DeKalb County Historic District Nomination Scottdale Mill Village

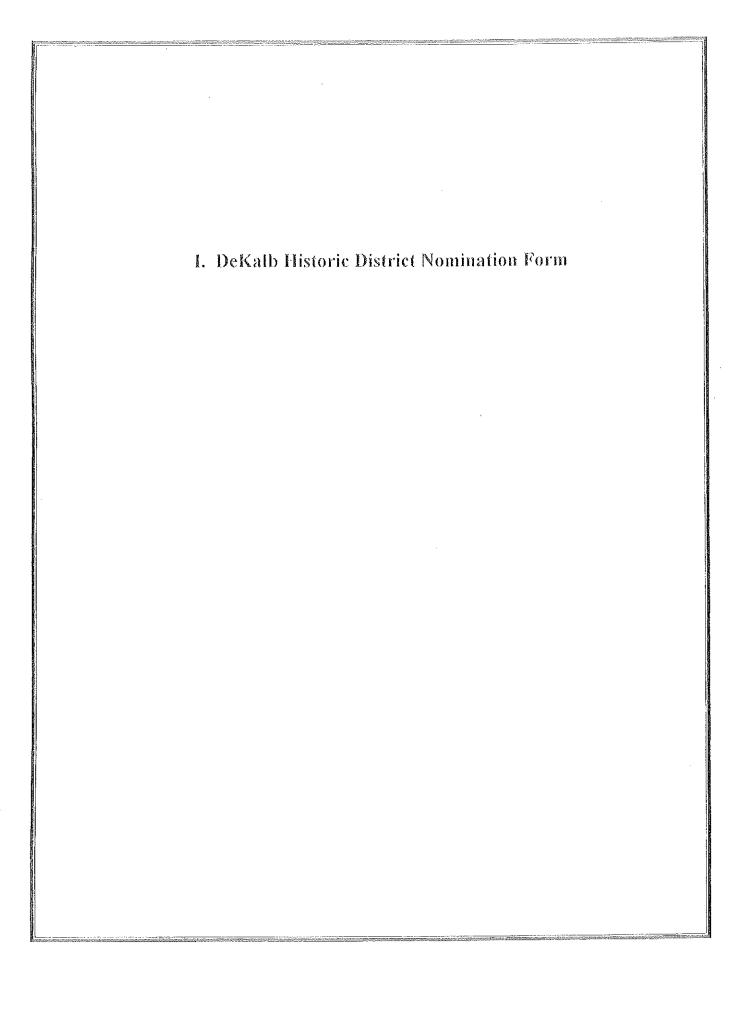
Prepared by

The Collaborative Firm, LLC &

The Scottdale Community Historic Preservation Workgroup

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 District



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DEKALB HISTORIC DISTRICT NOMINATION FORM

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Lean Avenue Sympostic Comprehensive Plan Iradihoral (Iraja) Map Reference 18 244 Zoning Classification (1996)
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-	attach a copy of the National Register nomination form in lieu of the required ion narrative.	
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II. DeKalb Histori	ie District No	omination Na	rrative	
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DEKALB HISTORIC DISTRICT NOMINATION

SCOTTDALE MILLS VILLAGE SCOTTDALE, GEORGIA

I. NAME OF DISTRICT

Scottdale Mills Village Historic District

The proposed Scottdale Mills Village Historic District consists of housing built between 1900 and 1915 for employees of the Scottdale Mills in Scottdale, Georgia. The Village was named for the Mills by and for which it was built, which in turn were so named for the Scott family, who built, developed and owned the Mills throughout its existence.

"The Village"

This is the name by which Scottdale Mills Village residents historically referred to the proposed district.

II. DESCRIPTION OF DISTRICT

A. NARRATIVE DECRIPTION

The proposed Scottdale Mills Village Historic District is composed of forty-six (46) properties, all of which are residential in nature. The District is located in unincorporated Scottdale, Georgia, approximately one-and-a-half (1.5) miles east of Decatur in central DeKalb County (refer to Appendix 1, map 1). Major streets within the district include Longmeadow Drive, which forms the northern boundary of the proposed district, and Annie Street, which forms the western boundary. The southern boundary is formed by the historic location of Paloma Drive, which is actually not a street, but an access alley (refer to Appendix 1, map 3). The eastern border is formed by the historic alley between East Ponce de Leon and Patterson Avenues. Patterson Avenue, Newfield Way, Aldrich Avenue and Eliza Street comprise the other streets within the district. Many of the street names were changed during the 1950s from previous names associated with the Scott family and the Candler family, with which the Scotts intermarried. Today, Annie and Eliza Street retain their historic names: Eliza was the name of the Candler family cook, and Annie was a member of the Candler family. The proposed district's development included straight streets which were laid in an irregular grid pattern. Many streets do not traverse the entire district, but run short distances between long residential blocks (refer to Appendix 1, map 2). This pattern, as well as the proposed district boundaries, can be seen on the Historic District maps (refer to Appendix 1, maps 2 and 4).

The District today is entirely residential, although "the clubhouse," located at 419 Aldrich Avenue (refer to Appendix 3, images 90 and 91), was historically used as a community meeting

center and daycare for neighborhood children, and 411 Aldrich Avenue (refer to Appendix 3, images 83-85) historically served as a health clinic for the Mills Village residents. All residences are single-story, with the exception of two modern apartment complexes, located at 391-397 Annie Street (refer to Appendix 3, images 66-68) and 2997-2983 Newfield Way (refer to Appendix 3, images 2 and 3), on the western edge of the district. All structures are wood-frame construction. Historically, the house foundations consisted of brick piers (refer to Appendix 2, images E, G and U). During the 1930s, these were replaced with the stone masonry foundations that exist today. House types within the District are typical of early twentieth century mill village architecture. These include shotgun, double shotgun, gable-ell, duplex and bungalow examples, along with at least twelve examples of a one-room-wide, three-rooms-deep, single-family type with no generally recognized type classification (refer to Appendix 3, images 73, 74 and 77-80 for examples). The various structures in the district are of three, four and six rooms each. Unknown local craftsmen and builders constructed the dwellings.

The proposed district's houses retain a level of uniformity and architectural repetition distinctive of early twentieth century mill village architecture throughout the United States, despite the numerous additions and alterations that many of the houses exhibit (refer to Appendix 3, images 62 and 86 for examples). Most modern additions that have been made exist on the rear and sides of houses, therefore having allowed the facades and streetscapes to retain historic integrity in appearance. Façade alterations include occasional conversion of the historic second entrance on some duplexes into a window, and modification or removal of some front porches.

Originally, the block bounded by Patterson Avenue, Newfield Way, Aldrich Avenue and Eliza Street was the Mill Village baseball field (refer to Appendix 1, map 3). This block provided green space for the neighborhood and functioned as a community gathering spot for events including religious revivals and Scottdale Mills Baseball Team games. An outbuilding for the baseball team's use historically occupied the land at 7783 Newfield Way (refer to Appendix 1, map 4). The team was disbanded in the 1940s. During the early 1950s, the four houses that currently occupy the block along Patterson Avenue and Eliza Street were moved from locations adjacent to the western edge of the Scottdale Mills property in order to enable the sale of the houses by the Mills. Another recreation area of which evidence still exists is two tennis courts, which were installed on Longmeadow during the 1950s.

The Scottdale Mills Village is situated on relatively flat terrain. Historically, trees lined each of the district's major streets (refer to Appendix 2, image A), and many of these still exist today. As was common in the rural South before World War II, houses were originally set on swept dirt front yards, all of which have now been converted to lawns. Small plots for gardening and livestock were scattered throughout the district, typically behind the houses. As was also typical of mill village homes, the rear yards of houses were utilitarian, often accommodating gardens and livestock, along with necessities such as an outhouse and a well.

Lot layout and orientation vary throughout the district. The Patterson Avenue and Longmeadow Drive house lots were historically smaller than those on Eliza Street, and they remain so today. The development is therefore most dense in the northern and eastern sections of the District. The eastern section, particularly Patterson Avenue, is the most densely developed, consisting of three-room houses on standard, narrow, closely-spaced lots (refer to Appendix 1, map 2).

B. CONDITION

The majority of the houses within the proposed district are in excellent condition. They are well-maintained and attractive (refer to Appendix 3 for images). Scattered examples are in good condition; these would benefit from routine maintenance and a fresh coat of paint, but are in need of no other immediate attention.

C. NUMBER OF PROPERTIES WITHIN THE PROPOSED DISTRICT

Approximate number of *historic properties* within the district:

44

Approximate number of *non-historic properties* within the district:

45

Approximate number of *intrusions* within the district:

2

D. INTRUSIONS AND NON-HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Intrusions are those properties that detract from the historic character of the district. They are less than fifty (50) years old and, because of their design or type, do not contribute to the historic nature of the district. The two intrusive properties, which are identified on map four (4), within Appendix 1, are the apartment complexes located at 391-397 Annie Street (refer to Appendix 3, images 66-68) and 2997-2983 Newfield Way (refer to Appendix 3, images 2 and 3). The multistory, two-building design, construction materials and style, and placement of the apartments on the lots are all variations from the historic pattern of development within the proposed district, and, therefore, are intrusive to its historic character.

Non-historic properties are those properties that are less then fifty (50) years old, and therefore, are not historic, but do conform to the general historic appearance and character of the district. There are no examples of such properties within the Scottdale Mills Village.

E. BOUNDARIES OF THE DISTRICT

The proposed district is located within land district 18, land lot 47. It extends west from the historic alley running north-south between East Ponce de Leon and Patterson Avenues to Annie Street, and south from Longmeadow Drive to the historic path of the alley that extended west from the end of Paloma Street (refer to Appendix 1, map 2). These boundaries encompass all of the historic Mills Village structures except those fronting East Ponce de Leon Avenue and approximately four (4) south of the former Paloma Street alley.

As the properties fronting East Ponce de Leon Avenue (east of the historic alley running north-south between Patterson Avenue and East Ponce de Leon Avenue) that are historic are now being used for commercial purposes, they have been excluded from the proposed district, although they were part of the original Mills Village.

As the properties south of the historic path of the alley that extended west from the end of Paloma Street are either commercial structures or are not historic in age or both, and as residents have verified that this area was not historically considered part of the original Scottdale Mills Village, they have been excluded from the proposed district.

Annie Street and Longmeadow Drive form the historic western and northern boundaries of the Scottdale Mills Village.

The development outside of the Scottdale Mills Village is obviously different from that which constitutes the proposed district. To the east, directly across East Ponce de Leon Avenue, the development is entirely industrial in nature. The industrial complex of Steel, Incorporated is located east of the proposed district on the property across East Ponce de Leon Avenue and stretches the length of the proposed district. To the north, across Longmeadow Drive, sits the former, now vacant, site of the Scottdale Mills, which is identified on Map 4 within Appendix 1. This area is bounded by a fence and is clearly a former industrial site. One small portion of a former Mill structure is extant on the northwest portion of the property. To the west, across Annie Street, a strip of vacant land buffers the proposed district from the DeKalb County Farmer's Market. This large-scale commercial development is not visible from the Mills Village. Finally, all development south of the historic path of Paloma Drive and its alley is either commercial in nature or modern construction or both.

Development outside the Village does not relate to the proposed district in regards to scale or appearance, and is obviously different than the development within the proposed district.

F. PHOTOGRAPHS

Both Appendixes 2 and 3 are comprised of photographs of the proposed district. Appendix 2 consists of historic photographs, while Appendix 3 is a collection of current photographs taken during April, 2007. Select specific photographs within these appendixes are referenced at specific points within this text.

G. MAPS

Appendix 1 consists of multiple maps of the proposed district. All maps are referenced at specific points within the text.

III. HISTORY

A. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL FACTS

1. Original owner or developer of the district: George Washington Scott 2. Subsequent developers of the district:

George Boocher Scott, George Washington's son, assumed management of the Scottdale Mills in 1902, however there is no record of how he was involved in the development of the Mills Village.

- J. Julius Scott managed the Scottdale Mills from the 1920s through the 1950s, and therefore would have overseen the selling of the houses to the employees and the relocation of the four houses currently situated on the former ball field.
- 3. Original use(s) of the district: Residential, recreational
- 4. Subsequent use(s) of the district:
 Residential
- 5. Architect(s) or engineer(s) associated with the development of the district: Unknown
- 6. Builder(s) or contractor(s) associated with the development of the district: Unknown
- 7. Other artists or craftsmen associated with the development of the district: Unknown
- 8. Dates of development: 1900-1915

B. HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Scottdale Mills Village was developed between 1900 and 1915 in order to provide housing for employees of the Scottdale Cotton Mills, which began manufacturing textiles in 1900 under the direction of George Washington Scott, Atlanta fertilizer manufacturer and co-founder of Agnes Scott College in Decatur (refer to Appendix 2, image U). The Mill Village provided necessary employee housing in what was then a very rural area without public utilities or multiple transportation services. The homes were originally rented to the employees for fifty cents per month. There were three-, four- and six-room residences, all with 12-foot ceilings, picture molding, wainscoting, coal-burning fireplaces and wood stoves in each kitchen. The plans of the four- and six-room houses enabled these to function as either single-family or duplex housing. The community consisted of 8 dirt roads of closely-spaced dwellings on the swept-dirt lots typical of rural Southern homes before World War II. As was customary with southern mill villages of this era, included in the community was a church (refer to Appendix 2, image L), a health clinic, a company general store, and green space; in this case, the central block (refer to Appendix 1, map 3). The residents established social institutions, such as a Scottdale Mills marching band (refer to Appendix 2, image V). There was also a community "clubhouse" which provided childcare for the mill employees and served as an events facility for the community, and a community "washhouse," or laundry facility. All located within three blocks of the Scottdale Mills, employees were within walking distance to their place of work and everything needed for day-to-day existence.

The Scottdale Mills Village houses first appear on tax records in 1915. By the 1920s, Scottdale was a thriving community. In 1924, Scottdale Elementary School was built just south of the Village across East Ponce de Leon Avenue, on land provided by the George W. Scott Investment Company (refer to Appendix 1, map 3). This school, which was demolished in 1980, provided education for several generations of children of Scottdale Mills employees and the employees of the Georgia Duck and Cordage Mills, which is located in Avondale, Georgia and still operates today. As was common in many southern mill villages, the 1930s brought electricity to Scottdale, and all houses in the Village were wired at this time. Outhouses were replaced with outdoor toilets with automatic flush mechanisms, and the original brick pier foundations of the houses were replaced with the extant stone masonry foundations.

Another common mill village social institution was the mill baseball team, and The Scottdale Mills baseball team was formed during the 1930s (refer to Appendix 2, image Y). The block currently bounded by Aldrich Avenue, Newfield Way, Patterson Avenue and Eliza Street became the team's home field. Until the team was disbanded in the 1940s, they played in a league that included teams from textile mills throughout the Atlanta area.

With the 1940s came World War II, and many Scottdale Mills Village residents served in the war. Scottdale Mills itself had government contracts to provide fabrics for the war effort. Life in the Village remained largely unchanged, as did the Village's appearance.

The post-World War II development boom in DeKalb County brought growth and change to the Mills Village as well. The 1950s brought interior plumbing and sewer service to the Mills Village houses, and bathrooms were constructed on the rear of the houses (refer to Appendix 2, image W). In 1957, in response to increased residency options in Scottdale and the growing mobility of the mill employees, the Mills Village houses were sold to workers, ending the era of mill-provided housing in Scottdale (refer to Appendix 2, image X). All but one family living in the village at that time subsequently purchased their home. Also during the 1950s, the Village street names were changed to their current names from ones associated with the Scott family and the Candler family, with whom the Scotts were intermarried. Eliza and Annie Streets retain their original names today. Finally, the streets were also paved at this time: Patterson Avenue and Longmeadow Drive were the first to be paved.

In the early 1950s, four houses formerly located on an extension of Annie Street, north of Longmeadow Drive, were moved onto the eastern half of the ball field block. Tennis courts for diversion were also constructed on Longmeadow Drive at this time.

The 1960s marked the beginning of a decline in the Mills Village community. The Scottdale Elementary School was turned into a multi-purpose and vocational school before closing completely in 1979. It was subsequently demolished in 1980 as a result of MARTA construction. Multiple additions and improvements were made to many of the Mills Village Houses during this era. The Scottdale Mills business slowly succumbed to the competition of imported textiles, and

the Mill finally closed its doors in 1982. After neglect and failed redevelopment plans, the majority of the Mill complex was demolished in 1998.

Today, the Scottdale Mills Village residences remain remarkably intact. The former health clinic and "clubhouse" are extant and have both been converted into residences (refer to Appendix 3, images 90, 91 and 83-85). Some of the former residences on East Ponce de Leon Avenue have been linked into a complex of antique stores (refer to Appendix 3, images 44-58). Encroaching development, including businesses and apartment housing, has entered the east and west edges of Mill Village, but has not destroyed the "Mill Village" characteristics of the community. Many of the houses continue to be occupied by retired Scottdale Mills employees, their children, or relatives, many of whom fondly remember residing and growing up in the Village.

IV. SIGNIFICANCE

The areas of significance that apply to the Scottdale Mills Village include the categories of agriculture, community planning, industry and architecture.

The Scottdale Mills Village is significant in the area of agriculture because it is a well-preserved example of the culture that resulted from the South's industrialization of the cotton industry during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Scottdale Mills processed cotton, and it was this agriculture-based establishment's need for labor that resulted in the development of the Scottdale Mills Village.

The Scottdale Mills Village is significant in the area of community planning because it is an example of a mill village, which was one of the first efforts at rural neighborhood planning undertaken in the South and in the U.S. Straight streets laid in a grid pattern with uniform lot sizes were common development characteristics in urban areas, but the mill village brought these planning tools to rural areas and created the relatively uniform, precisely planned community still visible today in examples such as the Scottdale Mills Village.

The Scottdale Mills Village is significant in the area of industry because it is a quintessential example of the type of mill worker housing that became necessary in any and all industrializing U.S. areas during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The very purpose of villages of this type was to provide a type of housing that had never before been necessary, as never before had single businesses required such massive numbers of employees. The mill village ensured that employees were always close to work and were always able to be controlled, to a certain point, by their employers, two characteristics that really became necessary only once the industrial age, with its focus on efficiency and routine, dawned.

The Scottdale Mills Village is significant in the area of architecture because it currently displays multiple house types typical of turn-of-the-century Georgia mill villages. Shotgun, double shotgun, and gable-ell types are all not only part of the Scottdale Mills Village, but remain remarkably intact as well.

V. SOURCES CONSULTED

David Scott, personal interview and private research collection, Decatur, Georgia.

DeKalb County Plat Records, DeKalb County Courthouse, Decatur, Georgia.

DeKalb County Tax Maps, DeKalb County Planning Department, Decatur, Georgia.

Evelyn Fortner, personal interview and private research collection, Scottdale, Georgia.

"Georgia's Living Places." Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Historic research files, DeKalb County Historical Society, DeKalb County Courthouse, Decatur, Georgia.

Historic research files, DeKalb County Planning Department, Decatur, Georgia.

Laurie Fore, private research collection and current photographic documentation, Scottdale, Georgia.

National Register of Historic Places Files, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

"Submittal of Scottdale Mills for Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places." Kelly Charles Bostwick, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, 1991.

"Unraveling the Threads of Community Life." Robert W. Blythe. From <u>Constructing Image</u>, <u>Identity</u>, and <u>Place</u>: <u>Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture</u>. The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, 2003.

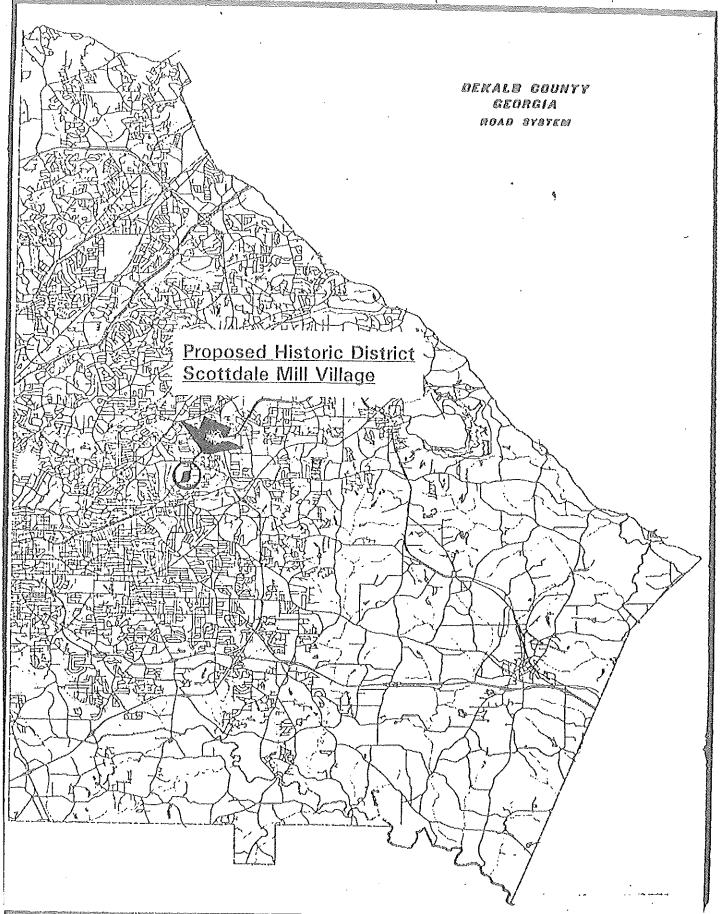
Vanishing DeKalb. DeKalb Historical Society, Decatur, Georgia, 1985.

Vera Elam, personal interview and private research collection, Scottdale, Georgia.

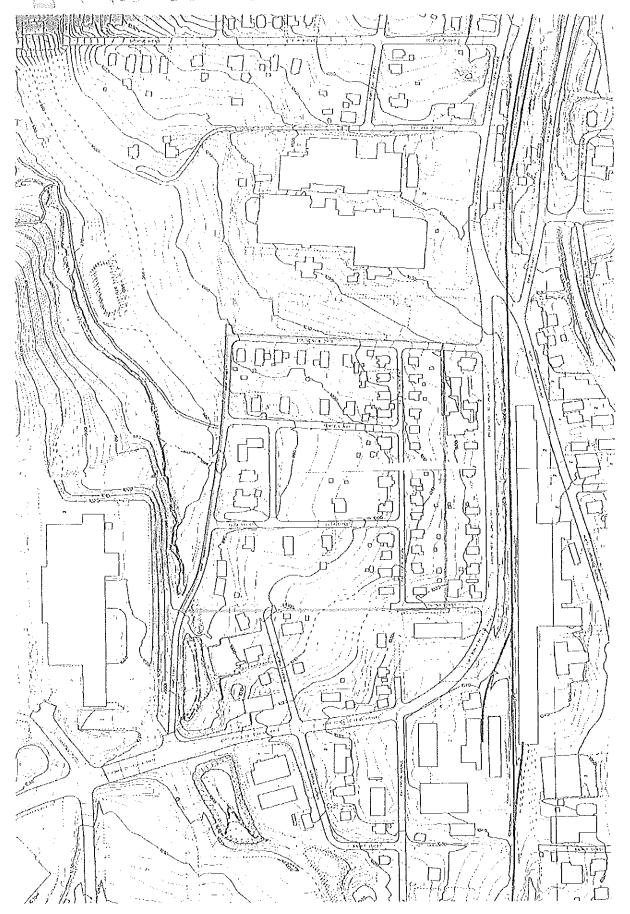


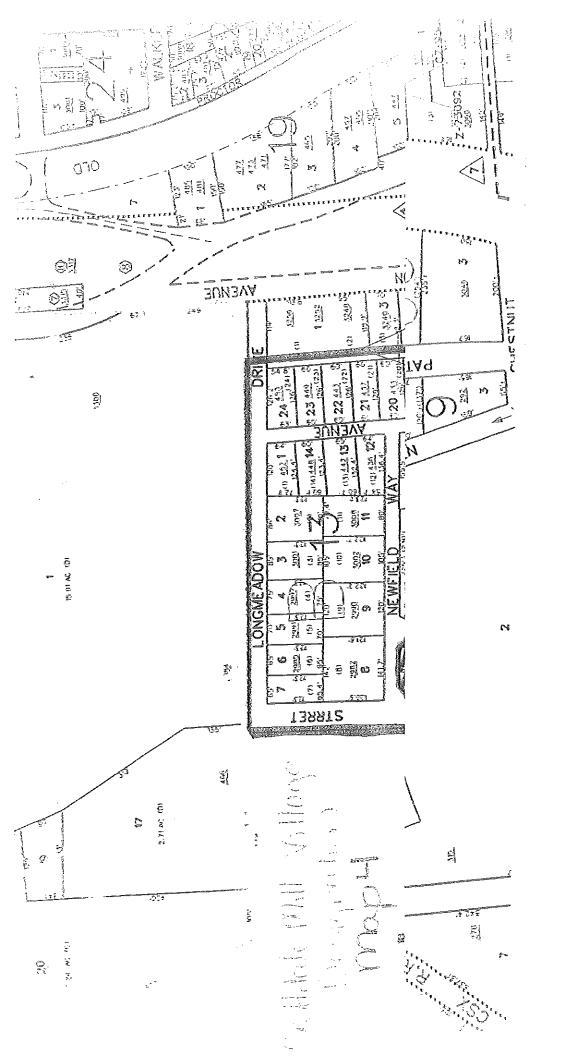
III. Appendix 1

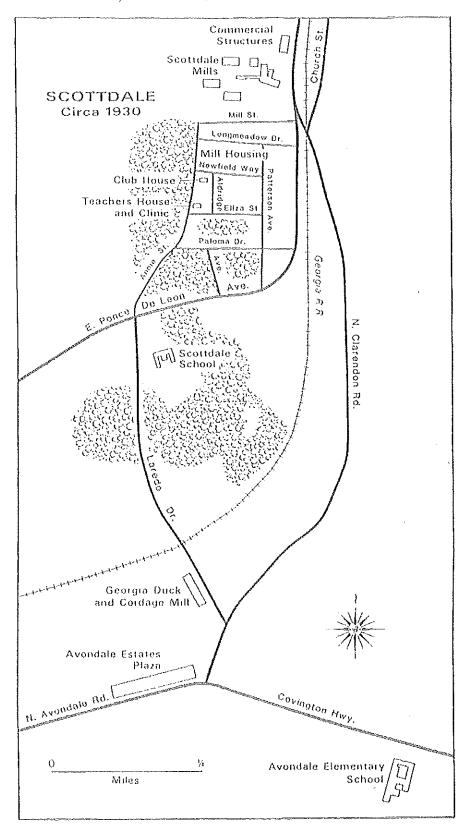
Maps of the Proposed Scottdale Mill Village Historic District



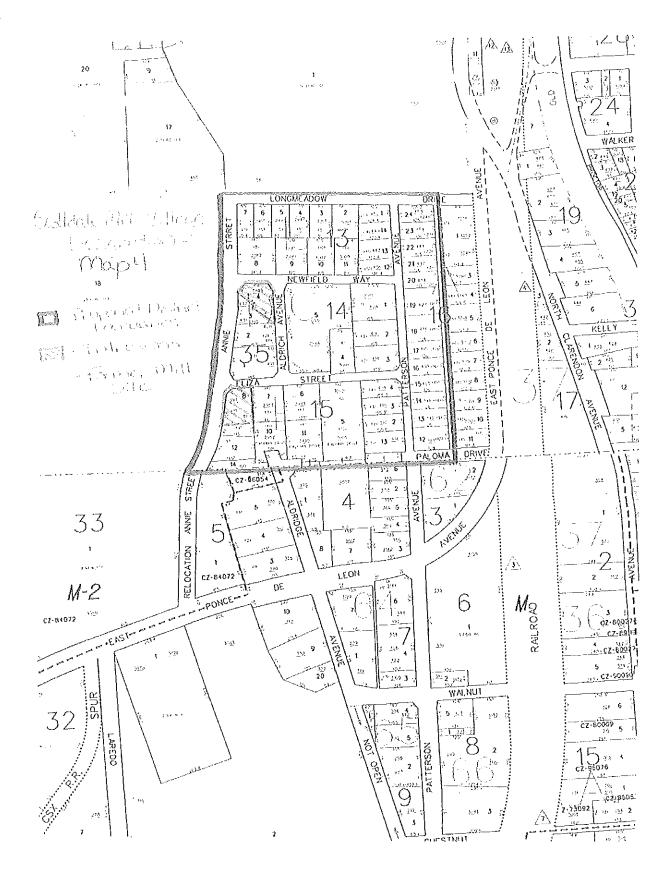
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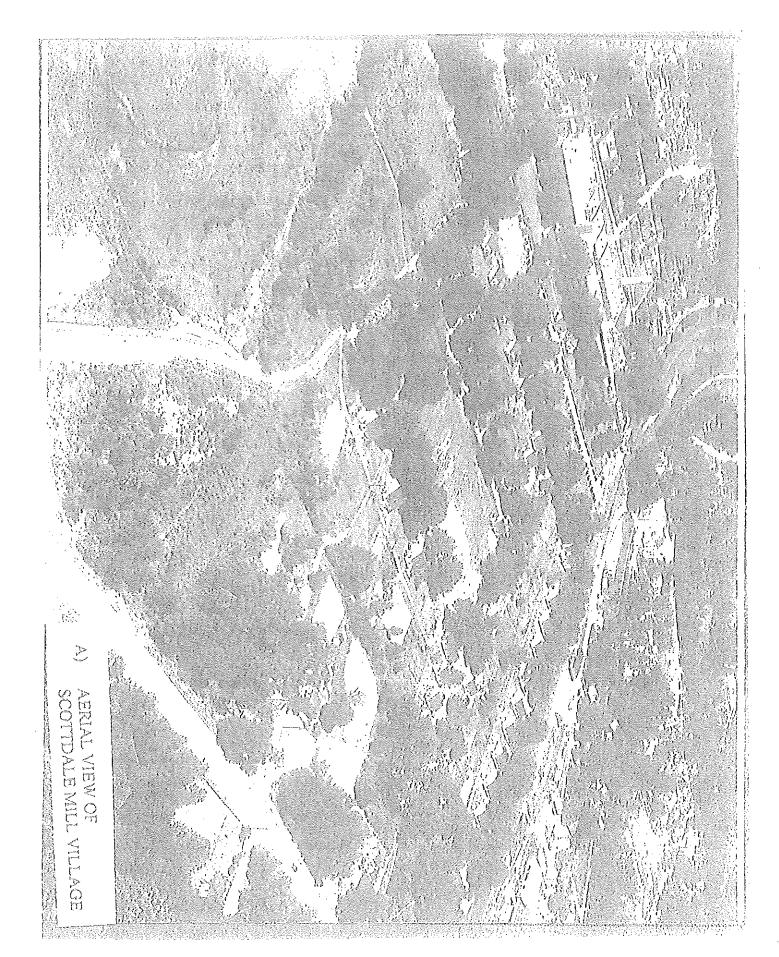






IV. Appendix 2

Historic Images and Information on the Proposed Scottdale Mill Village Historic District



B) LOOKING DOWN EAST PONCE de LEON AVENUE SHORTLY AFTER IT WAS PAVED (ca. 1935)





C) HOUSE ON PATTERSON AVENUE NOTE: THE STREET IS NOT PAVED (ca. 1937)





E) HOUSE ON PATTERSON AVENUE NOTE: BEFORE HOUSES WERE UNDERPENNEDER (ca. 1940)



F) HOUSE ON LONG MEADOW DRIVE (ca. 1941)



G) CORNER OF NEWFIELD WAY AND HOUSE ON PATTERSON AVENUE (ca. 1943)



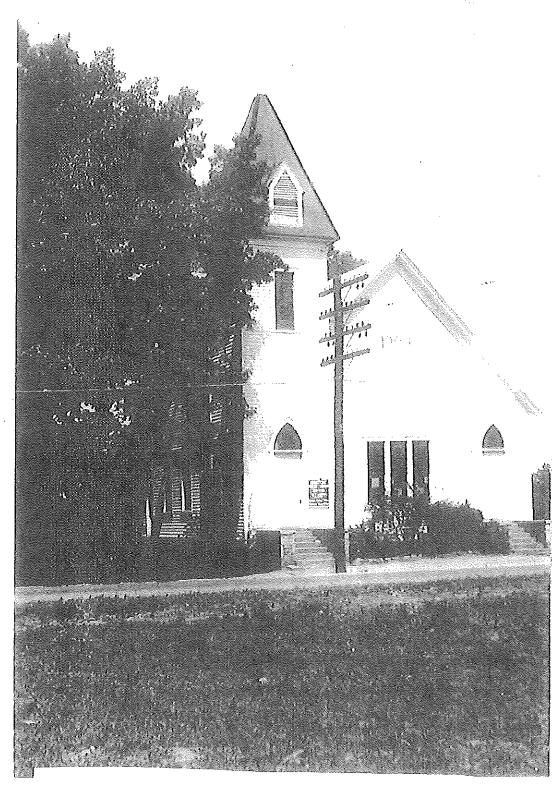
H) THE VILLAGE-LOOKING FROM ELIZA STREET TOWARD PATTERSON AVENUE (ca. 1950)



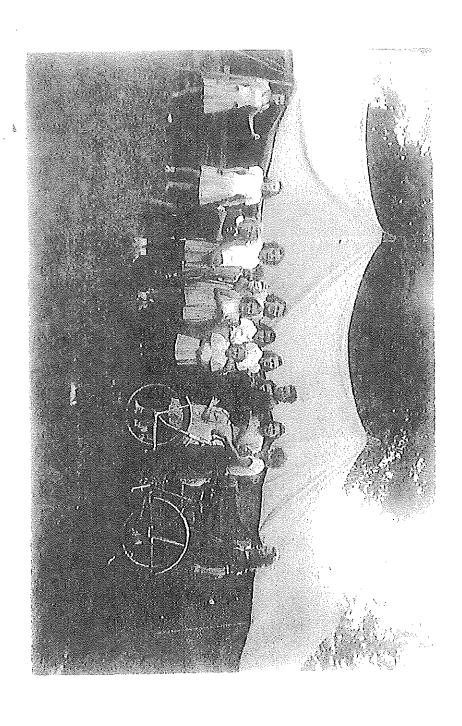
J) YOUNG COUPLE IN FRONT OF HOUSE ON PATTERSON AVENUE



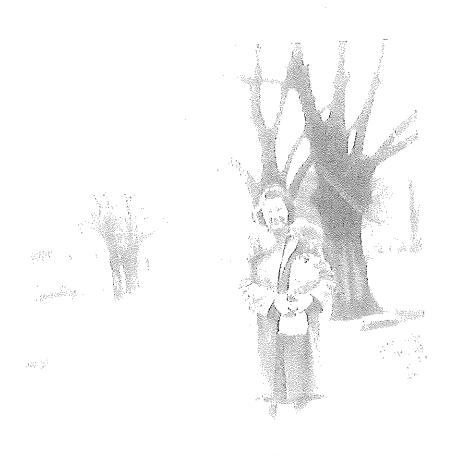
K) HOUSE ON PATTERSON AVENUE



L) INGLESIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MANY FAMILIES FROM THE VILLAGE WERE MEMBERS



M) VIEW OF BALLFIELD WITH CHILDREN IN FRONT OF TENT FOR REVIVAL MEETING (ca. 1935)

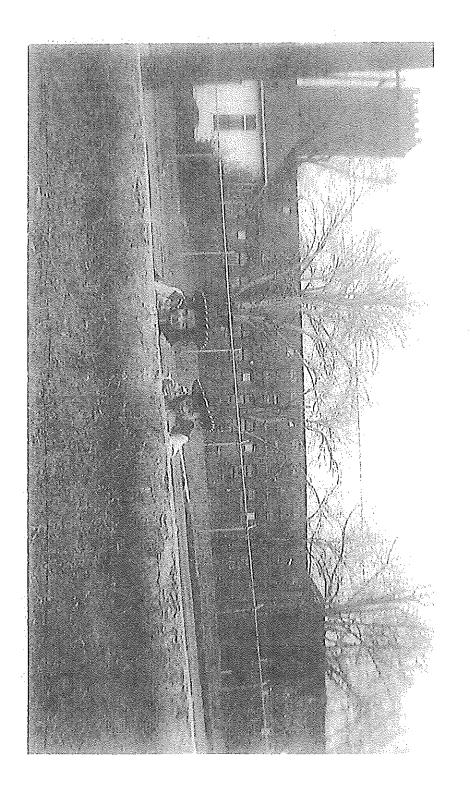


N) LOOKING EAST ON PATTERSON AVENUE (ca. 1940)



CHILDREN PLAYING ON PATTERSON AVENUE NOTE: HOMEMADE STILTS FROM CANS (ca. 1945)





Q) YOUNG MILLWORKERS IN FRONT OF MILL (ca. 1930)





R) FAMILY IN FRONT OF MILL
THE WHITE WOODEN BUILDING WAS THE
ADMINISTRATION OFFICES
(ca. 1940)



S) VIEW FROM YARD ON ANNIE STREET LOOKING TOWARD MILL (ca. 1940)



T) VIEW FROM YARD ON LONG MEADOW LOOKING TOWARD MILL (ca. 1940)



U) The Scottdale Mills Village, Circa 1905.
Ling viewed from what is today the Souther in most portion of Annie Street)

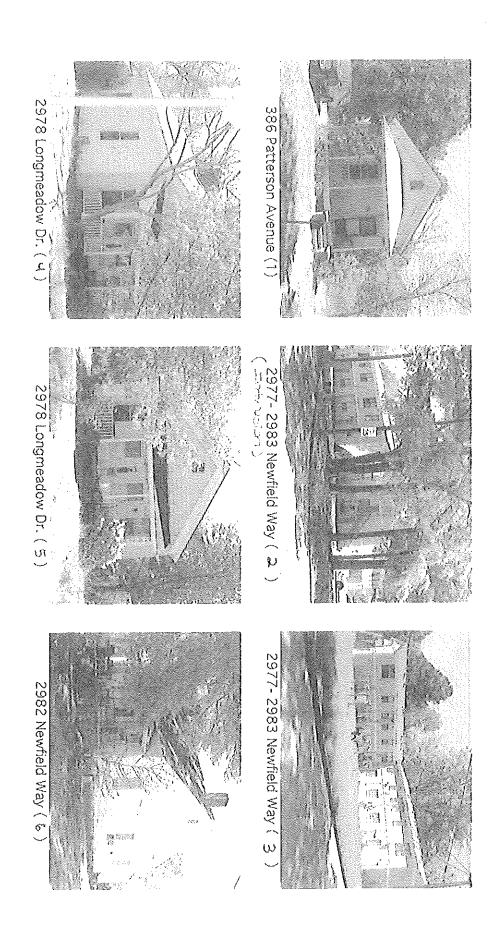
The Scottdale Mill's Band is pictured sometime after 1914. These musicians were much in demand for village events. The band hall was located where the post office now stands. George William Elam, fourth from the left in the back row, went to work at nine years of age carrying bricks when the mill was constructed in 1900. Others in the picture, Back Row, L-R: Newt Griffith.

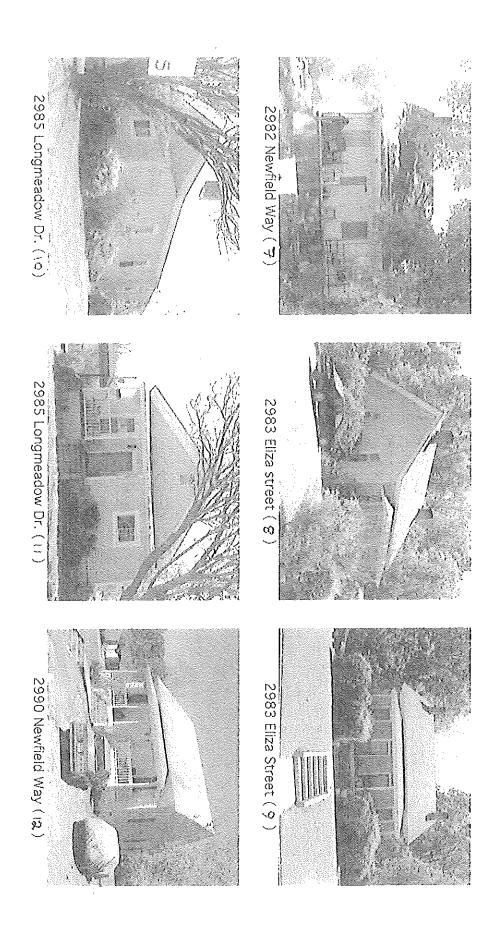
William Elam, _____, Floyd Hudlow, ____, Front Row, L-R: Tom Ware, Roy Cole, _____, (Bandmaster), L, J, Corbitt, and Kirby Elam, Photo from Pauline Elam, Elam, Photo from

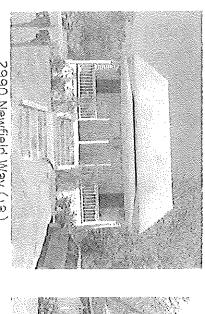




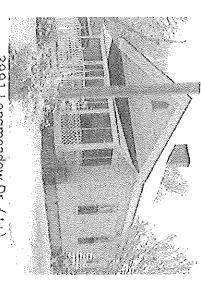
Appendix 3 **Current Images of the Proposed** Scottdale Mill Village Historic District (All photographs taken in April, 2007)



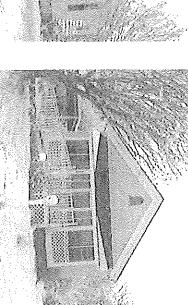




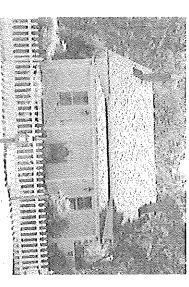
2990 Newfield Way (13)



2991 Longmeadow Dr. (14)

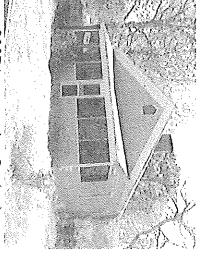


2991 Longmeadow Dr. (15)

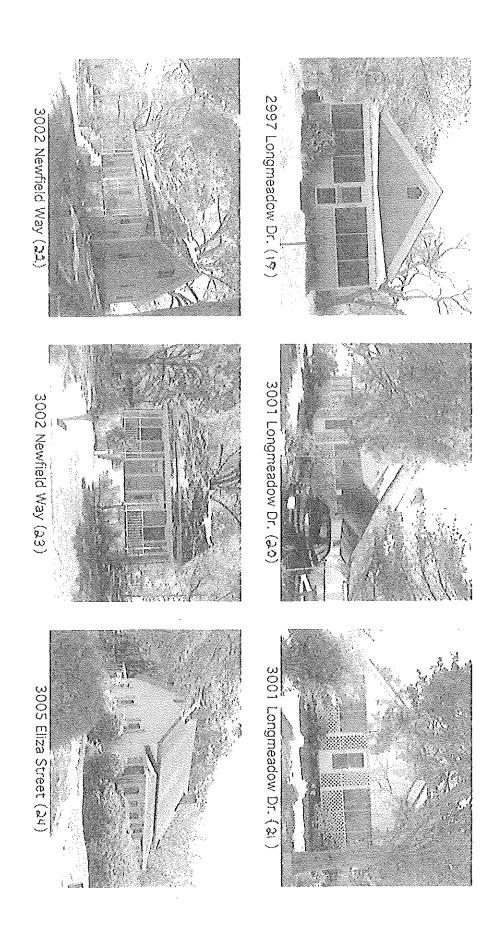


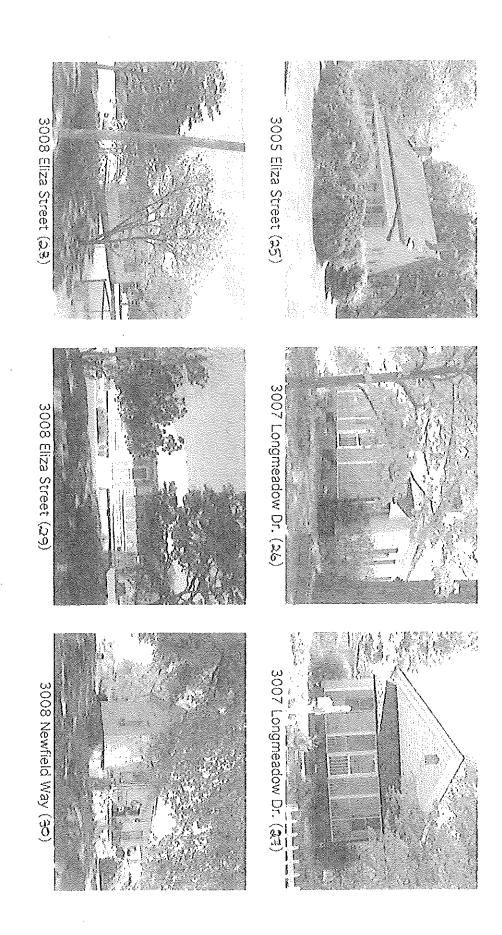
2993 Eliza Street (17)

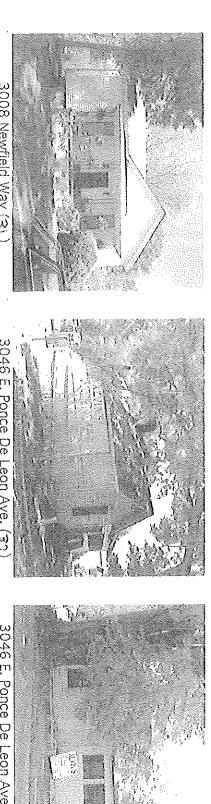
2993 Eliza Street (16)

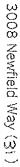


2997 Longmeadow Dr. (18)

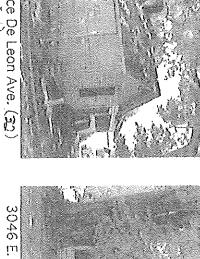




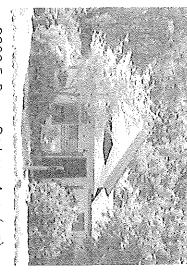






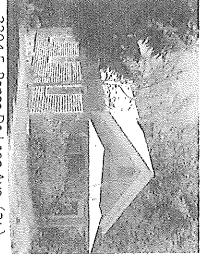




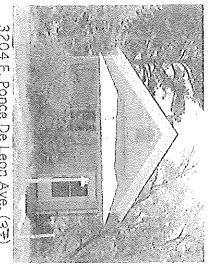


3200 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (35)

3200 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (34)



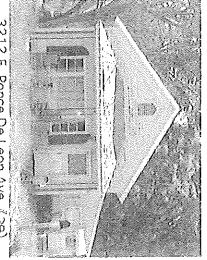
3204 E. Pance De Leon Ave. (36)



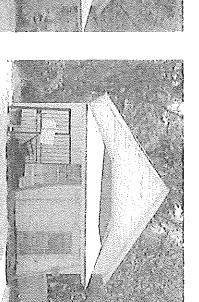
3204 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (37)



3212 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (38)

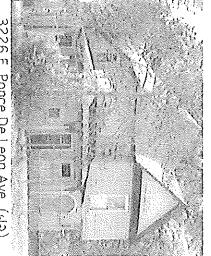


3212 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (39)

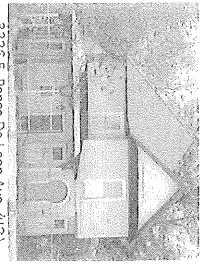


3216 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (41)

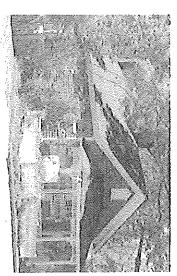
3216 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (40)



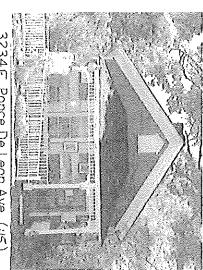
3226 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (੫੨)



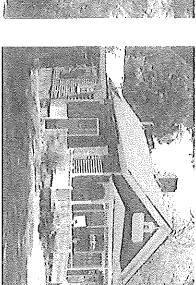
3226 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (43)



3234 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (44)

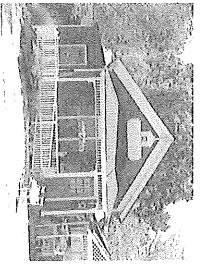


3234 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (45)

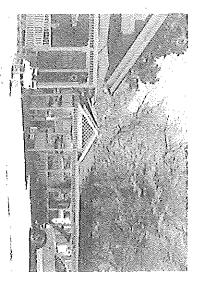


3240 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (頃子) (ローロンのでもない)

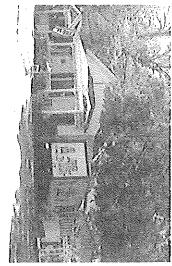
3234 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (46)



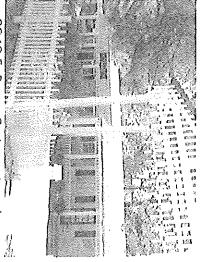
3240 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (니용)



3240 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (49)



3248 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (50)



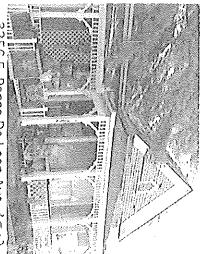
3248 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (51)



1100 14.89

3252 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (53) (spromovosital)

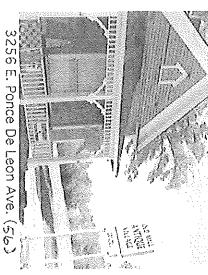
3248 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (52)

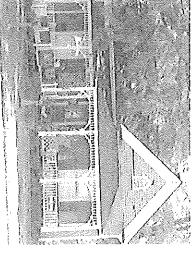


3256 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (54) (Carab Kok Tall)



3256 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (55)

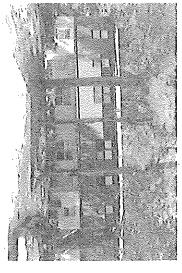




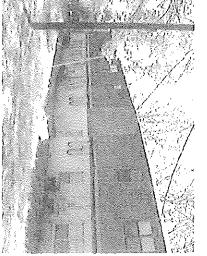
3256 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (57)



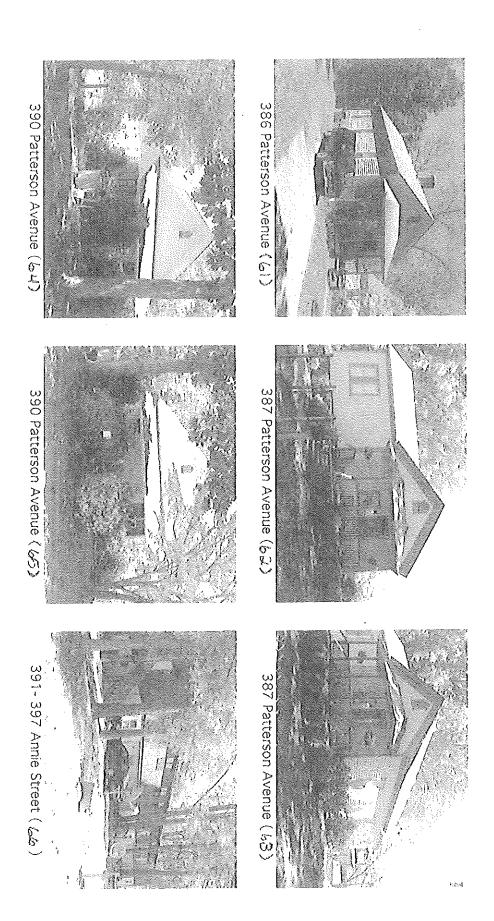
3256 E. Ponce De Leon Ave. (58)



383- 389 Annie Street (*写身)* (エントレショクロ)

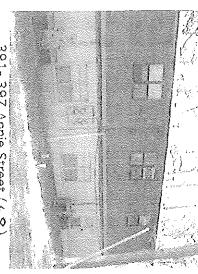


383-389 Annie Street (60)

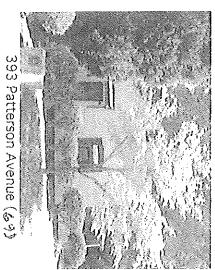


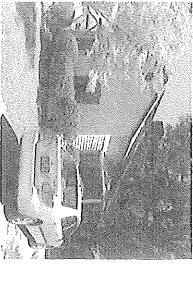


391-397 Annie Street (67)

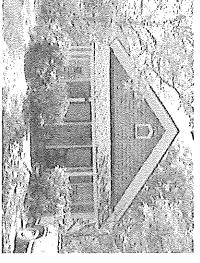


391-397 Annie Street (68)





393 Patterson Avenue (구〇)



396 Patterson Avenue (7)



396 Patterson Avenue (中力)

