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CITY PLANNING

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Designation Report for Smith Farm Landmark Building/Site (LBS)

In Accordance with Section 16-20.005(d) of the City of Atlanta Code of Ordinances

Street Address: 130 West Paces Ferry Road, NW (address is for all of the Atlanta History Center property; the proposed LBS is for a portion of the site)

Application Number: N-21-363 (D-21-363)

Proposed Category of Designation: Landmark Building / Site (LBS)

Zoning Category(ies) at Time of Designation: R-3

District: 17 Land Lot: 99 County: Fulton

Designation Report Sections:

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Except as noted below, Sections #1 - #8 and #13 - #16 of this Designation Report are based on, incorporate the research completed by, contain documents compiled by, and include text prepared by the Atlanta History Center and shall be considered part of the Director's "research" as required in Section 16-20.005(d) for the preparation of a Designation Report for a proposed nomination.

(Regarding the commonly used name for the site – the “Tullie Smith House”: only in the twentieth century did the house come to be known as the Tullie Smith House after its last resident, Tullie Vilenah Smith, who died in 1967 (Jones, 61, 66). Later, the site was called the “Tullie Smith Farm.” In recent years, however, the site has been referred to simply as the Smith Farm, since generations of Smiths lived in the farmhouse. That is the origin of the proposed Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site.)

1. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

As more fully described in this Designation Report, the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site (LBS) meets the following criteria for a Landmark Building / Site (LBS), as defined in Section 16-20.004(b)(2)(a):

Group I – Historic Significance:

(Three (3) total criteria – if qualifying under this group alone, at least one (1) criterion must be met)

The Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site meets two (2) criteria:

(2) The Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site also helped establish a beachhead for historic preservation projects in modern Atlanta, an extremely important historical trend of state and local significance. When the project was undertaken in 1969-1972, the creation of the Smith Farm was a bold move in the developing metropolis. “Relocation and restoration of the Tullie Smith House ... was a landmark event in the history of Atlanta’s nascent historic preservation movement ... at a time when the city was fast destroying some of its greatest buildings—the Equitable Building, Piedmont Hotel, and Terminal Station were all razed in 1971,” (Jones, iii).

Speaking about the Tullie Smith House in particular, architectural historian Tommy H. Jones further noted in a 1997 report when he wrote, “the house continues to offer insight into the character of nineteenth-century life in the Georgia Piedmont before Atlanta wrecked and sprawled its way to become one of the nation’s largest cities” (Jones, iii).

(3) The Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site tells the story of Georgia farm life, mid-19th-century Southern social and agricultural practices, and enslavement at Atlanta’s oldest surviving farmhouse, an extremely important cultural pattern and social, economic or ethnic groups in the history of the city and the state.

The Tullie Smith House and its kitchen, which date from ca. 1845, represent some of the few extant pre-Civil War structures left in the Atlanta area because of Sherman’s 1864 Atlanta Campaign and twentieth- and twenty-first-century growth and development. The Atlanta Historical Society relocated the two buildings to the grounds of what is now the Atlanta History Center in Buckhead in 1969 (Brooks, 4-5) (Jones, 69-77).

The interest in fully telling the story of farm life as it existed in the Atlanta area immediately prior to and during the Civil War resulted in the acquisition and relocation of other historic

Georgia agricultural buildings to the farm site at the History Center: a ca. 1850 corn crib and a ca. 1850 barn from a farm near Cartersville in 1972, a ca. 1850 cabin which might have been lived in by enslaved persons from a farm in the Cliftondale area of Atlanta in 1973, a ca. 1850 smoke house from a farm near Sparta in 1978, and a ca. 1825 dairy from another farm near Sparta, also in 1978. A blacksmith shop, privy, and chicken coop, newly-built to period designs, were constructed on the site in 1978, 2004, and 2015, respectively (Tullie Smith House Restoration Committee, 1-2) and (Brooks, 4-5).

Open to the public since 1972, the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site preserves the lived experience and cultural traditions of both enslaved Blacks and farm families of Scots-Irish descent who farmed in the Georgia Piedmont during the middle of the 19th century.

Group II – Architectural Significance:

(Fourteen (14) total criteria – if qualifying under this group alone, at least five (5) criteria must be met)

The Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site meets five (5) criteria:

(3) The structures at the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site represent agrarian structures of the middle 19th century of the type once prevalent at the edges of the city. Although the buildings at the Smith Farm today were not located initially within what later became the city limits of Atlanta, both subsistence farms and small commercial farms did exist within the city limits in Atlanta's early years (Roth and Ambrose, 29).

(4) The Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site and its outbuildings are significant for their age and their presence as rare, surviving examples of vernacular 19th-century farm architecture in Atlanta. As the Atlanta area developed, subsistence and small commercial farms vanished from the landscape around the city.

(7) The Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site structures display quality craftsmanship in every respect, in many cases with distinctive details. This was especially the case with the Tullie Smith House when it was constructed ca. 1845. As architectural historian Tommy H. Jones writes, "... The relatively high quality of its construction does not suggest a building from the earliest days of settlement when sawmills were few and far between and most buildings, even the County courthouse, were constructed of logs. ..." (Jones, 70). By 1860, Robert Hiram Smith and his wife Elizabeth Hawkins Smith, for whom the home was built, were among the wealthiest 10 percent in the county (Thomas, 3). Reflecting the Smith family's prosperity, the house is wood frame with lapped weatherboards and not a log structure. The lumber was sawn by an early DeKalb County sawmill (Jones, 72). Also suggesting artisan-level work, the interior doors of the house featured a decorative faux wood-grained finish.

In a testament to the work of the Atlanta Historical Society's Tullie Smith House Restoration Committee, the period outbuildings selected and brought to the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site are also of high-quality craftsmanship. Additionally, the blacksmith shop and privy, while

all modern reconstructions of 19th-century period architecture, were built with high-quality materials, period methods, and skilled artistry.

(8) The Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site uses methods of construction that are seldom seen in surviving historical buildings in Atlanta. The Tullie Smith House and its kitchen are built with traditional braced wood frame construction and lapped weatherboards. The framing features mortised, tenoned, and pegged connections, as well as half-dovetail connections where joists meet many of the sills.

The wood frame dairy, thought to be the earliest structure on the current site, is covered in weatherboard siding with decorative, rounded, applied edges, while the wood frame smoke house features a pointed finial at the peak of its hipped roof. The enslaved people's cabin, the barn, and the double corn crib are all simpler-but-solid log buildings, with hand-hewn logs in a half-dovetail construction.

These construction methods are rarities today.

(9) The Tullie Smith House represents an intact "plantation-plain" type house with a high degree of integrity. Plantation-plain *type* houses were one of the earliest house types in Georgia. (Brooks, 6-7).

There are a few examples of 19th-century plantation-plain type houses remaining in the Atlanta area (the Steele-Cobb House in Decatur and the Wynne-Russell House in Lilburn being two of them). Far fewer of the survivors are accompanied by period outbuildings that create the complete setting of a mid-19th-century Georgia farm. Still, fewer are farms of the era open to the public for educational purposes.

(10) The character-defining elements of an historic farm are all present at the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site. The site successfully presents life on farms once common in the Piedmont region of Georgia by including not only intact structures, but also a working field crop area, an enslaved people's garden, a swept yard planted with heirloom flowers, and a poultry house with turkey and chickens. Heritage breed sheep and goats are kept at the historic barn, and interpreters who interact with visitors help to educate about farm life from more than a 150 years ago.

Group III – Cultural Significance:

(Three (3) total criteria – if qualifying under this group alone, at least one (1) criterion must be met, as well as at least three (3) criteria from Groups I and II)

The Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site meets two (2) criteria:

(1) Since its opening in 1972, the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site has provided a learning opportunity for generations of Atlantans and visitors to our city, including more than 700,000 schoolchildren on school tours for kindergarten through 5th grade and general visitors of all ages.

More broadly, the Atlanta History Center serves more than 40,000 Atlanta metro area students each year through on-site and off-site educational programs. State education standards form the basis for a dynamic mix of on-site school tours, virtual school tours, Characters in the Classroom presentations, Traveling History Trunks, homeschool programs, and summer camps. Each offering helps students learn interactively about different periods in our shared history, including Native American life and culture, the Civil War and Reconstruction, 19th-century Georgia, the World Wars, the Civil Rights Movement, and the Vietnam War.

The Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site is a core part of tours developed for schoolchildren, which—when combined with those who have experienced the Smith Farm as general visitors—has helped create multigenerational awareness of the Smith Farm among Metro Atlanta residents.

(3) The buildings at the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site have significant design and material integrity, which leaves the historic character of the buildings intact.

In its present-day description of the Georgia Farm Life tour for schoolchildren, which takes place at the Smith Farm, the History Center says students will, “journey to Smith Farm to learn about life on a 19th-century slave-holding farm. Learn about the lives of enslaved peoples through historic buildings, tactile experiences, and exciting encounters with museum interpreters. From foodways and music to blacksmithing and woodworking, this tour provides a unique opportunity for exploration and engagement.” (Atlanta History Center, 1).

The Georgia Farm Life tour and all other programs at the farm are given authenticity by the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site’s structures. While it is true that programs and experiences about 19th-century farming, 1861 Atlanta, the experience of enslaved people, and the Civil War can take place in a modern setting like a school classroom, the ability to touch and feel preserved 19th-century farm structures create lasting, meaningful experiences for visitors. It is because of these structures that “time travel,” in a sense, is achieved.

2. MINIMUM FINDINGS

The Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site (LBS) meets the specific criteria referenced in Section #1 of this report (“Eligibility Criteria”). Further, as more fully described in this Designation Report, the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site (LBS) also meets the “minimum criteria” for a Landmark Building / Site (LBS) as set out in Section 16-20.004(b)(1) of the Code of Ordinances of the City as follows:

Section 16-20.004(b)(1):

The Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site possesses an integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, taking into account the integrity of the cumulative physical changes that occurred during the entire period of significance: 1972-2021.

Section 16-20.004(b)(1)(a) – (c):

- a. The Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site (LBS) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, particularly its association with pre-Civil War European settlement patterns in the metropolitan Atlanta area and the use of "living history" museums as educational tools for the general public in general and school age children in particular; and

- c. The Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site (LBS) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, particularly its association with the buildings of pre-Civil War European settlement in the metropolitan Atlanta area and buildings that are a part of "living history" museums as educational tools for the general public in general and school age children in particular.

3. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

Summary Description:

- a. Date of construction and source(s) used to determine date:
 - ca. 1825 Dairy (physical evidence, comparable structures, estimation)
 - ca. 1845 Tullie Smith House (physical evidence, family and public records, comparable structures, estimation)
 - ca. 1845 Kitchen (physical evidence, family and public records, comparable structures, estimation)
 - ca. 1850 Enslaved People's Cabin (physical evidence, comparable structures, estimation)
 - ca. 1850 Corn Crib (physical evidence, comparable structures, estimation)
 - ca. 1850 Barn (physical evidence, comparable structures, estimation)
 - ca. 1850 Smoke House (physical evidence, comparable structures, estimation)
 - 1978 Blacksmith's Shop (Atlanta History Center records)
 - 2004 Privy (Atlanta History Center records)
 - 2015 Chicken Coop (Atlanta History Center records)

- b. Dates(s) of significant/major exterior alterations and/or additions:
 - Tullie Smith House—*
 - Breezeway between house and kitchen added, ca. 1850s-1860s
 - Shed porch added to front of house, ca. 1860
 - Front door, stairs relocated, central hall created, ca. 1885
 - Windows on front of house lengthened, ca. 1925
 - Indoor plumbing (bathroom) added in breezeway between house and kitchen, 1946
 - Electricity added, central hall removed, ca. 1935
 - Bathroom and kitchen added as rooms inside house, ca. 1955
 - Relocation to Atlanta Historical Society and restoration, 1969-1973
 - Fire sprinklers added, cosmetic restoration, 2005

Tullie Smith House Kitchen—

Breezeway between house and kitchen added, ca. 1850s-1860s
Enlargement of breezeway to accommodate bathroom, 1946
Demolition of breezeway, 1969
Relocation to Atlanta Historical Society and restoration, 1969-1973
Fire sprinklers added, cosmetic restoration, 2005

Enslaved People's Cabin—

Replacement of roof with tin material, ca. 1920s
Relocation to Atlanta Historical Society and restoration, 1973
Fire sprinklers added, 2005

Corn Crib—

Relocation to Atlanta Historical Society and restoration, 1972
Sill logs replaced (3), 2005, 2021

Barn—

Relocation to Atlanta Historical Society and restoration, 1972

Smoke House—

Relocation to Atlanta Historical Society and restoration, 1978

Dairy—

Relocation to Atlanta Historical Society and restoration, 1978

Blacksmith's Shop—

No exterior alterations and/or additions since 1978 construction

Privy—

No exterior alterations and/or additions since 2004 construction

Chicken Coop—

No exterior alterations and/or additions since 2015 construction

Detailed Description:

The Smith Farm was principally assembled during the period 1969-1978 when Atlanta History Center relocated structures to the campus to create a period 19th-century farm for educational purposes. It is situated on the eastern side of the Atlanta History Center's main campus on West Paces Ferry Road in the Buckhead area of Atlanta.

The ca. 1845 **Tullie Smith House** is a plantation-plain type vernacular farmhouse. As such, it has a two-story front and a one-story rear, exterior end chimneys and fireplaces made of brick (reconstructed on site), and doors and glazed windows aligned to provide light and ventilation. The Smith House is also an "I" house, meaning it is two rooms deep, one-room depth, and two stories in height.

Research indicates that when originally constructed, the weatherboard exteriors of the house and kitchen were unpainted, although they were later whitewashed, then painted. Today, the boards are painted in a whitewash color intended to look authentic but without the maintenance concerns of real whitewash. The front section of the house has a gable-end roof and a wide, shed-roofed front porch complete with a period feature known as a "parson's room" added sometime after the house's initial construction, perhaps as early as the 1850s, but most likely ca. 1860 (Brooks, 6-7, and Jones 78-79). The house and kitchen both have wood shingle roofs.

The interior of the house features a hall-and-parlor plan, common in plantation-plain type houses. Aside from the parson's room, the rooms of the lower level of the house consist of a hall room (set up for dining), a best room (also called a best bedroom), an office room, a room where a working loom resides, and a former closet turned into a small bathroom. The upstairs consists of two rooms which were originally the children's bedrooms, but today function as offices for staff and a staging room. Interior walls and ceilings are tongue-and-groove wood boards, painted to resemble whitewash. An internal staircase links the two floors. Floors are exposed wood. Period furniture and a working loom are on display on the lower level. Beneath the lower level is a cellar, accessed by an exterior entrance (Jones, 96-104). The structure is on the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service, 1-5).

The detached **kitchen** also has an exterior covered in weatherboard siding, with the boards painted a whitewash color, and a wood-shingled roof. Research indicates that it was constructed contemporaneously with the Tullie Smith House. It features a large working fieldstone fireplace, a hearth, and a chimney, reconstructed at the History Center. Walls are exposed, with the back sides of the wood siding and studs painted a whitewash color. Three glazed windows and a single door provide access and ventilation to the kitchen. It was attached to the house by means of a breezeway, although it is thought that the breezeway was constructed well after the house. The floor is exposed wood. Beneath the floor is a cellar, accessed by an exterior entrance (Jones, 103-105, and Brooks, 7-9). The building is used for period cooking demonstrations.

The ca. 1850 **enslaved people's cabin** at the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site was moved to its current location from the Cliftdale area of south Fulton County in 1973. The structure consists of hand-hewn logs with half-dovetail connections, with chinking between each of the logs. The building sits on stacked stone piers. It includes a full-length front porch and a corresponding small porch and exterior stairs on the rear of the dwelling. The interior of the main floor (which is a single room) includes a working fireplace and cooking hearth with chimney, and a second-floor loft accessed by a ladder. The walls are covered with authentic whitewash. The wood flooring of the main floor is nailed directly to the sill logs which support the house. The logs are, in turn, supported by ersatz stone piers. The roof is wooden shakes. The windows are unglazed and are instead closed by wooden shutters (Bealer and Ellis, 102).

The ca. 1850 **corn crib** at the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site is a double-crib or two-crib design with a central alley. It consists of hand-hewn logs joined together by half-dovetail

connections and has gable ends. To accommodate a hill (at its original location and at the Atlanta History Center), the left crib is eight logs high, and the right crib is seven logs high. It has a wooden shake roof. It is supported by sill logs that sit on stacked stone piers (Bealer and Ellis, 101).

Another log structure, the ca. 1850 **barn** at the Smith Farm, also has a crib for storing livestock feed, a hayloft, and four interior stalls. Originally from the same farm as the corn crib, the barn consists of hand-hewn logs joined together by half-dovetail connections. The hayloft is accessed by an exterior staircase. The barn, which is also supported by stacked stone piers, is surrounded on three sides by wooden post-and-rail fencing to create a barnyard for livestock. The roof is wooden shakes (Bealer and Ellis, 102-106).

According to Jody Cook, who in 1976 wrote a master's thesis on the Smith Farm restoration while a student at the University of Georgia (and whose mother Bettijo Cook was one of the leaders of the project), both the barn and corn crib came from the same farm near Kingston, Georgia, in Bartow County. They were moved to the Smith Farm at the Atlanta Historical Society in late 1972. They were both dismantled piece by piece, trucked to the site, then reassembled in their current locations (Cook, 69).

The ca.1850 **smoke house**, moved to Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site from a farm near Sparta in Hancock County, is an essential structure on a farm of the era (as smoking and salting were the only ways to preserve meat). The smoke house is a symmetrical wood frame structure, with sawn and painted wooden weatherboard siding, and a wooden shingled, hipped roof with a center finial. It has a single door entrance with a stone step—and no other windows or doors. The wooden siding and studs of the exterior walls are exposed on the inside of the structure, as are the rafters which hold up the roof. It has a dirt floor. The interior is blackened with soot (Brooks, 8).

The ca. 1825 wood frame **dairy**, moved from another farm near Sparta in Hancock County in 1978, is covered in sawn, painted, weatherboard siding. Unlike any other weatherboard-sided buildings at the farm, the bottom edges of the weatherboards on the dairy are finished with rounded beads. A detail more common to Virginia than Georgia, there is both an aesthetic and a practical reason for this treatment. The beading added refinement and helped prevent the splintering of the bottom of the weatherboards (Loth, 1). The dairy features a wooden shingle roof, an exposed wooden floor, a single door, and a single glazed window. It is without a chimney or fireplace.

The **blacksmith's shop** is a reconstruction completed in 1978 based upon author Alex Bealer's design and was patterned after a county seat-sized wheelwright's shop. Built with hand tools and the timber framing methods of the mid-1800s, it consists of a simple, rectangular wood-framed-and-sided shed with a center opening on each side; gaps between the wooden sides also provide added ventilation. The roof is covered in wooden shakes. The foundation is piled stone. It includes a bellows that is more than one-hundred years old and anvils and post vices that are more than ninety years old (Brooks, 8).

The wood frame **privy** on the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site is a 2004 reconstruction of an 1860s double privy found in Washington County, Georgia. It is built of sawn lumber with decorative details and a wood-shingled roof. A louver over the door and the six-pointed star in the ceiling provide ventilation. It is nonfunctional (Auchmurey, A1 and A8).

A simple wood frame **chicken coop**, constructed of lapped, unpainted oak siding and a wire-covered pen, was built in 2015 to house heritage-breed birds. These include Standard Bronze, a domesticated breed that closely resembles Georgia's wild turkeys, and Rhode Island Red and Plymouth Rock chickens, heritage breeds originating in the 19th century.

4. PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of interpretation for the buildings within the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site (LBS) is from the time of construction of the Tullie Smith House in ca. 1845 through the end of the Civil War in 1865. The History Center's primary interpretational focus for Smith Farm is farm life in 1861 in Piedmont Georgia.

The period of significance for the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site (LBS) designation is from 1972 until the present (2021), the era in which the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site has been open to the public as a living history farm within the City of Atlanta.

5. NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT

The Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site is located on the grounds of the Atlanta History Center. The Atlanta Historical Society—the parent name of the organization that governs the Atlanta History Center today--relocated to the site of the Swan House, the Edward Inman estate, in Atlanta's Buckhead area in 1966.

Through the years, the Atlanta History Center has grown significantly. Today, Atlanta History Center occupies a thirty-three-acre tract on West Paces Ferry Road between Slaton Drive to the east and Andrews Drive to the west. A portion of the Atlanta History Center property contains another City of Atlanta Landmark Building / Site already, the Swan House Landmark Building / Site.

The proposed Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site is located on the eastern side of the property. It is bordered on the north by Atlanta History Center's main service entrance, to the east by Slaton Drive, to the west by the Mary Howard Gilbert Memorial Quarry Garden, and to the south by a pathway and an unnamed tributary of Peachtree Creek which is fed by a nearby spring. That spring helped give Atlanta's Buckhead area its name.

Henry Irby built and operated a tavern and grocery, "at what is now the northwest corner of West Paces Ferry and Roswell roads," notes historian Franklin Garrett. Likely in early 1840 a hunter, "perhaps Irby himself, shot a large buck at a bold spring just south of Paces Ferry Road and a few hundred feet west of Peachtree Road," or near the sites of today's One Buckhead

Plaza and the St. Regis Hotel. The deer's head was mounted on a post outside of Irby's tavern and it eventually became a landmark of sorts. The area acquired a name as people began to refer to the area as "Buckhead" (Garrett, 160).

The Buckhead area surrounding the Atlanta History Center is primarily residential, with large single-family residential homes constructed in the period 1930s-1980s. The east side of the Atlanta History Center property is bordered by Slaton Drive. A series of townhomes is located on Slaton Drive, across the street from the Smith Farm Landmark Building /Site.

The Atlanta History Museum, the History Center's largest building at 174,991 square feet, is located on the north side of the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site. This facility includes classrooms, public programming spaces, 20,000 square feet of collections storage areas, and 60,500 square feet of exhibit galleries, as well as the Kennedy Theater (200 seats) and the Grand Overlook, a large special events facility (9,000 square feet). In 2019, the Museum building was expanded to include the *Battle of Atlanta* Cyclorama painting and a railroads exhibit centered around the Western & Atlantic locomotive Texas. Many of the exhibitions in the building dovetail with the interpretation of the Smith Farm.

The Atlanta History Center stands squarely between commercial Buckhead and the residential district along West Paces Ferry, with two small exceptions. The corner of Slaton Drive and West Paces Ferry Road contains two smaller business structures, a two-story bank and a three-story real estate office. Otherwise, the neighborhood is residential.

6. OCCUPANCY / USE OF THE PROPERTY

The occupancy and use of the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site has remained the same since the site opened to the public in 1972 as a living history farm.

7. HISTORY AND NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site helps visitors learn about significant cultural patterns by preserving the stories and traditions of enslaved Blacks on farms before the Civil War and telling the stories of the farm families of Scots-Irish descent who farmed in the Georgia Piedmont during the middle 19th century.

The preservation of the historic farm structures and setting them up as a working farm demonstration created the means for telling these important narratives in an authentic setting.

The ca. 1845 **Tullie Smith House** and its detached **kitchen** attest to the stories of Robert Hiram and Elizabeth Smith, their children, and the enslaved people who lived and worked on the farm in Piedmont Georgia. Robert Hiram Smith, who built the Tullie Smith House, was, "a farmer who owned 11 slaves [in 1846; this number increased to 13 by 1861] and cultivated about two

hundred acres in DeKalb County. Hogs and cattle ranged freely on the other 600 acres." (Ambrose, Leathem, and Smith, 1).

The Smiths, their children, and the enslaved people raised dairy cattle, some beef cattle, and sheep. They also produced butter, honey, oats, potatoes, and corn, and grew a few acres of cotton.

Robert and Elizabeth Smith owned the farm until Robert died in 1875. The farm was subsequently divided up and sold off, with Elizabeth moving to a home in Gwinnett County.

In November 1881, a 160-acre portion of Robert Hiram Smith's farm was brought back into the Smith family. William Berry Smith (Robert Hiram Smith's grandson) and his wife Mary Ella purchased a tract that included the farmhouse, its kitchen, and other farm buildings.

William and Mary Ella Smith added to these holdings over the years. They bought 50 adjacent acres and added them to the farm in 1883, then purchased 84.5 more in 1888, and obtained another 6 in 1890. This brought the total acreage of the farm back to 350 acres (Jones, 54-55). The farm would ultimately be passed on to one of their daughters, Tullie Vilenah Smith.

Originally located on North Druid Hills Road, east of I-85, the farmhouse and its detached kitchen were threatened by impending development in the late 1960s. Because the last resident of the house was also a well-known resident of DeKalb County who was active in civic organizations, possessed a "larger-than-life" personality, and was known as "Miss Tullie," the farmhouse ultimately came to be called the "Tullie Smith House." Miss Tullie was the great-granddaughter of Robert Hiram and Elizabeth Smith.

On July 27, 1967, with the death of Ms. Smith at the age of eighty-one, the future of the farmhouse and its kitchen became an open question.

Much of the land that had once been part of Robert and Elizabeth Smith's DeKalb County farm had already been sold off by then. As Atlanta's network of expressways was built and expanded following World War II (and especially the Northeast Expressway), the old Smith farm site on North Druid Hills Road rapidly found itself in a new suburban setting, rather than its previously rural one (Jones, 64-66).

No formal plans had been left to preserve the house or any other remaining structures. However, conversations between Tullie Smith and the Atlanta Historical Society did take place before her death. She was a friend of the late Franklin Garrett, who was also keenly interested in preserving the house (Jones, 66 and Sparks "Oldest," 24).

Another person who had befriended Ms. Smith through the years was Mills B. Lane Jr., president of Citizens & Southern National Bank (C&S). The then-owner of the ca. 1835 Swanton House in Decatur and a preservationist, Lane had preliminary discussions with Smith about preserving the house prior to her death.

In early 1969, the executor of Ms. Smith's will, Roscoe Pickett, approached Lane again about the Tullie Smith House. By March of that year, Pickett and Lane had come up with a plan. Lane told Pickett, "... If members of the family and the executor of the estate want to see the house moved and preserved, if you'll give the house to the house to the historical society, I'll give the money for moving it." (Jones, 83, and Sparks "Oldest," 22)

With leadership from Mrs. Ivan Allen Jr. (the wife of Atlanta's then-mayor and a civic leader in her own right), the Atlanta Historical Society began planning for the move of the Tullie Smith House and the kitchen to the grounds of the Swan House in Buckhead. This was a significant undertaking for the Historical Society, given the timing. The organization had acquired and preserved the iconic Philip Shutze-designed Swan House just three years before, in 1966.

Nonetheless, the Historical Society was up to the task—and it moved quickly. By September 1969, landscape architects Dan Franklin and Ed Daugherty were hard at work identifying and creating a site on the Historical Society's Buckhead acreage for the Tullie Smith House and the kitchen building (Jones, 83-84).

By October of that year, general contractor Marvin M. Black Company and its subcontractors Sullivan Movers and Hercules House Movers had moved both the Tullie Smith House and the kitchen to the new site at the Historical Society (Jones, 84). To facilitate the move, the house was partially dismantled. The first story was moved intact, while the second story was dismantled, piece by piece. Careful numbering of the boards from the upper floor, which was done as it was dismantled, and a series of pre-move photographs helped ensure the house could be put back together correctly (Cook, 48-49). Once it arrived at the Atlanta Historical Society, the Tullie Smith House obtained the instant status of being the oldest house in Atlanta.

Today, the hard work that the Smiths and the enslaved people performed on the farm in the years before the Civil War is exhibited, albeit on a small scale, to provide a glimpse into life on a Georgia Piedmont farm of the era. Crops and livestock are raised, cooking demonstrations take place in the kitchen, and craft demonstrations (such as spinning and weaving) take place in the house.

The ca. 1850 preserved **enslaved people's cabin** on the site contributes a powerful dimension to the story of farming in the South prior to the Civil War. In this simple, single-room log structure (interpreted as a slave dwelling, although the structure might originally have been a white settler's cabin), visitors gain a better understanding of the life of the enslaved on a Southern farm before the Civil War (1861), impacts and traditions of enslaved Blacks, and their resistance.

As with the stories of Robert and Elizabeth Smith, the stories of the lives of enslaved people who lived on Piedmont Georgian farms during this time are told here.

The cabin is furnished in much the same way the two dwellings for the enslaved people on the Smiths' farm would have been. Typically, furnishings would have been made by the enslaved people or cast off from the Smiths and the interior is presented to reflect this. The cabin's single

room served as living, cooking, and sleeping space for those who lived there. A wooden ladder leads to a loft where, typically, enslaved children could sleep.

The upper Piedmont area of Georgia in the 1860s consisted mainly of small farms, mills, and factories. The majority of people enslaved in the Atlanta area were field laborers on farms like the Smiths', while a few were skilled workers.

Outside of the enslaved people's cabin, a garden is also part of the interpretation program centered on the cabin. Slaveholding farmers, such as the Smiths, often permitted enslaved people to grow their own food crops to supplement their rations. Crops, including okra and black-eyed peas—both of which originated in Africa—were grown, effectively keeping African culture alive during slavery.

The other historic structures at the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site (**corn crib, barn, smoke house, and dairy**), and the reconstructed buildings (**blacksmith's shop, privy, and chicken coop**) also contribute to the preservation of these cultural patterns by helping to create a complete working farm.

The buildings at the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site are buildings that are of an extremely rare style in Atlanta. No other mid-19th-century farm buildings are known to be extant within the city.

The plantation-plain type architecture of the Tullie Smith House, the weatherboard-sided ancillary buildings, such as the dairy, and the hand-hewn log structures, including the corn crib, represent farms located at the edges of the city before the Civil War. Although the Tullie Smith House and the outbuildings that make up today's Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site are not original to Atlanta's city limits, the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site houses some of the oldest, rarest structures in Atlanta today.

Education has been the primary goal at the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site from the beginning. In 1970, the Tullie Smith House Restoration Committee was appointed by the Atlanta Historical Society's president Beverly DuBose Jr. to oversee the restoration of the Tullie Smith House and kitchen at its new location. The members of the committee eventually included Mrs. Bettijo Hogan Cook (chair), Mrs. Ivan Allen Jr., Mr. Edward L. Daugherty, Mr. Dan Franklin, Mr. Franklin Garrett, Mrs. Florence Griffin, Mrs. Mary Gregory Jewett, Mrs. Alex Hitz, Miss Isabell Johnson, Mrs. Mills B. Lane Jr., Mrs. Sally Hawkins, Mr. James Means, Mrs. Thomas E. Martin Jr., Mr. William R. Mitchell Jr., and Mrs. John C. Symmes, (Jones, 85).

Early in the effort to create a living history farm on the grounds of the Atlanta Historical Society, this group was clear that the house's interpretation must be factually and intellectually honest. Minutes of the committee reveal the position, "that literary license could not be used in the restoration of the house, that the house could not be romanticized to fit someone's personal view of the past, but rather it must be an historically accurate representation of early farm life in Atlanta. ..." (Jones, 85).

Another committee, the Junior League of Atlanta's research committee chaired by Mrs. Paul Hawkins, worked in parallel with the main committee. In addition to brainpower and legwork to find furnishings for the house and kitchen, the Junior League provided a \$9,000.00 grant to help fund the restoration efforts (Sparks "Tullie Smith's," 14, 17).

Contractor W. Adrian Leavell of Marietta was selected to put the house back together on its new site (Cook, 62). Additional restoration work was contracted to a carpenter named William Thomas Moore Jr. (Jones, vi). The tab for the move, the restoration work, plus landscaping, eventually cost the Historical Society a total of a little over \$88,000.00, not counting the value of extensive donated volunteer labor (Jones, 86). The cost equates to \$568,375.70 in 2021 dollars.

While the restoration of the Tullie Smith House was underway, the house's former location on North Druid Hills Road in DeKalb County continued to commercialize. The house site (2222 North Druid Hills Road) became the location of a branch of the Citizens & Southern National Bank (C&S) with a slightly different address, 2223 North Druid Hills Road. Today, the branch continues to be operated by the corporate successor of C&S, Bank of America (Jones, 107).

The Tullie Smith House opened to the public at its new site on the grounds of the Atlanta Historical Society on April 10, 1972, (Sparks "Tullie Smith's," 14). Its interior was furnished with period pieces sourced by the Tullie Smith House Restoration Committee. The exterior of the house was surrounded by a newly built picket fence and a flower yard with period plantings. Craft demonstrations, including spinning, weaving, and rug-hooking, were also featured right from the start (*Atlanta Constitution*, 6-B).

By 1973, a ca. 1850 corn crib and a ca. 1850 barn which had been identified on a farm in Bartow County and were moved to the Smith Farm site, again primarily through the efforts of Tullie Smith House Restoration Committee volunteers using donated funds (*Atlanta Journal and Constitution* Staff "Rug Hooking," 11-S). The following year, a ca. 1850 building thought to be a former enslaved people's cabin was relocated to the Smith Farm by the Historical Society using funds donated by the Poppy Garden Club (*Atlanta Journal and Constitution* Staff "... From Out of the Past," 1-F).

While the last historic building was relocated to the Smith Farm Landmark Historic / Site in 1974, the efforts to expand the teaching opportunities continued (and continue today) in significant ways.

In 1978, Alex Bealer, another volunteer, noted author, and the founder of the Tullie Smith Blacksmith Guild, designed a period reconstruction of a blacksmith shop. Bealer constructed it with other volunteers on the Smith Farm site. The new building was open by October of that year, providing an excellent venue for demonstrations of the art of blacksmithing (*Atlanta Journal and Constitution* Staff "Calendar," 6-T).

Modern reconstructions of more minor period structures (a privy and a chicken coop) were erected in 2004 and 2015, respectively.

Today, the farm site hosts tens of thousands of visitors yearly who come to learn about the lives of the residents of a 19th-century farm in the Piedmont region of Georgia. In addition to its successful function as a working farm and a window into the past, in many ways the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site also represents an important and tangible example of the power and potential of historic preservation, philanthropy, and civic volunteerism in Atlanta.

Non-contributing structures at the Smith Farm are the 1978-reconstructed **blacksmith shop**, the 2004-reconstructed **privy**, and a utilitarian **chicken coop** constructed in 2015 that used 19th-century poultry houses as its basis of design.

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9. CONTRIBUTING/NON-CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

Contributing structures to the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site include the ca. 1845 **Tullie Smith House**, its ca. 1845 detached **kitchen**, ca. 1850 **enslaved people's cabin**, the ca. 1850 **corn crib**, the ca. 1850 **barn**, the ca. 1850 **smoke house**, and the ca. 1825 **dairy**. Further, the landscape spaces between the aforementioned contributing buildings and associated site features are also considered contributing to the Landmark Building / Site as they were developed during the period of significance (after 1972) as elements of the educational function of the site. Due to their ages, the structures the **blacksmith's shop**, the **privy**, and the **chicken coop** are non-contributing, but are essential components as a living history farm.

10. POTENTIAL FOR TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS AND ECONOMIC INCENTIVES

The proposed Smith Farm Landmark Building /Site already takes advantage of economic incentives available to its nonprofit owner, the Atlanta Historical Society, including exemption from property tax.

As the property is exempt from taxation, it would not benefit from either the Landmark Historic Property Tax Abatement Program or the City/County Urban Enterprise Zone Tax Abatement Program.

Regarding Transfer of Development Rights (TDR), the Atlanta History Center's campus operates with a City of Atlanta Special Use Permit (U-15-08) as a Community Center under Section 16-05.005(1)(k) of the City of Atlanta Zoning Ordinance. The underlying zoning for the parcel is R-3. As a result, the Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site is not eligible for density transfers under the Zoning Ordinance.

The Atlanta Historical Society benefits from the ability to solicit donations afforded through its 501 (c)(3) tax status under the Internal Revenue Service code.

11. GENERAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the proposed Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site is generally described as follows:

ALL OF THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND LYING AND BEING IN LAND LOT 99 OF THE 17TH DISTRICT, CITY OF ATLANTA, OF FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA AND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

TO REACH THE POINT OF BEGINNING COMMENCE FROM AT A POINT FORMED BY THE INTERSECTION OF THE SOUTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY OF WEST PACES FERRY ROAD (50-FOOT

RIGHT-OF-WAY) AND THE NORTHWESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY OF SLATON DRIVE (50-FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY) AND PROCEED ALONG THE NORTHWESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY OF SLATON DRIVE (50-FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY) THE FOLLOWING COURSES AND DISTANCES;

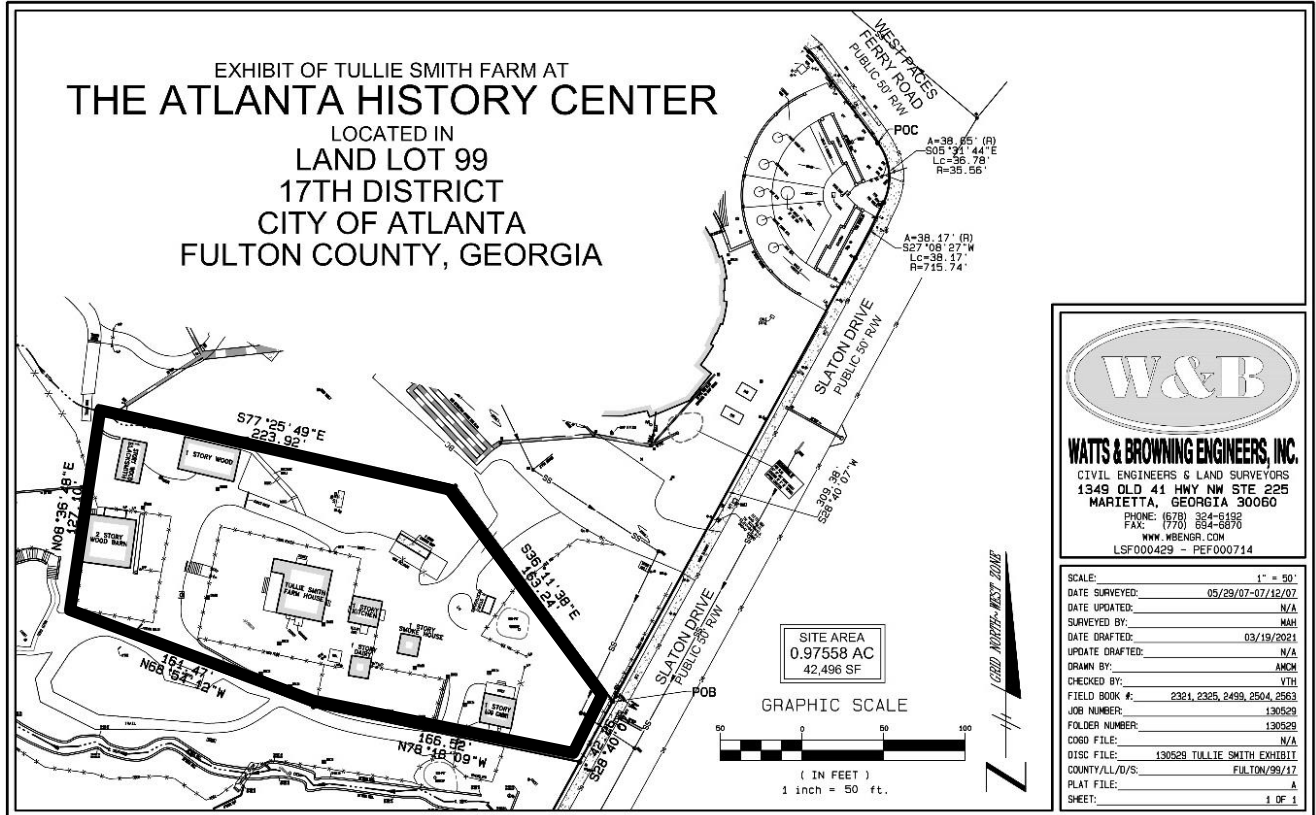
1. 38.65 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CURVE TO THE RIGHT, SAID CURVE HAVING A RADIUS OF 35.56 FEET AND BEING SUBTENDED BY A CHORD OF SOUTH 05°31'44" EAST, 36.78 FEET TO A POINT;
2. 38.17 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CURVE TO THE RIGHT, SAID CURVE HAVING A RADIUS OF 715.74 FEET AND BEING SUBTENDED BY A CHORD OF SOUTH 27°08'27" WEST, 38.17 FEET TO A POINT;
3. SOUTH 28°40'07" WEST FOR A DISTANCE OF 309.38 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

FROM THE POINT OF BEGINNING THUS ESTABLISHED; CONTINUE ALONG THE NORTHWESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY OF SLATON DRIVE (50-FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY) SOUTH 28°40'07" WEST FOR A DISTANCE OF 42.26 FEET TO A POINT; THENCE DEPARTING THE NORTHWESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY OF SLATON DRIVE (50-FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY) NORTH 78°18'09" WEST FOR A DISTANCE OF 166.52 FEET TO A POINT; THENCE NORTH 68°54'12" WEST FOR A DISTANCE OF 161.47 FEET TO A POINT; THENCE NORTH 08°36'48" EAST FOR A DISTANCE OF 127.10 FEET TO A POINT; THENCE SOUTH 77°25'49" EAST FOR A DISTANCE OF 223.92 FEET TO A POINT; THENCE SOUTH 36°11'38" EAST FOR A DISTANCE OF 163.24 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

SAID TRACT OR PARCEL CONTAINING 0.97558 OF AN ACRE OR 42,496 SQUARE FEET.

12. BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The proposed Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site encompasses the area of the Atlanta History Center campus at 130 W. Paces Ferry Road, NW, where the collection of farm buildings are currently located. The area is outlined in the drawing below.



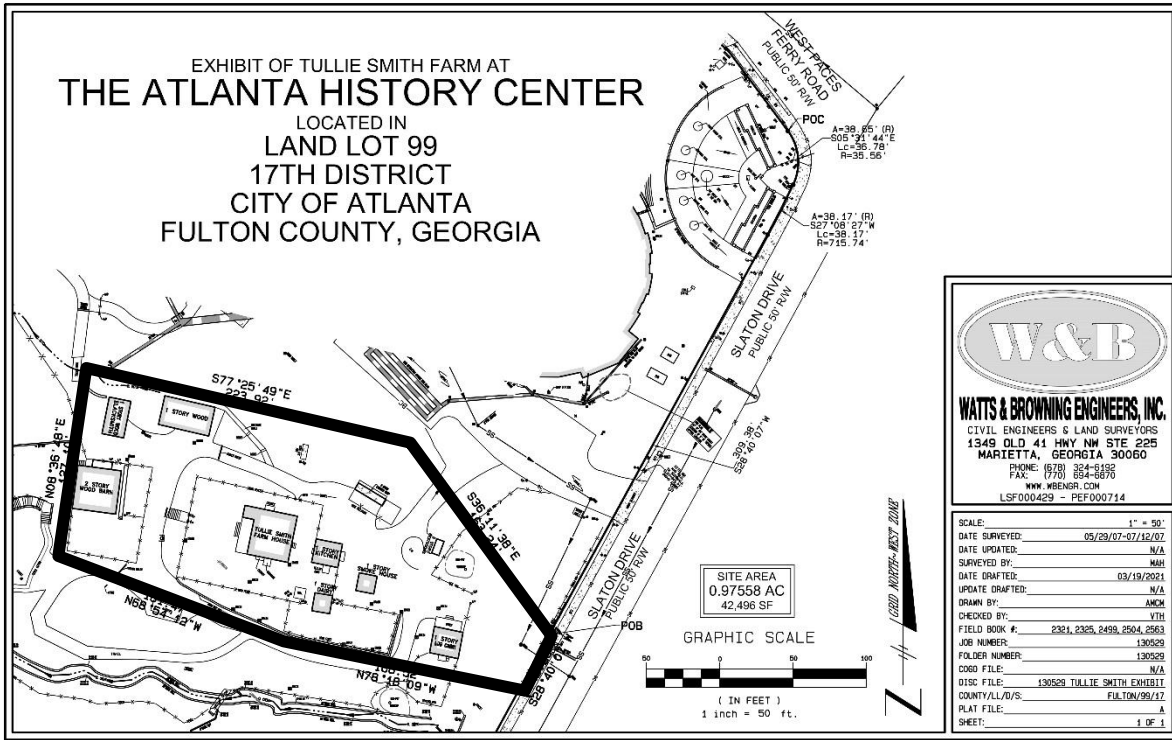
13. GENERAL VICINITY MAP AND PLAT MAP

The area outlined in red in the vicinity map / aerial photograph below represents the Atlanta History Center's overall 33-acre campus.



ATTACHMENT "A" TO NOMINATION RESOLUTION FOR N-21-363 / D-21-363

The Smith Farm Landmark Building / Site, represented in the heavy black line on the survey / plat below, would represent 0.97558 of an acre within the overall Atlanta History Center site.



14. DRAWINGS OF STRUCTURES

GENERAL REVISION/REVISION NOTES

1. Show all exterior elevations with proper-headed post supports.
2. Strip paint from exterior of building.
3. Restore the original appearance of the building. Show the use of original materials and colors.
4. Restore the original appearance of the building. Show the use of original materials and colors.
5. Restore the original appearance of the building. Show the use of original materials and colors.
6. Restore the original appearance of the building. Show the use of original materials and colors.
7. Restore the original appearance of the building. Show the use of original materials and colors.
8. Show all porch posts as round. Replicate porch floor boards.
9. Show all porch posts as round. Replicate porch floor boards.
10. Show all porch posts as round. Replicate porch floor boards.
11. Show all porch posts as round. Replicate porch floor boards.
12. Show all porch posts as round. Replicate porch floor boards.
13. Show all porch posts as round. Replicate porch floor boards.
14. Apply water repellent preservative to exterior wood or masonry.

1st FLOOR PLAN - HOUSE

2nd FLOOR PLAN - HOUSE

3rd FLOOR PLAN - HOUSE

WEST ELEVATION - HOUSE

EAST ELEVATION - HOUSE

SOUTH ELEVATION - HOUSE

NORTH ELEVATION - HOUSE

**ATLANTA HISTORIC CENTER
TULIE SMITH FARM
RESTORATION**

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

HOUSE PLAN, ELEVATIONS AND IMAGES

A1.8

SSW

DESIGNATION REPORT: SMITH FARM LANDMARK BUILDING /SITE (LBS) - PAGE 23 OF 57

GENERAL REPAIR/RESTORATION NOTES

1. Remove decayed shingles and replace with pressure-treated pine shingles.
2. Add fire sprinkler system. See fire protection notes.
3. Repair window sashes/tilts.
4. Repair window sashes/tilts.
5. Repair/replace built-in door panels.
6. Repair/replace threshold at entry.
7. Caulk kitchen chimney.
8. Apply water repellent preservative to exterior wood or masonry.
9. Always use salvage or aged wood where possible.

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CS&W

**ATLANTA HISTORIC CENTER
TULIE SMITH FARM
RESTORATION**

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

**KITCHEN PLAN
ELEVATIONS
AND IMAGES**

A1.5

Designation Report: Smith Farm Landmark Building /Site (LBS) - Page 24 of 57

S:\ATFX\ANDRA\tulie_smith_farm\drawings\SMNSN_30_47.dwg

GENERAL REPAIR/RESTORATION NOTES

1. Remove damaged shingles and replace with pressure treated pine shingles
2. Add the missing window
3. Repair damaged roof
4. Restore siding on front and back walls
5. Repair damaged door
6. Repair exterior paint with tinted iron-oxide (brownish)
7. Restore the porch with same dimension masonry light fixtures (if any)
8. Remove the porch with same dimension masonry light fixtures (if any)
9. Remove the porch with same dimension masonry light fixtures (if any)

**ATLANTA HISTORIC CENTER
TULIE SMITH FARM
RESTORATION**

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

**CABIN
ELEVATIONS**

A1.6b

ARCHITECT

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECT

STATE OF GEORGIA

NO. 12345

DATE: 10/15/2021

PROJECT: TULIE SMITH FARM RESTORATION

SCALE: AS SHOWN

DATE: 10/15/2021

GENERAL REPAIR/RESTORATION NOTES

1. Remove damaged shingles and replace with pressure treated pine shingles
2. Remove and replace rotten sheathing
3. Replace or repair structural members
4. Apply water repellent preservative to exterior wood.

PROJECT INFORMATION

STEVENS & WILLIHAM ARCHITECTS
 1001 W. UNIVERSITY BLVD., SUITE 200
 TAMPA, FL 33606
 TEL: 813.289.8800
 FAX: 813.289.8801
 WWW.S&WARCHITECTS.COM

PROJECT NAME
 TUJILE SMITH FARM RESTORATION

CLIENT
 ALABAMA HISTORIC CENTER

LOCATION
 ALABAMA, GEORGIA

DRAWING TITLE
 CORN CRIB ELEVATIONS

DRAWING NUMBER
 A1.7b

GENERAL REPAIR/RESTORATION NOTES

- Remove damaged siding and replace with green or tan pine shingles.
- Rebuild gable end with pine shingles.
- Rebuild roof over porch with cedar shingles.
- Rebuild roof over porch with cedar shingles.
- Rebuild roof over porch with cedar shingles.
- Rebuild roof over porch with cedar shingles.
- Rebuild roof over porch with cedar shingles.
- Rebuild roof over porch with cedar shingles.
- Rebuild roof over porch with cedar shingles.
- Rebuild roof over porch with cedar shingles.
- Rebuild roof over porch with cedar shingles.

ATLANTA HISTORIC CENTER
TULLIE SMITH FARM RESTORATION
 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DAIRY FAN RESTORATION AND IMAGES

A1.2

A1.1 EAST ELEVATION - SMOKEHOUSE

A1.2 WEST ELEVATION - SMOKEHOUSE

A1.3 NORTH ELEVATION - SMOKEHOUSE

A1.4 FLOOR PLAN - SMOKEHOUSE

GENERAL REPAIR/RESTORATION NOTES

- Remove damaged shingles and replace with pressure-treated pine shingle.
- Remove damaged siding and replace with pressure-treated shiplap siding.
- Reinstall missing shiplap siding and trim around windows and doors.
- Remove damaged trim and replace with pressure-treated trim.
- Remove damaged trim and replace with pressure-treated trim.
- Remove damaged trim and replace with pressure-treated trim.

SSW

STEVENS & SMITH ARCHITECTS

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**ATLANTA HISTORIC CENTER
TULIE SMITH FARM
RESTORATION**

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

**SMOKEHOUSE
PLAN, ELEVATIONS
AND IMAGES**

A1.4

APPROVED FOR SUBMITTAL

DATE: _____

SCALE: _____

PROJECT: _____

CLIENT: _____

ARCHITECT: _____

DATE: _____

GENERAL REPAIR/RESTORATION NOTES

1. Remove damaged original and replace with assessment-matched pine shingles.
2. Add 2" green sheathing of pine over old sheathing.
3. Install 1/2" gypsum board over sheathing and studs.
4. Insulate rough frame with 2" rigid insulation.
5. Apply 1/2" gypsum sheathing to exterior walls.

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT: ATLANTA HISTORIC CENTER
 LOCATION: 136 N. WILSON ST., ATLANTA, GA 30309
 OWNER: ATLANTA HISTORIC CENTER
 ARCHITECT: SSMW ARCHITECTS, INC.
 DATE: 11/2013

REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

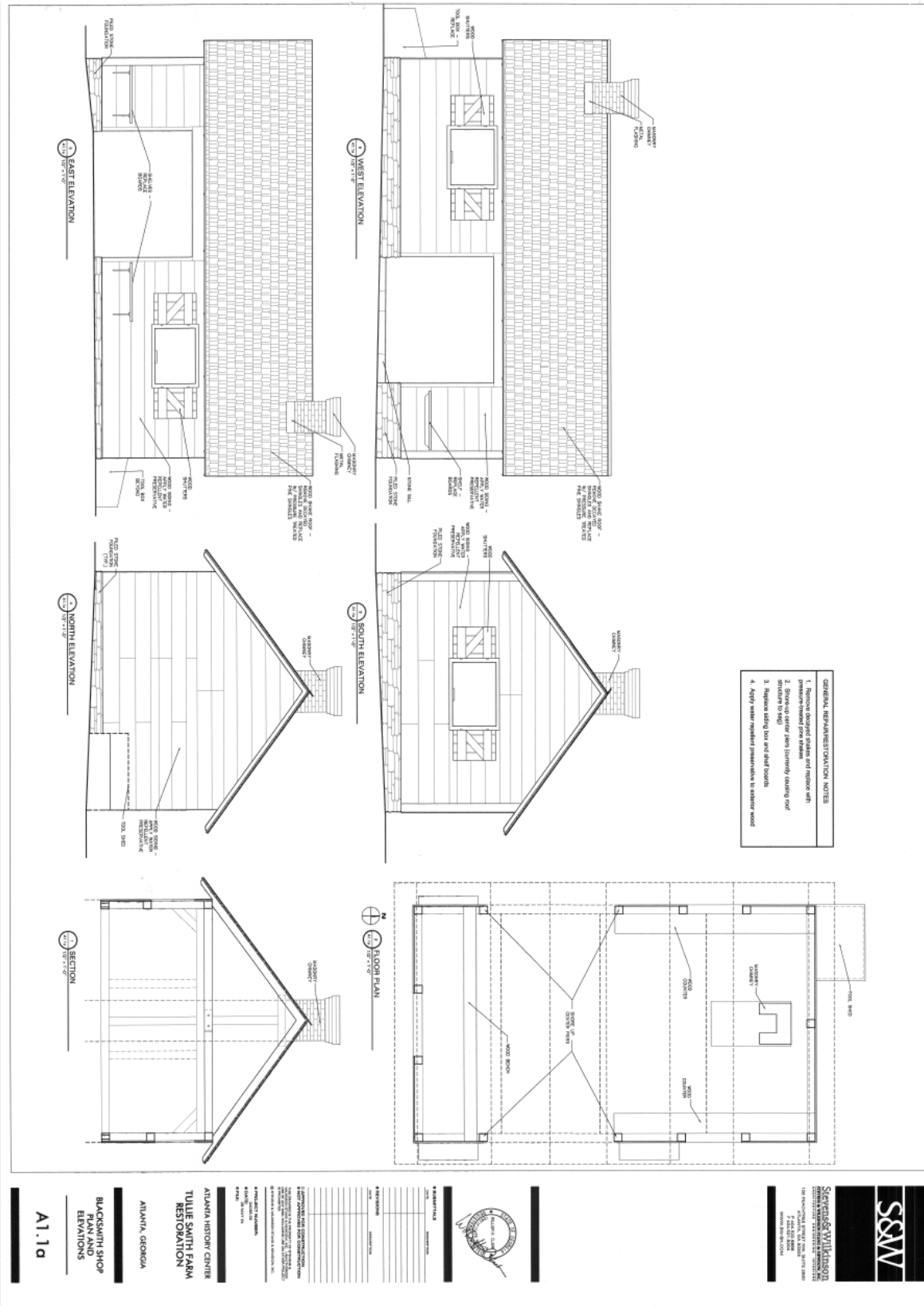
ATTACHMENT A

**ATLANTA HISTORIC CENTER
 TULIE SMITH FARM
 RESTORATION**

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

**BARN
 ELEVATIONS**

A1.3b



15. PHOTOS OF STRUCTURES (All: Atlanta History Center collection)



Exterior of ca. 1845 Tullie Smith House
Atlanta History Center, present day.



Close-up view of peg used in framing of Tullie Smith House



Tullie Smith House on its original site, DeKalb County, Georgia, 1880s



Ca. 1845 Tullie Smith House on its original site on N. Druid Hills Road, 1960s



Another view of the Tullie Smith House and its detached kitchen on its original site on N. Druid Hills Road



Close-up view of detached kitchen on its original site on N. Druid Hills Road before house and kitchen were moved to the Atlanta Historical Society, 1969.
Note breezeway that by then connected the house and the kitchen.



Moving ca. 1845 Tullie Smith House to Atlanta Historical Society, 1969.
The upper floor of the house was completely disassembled,
while the lower floor was moved largely intact.



Disassembly of ca. 1845 Tullie Smith House for move to Atlanta Historical Society, 1969.
This is the shed roof covering the two rear first floor rooms.
Note encroachment of modern development in background.



Exterior view of detached kitchen of ca. 1845 Tullie Smith House
Atlanta History Center, present day.



Tullie Smith House and its detached kitchen
Atlanta History Center, present day.



Cooking demonstrations in the Tullie Smith House's detached kitchen
Atlanta History Center, present day.



Ca. 1850 enslaved people's cabin at Smith Farm
Atlanta History Center, present day.



Ca. 1850 enslaved people's cabin in original site in Cliftondale prior to its move to Smith Farm at Atlanta History Center, 1973



Programming, porch of the enslaved people's cabin at Smith Farm Atlanta History Center, present day.



Photo showing siting of enslaved people's cabin
Tullie Smith House and its detached kitchen, and field crop area
Atlanta History Center, present day.



Ca. 1850 corn crib at Smith Farm
Atlanta History Center, present day.



Ca. 1850 barn at Smith Farm
Atlanta History Center, present day.



Period-breed livestock at barn at Smith Farm
Atlanta History Center, present day.



Ca. 1825 dairy building at Smith Farm
Atlanta History Center, present day.



Ca. 1850 smoke house at Smith Farm
Atlanta History Center, present day.



Reconstructed blacksmith shop at Smith Farm
Atlanta History Center, present day.



Blacksmithing demonstration, Smith Farm
Atlanta History Center, present day.

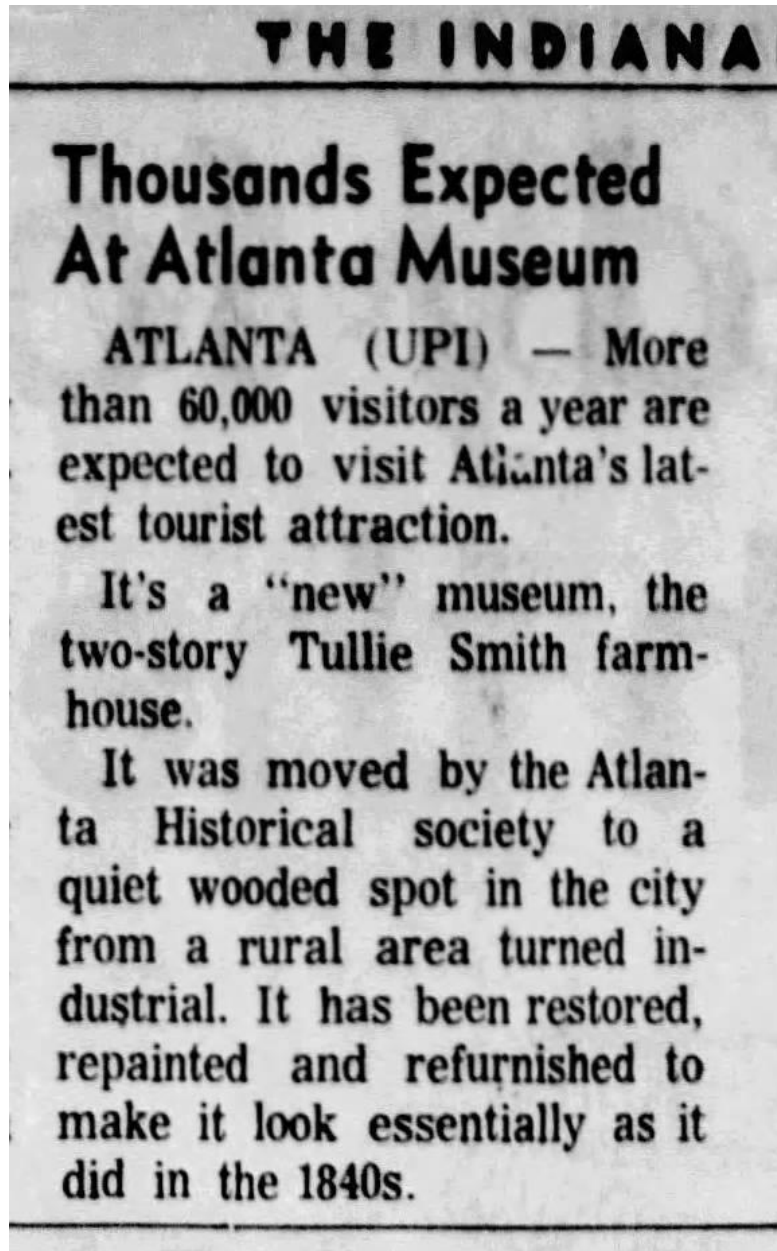


Reconstructed 19th century privy, Smith Farm
Atlanta History Center, present day.



The enslaved people's cabin and field crop area at the Smith Farm Atlanta History Center, present day. The farm provides a stark contrast to the modern commercial buildings and residences which surround it within Atlanta today.

16. EXHIBITS



The Tullie Smith House opening was big news.
Wire service UPI provided the story to news outlets beyond Atlanta.
This clipping is from the *Indianapolis News*, May 31, 1972.



Using sumac, Marianne Swanson dyes wool yarn in a washpot.



Mattie Hunt, Mickey Wilson and Lucy Mathis cook and churn in the kitchen.

TULLIE SMITH'S HOUSEWARMING



Lynda Caswell, Lawton Hawkins, Julie Anne de Onativia shell corn.

Photography by J. C. Lee



Lynda Stafford and Marianne Swanson show how to spin and card.

Atlanta Journal and Constitution Magazine ran a feature on the opening of the Tullie Smith House "Tullie Smith's Housewarming," Sunday, April 2, 1972.



The Tullie Smith farmhouse has been restored to look the way it did around 1840 when it got its first coat of paint.

The Atlanta Historical Society shows how things used to be

By Andrew Sparks

ATLANTA'S newest oldest house is ready for company.

This two-story farmhouse, moved to a quiet, wooded bit of the city in Buckhead from an old DeKalb County farm that had been overrun with office buildings, now looks much as it did in the 1840s when it got its first coat of blue-gray paint outside and sandy-yellow paint inside. The little antebellum dwelling, with a parson's room on the porch, shed rooms across the back and

a kitchen in the yard, may have become the oldest house in the city when it arrived in town from its old site on North Druid Hills Road.

Once it was typical of farmhouses all over the Atlanta area. Today it is almost the only one left here, a relic showing what life was like 130 years ago when Indians were still remembered and Atlanta was not even a name. When it opens to the public on April 10, the house becomes the newest educational exhibit of the Atlanta Historical Society, at 3093 Andrews Dr., NW. The society already has more than 60,000 visitors a year who come to (Continued on Next Page)



Minnette Bickel, Jim Marton inventory antiques.

Atlanta Journal and Constitution Magazine ran a feature on the opening of the Tullie Smith House, Sunday, April 2, 1972, continued.



Betty Jo Cook, right, confers with three committee chairmen: Jane Symmes (acquisitions), Sally Hawkins (research) and Florence Griffin (grounds).

(Continued From Page 13)

see the elegant Swan House and its beautiful gardens, and the collections of books, photographs and other records of local history.

The farmhouse makes some of that history come alive. Pioneers from North Carolina, settling on old Creek Indian lands, built the house. Members of another generation stood at its windows and watched Atlanta burn during the Civil War. The last of the family to live there, Miss Tullie Smith, who died five years ago, looked out the windows and saw the farm engulfed by urban sprawl.

REBUILT and spruced up, landscaped with fence and well house, furnished with the kind of antiques that were new in houses like this one, filled with workers toiling at old, almost forgotten crafts, the Tullie Smith House tells something about our era, too. It is a splendid if humble example of the restored house museums that cover the countryside from New England to California—nostalgic glimpses of the past, lovingly recreated with an enormous amount of time, effort and money. Many of their period rooms present a better picture of the way we wish things had been than the way they really were. But even so, these restoration houses show things history books fail to tell about the way things used to be.

The Tullie Smith House was moved from its original site in October 1969. Since then many people have worked to get it ready for the April housewarming.

"I knew doing this house would take a year out of my life," said Mrs. Rodney Cook, chairman of the restoration. "When Mrs. Ivan Allen, who is a trustee of the historical society, asked me to do the job, I said no. 'Well, don't say that,' she told me. 'Just think about it because we don't have too many people who know how to do this thing.'

"It took me two or three weeks to tell Louise Allen I would do it. I came here every day for a year, working with the carpenters, the mason and the painter. Before

it was finished, my friends were calling me 'Betty Jo Tullie Smith Cook.'

"What made my job so easy is having all these superior people to work with."

William R. Mitchell Jr. of the Georgia Historical Commission became director of research after the Atlanta Junior League made a \$9,000 grant for research and education, and offered the help of volunteers.

"The house had already been moved to the site when I first met with Betty Jo Cook and other members of the restoration committee," Bill Mitchell said. "'We've got this house—now what are we going to do with it?' they asked. I made a point that what was needed first was research.

"The first front porch was a gable ended one, probably very simple, as we discovered after the modern front porch was removed. About 1840 the Smiths were beginning to get themselves together. They added a new porch, with a 'parson's room' that opened onto it, and had the house painted. We know it wasn't originally painted because the wood had weathered underneath the paint. The colors are those we found when we scraped the wood—gray with brown trim outside, biscuit yellow inside with brown doors and black baseboards. The mantels were always dark. The house probably looked the way it does now from around 1840 until about 1920 when the front door was moved to the center and bigger windows were installed on either side of it to make the house more formal.

“WE did an awful lot of looking at other houses in this area, built in this same plantation-plain style all over the Piedmont. Typically they had four rooms downstairs, two of them under a shed roof, and two upstairs, reached by these treacherous little windy stairs that go up between the downstairs rooms. Tullie Smith is a good example of this kind of house. One of the things we feel important is to show people a pioneer homestead built and lived in just as Atlanta was beginning."

The chairman of the Junior League's research committee, (Continued on Page 17)

Atlanta Journal and Constitution Magazine ran a feature on the opening of the Tullie Smith House, Sunday, April 2, 1972, continued.

(Continued From Page 14)

Mrs. Paul Hawkins, and her volunteers discovered things about the Smiths that the Smiths didn't even know. One fact is that the house probably was not built by Robert H. Smith, as the family had always thought and as Franklin Garrett, director of the historical society, had written in his "Atlanta and Environs." Earlier Smiths on the scene were Robert (the father of Robert H.), his son William and William's stepmother Rachel, all of whom were listed in the 1830 census. They are recorded as landowners in DeKalb County at a time when Robert H. was still identified on legal papers as "of Rutherford County, N.C."

Researchers turned up an inventory and appraisal of the estate of Robert Smith, made after his death in 1846. This detailed inventory lists 12 split-bottomed chairs, two pine tables, one lot of old pewter and much other information which was a valuable guide in furnishing the house.

MRS. John Symmes, head of the acquisitions committee, has located enough early Southern antiques to make any of those first Smiths feel right at home. Some of the pieces are gifts from descendants of other pioneer Atlanta families, who lived in houses much like this one.

An old poster bed, with its original black paint, a spinning wheel and a split-oak-bottomed chair were owned by Hezechiah and Sara Cheshire whose ante-bellum house stood at what is now 1180 Highland Ave., until it burned in 1940. Hezechiah wasn't the Cheshire Bridge Cheshire, but a brother of his.

Another poster bed, which came from around Roswell, has very irregular turnings, possibly, Mrs. Symmes explains, because it was made on a pole lathe, without the use of calipers. The beds were set up in each of the main downstairs rooms, as beds probably were originally, and on both of them are feather beds and antique quilts. One quilt came from Fayette County. The other, possibly a marriage quilt, is meticulously applied with a man and his wife, a house, flowers and even insects. It was made in Virginia and is the kind of thing a pioneer housewife might

(Continued on Page 29)



Alex Bealer fashioned this chain of charcoal iron for the cellar doors.

Atlanta Journal and Constitution Magazine ran a feature on the opening of the Tullie Smith House, Sunday, April 2, 1972, continued.

Craftsmen will card, spin, weave, churn and quilt

(Continued From Page 17)

have brought with her from home and treasured the rest of her life.

Other furniture includes a Georgia cradle, a pine dropleaf table from a log cabin in the area, and a dressing table from a plantation in Morgan County. Minnette Bickel, the new curator employed by the historical society for Tullie Smith, and Jim Morton, curator for the society, are keeping careful records of each antique and its history.

In the outside kitchen, where food will again be cooked on the open hearth, a pine corner cupboard stands on one side of the stone fireplace. On the other is a charming cherrywood sugar and meal bin, on high tapering legs like a Georgia huntboard. The dining table where the family might eat in front of the fire is a handsome maple one from Wilkes County, with its original red paint.

The yard around the house and the kitchen is just a simple clearing in the forest, as it probably was for the earliest Smiths. Mrs. William Griffin heads the committee which will eventually complete the landscaping.

"What I want to do first is research," she said, "trying to get authentic examples of the mid-19th century environment. I'm going back to source material, like books written by people who traveled through the state in the middle of the last century. I also want to look at old Georgia houses and search for vestiges of the landscaping that was there. We're going to plant a big crepe myrtle to the left of the house, and old roses on the fence and in beds in the yard. George Johnston of Decatur, an expert on old roses, is advising us on which ones to plant."

Four Atlanta Garden clubs will work on the grounds—Magnolia will do the front yard, Ivy the vegetable and herb garden, and Brookview the grape arbor; Piedmont plans to bring in a smokehouse or other outbuilding.

FOR all of opening week, craftsmen trained in old-fashioned skills by the Atlanta Department of Parks and Recreation will be demonstrating the kind of handwork that occupied much of the time of Atlanta's early Smiths—and Joneses.

"We'll be carding, spinning, weaving, quilting and making soap," said Miss Madelyn Summers, arts and crafts supervisor for the city. "In the kitchen we'll be cooking and churning, displaying herbs and old-time remedies. In the cellar we'll show chair caning, basketry, and broom and doll making. In the parson's room on the porch we'll set up a potter's wheel. Out in the yard we'll have a blacksmith shop, a wood shop and washpots for demonstrating dyeing with natural dyes, making hominy and soap—and washing. We might even have some square dancing."

Some of these skills and many others are taught in daytime and evening classes at the city's arts and crafts centers, at 3055 Humphries Dr., SE, at 135 W. Wieuca Rd. NW, and at 2010 Mt. Paran Rd., NW.

During opening week, part of Atlanta's Dogwood Festival, the Tullie Smith House will be open from 10 to 5 Monday, April 10, through Saturday, and 1 to 5 on Sunday. Afterwards it will be open from 10 to 3, weekdays, and 1 to 3 on Sundays.

"When the house is open and all the fires are going and all these wonderful smells come out of the kitchen," said Betty Jo Cook, "how are we going to handle the traffic?"

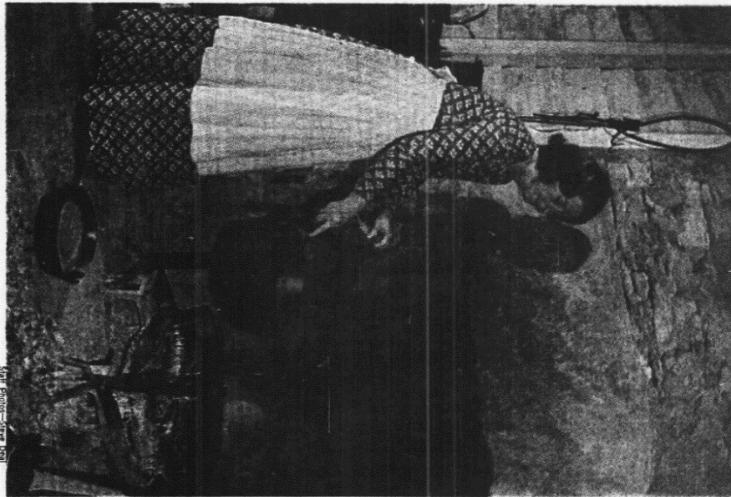


Phil Coleman and W. P. Durst duplicated the original door locks.

Atlanta Journal and Constitution Magazine ran a feature on the opening of the Tullie Smith House, Sunday, April 2, 1972, continued.

CONSTITUTION
FOOD

Page 1-F
Thursday, Oct. 21, 1976



Mrs. R. F. McDowell Cooks Beef Stew Over Open Hearth

Recipes Preserve the Past

By JEAN THWAITE
Constitution Food Writer

Food editors from the United States and Canada holding their annual convention at the Fairmont Hotel took a trip back into the previous century Wednesday.

For a picnic lunch, they were taken to the Tullie Smith House Restoration on the grounds of the Atlanta Historical Society. The house is one of the last surviving pre-Civil War homes in the area by piece from its original site, now North Druid Hills Road after the death of Miss Tullie Smith. She was the last descendant of the Smith family to live in the house. She died in 1967, and in 1969, her family donated the house and its detached kitchen to the historical society.

It is now completely restored. Outbuildings of the period—a barn, double corncrib and a slave cabin (the craft shop) have been added. The house is surrounded a garden of herbs and flowers. Mrs. Whitton has spent several years in the house, and she told the visitors that the typical of "upland Georgia" in the 1840s.

While the visitors ate lunch—Georgia Peanut Soup, cold chicken and ham salad in a French style roll, fresh fruit, tea cakes and a glass of wine—members of the Kitchen Guild dressed in authentic period costumes were baking what they refer to as Miss Martha's Spice Cake and contributed in three-legged "spiders" at the open hearth in the kitchen.

The recipes for these and for the food served at the picnic were compiled and edited by the Kitchen Guild. While some cooked other members were available to answer any questions on the open-hearth cooking and the book itself.

The idea for the book and the formation of the Kitchen Guild came about simultaneously two years ago. Mrs. George Baird Jr., guild chairman and editor of the cookbook, says, "The book just sort of grew. It got started when we wanted to use the hearth for cooking."

The search for authentic recipes began. Mrs. Bert Anderson had a letter Elizabeth Graham Brown, wife of Georgia Gov. Joseph Brown. Mrs. Anderson also had a scriptbook from their son, Franklin Pierce Brown that he made in the three years he



was in bed before he died at age 17. Mrs. Baird added, "Mrs. Anderson really got us started. By last May, enough material had been gathered for a 150-page book. Then Dr. Clifford Shillinglaw of Atlanta, who may very well have the largest collection of 19th Century and out-of-print cookbooks in the country, opened his library to the Kitchen Guild members for research. So the book ended up being 232 pages."

Each visiting editor was presented with a copy to take back home with her. The company hosting the picnic party was Popperidge Farm and a grant from this company made the publication of the book possible.

Every recipe in the book has been tested, many for open-hearth cooking as well as conventional cooking. Since "recipes" as they were called in the 1840s were often vague, the original recipe is given intact, the source and then remarks to clarify the directions. The editors have reproduced a page on which Martha Lumpkin had handwritten a recipe for blackberry jam around the margin. This is the same Martha whose recipe for spice cake is a favorite of the guild, and the same Martha for whom Martha's Spice Cake is named.

The guild members cook every day over the fire at the Smith house, and many of them have become experts. Mrs. R. F. McDowell is one of them. Beef stew or chicken fressise cooked in an iron pot sus-

pered on a movable iron crane attached to the inner wall of the fireplace. She cooks in small quantities while the women of 1840 had to use much bigger pots. "The women really were very strong in that day" to be able to lift the pots, she said.

Mrs. McDowell often keeps a little rice from the garden on the worktable in the kitchen. "It is supposed to keep you from going mad, and sometimes we need it in here."

The recipes for the food served to the present editors follow, along with several others, some reproduced in their original language.

SPICE CAKE

- 2 cups sugar
- 3/4 cup butter
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup buttermilk
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon cloves
- 1 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1/2 teaspoon of nutmeg
- 1 cup flour (approximately)

Cream 3/4 cup butter with 2 cups sugar. Add 2 eggs and beat well. Sift 1 cup of flour with 1 tablespoon each of soda, cloves and cinnamon and 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg. Add dry ingredients alternately with the buttermilk. Bake in an iron spider pot on the open-hearth or in layer pans in the oven at 350 degrees F. for 35 to 45 minutes. This is baked regularly on the open-hearth at the Tullie Smith House and is a favorite of the school children who visit there.

VEGETABLE SOUP

Before breakfast, break the bread and put it in a large pot of cold water. Keep it steadily boiling until one hour before dinner, when the following vegetables, previously prepared, must be added to the soup after it has been carefully skinned of all grease and strained.

- 1 quart peeled and chopped tomatoes
- 1 quart sliced carrots
- 1 pint grated onion
- 1 pint chopped cabbage
- 1 pint sliced Irish potatoes

Continued on Page 2-F

The Kitchen Guild, a Smith Farm-related volunteer group, raised money for the preservation of the farm site by producing *Tullie's Receipts*, a book of recipes from the 1840s. It is still in print in 2021.

The Tullie Smith House kitchen photo in *Atlanta Constitution*, "Recipes Preserve the Past," October 21, 1976.



KITCHEN GUILD MEMBERS PRESERVE FLAVOR OF THE PAST
L-R, Mrs. R.F. McDowell, Mrs. N.J. O'Connor, Mrs. George C. Baird Jr.

Smith House 'Receipts' Recall Georgia of 1840

Continued From Page 1-F

1 sliced turnip
1 carrot
A little minced onion
Parsley
1 tablespoonful pepper
1 heaping tablespoonful flour rubbed
into 1 teacup milk
1 teacup brown sugar
1 teaspoonful black pepper

Boil an hour. Thicken with mixed milk and flour and serve. A piece of middling bacon or any other kind of meat may be used instead of the beef shank. The best meat of the shank may be freed from gristle, chopped fine and made into a nice stew by adding 1 grated turnip, 1 mashed potato.

The recipe comes from Marion Cabell Tyree's "Housekeeping in Old Virginia," (1884).

PEANUT SOUP

Fry six slices of bacon, remove and drain on paper. Sauté in bacon fat until tender, one medium onion, chopped and six ribs of celery, chopped. Mix in ¼ cup flour and one cup peanut butter. Stir over low heat until smooth. Add three cups well seasoned chicken broth (canned or homemade). Season to taste with white pepper. Simmer for a few minutes. Just before serving, add two cups of milk or cream. Simmer until heated through. Add bacon pieces.

Remarks! Garnish soup with strips of bacon and raw oysters and a sprinkling of chopped peanuts. Serve with French style bread heated until crisp in a 400 degree F. oven for approximately ten minutes.

CHICKEN AND HAM SALAD IN A FRENCH ROLL

2 cups cooked chicken
2 cups cooked ham

1 cup chopped celery
1 large cucumber pickle, chopped fine
salt and pepper to taste
2 cup homemade mayonnaise
2 packages (4) French style rolls

Mix all ingredients together with ½ cup homemade mayonnaise. Cut the tops off of the rolls; scoop out the inside and use for Pulled Rolls. Spoon the salad inside the roll. Replace top and wrap rolls individually. Chill until ready to serve. Makes 8 servings.

PULLED ROLLS

Roll Chunks
Melted Butter
Garlic Salt

Pull out the inside of the French rolls. Place these roll chunks on a cookie sheet. Dribble butter over them and sprinkle with garlic salt. Bake in a 425 degree F. oven until brown and crispy. About ten minutes. Serve with soups of salads.

HOMEMADE MAYONNAISE

Yolks of 2 or 3 eggs, 1 lemon, salad oil, 1 teaspoonful of pepper, salt and sugar. Mix the egg raw with pepper, sugar and salt. Mix in a little oil. As soon as oil mixes, squeeze in some of the lemon juice. Drop by drop of oil and lemon juice alternately until it becomes a creamy consistency.

Remarks: (Use a blender or electric mixer.)

Beat two egg yolks until thick and lemon-colored. Add the seasonings: 1 teaspoon each of salt, pepper and sugar. Add juice of half a lemon; beat well.

While beating, add 1 pint of oil, drop by drop at first, then in a gradually increasing amount as the mixture thickens. Do not overbeat. Slowly squeeze in the other half of lemon and beat well. Chill until ready to use.

The Kitchen Guild, a Smith Farm-related volunteer group, raised money for the preservation of the farm site by producing *Tullie's Receipts*, a book of recipes from the 1840s. It is still in print in 2021.
The Tullie Smith House kitchen photo in *Atlanta Constitution*, "Recipes Preserve the Past," October 21, 1976, continued.

INTOWN EXTRA, APRIL 19, 1990



Sheep to shawl

Members of the Peachtree Spinners Guild and the Chattahoochee Handweavers Guild demonstrate the ancient art of making a hand-woven shawl from scratch at the second annual sheep-to-shawl day Saturday. The event was held on the Tullie Smith Farm at the Atlanta Historical Society. Visitors got a chance to see on-site demonstrations of shawl-making from start to finish. The process begins with the shearing of wool from the sheep, as RoseMarie Szostak demonstrates (left). Next come the sorting and washing of the fleece, carding the wool and spinning the yarn, as Kim Wall shows (bottom left). After the yarn is dyed with natural dyes, the finished product is woven on an old-fashioned loom. Elaine Bradley weaves (below), as Nicole Hughes (left), Matthew Roth and Susan Roth watch.

Staff photos by
Henrietta Spearman



Sheep to Shawl was a popular annual event at the Smith Farm. It provided demonstrations of sheep shearing, weaving, and spinning. *Atlanta Constitution*, "Sheep to Shawl," April 14, 1990.

2H July 2, 1995

Civil War encampment comes alive in Atlanta

Confederate and Union troops will seize control of the Atlanta History Center as more than 100 interpreters with authentic clothing and equipment stage a living history of Civil War camp life July 22-23.

The event is not a battle re-enactment but an encampment, allowing visitors to ask questions, touch objects, talk with living history interpreters (soldiers, wives, children and camp followers) and be a part of the action.

Civil War Encampment 1995 commemorates the 131st anniversary of the Battle of Peachtree Creek (July 20, 1864) and the Battle of Atlanta (July 22, 1864), both part of the Atlanta campaign, which was May through September 1864.

As soldiers encamping on the center's 32 acres show the equipment and techniques that were used to survive under primitive conditions, visitors can experience firsthand what camp life was like during the Civil War and why Civil War soldiers found camp life just as grueling as the heat of battle.

Both the Confederate and Federal camps will be complete with soldiers, horses, tents and campfires.

Throughout both days, troops will demonstrate infantry and cavalry maneuvers, drilling, musket loading and artillery firing (including cannon firing). Also returning this year are the special unit interpretations of a mail call, pay call and food ration issues for soldiers on the march.

For the first time, talks will be held at Swan House and Tullie Smith Farm examining the impact the Civil War had on the residents of these houses.

Tammy Galloway, staff manuscript archivist, will discuss the Inman family of Swan House and

Chris Brooks, Tullie Smith Farm administrator, will discuss the Smith family.

Regularly scheduled tours of the center's Civil War exhibition "Gone for a Soldier: Transformed by War, 1861-1865" will be offered both days.

The exhibition tells the moving story of the 3 million Federal and Confederate soldiers who went to war in 1861 full of romantic expectations and high ideals. Those who survived returned home forever changed. The exhibition shows the soldiers' gear, their weapons, the games they played to while away the long hours in camp, even how they wrote letters home.

Children learn about the lives of the soldiers by stepping into their shoes at workshops teaching them to pack and carry a knapsack and drill in formation.

They also can try dressing in Civil War-period clothing.

Tullie Smith Farm, with its 1840s farmhouse and out buildings, will be open for tours throughout the day. Men and women in period clothing will demonstrate chores essential to daily life in the 1860s, such as spinning, weaving and blacksmithing. An army surgeon will demonstrate wartime medical equipment and procedures.

On Saturday at 3 p.m. author Harold Coyle will speak about the challenges of writing fiction on historical topics. Mr. Coyle served in the military for 17 years and is best known for his six military novels. His latest, "Look Away," is set during the Civil War.

A fife-and-drum corps from Asheville, N.C., will play period music. Southern Lace, featuring Atlantan Betty Fowler, will sing and play Civil War music on the Celtic harp and the dulcimer in the Atlanta



Living history interpreters outfitted with authentic uniforms and equipment will show what camp life was like in 1864 at Civil War Encampment 1995 in Atlanta.

History Museum.

On Sunday at 3 p.m. there will be a presentation on the clothing that men, women and children wore during the Civil War. Martha Wilson and interpreters from the Historic Jonesboro Association will talk about civilian clothes and demonstrate how they were worn.

Civil War-related films and documentaries will be shown throughout both days.

Tickets are \$9 for adults, \$7 for students 18 and older and seniors citizens, \$6 for ages 6-17 and free for children 5 and under.

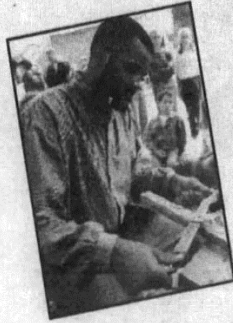
The Atlanta History Center is at 130 West Paces Ferry Road in Buckhead. Free parking is available in the center's parking deck. The encampment will go on rain or shine. For information, call (404) 814-4000.



Civil War Encampment was a program offered for many years.

The Smith Farm was a focal point of the annual event.

Montgomery Advertiser, "Civil War encampment comes alive in Atlanta," July 2, 1995.



FOLK WAYS:

More than 6,000 schoolchildren visit the Tullie Smith Farm at the Atlanta History Center during the Folklife Festival to see a living history demonstration of what life was like for an 1840s farm family. The 16th annual celebration of Atlanta's rural heritage and traditional Georgia crafts runs from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. weekdays through Oct. 6. Although the festival is designed primarily for school groups, families and other visitors to the history center are welcome to take part during school hours, and until 5 p.m. on both Wednesdays. Throughout the festival grounds there will be demonstrations of spinning, blacksmithing, open-hearth cooking, quilting, candle-dipping, hominy-making, pottery making, plus storytelling and old-time music played on traditional folk instruments. Young and old can try their hands at butter churning, weaving and other old-time tasks. The festival is free with admission to the history center: \$7 adults; \$5 over 65 and students over 18 with ID; \$4 ages 6-17; under 6 free. 130 West Paces Ferry Road N.W. 814-4000.

Folklife Festival was started for schoolkids in 1979 and ran until the 2010s. It taught 19th-century crafts and tasks to school-age audiences. *Atlanta Constitution*, "Folkways," September 23, 1995.

LIVING & ARTS

ARTS BRIEFS

History Center marks Juneteenth

Free activities dot the weekend, including theater performances.

By **Howard Pousner**
hpousner@ajc.com

Commemorating the end of slavery in the United States, Juneteenth will be observed with a weekend of free activities at the Atlanta History Center, 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Saturday and noon-5 p.m. Sunday. Events include museum-theater performances, dance

(Manga African Dance performs at 1 and 3 p.m. Saturday), music (members of Atlanta's African American Philharmonic Orchestra play at 1 p.m. Sunday), storytelling and kid-friendly activities. Self-guided audio tours of "Turning Point," the largest Civil War exhibition in the Southeast, will be available.

At the Smith Family Farm (noon and 2 p.m. Saturday, 12:30 and 2 p.m. Sunday), museum-goers can take in "The Order of Freedom," scripted by History Center playwright Adae Moon, about a couple's journey from slavery to citi-

zenship after Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger delivered General Order No. 3 (the Emancipation Proclamation) on June 19, 1865.

There also will be "Meet the Past" performances both days where you can make the acquaintance of Union spy Mary Bowser, who worked for the estate of Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

Jim 'N Nicks BBQ will be among foods available for purchase around lunch both days.

Free, 130 W. Paces Ferry Road, Atlanta. 404-814-4000, www.atlantahistorycenter.com/ family.



Museum Interpreter Felicia Wheeler crafts a doll during the Atlanta History Center's Juneteenth program. This year's event will be held June 20-21. CONTRIBUTED BY ATLANTA HISTORY CENTER

Juneteenth (June 19, 1865) celebrates the emancipation of enslaved people. *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, "History Center Marks Juneteenth," June 14, 2015.

INSPIRE ATLANTA

Extraordinary people and uplifting stories that bring out the best in all of us

THE UPLIFT

Atlanta History Center pivots to help hungry



Emily Roberts, director of urban agriculture at the Atlanta History Center, plants tomatoes in one of three gardens at Smith Farm. Crops that primarily have been used for cooking demonstrations are now being delivered to the nonprofit Concrete Jungle for distribution. PHOTOS BY PHIL SKINNER FOR THE AJC

Using farming skills, staffer grows hundreds of pounds of food.

By Nancy Badertscher
For the AJC

Fresh-from-the-farm produce is arriving at the doors of some hungry metro Atlantans with help from an unexpected source: the Atlanta History Center.

The center for years has offered school children and other visitors a glimpse into life on a mid-19th-century Georgia farm — down to the cotton, sorghum and other crops in the field.

But since the pandemic, Smith Farm, a historic site on the center's Buckhead campus, has shifted to producing fresh vegetables to be given to households that lack adequate food.

As of mid-May, about 120 pounds of greens, sweet potatoes and pumpkins have been delivered by the center to the nonprofit Concrete Jungle for distribution.

Emily Roberts, the history center's director of urban agriculture, came up with the idea last year and swung into action as the pandemic's potential became clear and the center closed to the public on March 13.

"I just wanted to come up with a way to contribute," she said. "Everyone is doing what they can to respond to an increasing number of people who need food and a decrease in the amount of food coming into places like food banks and food pantries."

Katherine Kennedy, executive director of the Concrete Jungle, said the history center's donations are a big help. The nonprofit has launched a new home-delivery program for the elderly, chronically ill and others who are in need and sheltering in place.

"We are feeding 270 families a week, so we're distributing a lot of food," she said.



Peas and other food from Smith Farm help Concrete Jungle feed hundreds of families a week.

Roberts is a great farmer with top-of-the-line growing practices, Kennedy said.

"The food she gives us is clean, perfect, no chemicals," she said. "It's really, really amazing stuff."

Fresh veggies aren't the only thing the history center is donating to the families Concrete Jungle helps.

To go with the produce deliveries, the center has pitched in nearly 100 packets of okra seeds that Roberts collected from previous harvests. She said she hopes families will use the seeds to start their own vegetable gardens.

Sheffield Hale, CEO of the history center, said the project with the Concrete Jungle fits well with the center's mission to connect people, history, and culture to make a better city.

"We do a lot of things off our campus, in the community," Hale said. "This is the first time it's something consumable and delicious."

In the past, the vegetables grown at Smith Farm, formerly Smith Family Farm, have primarily been used for cooking demonstrations and other history center events. What wasn't used was taken to the center's staff break room for sharing.

Roberts said planting continues at Smith Farm and could yield a total of about 500 pounds of fresh vegetables for donation this year.

"If we all do just a little something, that adds up to a lot," she said.

WHAT INSPIRED THE HISTORY CENTER TO PITCH IN?

There's an increase in the number of people who need food and a decrease in the amount of food coming into food banks and food pantries. So Emily Roberts, the Atlanta History Center's director of urban agriculture, had an idea.

What's being done? Vegetables from the history center's Smith Farm are being donated to Concrete Jungle, a nonprofit that collects healthy and fresh produce to distribute to

people who need it. Smith Farm is part of Goizueta Gardens, 3.3 acres of gardens and woodlands at the Atlanta History Center. Of nine distinct gardens at the family, Smith Farm is the only spot where produce is grown.

- Learn more about the Atlanta History Center at atlantahistorycenter.com/
- Learn more about the non-profit Concrete Jungle at concrete-jungle.org/about-us/

During the 2020-2021 COVID-19 pandemic, the Smith Farm provided food grown in its field crop area to a nonprofit organization that delivered food to those in need.

The farm's enslaved people's cabin is in the background.

Atlanta Journal-Constitution, "Atlanta History Center pivots to help hungry," May 27, 2020.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY: SS

BILL OF SALE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that the undersigned, ROSCOE PICKETT, of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, acting solely in his legal capacity as EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF MISS TULLIE V. SMITH, DECEASED, late of DeKalb County, Georgia (hereinafter referred to as SELLER), in consideration of the sum of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) and the mutual benefits flowing to, and to be derived by, each of the parties hereto, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant, convey, sell, transfer and assign unto ATLANTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY (hereinafter referred to as PURCHASER), the following personal property:

That certain house which constituted the residence and homeplace of Miss Tullie V. Smith, deceased, during her lifetime and which was known as 2223 North Druid Hills Road in DeKalb County, Georgia, according to the lettering and numbering of said North Druid Hills Road as of the time of the demise of Miss Tullie V. Smith on July 27, 1967, said house being of frame construction, two stories in heighth with a one-story rear apartment separated by a breezeway from the front part of the house.

IT IS HEREBY UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED by all parties hereto that the purpose of this document is to grant, convey and give to the said ATLANTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY all rights, title, interest and possession to the above described house solely and only, with no

Bill of sale conveying Tullie Smith House and its kitchen to the Atlanta Historical Society, 1969.

right, title or interest of any kind or nature whatsoever being conveyed in or to the land occupied by said house.

THE SELLER hereby grants, bargains, sells and conveys to the PURCHASER herein a license to enter into and upon the premises known as 2223 North Druid Hills Road, DeKalb County, Georgia, and seize said house, take complete possession thereof, and move said house from said premises to such location as PURCHASER may desire, it being the understanding and agreement of all parties hereto that said PURCHASER shall have all rights of ownership and disposition of said house in the future.

IT IS EXPRESSLY UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED by all parties hereto that the SELLER shall in no wise be deemed or held to be obligated, liable or accountable upon or under any guaranties or warranties, expressed or implied, statutory, by operation of law, or otherwise, in any manner or form, except to convey to PURCHASER full title and interest in said house in the condition that said house may be as of this date, together with full right of possession and disposition of said house and a license to enter into and upon said premises for the purpose of removing said house.

IT IS FURTHER EXPRESSLY UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED by all parties hereto that said house is being conveyed in an "as is" condition, and SELLER shall not be liable for any defects or other deficiencies or faults in said house.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, acting solely and only in his legal capacity as EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF MISS TULLIE V. SMITH, DECEASED, does hereunto set his hand and seal this 6th day of May, A.D., 1969.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:

Leann Pickett, Jr.
Mary R. Ayers
Notary Public

Notary Public, Georgia State at Large
My Commission Expires Feb. 14, 1973

Roscoe Pickett
Roscoe Pickett, Executor of the Estate of Miss Tullie V. Smith, deceased.

Bill of sale conveying Tullie Smith House and its kitchen to the Atlanta Historical Society, 1969, continued.