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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Root, William and Hannah, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 145 Denmead Street NW not for publication
city or town Marietta vicinity
state Georgia code GA county Cobb code 067 zip code 30060

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Dr. David C. Crass 1/17/14 Date
Signature of certifying official/Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO
Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Don Davis 3/12/14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture: museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: WOOD: weatherboard

roof: WOOD: shingle

other: chimney: brick

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The William and Hannah Root House is located northwest of the Marietta Square on Denmead Street on a small lot east of the North Marietta Parkway (State Route 120), a major local thoroughfare. Originally located approximately two blocks east on the northeast corner of Church and Lemon streets, the house has been relocated twice during its existence. First, in 1893, the house was repositioned on its original lot. Almost 100 years later, in 1989, the house was relocated two blocks west to its present location and restored to its c.1845 appearance through architectural analysis. This two-story, frame I-house exhibits a symmetrical three-bay façade, a gable roof, and two exterior end chimneys, and is supported by a brick pier foundation. Four square columns and two pilasters support a reconstructed one-story pedimented portico on the front façade. A reconstructed one-story rear shed-roofed addition is sheathed in clapboard, and is accessed from the rear via a shed-roofed porch supported by four square columns identical to those on the primary facade. Characteristic of the central hallway I-house subtype, the floor plan of the Root house consists of a central hall with an enclosed stair, flanked by one room on each side on both the first and second floors. Interior historic finishes, including wide flushboard walls, heart-pine flooring, original mantels, trim, and door and window surrounds remain extant. A non-historic "period-style" outbuilding and well house have been constructed on the property, and new landscaping surrounds these non-contributing buildings and the house. Adjacent to the south and east boundaries of the property are several large parking lots and various commercial and civic buildings.

Narrative Description

The William and Hannah Root House, built c.1845, is an I-house presently located on a .030-acre parcel at the intersection of Denmead Street, Polk Street, and North Marietta Parkway (State Route 120), less than a quarter mile northwest of the downtown square in Marietta, Georgia. The house exhibits Greek Revival stylistic influences, including the narrow transom and sidelights surrounding its entrance and simple square columns supporting a front-gabled partial-height entry porch. As defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, the Greek Revival style was the first architectural style to appear statewide in Georgia, and was used from the 1840s through the 1860s.

The house has been relocated twice during its existence. The Root house was originally located two blocks east of its present location, on the northeast corner of Church and Lemon streets fronting Church Street, oriented west (as it is today). In 1893, the original Root property was subdivided into two equal lots to accommodate construction of a library, and the Root house was relocated to the easternmost half of the original property and re-oriented south to front Lemon Street. In 1989, under threat of demolition, the house, which had been poorly maintained and was then in a state of disrepair, was relocated two blocks west to its present location. Additions dating to a variety of time periods were removed at this time. The house has subsequently been restored to its c.1845 floor plan and exterior appearance. The house is owned by the nonprofit Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society and used today as a museum and offices.

Exterior

The Root house is a two-story, side-gabled, central hallway I-house. A brick pier foundation supports the wood-frame house, which is sheathed entirely in clapboard. A non-historic shed-roofed addition spans the length of the east, or rear, elevation. This is a c.1990 reconstruction of a shed-roofed addition that Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps evidence existed on the house in some form as early as 1890. The north and south, or side, elevations each exhibit brick chimneys that were recreated when the house was moved to its present location in 1989. The house is capped by a wood-shingled roof with a raking cornice and partial returns.

The symmetrical primary, or west, elevation is composed of three bays (photographs 1 and 2). A central entrance is composed of a single four-panel door surrounded by narrow, multi-pane, half-height sidelights, capped by a narrow transom that spans the length of the opening. A Greek Revival style one-story pedimented portico supported by four simple square columns and two pilasters shelters the entrance. This portico, which had previously been replaced with a verandah that spanned the length of the façade and wrapped around the side of the house, was reconstructed after the house's 1989 relocation using ghost lines and historical documentation. Within the portico, the sidelights are flanked by

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flushboards. The façade features both nine-over-six and nine-over-nine sash windows, the latter appearing only on the first floor and only on this façade of the house. All windows are framed in louvered wood shutters.

The south elevation exhibits four nine-over-six windows (photographs 7 and 8), while the north elevation exhibits only two on the second floor (photograph 3). Each window is framed in louvered wood shutters. Each of these façades features a brick chimney, simple in design with minimal decorative corbelling at the apex.

The east, or rear, elevation exhibits two asymmetrical second-floor window openings that are smaller than those on the other elevations (photographs 4 and 5). The southernmost opening houses a six-over-six window, while the northernmost opening houses a two-over-two window. The first floor of this façade features a one-story rear shed addition, also sheathed in clapboard, which was reconstructed after the house's 1989 relocation using ghost lines and historical documentation. The addition is accessed from the rear via a non-historic shed-roofed porch. The porch is supported by four square columns identical to those found on the primary façade. A single entrance, slightly off-center, provides rear access to the interior.

Interior

Because the Root house was once in disrepair and has been relocated, the origin of all of the house's interior materials cannot be confirmed. Most of the wide boards, mantels, doors, and trim appear to date to c.1845 and are original to the house. In 1988, the year prior to the house's most recent relocation, respected area preservation architect W. Lane Greene completed an analysis of the house that broadly dated as many of the house's materials as could be investigated to decades in the mid-19th century (1840s-1860s). This investigation revealed that the house is supported by hand-hewn sills, and that what are today the north half (rooms 1, 4, and the center hall) and the south half (rooms 2 and 5) of the house date to the same period, but exhibit different construction techniques. What is today the north half of the original house exhibits timber frame construction, while the south half exhibits balloon framing.

The front door opens into a center hall (photographs 10 and 11) that includes a rear-facing wooden stair running along the south wall, enclosed by a vertical flushboard partition. This stair was reconstructed after the house's 1989 relocation, subsequent to architectural investigation that revealed that the stair had been reconfigured to face the front of the house during a 1920s modernization. The stair provides access to the second floor (photograph 17).

Interior historic finishes, including wide flushboard walls, heart pine flooring, ceiling boards, mantels which have been dated to the 1840s, and door and window surrounds remain extant throughout the house. With the exception of flooring, all woodwork has been painted in all rooms except room 4, wherein the walls and ceiling are unpainted. Extensive interior analysis has enabled recreation of period interior wall coverings and paint schemes.

The first floor plan is composed of three principal rooms in addition to the center hall: on the west, two rooms (rooms 1 and 2) bisected by a center hall compose the house's original central hallway l-house plan. On the east, the contemporary reconstruction of a shed addition that remained extant prior to the house's relocation (room 3) spans the length of the original house. In room 1, the application of period floral wall covering on the upper half of the walls while leaving flushboard exposed on the lower half creates the appearance of wainscoting (photographs 14 and 15). Historic two-panel doors with porcelain hardware, which have been dated to the mid-19th century, remain extant, as do original windows. All walls in room 2 have been completely clad in the same period floral wall covering found in room 1 (photographs 12 and 13). Room 3 is constructed of flushboard- the walls and ceiling are painted, while the floor remains unpainted (photograph 16). A bathroom presently occupies the southernmost third of this room. The house's back door, which exits onto the rear porch, is centered on the east wall of room 3. All first floor rooms are used as exhibit space, and are outfitted with period furnishings and interpretive panels.

Characteristic of the two-story central hallway l-house form, the second floor is also composed of two rooms bisected by the center hall (photograph 17). In room 5 (photograph 18), which is interpreted today as a bedroom, the flushboard walls and ceiling remain unpainted. In room 4 (photograph 19), which is presently outfitted for use as an office, the walls and ceiling have been painted. Both rooms retain historic mantels which have been dated to the 1840s.

As the Root house has been relocated, the dwelling's present setting is non-historic (photograph 9). The house sits on less than an acre fronting North Marietta Parkway (State Route 120). The Root house parcel is bounded by a low wooden fence at the sidewalk line. The house's northwest corner is closest to the property line, sitting 11.6 feet from the sidewalk. A contemporary well house and reconstructed kitchen, both of which are non-contributing, comprise the outbuildings on

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the property. Both are situated east of the house in what is presently a rear yard fronting Denmead Street. These were constructed on the property within the last decade to represent the setting of a mid-19th-century merchant-class residence.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c.1845

Significant Dates

c.1845- William and Hannah Root constructed the Root House

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the William and Hannah Root House is c.1845, the approximate date that the house was constructed.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The William and Hannah Root House meets Criteria Consideration B as a moved building because the house was moved as a measure to save it and because it has been moved to a new location very close to its original location in Marietta, and oriented as it was originally on a site that is compatible with its original site.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The William and Hannah Root House is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good, intact example of a central hallway I-house that retains its historic design and materials. I-houses were built in the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain regions of Georgia throughout the 19th century with most examples dating to the 1840s, 1850s, 1870s, and 1890s, making the William and Hannah Root House one of the earliest known examples in the state. The Root house is also one of the oldest extant buildings in Marietta, and the city's only documented surviving in-town middle-class residence of its time. The Root house meets Criteria Consideration B as a moved building because the house was moved as a measure to save it and because it has been moved to a new location very close to its original location in Marietta, and oriented as it was originally on a site that is compatible with its original site.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The William and Hannah Root House is one of the oldest extant residences in the ever-changing community of Marietta, and one of few remaining buildings representing the community's early development. It is the only known extant resource that retains sufficient integrity to document middle-class home life in the city during the 19th century, and it is the only documented house of its type in Marietta.

The William and Hannah Root House is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good, intact example of a central hallway I-house that retains its historic design and materials. Characteristic of the central hallway I-house subtype, the Root house is one room deep, with a width of two rooms bisected by a center hall on both floors. Despite having been relocated in 1893, modernized in the 1920s, subdivided in the 1940s, and relocated again in 1989, the Root house retains its historic floor plan, and interior finishes including flushboard walls and ceilings, flooring, mantels, and moldings.

As documented in the statewide historic context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, the I-house is extremely common in the Midwestern states beginning with "I" for which it is named, but can also be found in every state in the eastern United States. The type is far less common in Georgia than in other states in the Southeast. I-houses were built sporadically in the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain regions of Georgia throughout the 19th century with most examples dating to the 1840s, 1850s, 1870s, and 1890s. As such, the William and Hannah Root House is one of the earliest known surviving examples in the state. This house type was popular because its balanced, symmetrical façade appealed to an increasing interest in classicism and because the I-house came to be viewed by farmers as a symbol of economic attainment. The Root house is the only documented I-house in the Marietta area.

The Root house is also one of relatively few remaining examples of antebellum development in Marietta, and one of Marietta's oldest documented extant residences. Additionally, the Root house is unique as an in-town residence, and one built by and for the merchant class. Additional surviving antebellum residences in the area were built as upper-class estates, and are therefore larger, high-style residences located further out of town.

The Root house meets Criteria Consideration B as a moved building because the house was moved as a measure to save it and because it has been moved to a new location very close to its original location in Marietta, and oriented as it was originally on a site that is compatible with its original site.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The city of Marietta was created in 1834, just two years after Cobb County opened for white settlement subsequent to the Cherokee Land and Gold Lottery of 1832. The town's geographic opportunities quickly attracted a significant population of influential, affluent pioneers who transformed Marietta into a booming center of commerce and transportation by the early 1840s. It was into this boomtown atmosphere that William Root arrived in August of 1839.

Born in Philadelphia in 1815, William Root began working as an assistant in an Augusta, Georgia drugstore for William M. Kitchens in 1836. He relocated to Hamburg, South Carolina to work in Kitchens' second drugstore in 1837, and then returned home to Philadelphia in 1838. Root returned to Augusta to work with Kitchens again in 1839, and then in August of that year, he relocated to Marietta to open a drug and grocery store for Kitchens. According to family papers, Root would in 1886 recount, "I arrived in Marietta by stage and somehow soon felt it was to be my home. It was not a pretty place and not then as prosperous as it had been for a time..." Root opened his first Marietta store in September 1839.

After just over a year in Marietta, on September 15, 1840, Root married Hannah Remer Simpson, and as Root continued to expand the business operation he had started, he became an influential Marietta citizen, helping to organize St. James Episcopal Church and serving as its first junior warden. By 1844, William and Hannah had two sons, and Root was able to purchase from William Kitchens the Marietta business he had started. It was that same year that he bought a one-half acre unimproved lot at the intersection of present day Church and Lemon streets, two of the 10 streets platted on the town's original 1833 plan. On this lot he constructed the William and Hannah Root House c.1845.

Marietta's 19th century prosperity peaked in the late 1840s and through the 1850s, thanks in large part to the accessibility created by the Western and Atlantic Railroad's presence. Agriculture in the surrounding area was booming, and it was through Marietta that the product of this boom was distributed to surrounding markets. The town was also becoming a popular summer resort town for residents of the Georgia coast. William Root continued to establish himself as a leading Marietta merchant and citizen throughout this time, moving his business to a location on the Marietta Square, enlarging it, and specializing in drug sales. In 1860, Root sold his drug business and opened a grocery store, but operated that business for only one year before selling it and buying back his drug business.

The Civil War brought significant change to Marietta, and to the Root family, which by this time included William and Hannah, four children, four of his wife's relatives, and four slaves. The Root family relocated to Washington, Georgia in June 1864, and on July 3, Union forces under the direction of William Tecumseh Sherman occupied Marietta. While the war would leave Marietta in a state of physical and economic ruin, it would appear the Root family was fortunate; on July 15, 1865 they returned to Marietta and reoccupied their house. According to family documentation, William Root stated, "Our dwelling, though damaged, was in tolerable condition." By 1866 William Root had opened a new store on the Marietta Square, and owned the entire block bounded by Church, Ardis, Cherokee, and Lemon streets, the block on which the Root house originally stood.

The Root family continued to prosper in Marietta after the Civil War. The Western and Atlantic Railroad was repaired and resumed operation, and the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad, constructed during the 1870s, was completed as far as Canton by 1879. Area mills were rebuilt, and new industries established. William Root's sons joined him in business during this period, and the business survived a devastating fire in 1881. Root sold his business to John R. Winters in 1884. In February 1886, Hannah Root died, and William Root resided in the Root house just seven more months before selling it to Elizabeth S. Turno. It is unclear where William Root resided for the following five years until his death in 1891.

As evidenced by Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps dating to 1890, the William and Hannah Root House had by that year been enlarged with multiple additions and the property included four outbuildings. The property was sold again in 1893 and was subdivided into two equal lots fronting Lemon Street that same year. The Root house was subsequently relocated to the east lot (the rear of the original property) and turned south to front Lemon Street, while the now-separate lot that included the house's original site was sold to the Sarah Freeman Clark Library Association for the construction of a library, which Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Marietta document was completed by 1895. By that same year, a verandah had been added to the relocated Root house, and two new outbuildings had been constructed on the property.

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The Root house survived various changes in ownership throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but information about alterations or improvements made to the house during this time is limited. According to "Root House Timeline: House History," during the 1920s, the house was modernized, resulting in substantial changes to the interior. The original flooring was covered with a layer of narrower hardwood flooring, some window and door openings were moved, and the interior stair was reversed to face the front entrance. The Root house remained a single-family residence until the 1940s, when it was subdivided into three rental units. The house fell into disrepair throughout the next four decades.

In 1977, the City of Marietta completed a redevelopment study for its downtown square. In that study, the Root house was identified as a building of major significance to the state and region. Eleven years later, the then-owners of the property offered to donate the house for preservation, with the stipulation that it be relocated. Area non-profit Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society solicited well-known preservation architect W. Lane Greene to perform an analysis to date as many of the house's materials as could be investigated, and verify the feasibility of relocation. The analysis evidenced that the Root house is one of Marietta's oldest surviving buildings, reinforcing the importance of the house's preservation. In 1989, Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society moved the building to its present location approximately two blocks west of its original site. The present location was chosen specifically as it allowed the house to resume its original orientation, and as it retained the urban setting for which the house was originally designed. The relocation involved the removal of all non-historic additions to the house, including a front porch and multiple rear shed additions. Despite relocation, the house retains its original floor plan, the defining characteristic of a central hallway subtype I-house, as well as original exterior and interior materials.

Since 1989, Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society has restored the Root house to its c.1845 configuration and appearance. A period historic foundation was recreated using new brick. The house's two brick chimneys were also reconstructed using new brick. Using ghost lines revealed at the time of the house's relocation, window and door openings evidenced to have been moved or altered through the years were returned to their original configuration, and the interior stair was reconstructed. A new one-story addition was constructed on the east elevation based on evidence from Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps that such an addition existed on the house in some form as early as 1890. A pedimented portico was also reconstructed on the front facade, using ghost lines and historical documentation. As of 2014, the house is in use as a house museum and offices for Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Corley, Jim. "Looking Back: The Preservation of the Root House: Part 1." *The Landmarker: A Publication by Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society, Inc.*, June 2011, 5-7.

Corley, Jim. "Looking Back: The Preservation of the Root House: Part 3." *The Landmarker: A Publication by Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society, Inc.*, June 2011, p. 5-7.

Corley, Jim. William Root property chain of title documentation. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Cullison, David. "Survey Report: Historic Resources Survey of the City of Marietta." 1994. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

David, Marcelle. "Root House Timeline: House History." On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dunagan, H. Lee. "The Marietta Square Redevelopment Study." December 10, 1976. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Fraire, Jenni. "William Root: Merchant and Farmer?" *The Landmarker: A Publication by Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society, Inc.*, Summer 1995, p. 1-3.

Frey, Douglas M. *Marietta: The Gem City of Georgia, a Celebration of its Homes – A Portrait of its People*. Marietta: Cobb

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Landmarks and Historical Society, 2010.

Greene, W. Lane. "Root House Inspection." On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

"William Root Chronology." On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 33.955102 | Longitude: -84.552075 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached property survey map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed boundary is the current legal boundary of parcel on which the William and Hannah Root House is presently located.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephanie L. Cherry-Farmer, National Register and Survey Program Manager

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organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date January 2014
street & number 254 Washington Street, Ground Level telephone (404) 656-2840
city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30334
e-mail stephanie.cherry-farmer@dnr.state.ga.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Root, William and Hannah, House

City or Vicinity: Marietta

County: Cobb

State: Georgia

Photographer: Charlie Miller, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

Date Photographed: April 28, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 19: West (front) façade from North Marietta Parkway (State Route 120), photographer facing east.
- 2 of 19: West (front) and north facades from North Marietta Parkway (State Route 120), photographer facing southeast.
- 3 of 19: West and north facades from North Marietta Parkway (State Route 120), photographer facing southeast.
- 4 of 19: East elevation from Denmead Street, photographer facing west.
- 5 of 19: East elevation, photographer facing west.
- 6 of 19: East elevation from Denmead Street, photographer facing west.
- 7 of 19: South elevation, photographer facing north.

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8 of 19: South elevation, photographer facing north.

9 of 19: Primary elevation from North Marietta Parkway (State Route 120), photographer facing east.

*Interior photographs are noted on floor plans

10 of 19: Interior, first floor, center hall, photographer facing west.

11 of 19: Interior, first floor, center hall, photographer facing east.

12 of 19: Interior, first floor, room 2, photographer facing southwest.

13 of 19: Interior, first floor, room 2, photographer facing northwest.

14 of 19: Interior, first floor, room 1, photographer facing northwest.

15 of 19: Interior, first floor, room 1, photographer facing southwest.

16 of 19: Interior, first floor, room 3, photographer facing northeast.

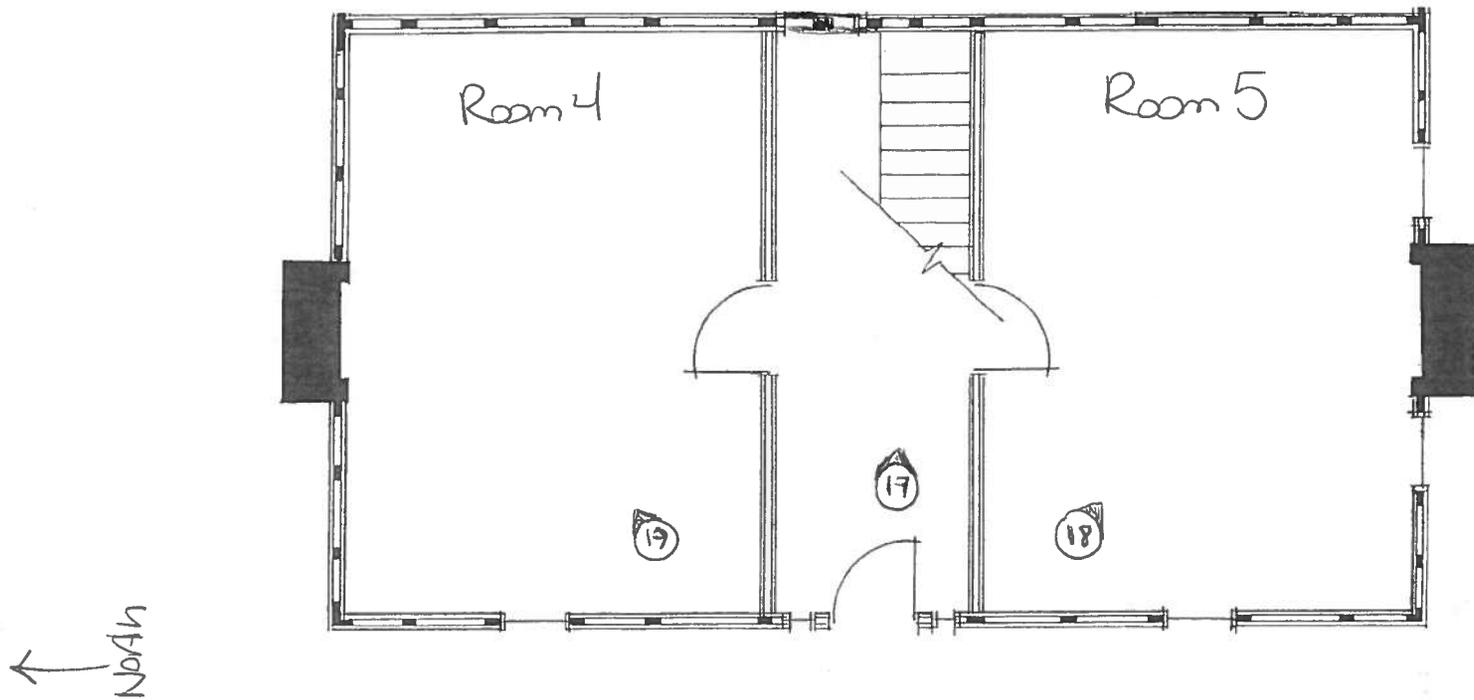
17 of 19: Interior, second floor, center hall, photographer facing east.

18 of 19: Interior, second floor, room 5, photographer facing southeast.

19 of 19: Interior, second floor, room 4, photographer facing northeast.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



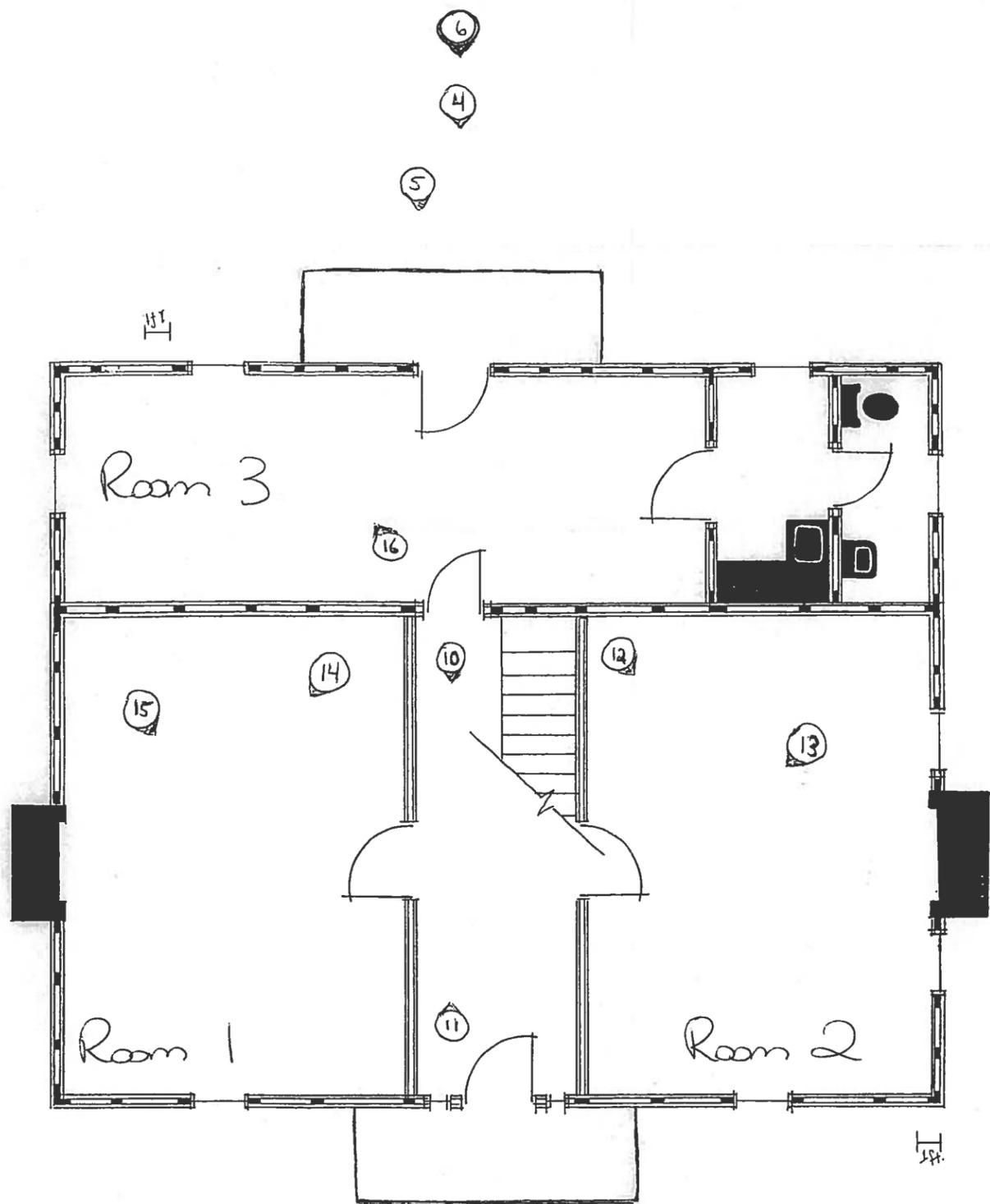
William and Hannah Root House

Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia

Second floor plan

Approximate scale: 3mm = 1 foot

Photo number/direction: 



William and Hannah Root House
 Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia
 First floor plan
 Approximate scale: 3mm = 1 foot

Photo number/direction:

3

2

1

9

5

4

6

16

14

15

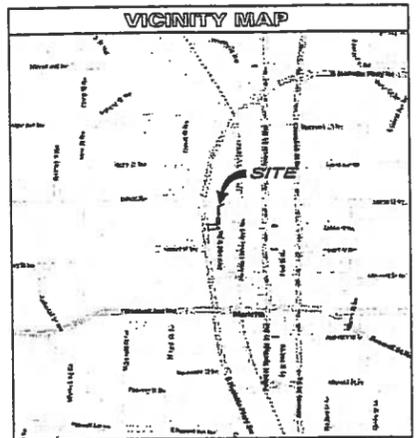
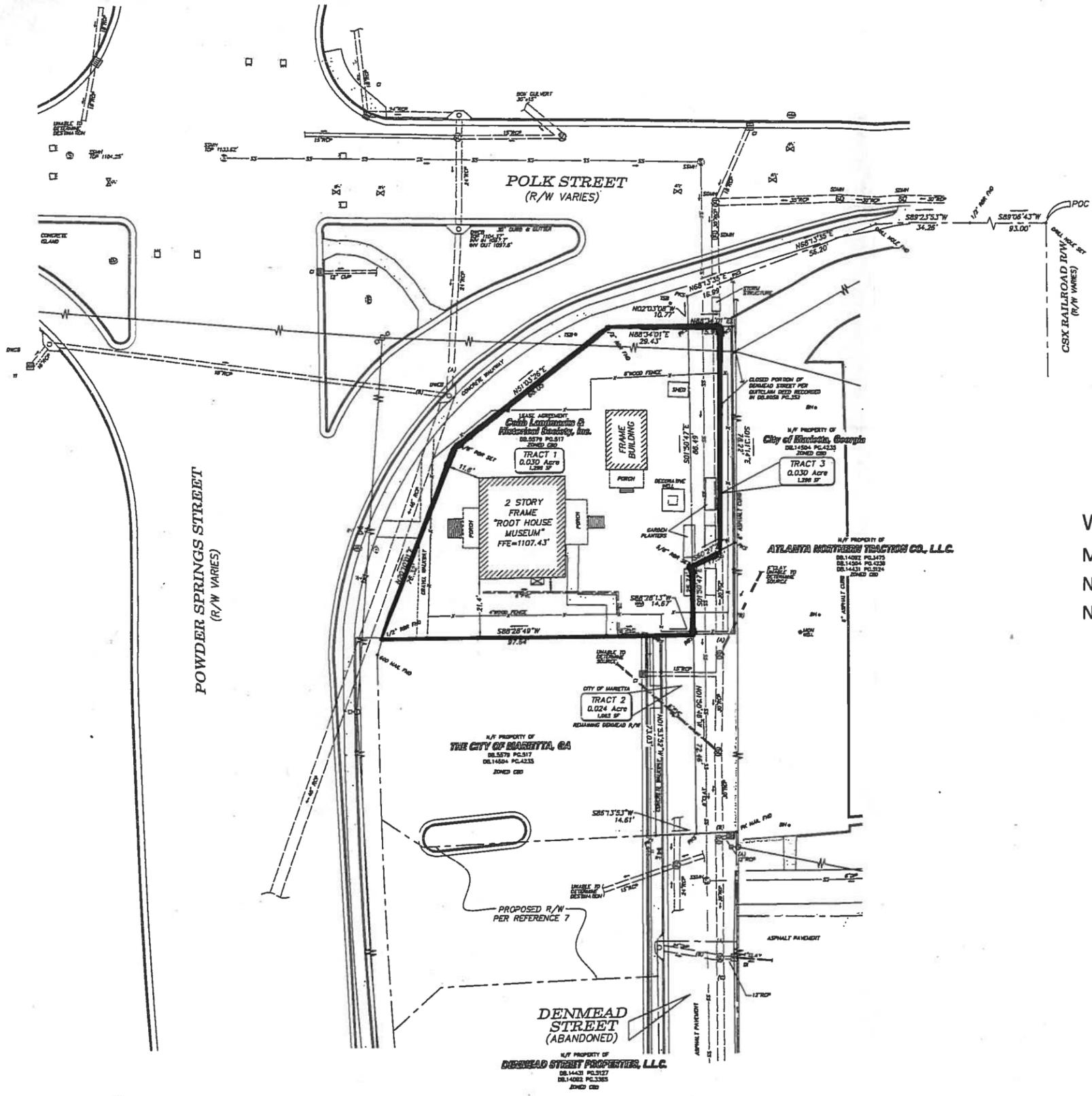
11

12

13

7

8



GENERAL NOTES

THIS SURVEY HAS BEEN PREPARED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A CURRENT TITLE INSPECTION REPORT. EASEMENTS OR OTHER ENCUMBRANCES MAY EXIST ON PUBLIC RECORD BUT NOT BE SHOWN HEREON.

THIS PROPERTY IS NOT LOCATED IN A 100 YEAR FLOOD HAZARD AREA BASED ON THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP FOR THIS AREA. THE MAP NUMBER FOR THIS AREA IS 1306700050F, AND THE DATE OF SAID MAP IS AUGUST 18, 1992. THIS DETERMINATION WAS MADE BY GRAPHICALLY DETERMINING THE POSITION OF THIS SITE ON SAID FIRM MAPS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

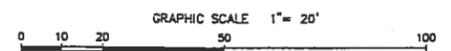
THE HORIZONTAL DATUM FOR THIS SURVEY IS BASED ON THE EASTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF POWDER SPRINGS ROAD, AS ESTABLISHED BY SURVEY REFERENCE #1.

SURVEY REFERENCES

- 1> SURVEY FOR PHILIP M. GOLDSTEIN, PREPARED BY H.B. & P. ENGINEERING, DATED MARCH 10, 1992.
- 2> PLAN OF SOUTHWEST URBAN RENEWAL AREA GA-R-16, PROPERTY OF MARIETTA HOUSING AUTHORITY, PREPARED BY MATEX, SUDGERTH AND ETHEREDGE, INC., DATED MARCH 18, 1971 AND RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 53, PAGE 170 PUBLIC RECORDS OF COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA.
- 3> SURVEY FOR FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF MARIETTA, PREPARED BY WEST GEORGIA SURVEYING, INC., DATED DECEMBER 11, 1997.
- 4> SURVEY FOR COBB LANDMARKS AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC., PREPARED BY ROOBERGER AND ASSOCIATES, INC., DATED APRIL 5, 1995.
- 5> GEORGIA STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT RIGHT OF WAY PLANS FOR PROJECT #SAP 1580-5(8), DATED NOVEMBER 21, 1968.
- 6> BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY FOR CAPITAL CITY PROPERTIES, PREPARED BY GEOSURVEY, LTD., DATED NOVEMBER 27, 2000.
- 7> LAND SWAP EXHIBIT BY GEOSURVEY, LTD. FOR THE PROPOSED LAND EXCHANGE OF DENMEAD STREET R/W, DATED APRIL 18, 2005.

LEGEND

STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS	STANDARD SYMBOLS
AC AIR CONDITIONER	SPOT ELEVATION
BH BORE HOLE	POWER POLE
CB CURB BULET	GUY WIRE
CMF CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	POWER LINE
CONF CONCRETE MONUMENT FND	LIGHT POLE
CD SANITARY CLEANOUT	ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER
CTP CORRUGATED TOP PIPE	WATER VAULT
DI DROP INLET	GAS VALVE
EM ELECTRIC METER	WATER VALVE
FNC FENCE	WATER METER
FND FOUND	FIRE HYDRANT
GA GAS METER	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINE
INVT INVERT	UNDERGROUND GAS LINE
JB JUNCTION BOX	UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE LINE
MH MANHOLE	UNDERGROUND WATER LINE
OMP OVERHEAD POWER	UNDERGROUND CABLE TELEVISION LINE
OPN OPEN TOP PIPE	PHOTO POSITION INDICATOR
PK HALL SET	TREE POSITION INDICATOR
PM POWER METER	
POB POINT OF BEGINNING	
POC POINT OF COMMENCING	
RBS 3/8" REBAR SET	
RBR IRON REINFORCING BAR	
RCP REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE	
SS SANITARY SEWER	
TPED TELEPHONE PEDESTAL	
TV CABLE TV PEDESTAL	



William and Hannah Root House
 Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia
 Not to scale
 National Register Boundary: ██████████

IF YOU DIG

IF YOU DIG GEORGIA... CALL US FIRST!
 1-800-282-7411
 (770) 623-4344
 (METRO ATLANTA ONLY)
 UTILITIES PROTECTION CENTER
 IT'S THE LAW

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PLEASE NOTE

INFORMATION REGARDING THE PRESENCE, SIZE AND LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES IS SHOWN HEREON. THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN SHOWN BASED ON THE LOCATION OF ABOVE GROUND APPROPRIATELY AVAILABLE DESIGN PLANS, AND PLANS AND PARTS PLACED BY THE UNDERGROUND PROTECTION SERVICE. NO GUARANTEE IS MADE AS TO THE ACCURACY OF INFORMATION OF THE INFORMATION CONCERNING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES SHOWN HEREON. FOR GEORGIA LAW THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES PROTECTION SERVICE MUST BE CALLED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY AND ALL EARTH DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

CLOSURE INFORMATION

THE FIELD CLOSURE UPON WHICH THIS PLAT IS BASED HAS A CLOSURE PRECISION OF ONE FOOT IN 78,842 AN ANGULAR ERROR OF 01 SECONDS FOR SETUP, AND WAS COMPASS RULE ADJUSTED. A SOKKIA ELECTRONIC TOTAL STATION AND HEWLETT PACKARD 480X DATA COLLECTOR WERE USED TO COLLECT THIS FIELD DATA.

THIS PLAT HAS BEEN CALCULATED FOR CLOSURE AND WAS FOUND TO BE ACCURATE WITHIN ONE FOOT IN 153,858 FEET. JGW INT.

REVISIONS

No.	Date	Description
L-1		

GeoSurvey, Ltd.

Land Surveying & Mapping

1170 Atlanta Industrial Drive
 Marietta, Georgia 30066

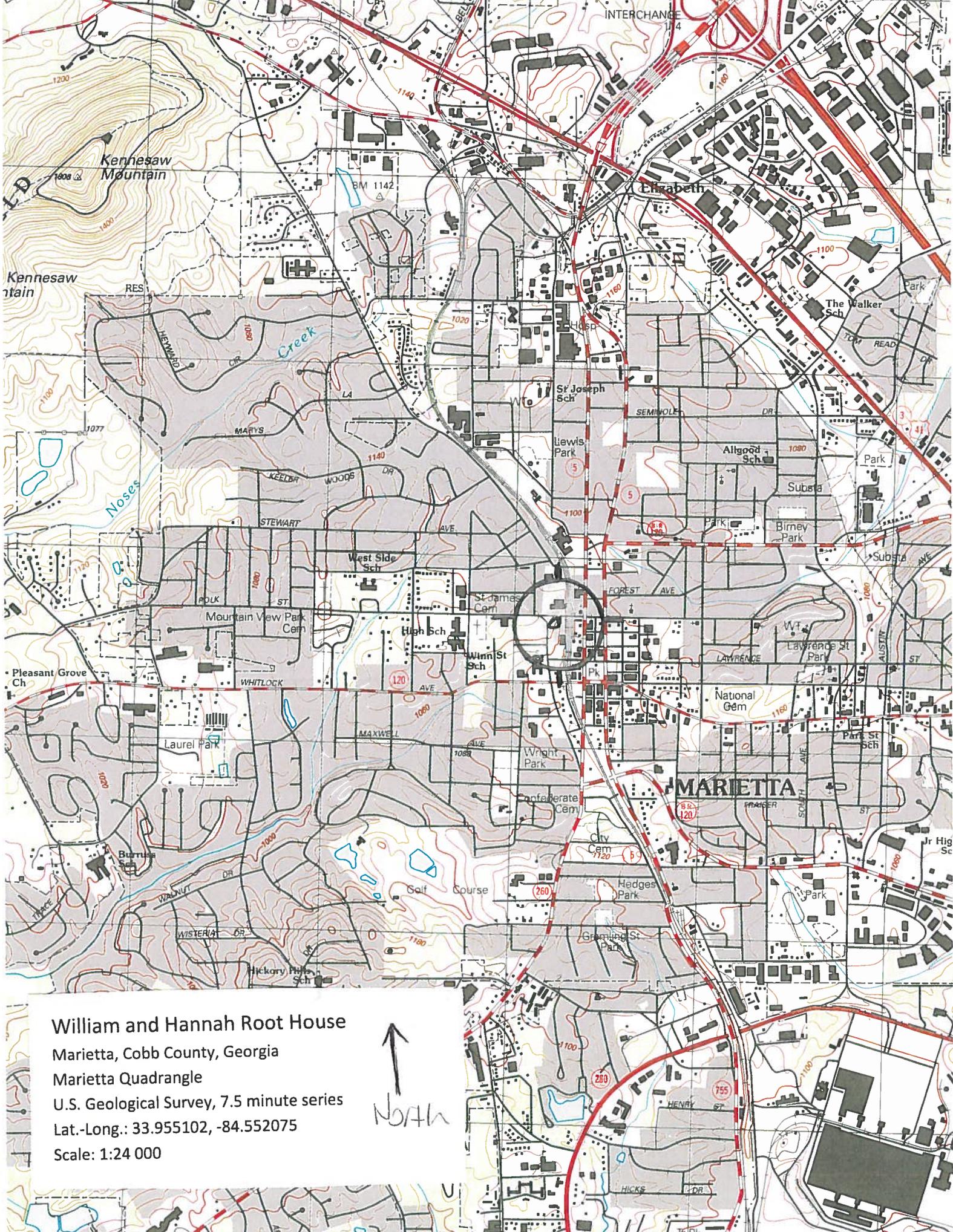
Phone: (770) 795-9900
 Fax: (770) 795-8880

BOUNDARY SURVEY FOR

COBB LANDMARKS & HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

SITE INFORMATION

CITY: MARIETTA COUNTY: COBB STATE: GEORGIA
 LAND LOT: 1218 DISTRICT: 16th SECTION: 2ND
 FIELD WORK: GE PROJ MGR: GEE
 SURVEY DATE: JULY 26, 2007 DRAWING SCALE: 1" = 20'
 GS Dwg File: 20073288.dwg GS Job No.: 20073288



William and Hannah Root House
Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia
Marietta Quadrangle
U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5 minute series
Lat.-Long.: 33.955102, -84.552075
Scale: 1:24 000

















ROOT
HOUSE
GUEST

408-0072

AAAL-6174



ROOT HOUSE GUEST





EXIT

Transom window above the door.

Small sign on the left side of the door.

Small sign on the right side of the door.

Small table on the left side of the hallway.

Wooden chair on the right side of the hallway.

Coat rack with a hat hanging on it.



EXIT











WILLIAM ROOT HOUSE
A MERCHANT'S HOME IN
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
1850-1860
THE CERIBEL LINDHOLM
AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, LLC

THE ROOT HOUSE

A display board titled "THE ROOT HOUSE" featuring several historical photographs and text panels. Below the board is a dark wooden display case with a glass top.

THE GARDEN

A display board titled "THE GARDEN" featuring historical photographs and text panels. Below the board is a dark wooden display case with a glass top.

WILLIAM ROOT

A large display board titled "WILLIAM ROOT" with numerous text panels, photographs, and a circular graphic. Below the board is a dark wooden display case with a glass top.

CHILDREN of THE 1850's

A large display board titled "CHILDREN of THE 1850's" featuring a circular graphic labeled "The Root Children" and several text panels. Below the board is a dark wooden display case with a glass top.

HANNA

A display board titled "HANNA" featuring a large circular photograph and several text panels. Below the board is a dark wooden display case with a glass top.







