

Technical Memorandum

To Board of Directors, Sandy Springs Conservancy, Inc.
From Jack Pyburn, FAIA, Glen Bennett
Date 5 August 2009
Project Standing Chimney and Associated Man-Made Features at Overlook Park, City of Sandy Springs, Georgia
Subject **Assessment of Historical Significance and Recommendations for Treatment and Use**

Introduction

This memorandum documents research conducted to assess the historical significance of the standing stone chimney and associated man-made features at the Overlook Park site in the City of Sandy Springs. It provides a professional opinion regarding the historical significance of the identified features and suggests approaches to the treatment of each. The primary focus of this assessment is the standing stone chimney located on a point overlooking the Chattahoochee River on property currently being developed as a park, also known as Fractional Land Lot #83, 17th District, Fulton County.¹ In addition to the standing chimney, the man-made site includes a second stacked-stone chimney that has substantially collapsed, visible remains of a house, an abandoned road bed, and a well. A site visit was conducted by representatives of Lord Aeck Sargent, Inc. on July 15, 2009 with representatives from the City of Sandy Springs, the Sandy Springs Conservancy, and Heritage Sandy Springs.

Resources Used in Assessment

Resources consulted for this assessment include historical land records, maps, and photographs, past environmental review and cultural resources studies of the area, and sources related to the history of the Chattahoochee River, Sandy Springs, and Fulton County. These documents were obtained from several sources including Heritage Sandy Springs, Georgia Power Company, the National Park Service, Cobb Landmarks, Mr. Todd Frary, a Kennesaw State graduate history student, Fulton County Office of the Tax Commissioner, the Atlanta History Center and the Library of Congress. (See Appendix 1 for list of research resources)

Two cultural resource-related studies of the Morgan Falls area have been conducted in recent years. Brockington and Associates conducted historical research, archaeological reconnaissance, and limited shoreline surveys adjacent to the Morgan Falls Hydroelectric Plant in 2005-2006 as part of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission relicensing process for the plant. United Consulting conducted an Environmental Assessment (EA) in 2008 in conjunction with the proposed City of Sandy Springs "Great Park at Morgan Falls." The house site is located above the 868-foot

¹ A fractional land lot is any lot surveyed that contains less than the acreage of a whole lot; Land Lot #83 is fractional because the river occupies the northern portion of the land lot thus reducing it from a full-size lot.

contour that was the highest elevation included in the Brockington and Associates study area and the site is located to the north of the United Consulting project area.

Feature Description and Assessment of Man-Made Conditions

The following provides a description of each of the identified site features and their current condition:

Site

The Overlook Park site is located on a point of land on the east bank of the Chattahoochee River overlooking Bull Sluice Lake in the City of Sandy Springs, Georgia. The project site includes a significant part of what is referred to as Fractional Land Lot #83, 17th District, Fulton County. The site is accessed via Morgan Falls Road and generally extends from Morgan Falls Road eastward to the river.

Topographically, the site is characterized by a ridge, recently partially filled with what appears to be 10 feet of earth from Morgan Falls Road on the west to within approximately 30' of the house and chimney site on the east. From the base of the fill eastward, the natural topography slopes steeply to the river with the house site and associated chimneys at the east most point of the ridge. (Figure 1)

The portion of the site that has not been filled with soil contains a substantial stand of bamboo that has overtaken the house and well sites.

The House Site

The house site contains the remains of a structure or structures. A standing stacked stone chimney appears to be positioned at the east end of what is now a collapsed structure. A second chimney is located to the west and a bit south of the standing chimney and positioned 90 degrees to the standing chimney. (Figure 2) The close proximity of the two chimneys to one another and their 90 degree relationship produces some interesting questions about the configuration of the structure or structures the chimneys related to. In addition to the two chimneys, a quantity of remnant building



Figure 1: View of overlook site facing north. The house site is indicated by the orange circle.



Figure 2: Close-up view of the house site facing north– note standing chimney on the right (east) and collapsed chimney on the left (west)

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materials including miscellaneous wood, two stone piers with modern mortar, asphalt roofing, wiring and piping likely related to water supply and waste disposal, and a large, flat stone that may have been a porch step are present in the immediate area of the house.

Standing Chimney

The standing chimney is constructed of field stone of varying sizes and shapes. (Figure 3) The craftsmanship employed in constructing the chimney is exemplary. The stonework exhibits a character of construction exceptional for masonry work of this vintage. The quality of the stonework is demonstrated by the fact that much of the historic mortar has washed out over the years and there is little negative impact on the structural integrity of the chimney.

The predominant extant mortar appears to be a clay based mortar typical of early to mid 19th century chimneys. More recent cementitious based mortar is located on the sides of the chimney where the chimney abutted the house. In addition, modern roofing mastic is evident where the roof attached to the chimney. One interesting characteristic of the roofing mastic is that it is horizontal on the inside face of the chimney and not peaked as one might expect on a 19th century structure which would more likely be gabled. An interesting observation made by a New South assessor is the fact that the shadow of the side mortar joints between the chimney and the structure are relatively plumb suggesting that the chimney may have been out of plumb for some years. This observation may suggest that the standing chimney might currently be more stable than generally thought. (Figure 4)

The large single-stone lintel is a special feature of the standing chimney. Stone caps on the top of the chimney have had the affect of protecting the top of the stone assembly. The chimney firebox is intact. The chimney foundation stones appear to be relatively undisturbed though some undermining of the base was observed. The chimney position, relative to vertical, remains well within the overall center of gravity of the structure.



Figure 3: View of standing stone chimney looking northeast



Figure 4: View of vertical joint shadow on south side of chimney (looking north)

Collapsed Stone Chimney

The collapsed stone chimney is an interesting site feature due to its relationship in distance and orientation to the standing chimney. While this chimney is too deteriorated to know its full dimensions and proportions when standing, it clearly was a substantial feature of the earlier and no longer existing structure(s). The double hearth configuration observed on this chimney suggests a location in the middle of a two (double) pen structure. (Figure 5) However, its 90 degree relationship to the standing chimney is an important clue into configuration of the structure(s) associated with both chimneys likely indicating an L shaped configuration of the structure. (Figure 6)

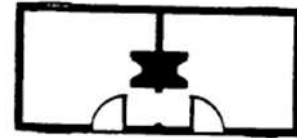


Figure 5: Example of double pen floor plan with central chimney



Figure 6: View of collapsed stone/brick chimney

Stone House Piers

Of the two extant stone piers sufficiently intact to be recognizable as such, the pier closest to the chimney is of most interest to this assessment. The pier closest to the chimney has one visible field stone similar to those on the chimney. This stone is under a stack of what appear to be later dark gray granite stones bonded with more modern Portland cement-like mortar. (Figure 7) While not conclusive, this assembly suggests the presence of an earlier pier at this location contemporaneous with the chimney and thus a structure of the similar period. Analysis of the mortar used in the construction of the chimney and pier will reveal the approximate age of the mortar and therefore that of the chimney. Such a mortar test is being undertaken by New South as part of their archeological investigation.



Figure 7: Field stone at base of pier

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Road Bed

The site slopes steeply down to the river on the east and north and to a deep ravine about 300 feet to the west. A pronounced road bed runs parallel to and on the western side of the ravine before being covered by overgrown vegetation at its lower end adjacent to the river. (Figure 8)

The existing road has a clear relationship to the road and house site as indicated on historical maps, which are identified and discussed below. Records indicate that this roadbed provided access to the ford.

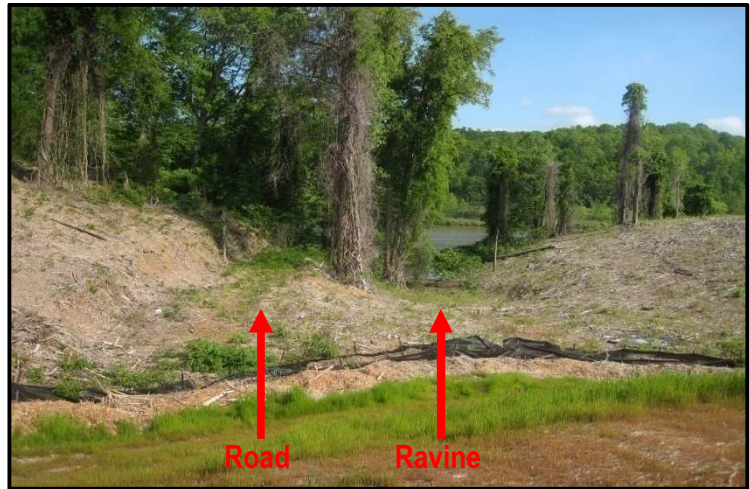


Figure 8: View of road and ravine located southwest of house site – road bed and ravine extend northwest down to the river

Well

The site contains a mostly filled well located to the south and west of the chimney. (Figure 9) While the date of the well is unknown, its proximity to the chimneys represents an appropriate position within a 19th century home site.

The well represents a substantial opportunity for gathering historic information about this site through archeological investigation. Wells, such as this, very often prove to be fruitful sources for the discovery of artifacts providing insight into the human activities taking place around them.



Figure 9: View facing west of partially filled well.

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Historical Research Related to Chimney and Site

A chain of title for Fractional Land Lot 83, 17th District, Fulton County has been assembled based on available land records. (See Appendix 2) These land records show that Fractional Land Lot 83, which encompasses “the point” at Overlook Park was owned by William Power from about 1839 until his death in 1885. Affidavits sworn by his brothers, G. A. “George Abner” Power and P.J. “Pinkney” Power, in 1912 state that Joseph Power gave the land lot “on the Chattahoochee River at the Bull Sluice Power Plant” to his son, William Power, “about the year 1839.” These documents also state that Joseph Power improved the land lot by building a house there and that William Power lived on this site until his death in 1883.²

Portions of Fractional Land Lot #83, 17th District, Fulton County were subsequently sold by William H. Power to the Atlanta Water and Electric Power Company, which constructed the Morgan Falls Plant and Dam in 1904. The captions of photographs in the Georgia Power Land Development photograph collection indicate that Forrest Adair, one of the organizers of the Atlanta Water and Electric Power Company, purchased Land Lot 83 from William H. Power and then sold all but a small portion of the land to the company to construct the plant and dam. The plant/dam property was subsequently conveyed from the Atlanta Water and Electric Power Company to the Georgia Railway and Power Company, and then to the Georgia Power Company. The portion of land that Adair retained, records suggest Adair kept for use for a cabin retreat on the river.

The 1954 Centennial Map of Fulton County shows a road and building sited to the north of Morgan Falls Road in Fractional Land Lot #83. (Figure 10 below) The structure is located just to the left of the contour line indicating that the house was sited immediately to the west of the steep drop-off down to the river. The road bed was located to the west of the building and ran from Morgan Falls Road north past the structure and down to the river. The locations of the building and roadbed on this map correspond to the present-day location of the road, house site and chimney.

² Land records for Fulton County, Georgia Fractional Lot 83, Land District 17. Affidavits by G.A. Power and P.J. Power sworn before W.R. Power, Notary Public in Cobb County, Ga. on May 23rd, 1912 (Recorded June 10th, 1912).

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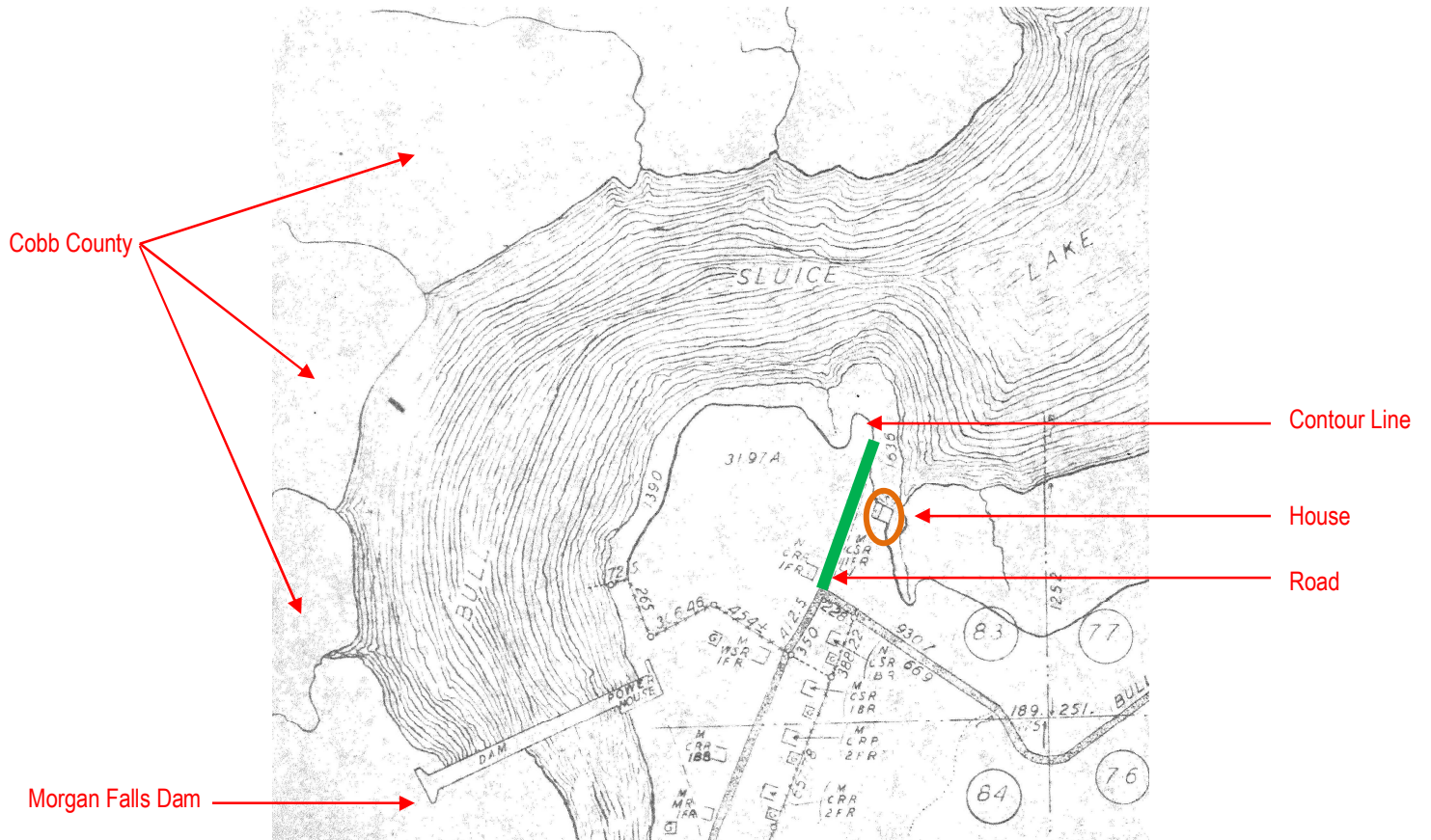


Figure 10: 1954 Centennial Map of Fulton County Showing Fractional Land Lot 83

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Two 1864 maps of the area including today's Morgan Falls Dam and Overlook Park indicate that a ford existed across the river at that time. The first map, illustrating roads, streams, bridges, ferries, fords, houses, and towns between Atlanta and the Chattahoochee River shows "Powers Ford" located between Roswell to the north and Johnson's and Power's Ferries to the south.³ (Figure 11)

The second map, illustrating parts of Fulton and Cobb counties showing fortifications on the Chattahoochee River, show "Powers Ford" at the upper right corner (northeast) of the map. The handwritten note on the map reads "Powers Ford (bad)," indicating that this site was a difficult location to cross the river.⁴ (Figure 12)

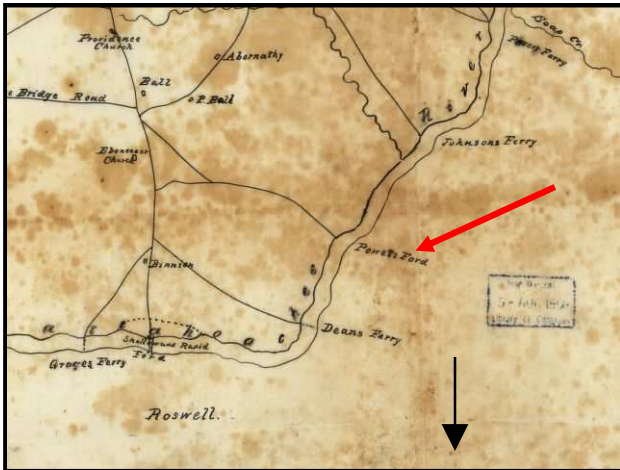


Figure 11: 1864 map showing "Power's Ford". Note that the north direction is down on the map.

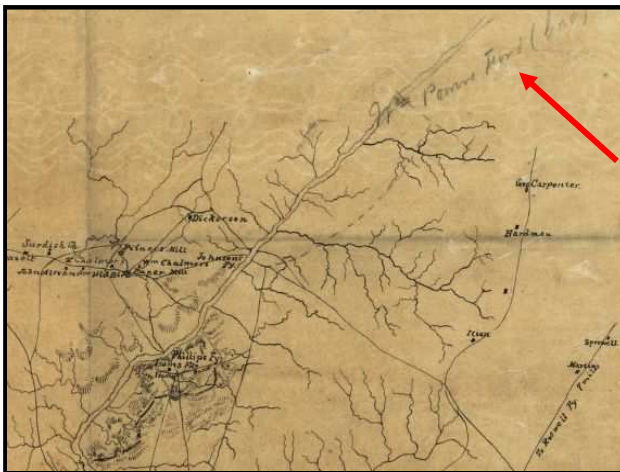


Figure 12: 1864 map showing "Power's Ford" as a difficult crossing location

³ Pen and ink sketch map showing roads, streams, bridges, ferries, fords, houses, names of residents, and towns between Atlanta and the Chattahoochee River, dated 1864; Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C. 20540; Digital ID g3923d cws00036 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3923d.cws00036>.

⁴ Map of part of the counties of Fulton and Cobb, Georgia, showing fortifications on the Chattahoochee River at Isoms Ford and Phillips Ferry by 3d Division, 23d A.C. dated 1864; Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C. 20540; Digital ID g3923f cws00050 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3923f.cws00050>.

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A later map from the 1891-1895 *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* marks the “Powers Ferry and Ford” and a “Powers” residence at a northern location along the river corresponding with the location of today’s Overlook Park.⁵ (Figure 13) With William Power living on the east bank of the river, and Joseph Power owning the approach to the river on the west bank, it appears from this map that Joseph and William Power operated a ferry here in the mid-nineteenth century. According to information in the Historic Structure Report for the George and Winifred Power House, “Powers Ford and Ferry” were landmarks by 1864 and Joseph Power’s sons continued to operate a ferry there in the late nineteenth century.⁶

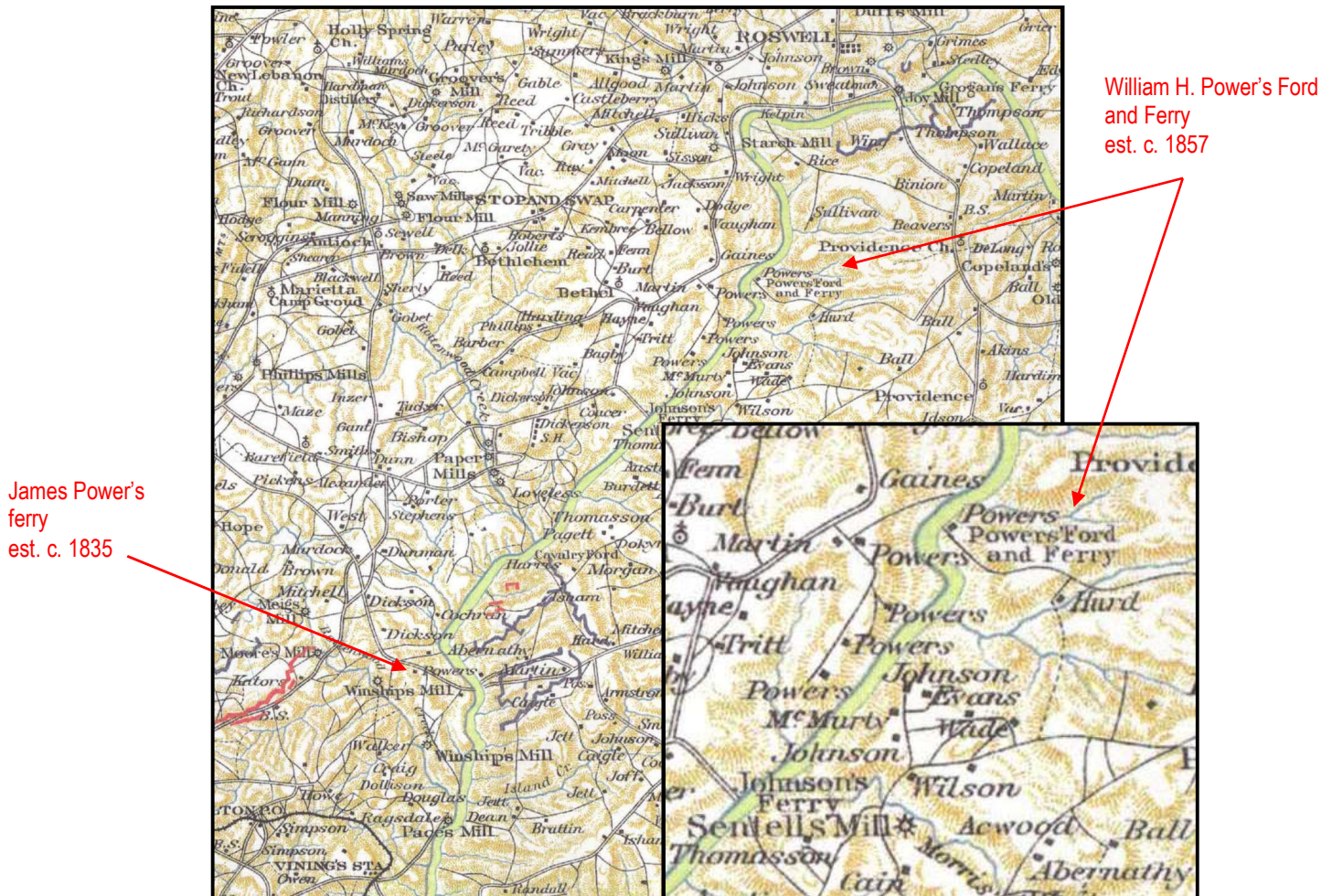


Figure 13: Details from Plate LX-1 of the *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*

⁵ *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*; Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891-95; Plate LX-1.

⁶ Tommy Jones. *George and Winifred Power House Historic Structure Report (HSR)* prepared for Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society by Tommy Hart Jones (NPS Architectural Historian).

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Professional Opinion Regarding Significance of Site to City of Sandy Springs

Based on our review of the available historical documentation and assessment of the site, the following professional opinions have been developed:

The Site

The historical records establish conclusively that the Overlook Park site was owned by Joseph Power and later by William Power who resided on the site from about 1839 to his death in 1885, and is thus historically significant to the history of Sandy Springs. The historical documentation and physical evidence further supports that a house was constructed on this site during the nineteenth century, likely before or in proximity of 1839. The land records also indicate that William Power lived on this land until his death. Following his death, the land was sold by William's son to Forrest Adair and the Atlanta Water and Electric Power Company, which constructed the Morgan Falls Plant and Dam in 1904. The documentation also indicates that Forrest Adair retained a portion of Land Lot #83 with a cabin. It is highly possible that Adair improved the existing William Power House on the site or constructed a new building using the existing chimney(s) and foundation of the Power House. Adair, in his own right, was a historically significant figure in the development of Sandy Springs and the City of Atlanta adding to the significance of the site and manmade features there.

The House

Only limited and disjointed fragments remain of the structure(s) to which the chimneys were attached. It appears from the debris in the area of the house site that the house collapsed in on itself. Information from the archeological investigation will hopefully identify some of the basic dimensions of the structure(s) that will contribute to an understanding of the development and use of the site. There is insufficient information to reconstruct the structures even if there were a desire to do so.

The Standing Chimney

The standing chimney is an antebellum structure that can only be associated with the Power family. There is no lack of clarity regarding the structure's relationship to William and there is significant evidence that Joseph was, at the least, a party to the construction of the chimney. The use of fieldstone as opposed to quarried stone and the use of clay based mortar support a dating of the chimney to the first half of the 19th century.

The craftsmanship that went into construction of the standing stone chimney should not be underestimated in considering its significance. The chimney remains standing largely because of the quality of the stone masonry. This is evidenced by two observations. First, most of the clay based mortar has eroded over the years leaving the responsibility for the transfer of weight to be from stone to stone to the ground. The second observation is the range of stone sizes used to construct the chimney. The use of smaller stones as shims is of particular importance to the character of the chimney. The structural role of the shims and smaller stones relegates the clay based mortar to a role of waterproofing. Due to the special history and character of the standing chimney, disassembling the chimney and rebuilding it using modern mortar on another part of the site would destroy the historic value of the chimney. It should be preserved in place.

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The Collapsed Chimney

The collapsed chimney is of archeological value in helping piece together the characteristics of the structure(s) that existed around it. Due to its condition, it does not have any value beyond documentation for the historical record which will be included in some form in the New South archeological study of the site.

The House Piers

The extant house piers are much more recent than the chimneys, probably early 20th century. They may assist in the archeological level investigation of the site but are of limited value otherwise.

The Road

The relationship of the road bed to the ford is significant to the history of the Power family and site and thus is an important part of the history of Sandy Springs. The filling of the site in the recent past has obliterated the upper (southern) part of the road. However, there remains a potential to retain the road profile on the lower (western) part of the site that can be interpreted on a panel at the overlook.

Well

Like the house piers, but likely more so, the well will be of value to the archeological investigation, and based on what is known presently has little value as a historical park feature.

Recommendations for Treatment of Identified Man-Made Features

The following recommendations are based on the historical documentation and initial field observations. The following concepts for treatment should be coordinated with the findings from the site archeological work and refined as appropriate to be respectful of the significance of the historic site features and the functional objectives for the park.

Overlook Park and its Relationship to History

Overlook Park provides an exceptional view of the Chattahoochee River valley into Cobb County to the north and northeast. One's experience of the park can have multiple dimensions if there are a variety of ways one can understand and experience it. Visitors will be able to understand the natural environment, the terrain, the river and the vegetation from this unique vantage point and have a unique opportunity to understand fundamental parts of Sandy Spring history both on the site and all along the river. The standing chimney in particular is one extant feature that will serve as a point of interest on the site as well as a point of reference in understanding the site in the context of the river valley's history. The strategic integration of the history of the Overlook site into the park is one way of capturing its full value for the citizens of Sandy Springs.

Preservation and interpretation of the William Power House Site will complement the ongoing preservation activities taking place in Cobb County at the house sites of William's brothers, James Cooper Power at Hyde Farm and the home of George Abner Power. The map below (Figure 14) shows the Land Lot numbers and owner names for land on both the east (Fulton) and west (Cobb) sides of the river as of 1903. The extent of Power family land holdings in the initial period of settlement of this section of the Chattahoochee river basin further illustrates the significance of the William Power site and chimney to the City of Sandy Springs and its environs.

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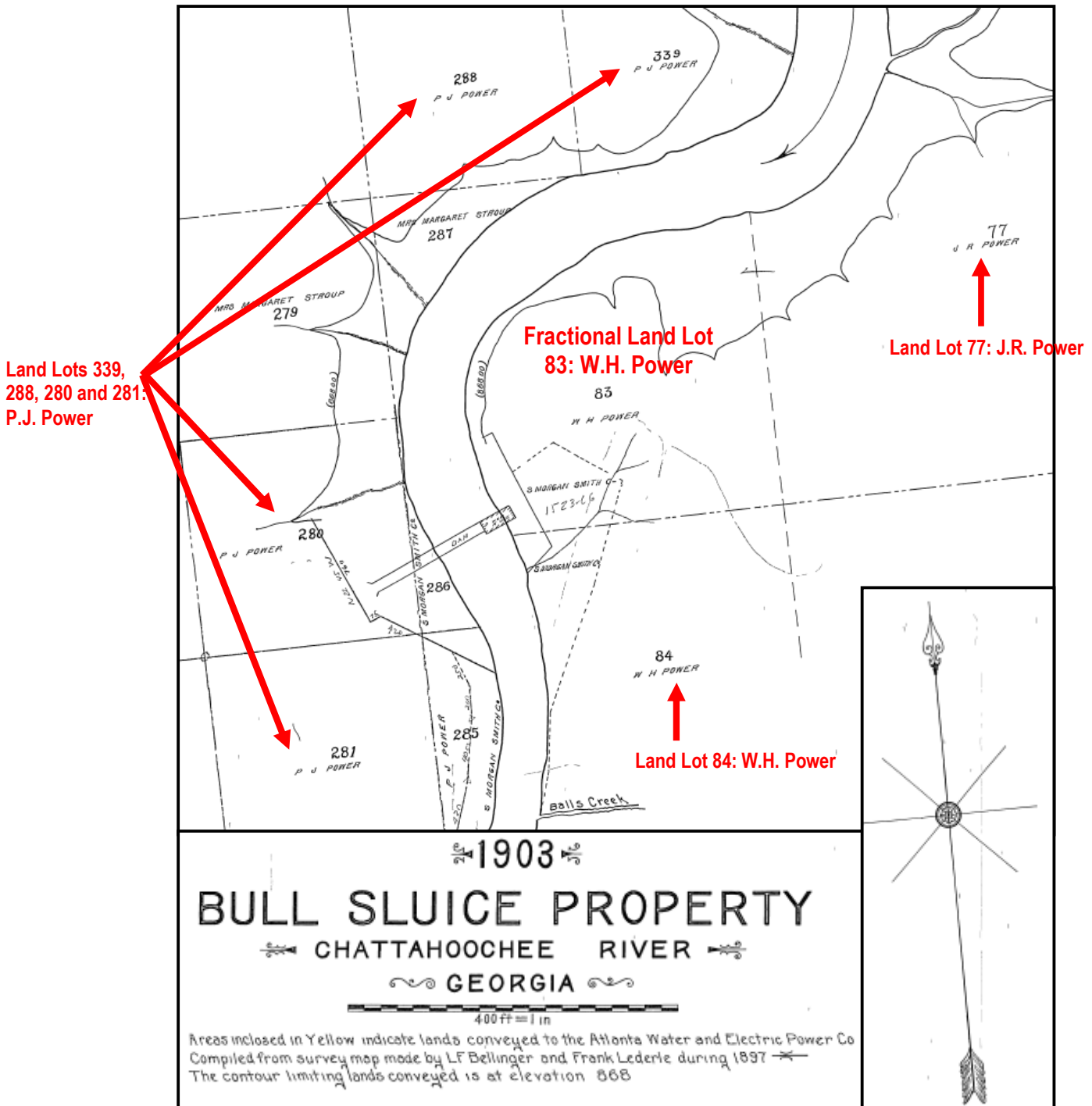


Figure 14: 1903 map of "Bull Sluice Property" showing land lot numbers and property owners. This map was compiled from a survey map made by LF Bellinger and Frank Lederie during 1897.

Treatment of Specific Historically Significant Man-Made Features

Of the five man-made site features on the Overlook Park site identified above, two can be preserved with minimal impact on the current park design, the standing chimney and the remaining remnant of the road to the ford. If the standing chimney is retained in its original and current location and if the well is determined to be of the Power period, the acknowledgement of the well location and diameter in the paving pattern of the plaza will add another meaningful and interesting dimension to the park.

The Standing Chimney

As stated above, the construction of the chimney is significant and substantial. It would be virtually impossible to replicate the extant chimney characteristics with its dismantled stone or other stone. There is no evidence of stress within the chimney structure itself. The undermining is something that does need attention but should be handled carefully to avoid unanticipated negative consequences. Working with a structural engineer sensitive to preservation objectives and outcomes, alternatives should be explored and the preferable one selected and implemented. In no case should an action to assure a solid and uniform bearing of the chimney foundation alter the loads or load distribution of the stacked stone above nor should the placement of any stones be altered. In addition, special care should be taken to stabilize and properly protect the chimney during construction of the Overlook Park, in particular from the impact of vibrations from bulldozers and other heavy equipment.

Two potential options for chimney foundation underpinning are helix piers and grouting. The purpose of mentioning these two options is to indicate that there are options for stabilizing the chimney in place that will produce a safe condition in a park setting. A detailed assessment of the chimney will be necessary to define a specific scope of work to preserve it appropriately and prepare it for a new role as a public park feature.

Given the observation that the chimney was out of plumb when it was attached to the house, the consideration of an exercise to right it to plumb should be undertaken very carefully. It is clearly preferable to undertake any stabilization required in the chimney's present alignment.

If sufficient information about the structure to which the standing chimney was attached can be determined from the archeological work, consideration could be given to the use of a space frame such as used on the Ben Franklin house in Philadelphia to accomplish two objectives. Although the chimney should and can be made structurally stable on its own under any circumstances, the space frame could be used for additional structural support of the standing chimney and could also add context to the chimney without interrupting the panoramic view from the overlook plaza or altering the environmental balance of the current site design.

The Road

The preservation of the road bed to the ford will take minimal effort and cost. The primary task is to preserve the profile of the road in the landscape treatment of the lower slope of the park that will be substantially away from public access, to maintain the bed sufficiently to keep vegetation from destroying the feature, and to allow a view of the profile from the overlook plaza. An interpretative panel at the plaza will communicate the road's relationship to the ford and house. This action can add an interesting and informative interpretive component to the park without disrupting the current plans or adding cost to the project.

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The Well

The well represents a substantial opportunity to gather historic information about this site through archeological investigation. Wells, such as the one on the site, very often are fruitful sources for the discovery of artifacts providing insight into the human activities taking place around them. If the archeological investigation indicates that the well is associated with the Power period of habitation on the site, the park design of the overlook plaza surface paving could include a pattern that locates the well in relation to the standing chimney if the chimney is preserved in its current location.

Appendix 1: Resources Consulted

- Aerial map of Georgia Power properties located in Fulton County (Land District 17, Land Lots 83 and 84) and Cobb County (Land District 1, Land Lots 280 and 281), including Morgan Falls Park and Dam, dated June 2009.
- Aerial map of the *Morgan Falls Pedestrian Bridges* by JJG dated March 4, 2009.
- *Archeological and Historical Study Report Morgan Falls Project FERC #2237* prepared by Brockington and Associates, Inc. for the Georgia Power Company in February 2006.
- *Atlanta and Environs: A Chronicle of Its People and Events, Volume 1*, by Franklin Garrett, Published by the University of Georgia Press in 1969.
- *Cherokee Planters in Georgia, 1832-1838* by Dan L. Shadburn; published 1989.
- Cultural Resource Survey of Morgan Falls Park conducted by Greenhouse Consultants in July 2005.
- Environmental Assessment of Morgan Falls Park conducted by United Consulting in January 2008.
- Exhibit C report for Morgan Falls Hydro (FERC Project Number 2237). Prepared by Georgia Power with Southern Company Hydro Services, 2007.
- Genealogy study entitled *The Powers of Cobb County: Joseph and Isabella Power, Their Family and Descendants* prepared for Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society by Todd B. D. Frary.
- George and Winifred Power House Historic Structure Report (HSR) prepared for Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society by Tommy Hart Jones (NPS Architectural Historian).
- Historic map of the area from the *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 1891-1895*.
- June 2008 issue of *The Landmarker* newsletter of Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society.
- Land records for Fulton County, Georgia Fractional Lot 83, Land District 17.
- Land plat of Fractional Land Lot 83, Land District 17 from the 1954 Centennial Map of Fulton County.

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- Map of part of the counties of Fulton and Cobb, Georgia, showing fortifications on the Chattahoochee River at Isoms Ford and Phillips Ferry by 3d Division, 23d A.C. dated 1864; Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C. 20540; Digital ID g3923f cws00050 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3923f.cws00050>.
- Official History of Fulton County by Walter G. Cooper, published in 1934.
- Pen and ink sketch map drawn on tracing cloth showing roads, streams, bridges, ferries, fords, houses, names of residents, and towns between Atlanta and the Chattahoochee River, dated 1864; Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C. 20540; Digital ID g3923d cws00036 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3923d.cws00036>.
- Photographs of the “Forrest Adair Property” from Georgia Power Land Department.
- Site Assessment dated April 28, 2009 from members of the National Park Service Southeast Regional Office (NPS SERO), CHAT, and City of Sandy Springs.

Appendix 2: Summary of Land Records

- Unknown Date Joseph Power was grantee from the State of Georgia of Fractional Land Lot 83 of the 17th District of originally Henry, later DeKalb, and now Fulton County. The land lot lies on the Chattahoochee River at the Bull Sluice Power Plant.
Source: Affidavits by G.A. Power and P.J. Power sworn before W.R. Power, Notary Public in Cobb County, Ga. on May 23rd, 1912 (Recorded June 10th, 1912).
- 1839 Joseph Power made a gift of this land lot to his son, William Power about the year 1839. Joseph Power improved the land lot by building a house on the property. After William Power received the land and house, he lived there continuously and farmed portions of the land until his death in 1883.
Source: Affidavits by G.A. Power and P.J. Power sworn before W.R. Power, Notary Public in Cobb County, Ga. on May 23rd, 1912 (Recorded June 10th, 1912).
- 1883 William Power died in 1883 intestate in possession of this land. Power left as his heirs his widow, Sarah Power, and his nine children.
Source: Affidavits by G.A. Power and P.J. Power sworn before W.R. Power, Notary Public in Cobb County, Ga. on May 23rd, 1912 (Recorded June 10th, 1912).
- 1885 William Power heirs divided the estate by mutual deeds and all the heirs conveyed this land lot to William H. Power in 1885.
Source: Affidavits by G.A. Power and P.J. Power sworn before W.R. Power, Notary Public in Cobb County, Ga. on May 23rd, 1912 (Recorded June 10th, 1912).
- 1902 William H. Power conveyed portions of Land Lots 83 and 84 of the 17th Land District to the Atlanta Water and Electric Power Company. The Morgan Falls Dam was later constructed on the land conveyed by this deed.
Source: Fee Simple Deed in Fulton County, State of Georgia dated September 24th 1902. Deed recorded in Deed Book 163, page 354.
- 1902 William H. Power conveyed a portion of Fractional Land Lot 83 of the 17th Land District to the S. Morgan Smith Company for a railroad right-of-way.
Source: Fee Simple Deed in Fulton County, State of Georgia dated September 4th 1902.

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- 1903 S. Morgan Smith Company conveyed portions of Land Lots 83 and 84 of the 17th District to the Atlanta Water and Electric Power Company for \$150,000.
Source: Fee Simple Deed in New York County, State of New York dated September 14th 1903.
- 1905 Atlanta Water and Electric Company conveyed portions of Land Lots 83 and 84 of the 17th District to the S. Morgan Smith Company for a railroad right-of-way.
Source: Fee Simple Deed in Fulton County, State of Georgia dated February 15th 1905.
- 1912 Atlanta Water and Electric Company conveyed portions of Land Lots 83 and 84 of the 17th Land District to the Georgia Railway and Power Company. The Morgan Falls Dam had been constructed on this land in 1904.
Source: Fee Simple Deed in Fulton County, State of Georgia dated March 8th 1912.
- 1912 Affidavits by G.A. Power and P.J. Power sworn before W.R. Power, Notary Public in Cobb County, Ga. on May 23rd, 1912 (Recorded June 10th, 1912).
- 1923 Forrest Adair conveyed portions of Land Lots 83 and 84 of the 17th Land District of Fulton County, Georgia to the Georgia Railway and Power Company in 1923.
Source: Fee Simple Deed in Fulton County, State of Georgia dated December 13th 1923.
- 1973 Georgia Power Company conveyed land, including portions of Land Lot 83 of the 17th Land District of Fulton County, Georgia to Fulton County.
Source: Fee Simple Deed in Fulton County, State of Georgia dated December 6th 1973.
- 1990 Oxford Green II, LTD conveyed portions of Land Lot 83 of the 17th Land District to Fulton County.
Source: Limited Warranty Deed in Fulton County, State of Georgia dated May 31st 1990 (filed June 5th 1990).
- 1990 Fulton County conveyed portions of Land Lot 83 of the 17th Land District to the Georgia Power Company.
Source: Fee Simple Deed without Warranty in Fulton County, State of Georgia dated May 31st 1990 (filed June 5th 1990).