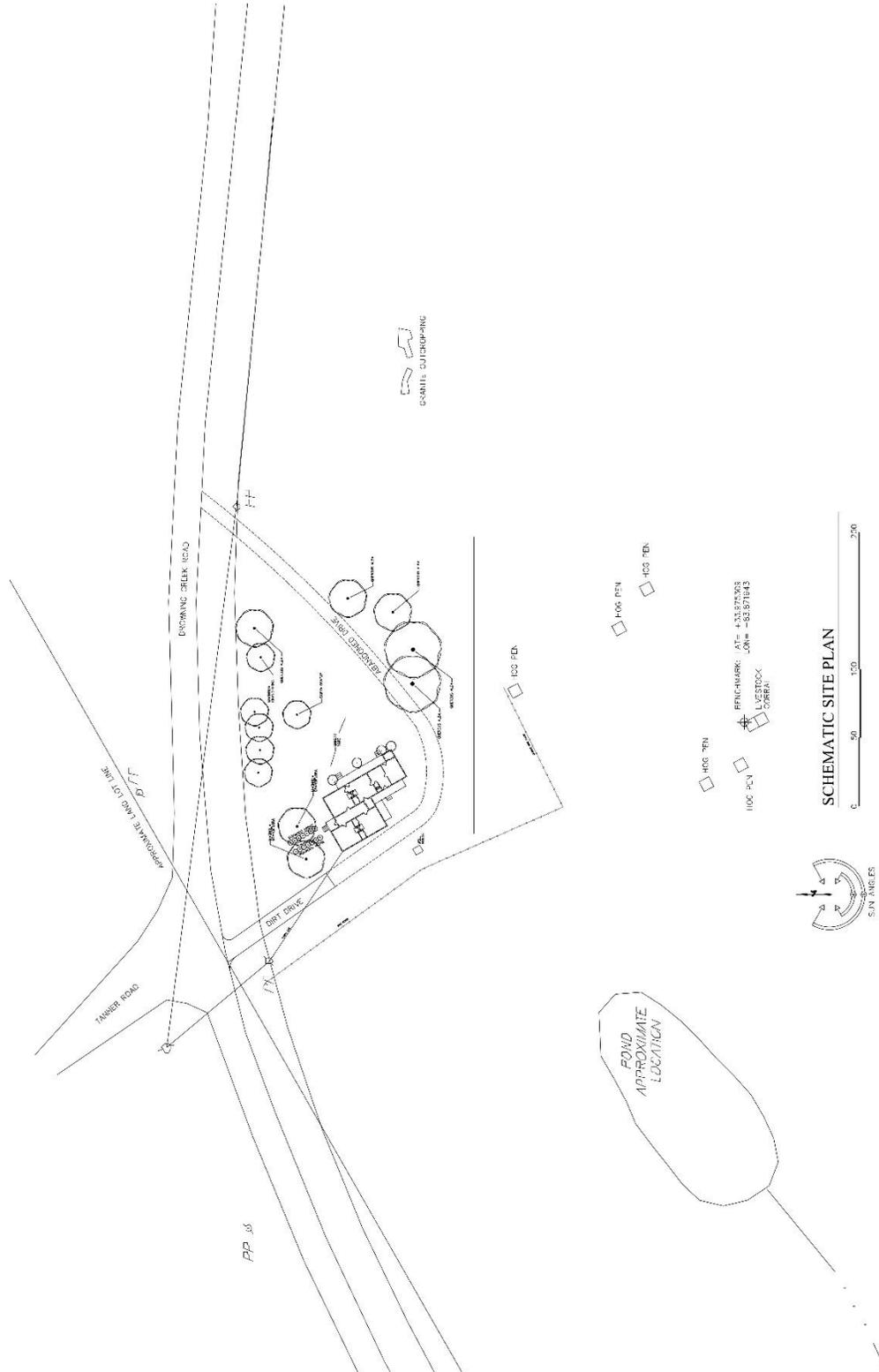


FRONT (NORTH) ELEVATION
0 4 8 16 FEET

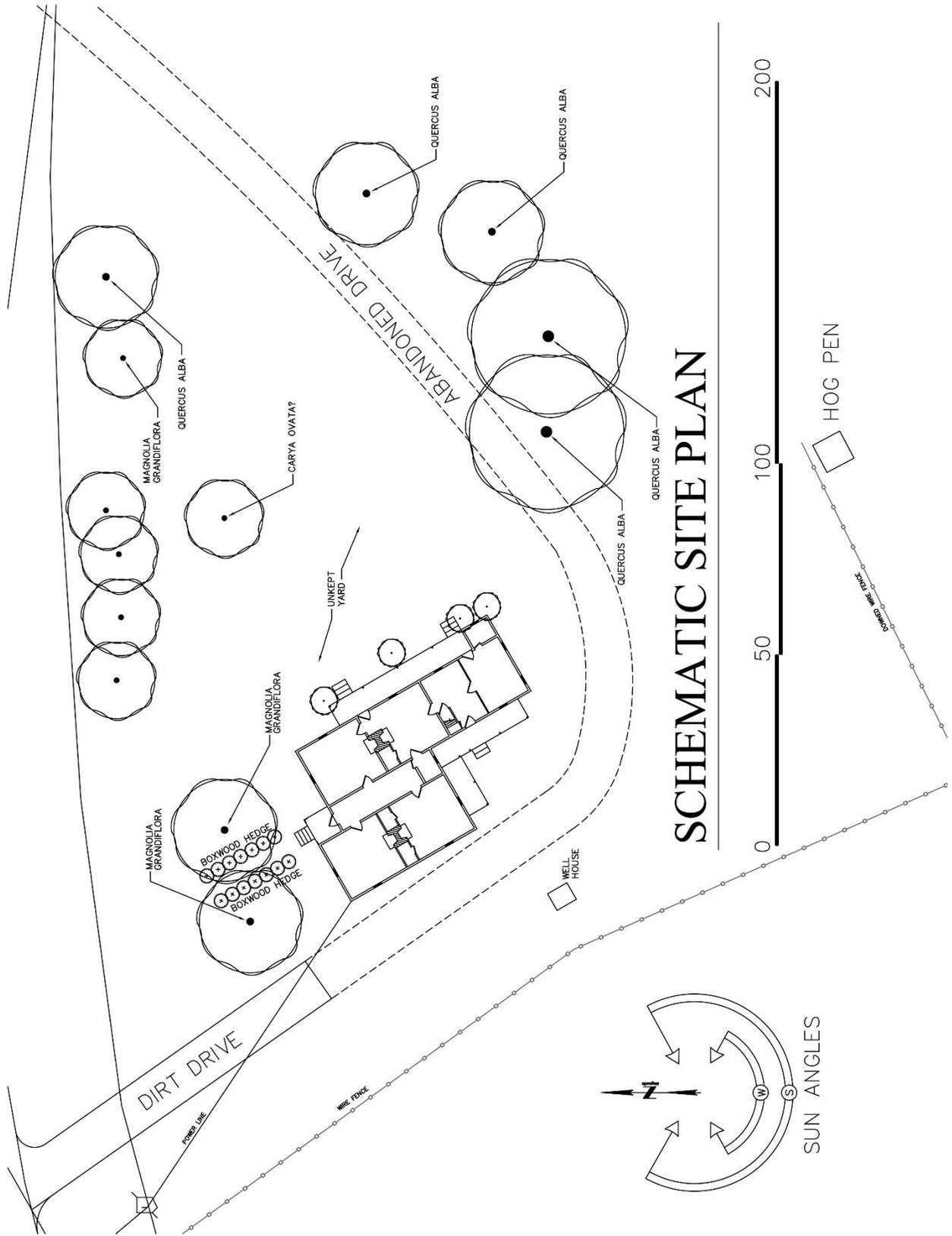
Williams House, Left Side Elevation



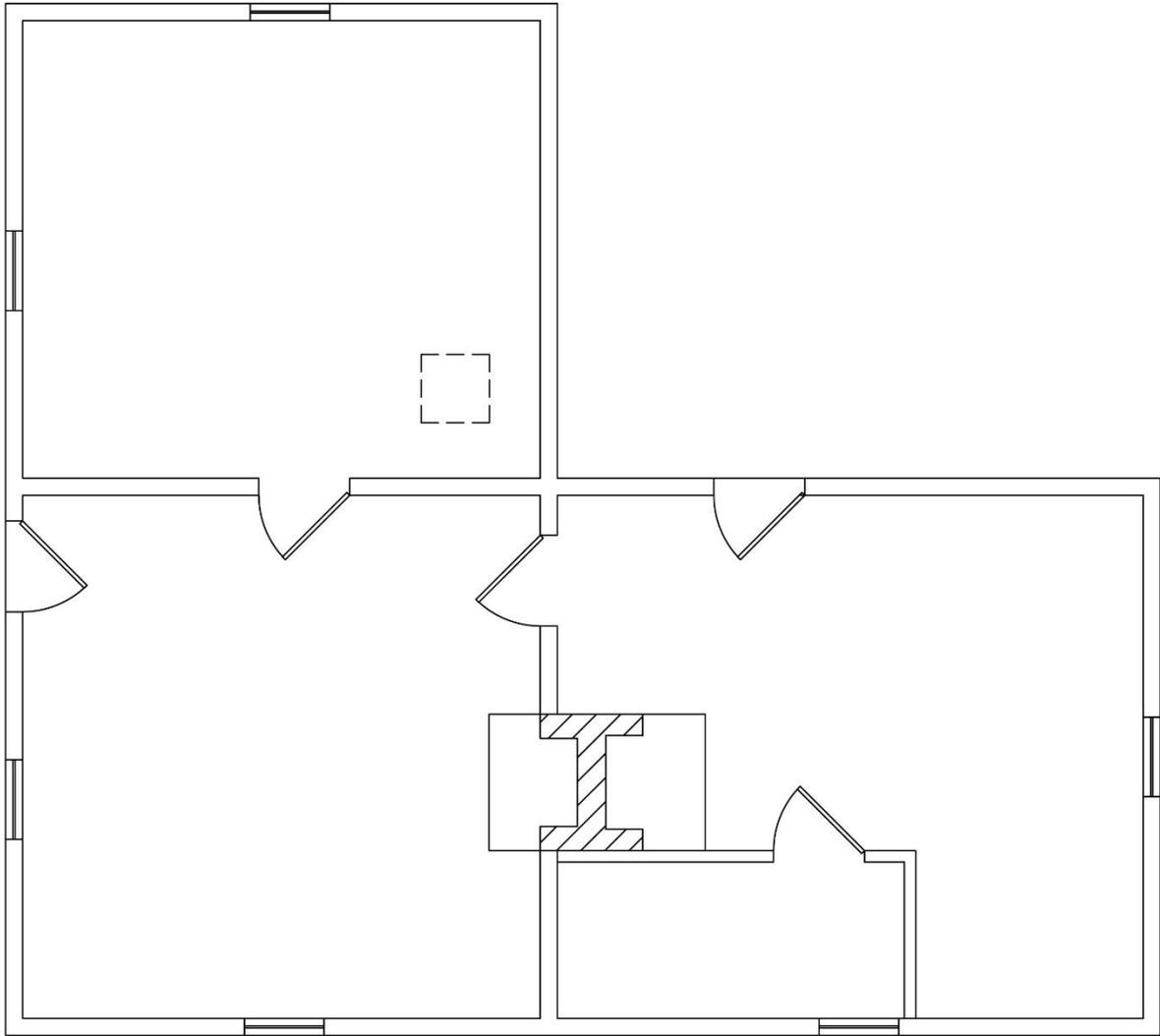
Williams House, Overall Site Plan



Williams House, Site Plan Detail



Tanner Tenant House, Floor Plan



PROJECT NORTH



**TANNER RESIDENCE
FLOOR PLAN**

