

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

01000272

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Jimmy Carter National Historic Site

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 300 North Bond Street

City or town: Plains State: GA County: Sumter

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

 X national X statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A X B C D

<u>Adrian A. White, Deputy FPO</u>	<u>April 21, 2015</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Nahma Paul Sumie</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
_____	_____
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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Name of Property

Sumter, GA
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
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1. Name of Property

historic name Jimmy Carter National Historic Site

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 300 North Bond Street Jimmy Carter National Historic Site

 not for publication
(JICA)

city or town Plains vicinity _____

state Georgia code GA county Sumter code 261 zip code 31780

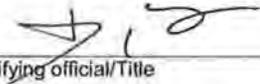
3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide local

Signature of certifying official/Title  Date 1/7/15

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

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

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain): **Additional Documentation Approved**

Joe Eason W. Beall
 Signature of the Keeper

6-8-15
 Date of Action

5. Classification

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

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

- private
 public - Local
 public - State
 public - Federal

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	3*	buildings
4	5	sites
5	17	structures
0	4	objects
19	29*	Total

* # of Non-contributing Secret Service Booths not reflected in total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

21 – Contributing Resources listed above and Plains Depot and Plains High School, both identified as part of the Plains National Register Historic District, listed June 28, 1984

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/secondary structure
Commerce/trade/store
Education/school
Recreation and Culture/monument
Agriculture/subsistence/agricultural
Outbuilding
Landscape/other/farm
Transportation/rail-related/depot

- Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/secondary structure

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Classical Revival

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American
Movements/Bungalow

Modern Movement/Range Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick, Concrete, Stone

walls: Wood/Weatherboard, Brick, Stucco

roof: Asphalt, Metal, Wood/Shingle

Other: Stone/Marble, Metal/Bronze

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Jimmy Carter National Historic Site (NHS) was created and administratively listed in the National Register December 23, 1987. This nomination provides documentation for the park by establishing historic contexts and defining a period of significance. The documentation also defines the boundaries for the National Historic Site, which is comprised of noncontiguous parcels.

The Jimmy Carter National Historic Site (NHS) as described in Public Law 100206, December 23, 1987, consists of 17.22 acres based in the town of Plains, Georgia. Resources in Plains include the Plains Railroad Depot; Plains High School; the Carter Residence, including the current home of Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter at Woodland Drive, and the Gnann House at 1 Woodland Drive adjacent to the Carter home. The Boyhood Farm of Jimmy Carter on 17.42 acres in Archery, Georgia, and a 100-foot-wide scenic easement on either side of the Old Plains Highway from the intersection of U.S. Highway 280 to the Boyhood Farm are additional resources outside the city limits of Plains but within Sumter County. The legislation also describes a Preservation District with a boundary that encompasses the land included in the Plains Historic District as listed in the National Register of Historic Places June 28, 1984, and up to 650 acres. Federal legislation created the NHS and Preservation District to "(1) preserve the key sites and structures located within the historic site associated with Jimmy Carter during his lifespan; (2) provide for the interpretation of the life and Presidency of Jimmy Carter; and (3) present the history of a small rural southern town."

Three of these noncontiguous parcels are located within the corporate limits of the City of Plains and include: Plains High School in the northeast section of the circular boundary; the Carter Compound at the edge of the corporate limits in the northwest section; and the Plains Railroad Depot at the center. Town limits many times were delineated a certain distance from the town's depot and in Plains, the boundaries extend approximately 1.25 miles from the depot. The Old Plains Highway is located south of US Highway 280, ½ mile south and west of the Carter Compound. The Boyhood Farm adjoins the Old Plains Highway to the north near its western end.

The resources of the NHS primarily represent Carter's life in Plains and Archery. Although born and raised in these two communities, Carter is best known for the years he served as President of the United States (1977-1981) and for the work he has completed in the years following his presidency. The Boyhood Farm and Plains High School represent the formative years of Carter's life, while the Plains Depot, his home on Woodland Drive, and the Gnann House represent his adulthood in Plains, his Presidential campaign, and his

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residency after leaving the White House. The preservation district was created to preserve this rural Georgia location of the NHS and protect it from inappropriate development. _____

THE SETTING

The Jimmy Carter National Historic Site is in the town of Plains in Sumter County, Georgia. Plains is in the west central region of Georgia, an area bisected by the fall line and divided between piedmont and coastal plain. The region is bordered by the Chattahoochee River on the west and the Flint River on the east. The land is generally flat, with some rolling hills near the fall line. Plains is in the coastal plain, an area with varying levels of sand and clay soil with pine, oak, hickory, sweetgum, sycamore, and poplar the dominant trees. The climate is mild in fall, winter, and spring, but summers can be brutally hot. Rainfall in the area is moderate.

DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

PLAINS DEPOT

Site Description: The Plains Depot is located on a rectangular tract of land at the southwest corner of the intersection of Hudson Street and West Main Street. This tract is immediately adjacent to and south of the local railroad line. The property is composed of two parcels. The first (Tract 101-02) reflects the footprint of the building itself, while the second (Tract 101-18) consists of the entire site containing the depot building, a parking lot and open space. The entire property measures 0.32 acres. The property features an asphalt-paved parking lot with one-way circulation. The parking spaces adjacent to the rail line are parallel spaces while those facing Main Street are pull-in angled spaces. An L-shaped concrete sidewalk, which is flush with the asphalt of the parking area, is located at the east end of the parking lot. The walk provides an accessible route to the building and links directly with a wooden ramp at the west end of the building. The landscape is dominated by lawn. The few plants consist of a young hardwood tree north of the parking lot as well as a mature Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*) and a single shrub located northeast of the building.

Plains Depot, 1888, IDLCS 91350

Architectural Description: The building is a 36' by 70' rectangular wood frame structure oriented northeast to southwest on the east side of the railroad tracks, The Depot features an asphalt shingled, side gable roof. The building is supported by a brick pier foundation with some additional concrete block supports. Typically, square brick piers with one header and one stretcher on each course of each side support the siding decks. Larger, T-shaped piers are found along the centerline of the warehouse section (covered with board and batten siding) of the depot. The office and reception area (covered with German notched siding) are nearly on grade with typically square brick piers barely visible (approximately 2" or less) above grade. The gabled roof has a large overhang for the siding decks on the east, west, and north elevations. Rafters and roof truss system are exposed under the overhangs and porch extension on the north. Windows on the south are mixed four-over-four and six-over-six double hung wood sash with molded surrounds. In the warehouse the west elevation features a tri-bearing truss wall, all other walls of the Depot are typical balloon framing. A metal historic marker is northeast of the building and faces Hudson Street. A nearby interpretive panel is oriented toward Main Street.

All elevations are asymmetrical except for the west side elevation. The front (south) elevation is a long elevation along West Main Street. It has a pedestrian entrance door in its southeastern corner that is nearly at grade. There is a window adjacent to this door to the west with lapped siding around this door and window. Two more windows are to the west of this window. The southwestern corner of this elevation features a loading doorway with sliding door. This loading bay door and two windows are surrounded by board and batten siding. The western quarter of this elevation is a deck covered by an extension of the gabled roof. The east elevation is a gable end of the main roof and has a small gabled projection that extends north of the north (rear) elevation. A window is located in this projection and to the north of the ridgeline. This entire elevation has lapped siding. The north (rear) elevation is the other long elevation of the Depot and is parallel to the railroad tracks. It has a gabled projection in the northeastern corner of the elevation. This projection has two windows

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centered on its north side, and a window on its west side. An exterior, pedestrian door is located to the west of the gabled projection. The siding around this door and the gabled projection feature lapped siding. The remaining siding of the north elevation is board and batten, and has a loading bay door with sliding door at the northwestern corner. A covered deck extends from the pedestrian door near the gabled projection to the terminus of the elevation to the west. Wood steps provide access to the covered deck from the pedestrian door on this elevation. The western quarter of this elevation is a deck covered by an extension of the gabled roof. The west elevation has a full-width deck covered by an extension of the main gable roof. All siding on this elevation is board and batten. A ramp is located along this elevation providing an accessible route from the adjacent parking lot.

PLAINS HIGH SCHOOL

Site Description: Bounded by North Bond Street to the west, Hospital Street to the north, and private property to the east and south; the grounds of Plains High School span 8.41 acres. Separated by a parcel of land, Church Street (U.S. Highway 280/S.R. 27) is immediately south of the site. A chain link fence borders the grounds to the east, south and north, while a natural wooded edge provides a visual buffer. Several mature pecan trees (*Carya illinoensis*), located in northern sections of the site, visually relate to the row of pecan trees lining the south side of Hospital Street and the grove of pecan trees extending into the adjacent residential neighborhood. An outparcel at the northwest corner of the site is the location of the historic Saint Andrews Lutheran Church. Primarily, the site is an open, grassed landscape with scattered plantings. This includes a number of mature trees. Many plantings are clustered to form definable garden zones.

The site is divided into several areas, many reflecting historic functions. As an example, the open, grassed athletic fields to the south include a baseball field. This late 1990s addition reflects the historic use of this space. An area to the east, which had historically served as a playground, received new equipment in recent years, and now serves this same purpose. Several historic garden spaces are to the south and west, adjacent to the high school building. These areas are Friendship Garden, Baby Row, and Front Garden. The maintenance yard, located at the northeast corner of the site, is visually shielded from the school grounds by a fence of vertical wood planks. A drive connects the maintenance yard and allows access from Hospital Street. The Vocational Agriculture Building, c.1941 and currently used by NPS as a maintenance and storage building, is situated immediately south of Hospital Street and is located in the same area as the Bally Building. Built in 1989, the Bally Building functions as museum storage space. Access and parking areas include the historic Loop Drive and front parking area south of Plains High School building. The site also features a rear parking area that has an access drive from the Bond Street entrance, which provides a one-way traffic route linking to Hospital Street at the rear of the property. The rear parking area also has a plaza space serving as an entry area for visitors entering the site from this parking lot. Signage directs larger scale vehicles, including buses and recreation vehicles, to this rear lot.

Plains High School, 1921, IDLCS 91340

Architectural Description: The Plains High School is a Classical Revival building with three sections in a symmetrically arranged H plan that measures roughly 208' by 132'. The masonry building was constructed in 1921 by local builder Ernest Wellons. The two-story main block is rectangular and is orientated east/west, as are the one story hyphens connecting this main block to one-story, rectangular wings. These wings (one each on the east and west sides of the main block) are also rectangular and are orientated north/south. These one-story portions of the building feature a parapet wall that obscures the gabled roof. The hyphens are recessed from the front face of the main block and wings by approximately 10 feet. The east and west wings of the building extend approximately 25' from the rear (north) elevation of the hyphens. A two-story gabled roof projection extends from the two-story hipped roof main block to house the auditorium and features a parapet wall on its rear elevation. This auditorium extends approximately 50' from the rear elevation of the hyphens. Windows are single-hung six-over-one and may have a concrete lintel, or a jack arch lintel of brick. Sills are of concrete, except on the rear elevation, which has brick sills. Typically, windows are grouped together. A classical cornice with triglyphs encircles the two-story main block on all elevations. A water table of a soldier course of brick is

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found on the exterior of all portions of the high school building. A header course of bricks defines the transition from the wall and the parapet wall. The interior restoration was begun in 1995 and completed in 1996. This included replacing the wood sub-floor, window frames (vinyl-encased wood), and molding. The interior walls were replastered and in some rooms, the wood beaded board ceilings were replaced.

All elevations are symmetrical. The front (south) elevation features a main, two-story block with a hipped roof that is divided into three bays. The middle bay is divided from its flanking bays by round, engaged Doric columns. Located at the exterior corners of the main block is one square, engaged Doric column. On the interior side of this square column is one round, engaged Doric column. Two windows are paired in each bay on each floor of the main block, except for a double door that is on the first floor of the central bay. Each door of the central double door features nine lights over a wood panel. A six-light transom is found above these doors. A concrete keystone is located in the brick jack arch above this door and "1921" is inscribed in it. The second floor windows do not have a lintel, but rest immediately below the cornice. All windows on this block have a concrete sill. Concrete steps lead to this door and a brick knee wall is found along the outside of these steps. The eastern hyphen has two windows grouped together on its west portion and a band of five windows on its east portion. These windows have both a concrete sill and lintel. The southern end of the eastern wing features a door with a six-light transom above it set between round, engaged columns supporting a pediment above the door. The front elevation of the west hyphen and wing are mirror images of the front elevation of the east hyphen and wing. The east elevation consists of the east wing and the gabled extension of the main block. The east wing has three bays, and each bay has a band of five windows with a concrete sill and lintel. The east elevation of the auditorium has nine windows equally spaced along the south portion, and two windows grouped on its northernmost fifth of the elevation. The rear (north) elevation consists of the auditorium, east and west hyphens, and east and west wings. The gabled auditorium wall on the rear elevation has no windows and one door on its east portion. The east hyphen has three windows grouped together on its east portion, and a shed-roofed extension housing a bathroom on its west portion. This west portion also features a door into the hallway located in the hyphen. The north end of the east wing features a door with a transom light above it set between round engaged columns supporting a pediment above the door. The rear elevation of the west hyphen and wing are mirror images of the rear elevation of the east hyphen and wing. The west elevation is a mirror image of the east elevation.

Vocational Agriculture Building, Plains High School, c. 1941, IDLCS 91341

To the north of the high school building and located in the rear yard of the property is the Vocational Agriculture Building. This one story, side-gable roof, rectangular plan building measures approximately 102' by 31' by 16.5'. The building has plaster stucco exterior walls and a composition shingle roof. The south-facing front has 13 windows and two doors. The east elevation has double wood doors for equipment storage access. The west end has one window and the north side has 10 windows and two doors. All windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The Vocational Agriculture Building is now used for maintenance offices and storage.

Flagstaff, Plains High School, 1921, IDLCS 91343

Located in an open lawn space to the south of the high school building, the Flagstaff is a Historic Associated Featureⁱ and sits between the front parking lot to the north and the row of Crape Myrtles to the south. The structure is a 50' high metal telescoping flagpole on a stepped concrete base. The base measures 4'2" square by 2'2" high. The pole is painted silver and the base is white.

ⁱ "Historic associated feature" is a term used to enumerate and describe small-scale component features of a landscape, or a system of features that are not individually countable according to National Register guidelines but that collectively comprise a single countable resource. The term was developed to reconcile the requirements of the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) and Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) with National Register documentation guidelines. The LCS is an evaluated inventory of all historic and prehistoric buildings, structures, and objects that have historical, architectural, and/or engineering significance. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all cultural landscapes within the National Park System that have historical significance. All LCS and CLI entries must be included in National Register documentation either as a countable resource (building, district, site, structure, or object) or as a historic associated feature.

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Designed Landscape

The Designed Landscape at the Plain High School is comprised of several associated historic features including the Front Garden, Baby Row, Friendship Garden and the Loop Drive and Parking Lot. Descriptions of each follow. The Front Garden, whose name originated from the 1992 Cultural Landscape Study, is a cluster of mature trees located east of the Loop Drive in the front yard of the campus. The evergreen trees present in the garden include a particularly aged Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), a Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), and two Cunninghamia (*Cunninghamia lanceolata*). Deciduous trees within the garden include two Sycamores (*Plantanus occidentalis*), a Water Oak (*Quercus nigra*), and two Pecan trees located at the edge of the grove near the baseball field. The pecan trees in this area are *Carya illinoensis* 'Stuart' while the pecans near the Vocational Agriculture Building are the common Papershell Pecan (*Carya illinoensis*). Site structures within the Front Garden include contemporary picnic tables, a bench facing the baseball field, a wooden trash receptacle, and a black metal bike rack placed on a concrete pad. The concrete pad contains illegible inscriptions, which appear to be names. Situated between the Front Garden, Flagstaff, and front parking area is a row of six Crape Myrtles. These trees are found northeast of the existing grove of trees as well as within the grove itself. Four additional Crape Myrtles line the Loop Drive and are also located within the grove. The size of the Crape Myrtles suggests they are more recent plantings.

Baby Row is another defined space on the school grounds, comprised of a linear lawn panel situated between the west façade of the high school building and adjacent concrete sidewalk. A single shrub is planted within the grassed zone, with a nearby Arborvitae at the southwest corner of the high school. An interpretive panel adjacent to the sidewalk reveals to visitors that an Arborvitae was added to the site in memory of a deceased child. The tree was planted at the time of what would have been his graduation year. The interpretive panel also contains illustrations showing this area with profuse plantings of shrubs and small evergreens, organized in informal arrangements. This display is a sharp contrast to its simplicity today. The 1992 Cultural Landscape Study notes that approximately 15 Arborvitae stood in Baby Row by 1949, with three still extant in the year of the study. None appear to be standing today as locations of the existing Arborvitae are different from the ones shown in the 1992 study. Within the lawn panel, there are two rows of nine square concrete posts. These posts are approximately two feet high. These posts are assumed to be replacements of originals since they are not referenced within the 1992 Cultural Landscape Study in Baby Row. Concrete posts are an original feature of this space as evidenced in images on the interpretive panel. This study notes that two such posts are in existence in the Friendship Garden, whose description follows. The entire loop drive, which encircles the Friendship Garden to the south, east, and west, is lined with concrete posts.

The Friendship Garden is bounded to the west by Bond Street and an adjacent sidewalk. The garden space features mature evergreen trees, including two Deodar Cedars and three Cunninghamia. Scattered shrub plantings can be found throughout the Friendship Garden and include a low hedge along Bond Street. The spring site visit found bulbs present in a semi-circular planting bed at the apex of Loop Drive. An interpretive panel shares that the garden was established by Miss Julia Coleman as part of campus beautification efforts and evolved into a community garden with many plants donated in honor or memory of local citizens.

Encircling this garden is Loop Drive. This circular drive enters and exits the property from Bond Street. The drive extends into a parking lot immediately in front of, and south of, the high school building. As noted in the description of the Front Garden, the entrance loop is lined with Crape Myrtles and three mature, tree-form Wax Leaf Ligustrum (*Ligustrum lucidum*). A Plains High School historic marker can be found on the north side of the drive, near the Bond Street exit. The drive and parking lot are surfaced in asphalt. As previously mentioned, the drive is lined with concrete posts on either side. A granite bench located in the center of the garden offers shade provided by large evergreens. Small, shallow ditches on the interior of Loop Drive accommodate storm water runoff. Shown as an informal space in the 1992 Cultural Landscape Study, the formal parking lot features spaces organized in a straight line, immediately adjacent to the high school building. A concrete walk provides access from the lot to all three doors on the front façade. The second row of parking is arranged in a line, but is angled and facing the open front lawn, with the baseball field beyond.

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The site also contains foundation plantings along the front façade of the main high school building. These plantings, which are all recent, are based on the historic design as documented in the 1992 *Plains High School Cultural Landscape Study and Management Plan*. The plantings include focal point Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) plants at both front corners as well as two on either end of the recessed bay located at the west end of the building. Elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus pungens*) have been pruned into small, rounded shrubs and extend across the façade, in front of the Arborvitae. The other façades feature less intensive plantings and include a mixture of shrubs and small trees in isolated locations.

The Julia L. Coleman Monument, 1949, IDLCS 91342, is a marble monument in the landscape. This object has a square base and rectangular shaft with a bronze medallion lying flat on top of the shaft. The monument is 3' high from the ground to the top with a 2' square base. The shaft is 1'-2" square and 2'-10" high. The monument is located on the west side of the Plains High School building. The front of the shaft is inscribed "In honor of Julia L. Coleman Teacher from 1908 to 1958." The round bronze medallion placed flat on top of the shaft is inscribed in raised lettering, "Years are but moments of eternity," with an eagle, hourglass, and roman numerals. The monument is located in the west yard, north of Loop Drive. It is situated near Bond Street and is encircled by eight hexagonal concrete pavers, placed flush in the landscape. The monument is placed within a grassed landscape. Surrounding plantings include six Arborvitae, which are not historic, in a circular arrangement, two Crabapple (*Malus angustifolia*), two mature Deodar Cedar, several mature Elm (*Ulmus Americana*), Dogwood (*Cornus florida*), and Pecan trees.

CARTER COMPOUND, 1 WOODLAND DRIVE

Gnann House, 1920, IDLCS 91351

Architectural Description: This is a 70' by 50' by 23', one-story, vernacular Colonial Revival house of wood frame construction. The building has a rectangular plan with a hipped roof and two hipped roof rear extensions, which have exposed rafters. The building's exterior is weatherboard with brick foundation and asphalt shingle roof. The front facade has seven bays with a central entry with a round arch canopy supported by scrolled brackets and a sunburst motif above the door. The windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The cornice is boxed with molded trim excluding the rear extensions. The house has two brick chimneys, one interior in the main body of the building and the other in the larger rear extension. After Carter's presidency, the Gnann House was purchased by the General Services Administration for use by the Secret Service personnel assigned to protect Carter post presidency. Alterations at this time included the enlargement of the carport on the east side of the house into a garage, now used as a office/workshop, and the construction of a large hip-roofed addition to the west side of the house. A carport was also constructed west of this addition. These additions to the house have a simplified boxed cornice similar to that on the historic core, six-over-six windows, and weatherboard siding, also referencing the historic core.

Gnann House Carriage House, 1920, IDLCS 91352

Architectural Description: This is a 26' by 14', two story, hipped roof garage. The first floor of the front elevation is asymmetrical with a garage door for vehicle entry. All other portions of the first floor and the second floor are symmetrical. The second story has four bays with two doors and two windows reached by an exterior wood staircase. A gabled dormer vent is centered within the hipped roof on the front elevation. Windows are four-over-four double-hung wood sash. The exterior of the house is weatherboard with open cornice and exposed wood rafter beams.

Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter House, 1 Woodland Drive, 1961, IDLCS 91353

Architectural Description: The Carter's home is a linear-with-clusters one-story ranch style house with a low-pitched, side gable telescoping roof constructed in 1961. Character-defining features of the house, as defined in *The Ranch House in Georgia* include: a variety of materials (flash range brick and board and batten siding), a variety of windows (eight-over-eight, eight-over-twelve, and sidelights); telescoping gable roof with asphalt shingles; brick chimney, screened porch (enclosed with glass in 1974), as well as its long

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and low form. Elements of the Colonial Revival style, as defined in *The Ranch House in Georgia*, include the paneled front door, sidelights, boxed eave, and cupola vent over the original garage. The residence was designed by architect Hugh Gaston, and constructed by local contractor, Ralph Wiggins.

The house is oriented on an east-west axis and located along Woodland Drive behind the Gnann House. A one-and-one-half story garage attached to the west elevation has a side-gable asphalt shingle roof and board and batten exterior siding. The garage was converted to an office and another garage was added west of the original with similar style, materials, and size. The driveway leads to the new garage's single bay entry on the west. The upstairs of this garage is used as guest quarters and a wood shop is located on the first floor. The house and garage addition create an L-shaped brick patio. A 3' high wall is on the north side of the patio and a covered walkway is on the south side linking the rear door of the house to the original and new garages.

All elevations are asymmetrical on the residence, and unless otherwise noted all windows are eight-over-eight flanked by non-operable shutters. The front (east) elevation has five bays. The central bay projects above the flanking bays roof by approximately two feet. The southern third of this bay has a paneled double door flanked by a five-light transom on either side. This door is on the same plane as the bay south of it, and the roof extends over the recessed stoop with this door. The remaining two-thirds of this central bay projects approximately four feet from the flanking bays and this project consists of a band of eight-over-twelve windows. The next bay north of the central bay has two windows paired together centered within it. The northernmost bay of the front elevation has two windows centered on it. These two northern bays are on the same wall and roof planes. The first bay south of the central bay of the front elevation has a band of three, eight-over-eight windows centered on it. The southernmost bay of the front elevation is the original garage that has been enclosed for an office, and is clad in board and batten siding. The garage, which today is now used as a workshop by President Carter, is set approximately 20' back from its adjacent bay. Two windows are found centered on the garage portion of the front elevation. The south side elevation consists of the main block of the house, which is clad in brick, and the original garage. The brick portion of the south elevation has one window centered on it, and the board and batten garage portion has no openings. A wall with a doorway connects this original garage to the second garage that was constructed in 1974 immediately west of it. This wall is constructed of pressure treated plywood with applied battens to mimic the garage. The west (rear) elevation consists of the garage (board and batten siding) and the main block of the house clad in a combination of brick, as well as board and batten. Two windows are equally spaced on the garage portion of this elevation. Roughly centered on the rear elevation is a gabled projection extending approximately 20' from the main block of the house. This was originally a screened porch, which was enclosed with a combination of glass, and board and batten. Between this projection and the garage are two windows and a door equally spaced. The cladding of this portion of the building is board and batten. The northern portion of this elevation has two windows grouped together, and a band of three windows. The north side elevation of the main block is all masonry with two windows equally spaced.

Site Description, including Design Landscape and Structures: The Carter Compound totals almost 14 acres and is comprised of four separate tax parcels. Combined, these parcels create a rectilinear-shaped site situated on both sides of Woodland Drive. Woodland Drive extends through the center of the property in a straight alignment. The drive runs north from an intersection with West Church Street and dead-ends at the intersection with Pascal Street. West Church Street borders the site on the south while private property borders the site on the east, west, and north. The northeast corner of the property is bordered by Pascal Street.

The northeast section of property contains a pond (constructed after 1974) in a curvilinear form, which is immediately surrounded by open lawn with thick woodlands to the east. A wood shingled, and cobble stone springhouse feeds the pond and is located southeast of the pond. A row of azaleas is adjacent to the pond on its east side. A kidney bean-shaped garden, also added after 1974, is located south of the pond at the midpoint between the pond and West Church Street. An ashlar pavement path divides this garden into quadrants. The pond and garden comprise the designed landscape at the Carter Compound.

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The residence and detached garage are located west of Woodland Drive. A tennis court is located west of the residence, and a pool is located north of it. The Gnann House and Gnann House Carriage House are located south of the residential complex. A cast iron security fence, which once surrounded President Nixon's home on the island of Key Biscayne, Florida, encircles two of the four lots and contains the Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter House, as well as the Gnann House, and Gnann House Carriage House. The remainder of the site is also enclosed by modern fencing with Woodland Street closed to the public. The cast iron security fence, tennis court and pool are contributing structures within the Carter Compound landscape.

The intersection at West Church Street serves as a controlled access point to the property. An interpretive overlook is located at the far southeast corner of the site and is accessible via a public sidewalk on the north side of West Church Street. There is no designated parking for this space. The overlook is constructed with an access path paved in brick, leading to a wider overlook space with interpretive panels and is set on a wooden deck. The entire overlook is enclosed with a wood rail fence. Adjacent areas are somewhat open, though woodlands in the direction of the residence prevent any views into the private residential landscape.

BOYHOOD FARM

Boyhood Home, 1922, IDLCS 91349

Architectural Description: The house is a one-and-one-half story vernacular southern bungalow measuring 38.5' by 73' with a hipped, wood shingle roof, brick open pier foundation, and weatherboard siding. The south-facing front has a full-width screened porch, three bays with center wood panel door with transom and one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. The porch is supported by square wood posts above fieldstone piers. Fieldstone fills between the porch piers and the sill of the porch. The porch ceiling is beaded board. A shed roof dormer in the center of the roof has a louvered window. The rear facade features a shed roof addition back porch with screening and wood lattice. The porch has a central entry reached by concrete steps. Two interior brick chimneys are located in the first third of the roof on either side of the ridge line, and have a fieldstone veneer.

The front (south) elevation of the Boyhood Home is symmetrical with a central doorway flanked by a window on either side. The full-width porch is recessed underneath the main roof of the house and features a hip-roofed dormer centered above the steps. This dormer has a knee brace at both front corners. The east elevation is asymmetrical with a gabled bay projecting from the center of the elevation, which has a paired window, a paired rectangular vent, and three knee braces located along the gable line on its east elevation. The side elevations of this gabled bay each have one window in them. A window is centered on the main core to the south of this gabled bay, and two windows are equally spaced north of it. One of these two windows is a fixed window and is located in the bathroom. The rear (north) elevation is asymmetrical with a shed-roofed porch located along the western two-thirds of the elevation. Two doors are on this elevation, one roughly centered on the elevation accessing the central hall of the house, and another west of center entering the kitchen. Two windows are on this elevation - one east of the central hall door, and one to the west of the kitchen door. The NPS-constructed wood ramp on the rear of the building is a 1997 addition. The west side elevation is also asymmetrical and features a gabled bay projecting from the center of the elevation, which is a mirror image of the gabled bay on the east side elevation. Two windows are located north of the bay, and one window is located south of this gabled bay.

Commissary, 1922, IDLCS 91348

This is a 20.5' by 50' one-and-one-half story wood frame building with front gable roof and rectangular plan. The south-facing front has two center vertical wood panel doors flanked by four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows with wood panel shutters. The front entry is covered by a hip roof portico supported by field stone and wood posts. The rear entrance is a single vertical board wood door. Roofs on the building and portico are wood shingle. Louvered vent windows are in the front and rear gables. This building also features interior brick chimney and interior horizontal wood board paneling and wood panel ceiling.

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Jack and Rachel Clark House, 1922-1928, IDLCS 91345

This house is a 31' x 40' one story, rectangular plan house with a side-gable roof. A shed roof front porch with square wood post supports run the full width of the facade. The south-facing front has three bays, which include two single door entries and one six-over-six double-hung wood sash window. The center door is the main entry to the one-room building. The east end has a later addition. The rear side of the house has a shed-roof, lean-to addition, and a porch with shed roof. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash.

Cooper Berry House, 1922-1928, IDLCS 91344

This is a 36.5' by 41', one-and-one-half story wood frame house with L-plan, side gable roof, and asymmetrical facade. The ell extends from the front of the building with a front gable roof. Exterior walls are clad in wood weatherboard siding. The house has a brick pier foundation, one interior, and one exterior brick chimney. The front porch is covered by the slope of the roof and has a wood panel door. The rear porch has two single door entries. The front door and the rear door in alignment with it have two-light transoms that have had their glass removed and have been covered with painted plywood. The second rear door in the ell does not have a transom. All windows are double-hung six-over-six windows.

Site Description, including Design Landscape: The Boyhood Farm sits on a 17.42 acre rural tract situated north of Old Plains Highway and the CSX railroad, which is immediately south of the highway. It should be noted that the CSX railroad with its adjacent frame platform for passenger and freight loading is outside the boundaries of the Boyhood Farm as well as the Old Plains Highway. The Boyhood Farm is predominantly an open grassed landscape. Woodland edges encircle the agricultural fields and pasture land and assist in dividing the site into several distinct zones.

The Visitor Services Area with an entrance drive provides access to the site at the east end of the property. The drive is bordered by a wooded zone to the east and west near the intersection with Old Plains Highway. The access route provides open views to the west of the Boyhood Farm and the Cooper Berry House a short distance from its entrance. The drive circles the open pasture land to the west in order to access the parking lot, plaza, and comfort station in the northwest section of the site. Views north from the parking lot feature open agricultural fields, which are located outside of the park's property.

There are general interpretive areas throughout the site. The first, the historic Pecan grove at the western section of the site, extends between Old Plains Highway and the comfort station area. Fields currently in use as demonstration plots and pastureland extend through the center of the site located between the Pecan grove on the west and extending to the entrance drive at the east. There is also a vegetable garden east of the Commissary adjacent to Old Plains Highway. Historic structures adjacent and oriented to Old Plains Highway and moving west to east include the Boyhood Home, Commissary, Jack and Rachel Clark House, and Cooper Berry House. A number of non-historic structures, sites, and objects are interspersed throughout the site. Many of these are reconstructions of former site features. Most of these are associated with agricultural uses at the site, including an array of accessory farm buildings.

The landscape surrounding the house is a designed landscape and is comprised of the swept yard surrounding the Boyhood Home as well as the adjacent pecan grove. The swept yard is comprised of white sand with a concrete pathway pedestrian system providing access throughout. A small accessible parking lot is immediately adjacent to the house to the southeast. A concrete trail bordering the parking lot provides access to the home's landscape. The trail is rose-colored and has been designed to be reminiscent of red Georgia clay. The path's color shifts to white nearest the house to respond to the color of the white sand in the swept yard. Plantings in the front yard of the home include a large rounded Photinia (*Photinia serrulata*) at the front west corner, foundation plantings of azalea (species unknown), and a large Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*). A small white picket fence provides separation on the west side of the house from the front to rear yard. In the rear yard the path, extends due north to link with the parking lot. The walk color changes again to rose once

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outside of the swept yard zone. Bordering the home to the west is the Pecan grove and its associated landscape, while a reconstructed tennis court borders the home to the east.

The property's Pecan grove extends west from the Boyhood Home to the western property boundary and is enclosed with fencing. An unpaved road, which is within this fencing, accesses Old Plains Highway and extends north to the rear yard of the comfort station. The property boundary terminates at the fence line with a second road forming this boundary in the same alignment. Another Pecan grove continues to the west, making the grove visually appear as a single element. Perceived in the landscape as a single element, the western part of the Pecan grove was originally part of the farm. Pecan trees throughout these fields are planted in linear rows and most appear to be of the same age.

Agricultural fields and pastureland may have been in place when the Carter family purchased the Archery farm property in 1928, but the circa date assigned to this site feature reflects the Carter's initial ownership. These fields include four distinct areas, all reflecting different uses. The first is a large agricultural field in active use with rectilinear planting areas filled with various crops. This contrasts with adjacent grassed zones. This field is located to the north and northeast of the Boyhood Home and tennis court. The field is separated from the Home and court by fencing arranged in a diagonal line. The other sides of this field are enclosed with fencing in straight alignments. This agricultural space was created to display the variety of plantings that would have been grown on the original home site. The use of this area for agricultural production is not verified as it could have been used exclusively for pasture land.

The second area is a rectangular Vegetable Garden. This space is of a much smaller scale than the agricultural field. This garden is situated east of the Commissary and north of Old Plains Highway.

The next space is a triangular shaped field immediately east of the large agricultural space with pedestrian pathway enclosing the area on two sides. This area is fenced and is bordered on the south by three reconstructed outbuildings. These buildings include the Buggy Shed, Milking Shed, and Pump Shed. Currently grassed, this area features an exhibit of historic farm implements and machinery. The fourth area and the largest agricultural space is currently in pasture use. This area is situated on the eastern side of the site. This rectilinear space features the reconstructed Barn at the southwest corner with fencing associated with this building linking to the fenced pasture land. The Cooper Berry House is located in the southeast corner of the space, outside of the fenced zone.

OLD PLAINS HIGHWAY

Site Description: The Old Plains Highway, a 1.5 mile, two-lane roadway corridor begins at the intersection with U.S. Highway 280/S.R. 27, which is a continuation of Church Street from the City of Plains, approximately 0.5 miles due east. This section of roadway serves as a Scenic Byway and extends in a southwesterly direction linking the town of Plains to the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm. The terminus of this corridor is the western boundary of the pecan grove west, approximately 970' west of the Boyhood Home.

This scenic route is located in southwestern Sumter County near the Webster County border. The corridor width is a 100' wide scenic easement on either side of the Old Plains Highway right-of-way, which is 80' wide for a total width of 280'.

Beginning at the intersection of U.S. 280/S.R. 27, the roadside character, much outside the 280' easement, consists of open agricultural fields, which fill the viewsheds to the north and east. A single large specimen Pecan tree stands approximately .1 mile east of the intersection and north of U.S. Hwy 280/S.R. 27. A former commercial enterprise, previously inhabited by Plains Auto Care, with a vacant building is immediately to the east of the intersection. The view southwest includes a wide grassed shoulder with shallow drainage ditches on either side of the road with a solid wooded edge. Woods on the south feature more mature forest growth, while woods to the north are assumed to be in the early stages of succession from former use as agricultural

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fields. Approximately 0.5 miles from the intersection, a historic house on the south side of the roadway stands in an open, grassed landscape with a large scale, mature Eastern Red Cedar in the front yard. The surrounding property is enclosed with a metal chain link fence. The house is noted from a small sign in the yard to be number 16 on the Plains Historic Tour. The roadway character at this point continues with more mature woods bordering the south edge and younger successional woodlands to the north. Approximately 0.7 miles from the intersection, the historic Lebanon Cemetery begins to the north. The cemetery is situated on a mostly flat, high plain with steep banks with eroding red Georgia clay along the roadway. This site is characterized by scattered trees bordering the cemetery space at the top of the hill. A smaller cemetery 0.1 mile and to the south of the highway, contains more recent burials. At this location, the roadside topography is level with the road. Looking south from this point, the roadside character is more open.

One mile from the U.S. Hwy 280/S.R. 27 intersection, Carter Fishpond Road intersects with the Old Plains Highway from the south. Here, the railroad corridor comes into view south of the highway for the first time. A vacant farmstead featuring a frame residence and frame support agricultural buildings is to the north while an occupied historic residence is to the south at the corner lot, immediately east of Carter Fishpond Road. At 1.3 miles from the intersection, Cucumber Road, an unpaved narrow road featuring bright red Georgia clay, extends in a straight alignment to the north. From this location to the east, the roadside landscape to the north is more open with a narrow buffer of successional vegetation, mostly young trees, lining the roadway. In contrast, the south side features a solid buffer of young pine trees. Based on the geometric layout of the trees, these are likely pine plantation plantings. At 1.4 miles past the intersection of U.S. Hwy 280/S.R. 27, the park entrance intersects the Old Plains Highway from the north. Car, recreational vehicle, and bus parking are all directed to enter here. Old Plains Highway continues through the Boyhood Farm, which borders the roadway on the north. The railroad and a frame deck used for passenger and freight loading is located to the south. It should be noted that the frame deck and railroad are outside of the scenic easement boundary.

The list of noncontributing resources, provided below, was determined using the following rationale and can be divided into three general categories: (1) Interpretive Features; (2) Non-historic Construction Dates; and (3) Non-historic Visitors Accommodations. Interpretive features were added by NPS, primarily in the late 1990s, to assist visitors in understanding the historic appearance of the Plains High School and the Boyhood Home. These elements include the baseball field and playground at the High School and the majority of non-contributing resources at the Boyhood Farm, such as the privy, well, tennis court, windmill, etc. These are features that previously existed at each site and were returned as part of the interpretive program. Non-historic Construction Dates are building that were built in more recent times, such as the Bally Building and Maintenance Yard at the High School and the Garage and Secrete Service Booths at the Carter (whatever precise name will be). Non-historic Visitor Accommodations include the parking lots, access drives, pedestrian circulation and interpretive signs/kiosks that have been added by NPS in the development of these sites for public visitation.

Noncontributing Resources

Plains High School

- Baseball Field
- Playground
- Access Drive, Parking Lot, and Plaza
- Bally Building
- Interpretive Signage
- Maintenance Yard

Carter Compound

- Interpretive Kiosk and Overlook Platform
- Secret Service guard booths

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Boyhood Farm

Entrance Drive, Parking Lot, Plaza and Comfort Station

Privy

Chicken Coop/Smoke House

Well

Tennis Court

Windmill

Gas Pump

Demonstration Plots

Blacksmith Shop

Pump Shed

Milking Shed

Buggy Shed

Barn

Farm Bell

Cane Press

Cane Syrup Kettle

Fences

Pedestrian Circulation/Walking Trails

Interpretive Signage

Vegetable Garden

HISTORIC DISTRICT DATA SHEET

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES - PLAINS DEPOT

RESOURCE NAME	LCS/ ASMIS ID	DATE	PHOTO #
BUILDINGS - 1			
Plains Depot	LCS 091350	1888	001
SITES - 0			
STRUCTURES - 0			
OBJECTS - 0			
TOTAL CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES – 1			

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES - PLAINS DEPOT

RESOURCE NAME	LCS /ASMIS ID	DATE	PHOTO #
TOTAL NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES – 0			

HISTORIC DISTRICT DATA SHEET

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES - PLAINS HIGH SCHOOL

RESOURCE NAME	LCS/ ASMIS ID	DATE	PHOTO #
BUILDINGS - 2			
Plains High School	LCS 091340	1921	002
Vocational Agriculture Building	LCS 091341	Circa 1941	003
SITES - 1			
Designed Landscape	No LCS		
<i>Associated Historic Features</i>			
Front Garden		circa 1936-1949	004
Baby Row		circa 1937-1949	005
Friendship Garden		circa 1936-1949	006
Loop Drive and Parking Lot		Early 20 th Century	007
STRUCTURES - 1			
Flagstaff	LCS 091343	1921	008
TOTAL CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES – 4			

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES - PLAINS HIGH SCHOOL

RESOURCE NAME	LCS /ASMIS ID	DATE	PHOTO #
Julia L. Coleman Monument	LCS 091342	1949	009
Baseball Field	No LCS	1943-original 1998-2000 reconstructed	010
Playground	No LCS	2011	011
Access Drive, Visitor Parking, and Plaza	No LCS	1998	012
Bally Building	No LCS	1989	013
Maintenance Yard	No LCS	1998-2000	014
Interpretive Signage	No LCS	1998	015
TOTAL NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES – 7			

HISTORIC DISTRICT DATA SHEET

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES – CARTER COMPOUND

RESOURCE NAME	LCS/ ASMIS ID	DATE	PHOTO #
BUILDINGS - 3			
Gnann House	LCS 091351	1920	016
Gnann House Carriage House	LCS 091352	1920	017
Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter House	LCS 091353	1961	018
Carter House Garage	No LCS	1974	019
SITES - 1			
Designed Landscape	No LCS		
	<i>Associated Historic Features</i>		
Pond	No LCS	after 1974	020
Garden	No LCS	after 1974	021
STRUCTURES - 3			
Security Fence	No LCS	circa 1981	022
Tennis Court	No LCS	after 1974	No Photograph
Pool	No LCS	1974	023
OBJECTS - 0			
TOTAL CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES – 7			

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES - CARTER COMPOUND

RESOURCE NAME	LCS /ASMIS ID	DATE	PHOTO #
Interpretive Overlook	No LCS	1990	024
Secret Service Guard Booths	No LCS	circa 1981	No Photograph
TOTAL NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES – 1 + additional number of Secret Service Booth			

HISTORIC DISTRICT DATA SHEET

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES - BOYHOOD FARM

RESOURCE NAME	LCS/ ASMIS ID	DATE	PHOTO #
BUILDINGS - 4			
Boyhood Home	LCS 091349	1922	025
Commissary	LCS 091348	1922	026
Jack and Rachel Clark House	LCS 091345	1922-1928	027
Cooper Berry House	LCS 091344	1922-1928	028
SITES - 2			
Designed Landscape	No LCS		
	<i>Associated Historical Feature</i>		
Swept Yard		circa 1928	029
Pecan Grove	No LCS	Early 20 th Century	030
Agricultural Fields / Pasture Land	No LCS	c. 1928	031
STRUCTURES - 0			
OBJECTS - 0			
TOTAL CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES – 6			

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES - BOYHOOD FARM

RESOURCE NAME	LCS /ASMIS ID	DATE	PHOTO #
Entrance Drive, Parking Lot, Plaza, and Comfort Station	No LCS	1998-2000	032
Privy	No LCS	2010	033
Chicken Coop/Smoke House	No LCS	Smoke Hse 1998-2000 Chicken Coop - 2012	034
Well	No LCS	1998-2000	035
Tennis Court	No LCS	1998-2000	036
Windmill	No LCS	1999	037
Gas Pump	No LCS	1998-2000	038

RESOURCE NAME	LCS /ASMIS ID	DATE	PHOTO #
Demonstration Plots	No LCS	2002	039
Blacksmith Shop	No LCS	1998-2000	040
Pump Shed	No LCS	1998-2000	041
Milking Shed	No LCS	1998-2000	042
Buggy Shed	No LCS	1998-2000	043
Barn	No LCS	1998-2000	044
Farm Bell	No LCS	1998-2000	045
Cane Press	No LCS	1998-2000	046
Cane Syrup Kettle	No LCS	1998-2000	047
Fences	No LCS	1998-2000	048
Pedestrian Circulation/Walking Trails	No LCS	1998-2000	049
Interpretive Signage	No LCS	2000	050
Vegetable Garden	No LCS	2002	051
TOTAL NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES – 20			

HISTORIC DISTRICT DATA SHEET

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES - OLD PLAINS HIGHWAY

RESOURCE NAME	LCS/ ASMIS ID	DATE	PHOTO #
BUILDINGS - 0			
SITES - 0			
STRUCTURES - 1			
Old Plains Highway	None	Early 20 th Century	052, 053, 054, and 055
OBJECTS - 0			
TOTAL CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES - 1			

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES - OLD PLAINS HIGHWAY

RESOURCE NAME	LCS /ASMIS ID	DATE	PHOTO #
TOTAL NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES - 0			

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Community Planning and Development
- Education
- Exploration/Settlement
- Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1921 – 2014

Significant Dates

1924 Birth date of President James Earl "Jimmy" Carter, Jr.

1976 Jimmy Carter elected 39th President of the United States of America

1981 Jimmy Carter returns to Plains

Mid 1980s Changes made to Carter Home

Significant Persons

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

President James Earl "Jimmy" Carter, Jr.

First Lady, Rosalynn Carter

Architect/Builder

Hugh Gaston, Architect - Albany, Georgia

Ernest Wellons, Builder, Plains, Georgia

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Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance for the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site begins in 1924 with the birth of Jimmy Carter and extends to the present time, reflecting the continued contributions of our nation's 39th President and his wife, Rosalynn. Born in Plains, Georgia, Carter moved to the nearby agricultural community of Archery, Georgia, at age four where he resided for the remainder of his childhood. Plains continued to play an important role in Carter's childhood, as this is where he attended school and church. He left Plains to attend college and eventually served in the US Navy, which took him and his wife, Rosalynn, to several other locations in the United States. With the death of his father, Carter returned to Plains in 1953 to manage the family's agriculture business. He became involved in politics first at the local level, and later as a Georgia state senator, and eventually Governor of Georgia in 1971-1975. He was elected President of the United States, serving from 1976-1980. After losing the election in 1980, he and Rosalynn returned to Plains, where they continue to reside today.

This period includes alterations to his residential property, made to retrofit his residential home and site for use by a former presidential family. With the creation of the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, restoration, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts were undertaken throughout the historic site to interpret the locations that were important in Carter's life. Collectively, these non-contiguous sites forming the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site allow visitors to explore the historic resources and rural southern culture that had an influence in molding the character and political policies of Jimmy Carter. This period of significance will be amended when there are significant changes to park operations or boundaries.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

- *less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years* – Some of the buildings and landscape features associated with the Carter Compound on Woodland Drive have been constructed or altered since 1962, and thus do not meet the 50 year age criteria. Due to association with President Jimmy Carter they are considered as achieving importance within the past 50 years.

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

The resources within the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site (NHS) are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and B. Though geographically separate and linked by spaces that do not meet National Register criteria, these collective resources are significant for their associations with broad patterns of history and the life of Jimmy Carter, the 39th President of the United States.

Under criterion A, the Plains High School and the Plains Depot are significant at the local level in the area of community planning and development. At the state level, the NHS is important in the areas of agriculture, exploration/settlement, and community planning and development as representative of rural development patterns. The Boyhood Farm is also significant at the state level under National Register criterion A as a representative example of the tenant/sharecropping system of agriculture that largely disappeared from the region with the advent of World War II.

The NHS possesses national and local significance under Criterion B. It is nationally significant in the area of government/politics due to its association with President Jimmy Carter.

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

The Plains Depot and Plains High School are locally significant under criterion A for their association with the community planning and development of Plains. Leaders of Plains made a conscious decision to move the town to be near the railroad line extending from Americus. The presence of the railroad influenced the creation of a vernacular development plan for the town, with stores, houses, churches, and other buildings constructed near the depot. The high school provided the town with its largest educational facility. The auditorium and sports venues provided by the school also created a central location for community events. Together these resources reflect development patterns of small rural communities in the south from the 19th and 20th centuries.

The noncontiguous district is significant at the state level as a rural historic landscape in the areas of agriculture, settlement, and community planning and development for the period 1885 to 1945. Settled as an agriculture-based community, Plains represents the rural development patterns of the American South. The majority of the town's residents worked as farmers up to the 1940s. In addition to transportation, the railroad provided a location for the development of a central core of stores, businesses, homes, churches, and other establishments to support the agricultural community. The Boyhood Farm is important as it embodies structures and landscape features that continue to reflect the tenant/sharecropping system of agriculture that was in place here as well as other locations throughout the South.

Carter's Boyhood Farm and the Carter Compound (consisting of the Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter Residence, the Gnann House, the Gnann House Carriage House, and all their associated landscape features) are nationally significant under criterion B for their association with President Jimmy Carter. Both locations celebrate his many achievements by displaying the important influences they had in molding a person who became a Governor, a United States President, and following his presidency, a Nobel Peace Prize winner. Carter, with the assistance of his wife Rosalynn, both continue to foster altruistic work throughout the world through the Carter Center.

His Boyhood Farm is a representative example of a southern farm of the early 20th century. The remaining outbuildings, including the Commissary and the Clark and Berry tenant houses, and landscape features, including the pecan grove and the fields behind the house, provide evidence of the successful farm owned and operated by the family and contribute to the national significance of the Boyhood Farm. The Clark house meets the requirements of criterion consideration B. Although moved to its present location between 1956 and 1962, the house is the structure directly associated with the Clark family and one of only two surviving

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tenant houses on the farm. The Clark family played a prominent role in Carter's early life, teaching him life skills as well as taking care him when his parents were away.

The Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter House, nationally significant under National Register criterion B, is the only house Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter have ever owned. Architect Hugh Gaston designed and built the house according to the Carters' specifications, and the features and furnishings reflect both Jimmy's political career and the family's practical lifestyle.

The Gnann House and its associated Carriage House, adjacent to the Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter House on Woodland Drive, is locally significant under National Register criteria A. The federal government purchased the house for the Secret Service detail assigned to the family after the Carters returned from Washington in 1981. The house and Secret Service compound represent Jimmy Carter's retirement from the political arena.

The noncontiguous district and the individual contributing features of the NHS retain overall integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Boyhood Farm and associated complex of agricultural landscape and outbuildings withstood a substantial loss of integrity following the Carters' move to Plains and the decline of tenant agriculture. When Carter lived on the farm it stood on a dirt highway, with a swept-sand yard, and operated under the system of fencing-in fields and letting animals range free. After the Carters sold the farm in the 1940s, smaller outbuildings suffered demolition by neglect and the new owners of the home added metal awnings to window exteriors and made significant interior changes. Other changes made include the removal of fences, the planting of a lawn in the yard around the house, and the realignment and paving of the road in front of the house. The NPS has restored the house and several of the remaining outbuildings to their pre-1940 condition as well as reconstructing a number of former outbuildings and landscape features.

The Woodland Drive home and the Gnann House retain integrity with only minor losses experienced because of security fences and other structures erected to protect the former President and First Lady. Except for the addition of a garage with guest quarters, the Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter House's design remains unchanged from that created by Hugh Gaston in 1961. The Gnann House has minor additions on the rear. There are Secret Service guard booths that are temporary structures erected in the 1980s, which will be removed when ownership of the Carter compound converts to the National Park Service.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

PLAINS AND ARCHERY: TOWN AND COUNTRY IN THE EARLY 20th CENTURY SOUTH

This section provides a brief overview of the histories of Plains and Archery, Georgia, and links these communities to the broader history of the American South from the late nineteenth century to the 1940s. The town of Plains and the rural community of Archery represent the two distinct worlds of the South during this period: town and country. In 1885, residents of the Plains of Dura agreed to move the town to a location on the new railroad line connecting Plains to the county seat of Americus. The railroad and the Plains Depot provided a focus of development for the town, encouraging the growth of businesses, schools, churches, and homes in their vicinity. While Plains developed, Archery remained a more rural community. The majority of its residents worked as farm laborers, usually as sharecroppers, who grew cotton or other cash crops. During Jimmy Carter's childhood, his family traveled to Plains from their farm in Archery to attend school and church, to work, and to participate in community activities.

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN THE EARLY 20th CENTURY SOUTH

The history of Archery and Plains follows the general pattern of development in the South from the late-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. Following the Civil War, the region's workers and economy increasingly divided between country and town. The end of slavery forced changes in the organization of agricultural labor and race relations in the South. After the mostly unsuccessful agricultural economy experiments of the Reconstruction period (1865-1877), the plantation system took a new form, with white

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landholders who owned large tracts of land obtaining the labor of former slaves through tenant and sharecropping arrangements. After a period of some inconsistency in race relations in the 1870s and 1880s, the position of blacks at the bottom of the economic, political, and social ladder was increasingly codified through the legislation and unwritten social practices of Jim Crow laws in the 1890s. Denied educational opportunities, disfranchised, and subjected to increasingly rigid segregation, many blacks ultimately labored as tenants and sharecroppers on the same plantation they or their parents had worked as slaves.²

Sharecropping, farming part of the owner's land for payment in the form of a portion of the crops, and tenancy, renting land from the owner, became the chief methods of farming in the South following the war. In 1880, more than one-third of southern farmers worked as tenants or sharecroppers; by 1900, one-half farmed as tenants or sharecroppers and more than 50 percent of them were white. Cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, and other labor-intensive cash crops dominated the agricultural economy with subsistence crops of secondary importance. At the beginning of the year, landlords and tenants made oral or written agreements. Planting usually began in April, cultivating occurred in the summer, and harvesting in the fall. At the end of the planting cycle tenants settled their agreements with landlords. Tenants usually provided their own equipment and, in some cases, work animals and purchased seed, food, and other supplies, or "furnish" on credit against future crops. Sharecroppers accepted less favorable conditions from landlords than tenants because they often had no equipment, animals, or few workers in their families. Local merchants in nearby towns advanced tenants and sharecroppers against future crops, which they secured with crop liens. Crop lien holders possessed a legal claim to the crop, second only to the land owner's claim. After paying debts to landlords and merchants, tenants had little or nothing left and rarely could save enough to purchase land. Ultimately, the system of tenancy and sharecropping tied farm laborers to the land in an endless cycle of debt in which they handed over nearly all of their meager earnings to the land owner or lien holder, and continued to increase their debt in hopes of risking enough to come out even the next year.³

The arrival of the railroad in rural areas of the South between 1860 and 1880 encouraged the cultivation of cash crops, resulting in an increase in tenancy and sharecropping. Railroads provided farmers with a source of transportation for moving their crops to distant markets. Small-scale land owners responded by increasing the size of their farms and their cash crops. Merchants foreclosed on land for unpaid debts and invested in cash-crop farming by hiring tenants to farm the land. The supply of cotton in the South, however, outpaced the demand, with prices never reaching pre-Civil War levels. The unending credit cycle, the eroded and over-fertilized soil and a slower increase in the mechanization of cotton farming over corn and wheat led to the failure of cotton as the cash crop of choice in the South. Southerners experienced a significant rise in income due to increased industrialization and strong agricultural prices after 1910. Southerners felt the effects of World War I, and the impact of an agricultural depression by the early 1920s, several years before the rest of the country entered the Great Depression.⁴

Railroads and the financial power of merchants created small towns throughout the South with merchants leading political and community affairs. Before the Civil War, the states that were to make up the Confederacy and the border states of Kentucky and Maryland had approximately 9,000 miles of railway track, compared to 10,000 in the Northeast and 11,000 in the Midwest. The South's rail lines, however, possessed inadequate roadbeds and facilities and owned less rolling stock than lines in other regions. The war destroyed more than one-half of the region's rail lines at a cost of \$28 million. By 1870, most of the railroads in the South had recovered with the support of government and business interests that understood the connection between railroad recovery and economic recovery. Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, and Texas led the South in state aid and new railroad construction between 1865 and 1875.⁵

In the 1880s, railroads offered a key to the industrialization promoted by advocates of the New South. The creed of the New South, espoused by southerners like Henry Grady, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*,

² William J. Cooper, Jr. and Thomas E. Terrill, *The American South: A History*, (New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1991), pp. 425-426.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 423-427.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 427 and 436-438.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 439.

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taught that the South lost the war because it relied too heavily on cotton and slavery, it failed to build new industries, cities, and towns, and its leaders favored politics over business. If the South was to compete with other regions, it needed to learn to value financial success over political success by building new factories and cities and by encouraging farmers to grow a wider range of crops using new tools and methods. New South advocates believed the South also needed to promote a harmonious relationship with the rest of the country and with blacks, while maintaining white supremacy. Between 1880 and 1900 railroad mileage in the region tripled to fuel the development of the New South. With advances such as declining freight rates, improved design and construction of rails, engines, cars, and terminals, and the adoption of the standard gauge, railroads supported the development of interior cities, textile and lumber industries, and the sale of cotton as a cash crop. Many small towns like Plains, Georgia, feared the economic worst if bypassed by the railroad and so moved to meet the railroad when construction plans excluded them.⁶

Despite the efforts of New South advocates to promote industrialization and diversify agriculture in the South, cash-crop farming continued to dominate the region's economy. After 1900, the number of tenant and sharecropper farms in the South increased 25 percent to more than 1.5 million. African Americans made up two-thirds of the total. In 1910, more than one-half of the country's farmers resided in the South, but they produced less than 30 percent of the nation's agricultural products. Farms with five or more tenants or sharecroppers occupied five million acres of land in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi alone. Nearly half of all tenants or sharecroppers in the region moved each year hoping to find better land or rental arrangements. However, manufacturing industries located in southern towns and cities encouraged many white tenants and sharecroppers to leave the farm.⁷

African American farmers sought better jobs and more freedom by moving to northern cities in large numbers during the early 20th century, especially during World War I when labor shortages created a need for workers. This "Great Migration" occurred because of the systematic discrimination against blacks enacted through the legally institutionalized racism of Jim Crow laws, the increase in lynchings, and the growing availability of jobs in the more industrialized north. During Reconstruction, blacks and whites practiced self-segregation when many blacks understandably sought to distance themselves from white society. By the 1890s, however, southern Democrats sought legal protections for maintaining their power as a voting bloc (since most blacks were Republicans) and for white supremacy. Legislated segregation codes and unwritten social codes created a system of discrimination in the South based on race. Laws segregated or excluded blacks from nearly all public places including public transportation, schools, housing, libraries, restrooms, drinking fountains, barber and beauty shops, doctor, dentist, law offices, hospitals, and cemeteries. Informal rules dictated that blacks use the back door of a white-owned house and that blacks address whites using their title and last name. In 1896, the United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of "separate but equal" public facilities in *Plessy v. Ferguson* when it ruled in favor of a Louisiana law requiring racial segregation on public transportation.⁸

Whites maintained political dominance through the poll tax, complicated registration laws, literacy tests, and property requirements that excluded blacks from voting. Every southern state passed a version of the poll tax, which disfranchised not only blacks but also many poor whites. In 1898, the Supreme Court established a precedent for the legality of black disfranchisement when it upheld the state of Mississippi's new constitution, which contained provisions specifically denying black voting rights.⁹

The threat of violence was a constant background to the racial caste system, and lynchings were the most violent form of southern racism. Between 1882 and 1951 mobs killed more than 4,900 people in the United States with 80 percent occurring in the South and 3,920 of the victims black. Lynch mobs tortured, mutilated, and killed suspected criminals without trial, jury, or conclusive evidence of their guilt. The victims received this

⁶ Ibid., pp. 449-451 and 475-476.

⁷ Ibid., pp. 561-562.

⁸ Ibid., pp. 539, 545, and 550-551.

⁹ Ibid., p. 539

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punishment for a variety of "crimes" including theft, arrogance toward whites, and "bad" behavior. Lynchers rarely received trials or punishment for their crimes and public officials often sanctioned the deeds.¹⁰

A more subtle form of racism in the South occurred through economic discrimination. Because blacks owned little land and had few educational opportunities, most worked as tenants, sharecroppers, or day laborers. Fewer blacks held professional positions as teachers, doctors, or lawyers than whites, and more black women worked outside the home than white women, most often as domestics. However, African Americans' economic and social standing improved after the Civil War despite the roadblocks created by racism. Between 1865 and 1915 black literacy rates increased from 5 percent to over 50 percent, and per capita income for blacks more than doubled from 1866 to 1900. Blacks funded their own educational institutions, and created banks, insurance companies, and real estate businesses.¹¹

During the first decades of the 20th century, many low-income whites and blacks sought manufacturing jobs in the growing towns and cities of the South. From 1900 to 1920 the number of manufacturing workers in the region grew from just over 600,000 to 1.3 million, and the population of urban areas in the South increased 56 percent. As early as the 1880s, the South had retreated from its nearly exclusive reliance on agriculture for economic prosperity. New industries utilized the abundant natural resources of the region, creating first-stage processing plants for forest, mine, and farm products. This industrial growth created small towns and cities placed geographically across the region according to the location of the natural resources. Companies manufacturing forest products, metals and minerals, processed farm products, tobacco, and cotton textiles lured workers away from farms to take low-skill, low-wage jobs. Laborers counted on the jobs to end the debt cycle of tenancy and sharecropping. Although the desired result occurred, workers faced long days laboring under conditions that were often unhealthy and dangerous. African American workers were often relegated to lower-status jobs than whites or sometimes entirely excluded from work in southern manufacturing industries.¹²

The majority of Georgia's population continued to work in agriculture as late as 1910, and the post-war plantation system remained the basis of the state's economy. The bulk of the state's population also remained in the central and southwestern counties where the majority of the state's towns and small cities existed. Tenancy and the automobile provided farm owners with more freedom and access to towns where they opened general stores, cotton gins, and other small businesses. As farm owners became more involved in town activities they increased their participation in local community affairs through politics, church, and education. The power gained by farm owners in their communities created a small town elite that dominated state politics during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.¹³

The increased movement to small cities and towns in the early 20th century fueled the Progressive movement in the South, creating a new concern for education and other social reforms in the region. At the turn of the century, the quality of education in the South had fallen significantly behind that of the rest of the nation. Public schools rarely existed outside larger cities. Less than one-half of school age children attended school, 20 percent of whites and 50 percent of blacks suffered from illiteracy. Insufficient funding, racial segregation that called for separate schools for blacks and whites, and the low population density of the region all contributed to the inadequate state of education. Following the economic depression of the 1890s, the region experienced a "great educational awakening."¹⁴ Progressives and philanthropists brought attention to the inferior public education system, publicized the supporting statistics, held conferences, and lobbied to improve the situation. With the help of large investments of money from northern philanthropists, southern reformers pushed educational improvements through state legislatures throughout the region. Between 1900 and 1920 southern states increased funding for public education by nearly 300 percent and adopted compulsory education laws. The advances, however, generally provided more benefits to white students than black students.¹⁵

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 547.

¹¹ Ibid., pp. 557-559.

¹² Ibid., pp. 480 and 562.

¹³ Numan V. Bartley, *The Creation of Modern Georgia*, 2nd ed. (Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Press, 1990), pp. 103-105.

¹⁴ Cooper and Terrill, p. 580.

¹⁵ Ibid., pp. 580-584.

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In Georgia, schools in cities and towns received the most benefits during the Progressive era. A series of amendments to the state constitution between 1900 and 1920 required high schools as part of the state system, made counties levy school taxes, and allowed local systems to impose taxes for education without elections. A 1926 law sought to correct the differential between taxes in towns and rural areas by creating a small school equalization fund for poor districts. The resulting improvements in the literacy rate, enrollment levels, teacher salaries, and length of school year in Georgia and throughout the South, however, did not improve the region's educational standing compared to other areas of the United States. Schools in the South continued to provide the most benefit to white males and spent far less per pupil than educational institutions in the rest of the country.¹⁶

Other reforms of the Progressive Era extended into the field of healthcare in the South. A lack of adequate public services including garbage disposal, water quality control, and sewerage services combined with the hot, humid climate, poor medical care, low incomes, and undrained lowlands created health problems in the South that were largely absent in other regions. Southerners suffered disproportionately from diseases such as tuberculosis, yellow fever, malaria, diphtheria, smallpox, typhoid, hookworm, and pellagra. Medical advances during the early 20th century including the discovery of the bacterial origins of disease and the creation of state and local public health agencies helped lower the number of victims of these diseases. The active role taken by public health boards provided southerners with vaccines, laboratory services, and education about nutrition and sanitary facilities. The professionalization of the medical field in the 1880s also contributed to improved medical services in the region by providing education, licensing and codes of ethical and professional behavior for doctors, nurses, and other healthcare professionals.¹⁷

Despite the positive changes achieved in towns and cities of the South during the Progressive era, the majority of southerners continued to live on farms with few of the benefits provided by town life. Combined with the destruction of the boll weevil, the decline in cotton prices forced many more farmers into sharecropping and tenancy. Factory workers who faced a scarcity of manufacturing jobs returned to tenancy. Even successful farmers often lived in near-poverty conditions with no electricity, running water, indoor plumbing, or hard surface roads. Many farmers tried to improve their lot by growing more of their own food and expanding into new crops such as peanuts, pecans, fruit, and soybeans. By 1927, however, cotton continued to dominate cash-crop farming but earnings had declined by \$500 million from 1925.¹⁸

The October 1929 stock market crash dealt a final blow to the country's precarious economic condition and ushered in the Great Depression. The combination of overproduction in agriculture, textiles, railroads, and other manufacturing industries, under consumption of consumer goods, international economic problems, stock market speculation, and federal government failure to regulate banking and industry created the greatest economic disaster in the nation's history. In the South between 1929 and 1932, per capita income fell by 44 percent, industrial production declined by half, and states began defaulting on their debts. President Herbert Hoover failed to provide direct relief payments to the unemployed, favoring local action and voluntary reductions in agricultural production. In 1932, Americans elected Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt to the presidency. With the help of the Democrat-controlled Congress, Roosevelt expanded the power of the federal government to intervene during the crisis. Through New Deal programs he reformed the banking and security exchange industries, provided central planning for industry and agriculture, and gave direct government relief to the unemployed.¹⁹

Because of the seniority system, southern Democrats controlled many of the most powerful positions in Congress during the New Deal, assuring a strong emphasis on agricultural relief legislation. Between 1929 and 1933 farm prices had dropped 60 percent. Farmers produced more crops trying to recover from the loss, creating a

¹⁶ Bartley, pp. 156-158; Cooper and Terrill, p. 583.

¹⁷ Cooper and Terrill, pp. 587-588.

¹⁸ Ibid., pp. 625-626.

¹⁹ Mary Beth Norton et al., *A People and A Nation: A History of the United States*, vol. 2, 3rd ed. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1990), pp. 722-730; Cooper and Terrill, p. 663.

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surplus and flooding the market. International demand for American agricultural products also dropped. These factors, combined with other problems across the country including drought, foreclosures, insect plagues, and bank failures, forced many farmers out of production. Roosevelt's earliest New Deal legislation included programs designed to make sweeping changes in the American agricultural industry.²⁰

New Deal agricultural legislation fostered significant changes in southern farming practices. Through the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) the federal government sought to control overproduction and decreasing prices by paying farmers to reduce their acreage and plow under crops already in the field. Payments based on parity provided farmers with regulated prices for their cotton, corn, hogs, and other products based on the more prosperous period of 1909 to 1914. In 1933 under the AAA, farmers destroyed 10.4 million acres of cotton and slaughtered six million hogs. The Farm Credit Act also passed in 1933, provided farmers with loans to refinance mortgages on land and homes. These and other programs generally favored larger farms, however, because landowners had to be able to take 30 to 60 acres out of production to benefit. In 1938, nearly one-half of southern farmers received less than 40 dollars in benefit payments. Tenants and sharecroppers, 60 percent of farmers in the South, often lost their share of benefit payments to land owners who used the payments to reduce tenants' debts. By 1939, southern farmers harvested 11 million fewer acres than they produced in 1929, and the number of tenants and sharecroppers had declined by 300,000. Credit programs for farmers also encouraged them to invest in modern machinery, change the kind and quantity of crops grown, take less fertile soil out of cultivation, and reduce the number of tenants and sharecroppers.²¹

Other New Deal programs provided employment and improved infrastructure in the South. In 1933, the Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA) gave more than four million unemployed southerners direct relief payments and the Civil Works Administration (CWA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) created jobs for the unemployed. The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) exempted businesses from antitrust laws and guaranteed workers the right to organize unions and bargain collectively. As a result of the NIRA, many industries, such as textile manufacturers, established minimum wage and maximum hour codes, and abolished child labor. The United States Supreme Court declared the NIRA unconstitutional in May 1935, but some of its reforms were accomplished under separate legislation. In 1933 the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), and in 1935 the Rural Electrification Administration (REA), provided sources of electric power and telephone service to a region where fewer than five percent of farms had electricity. The TVA and the Soil Conservation Service worked to reclaim forests and soil and prevent flooding in states like Georgia where planters lost five million acres of topsoil. Under Georgia Governor Eurith D. Rivers' "Little New Deal" program, the state also created a state economic development planning agency, improved public health services, established a department of public safety and state highway patrol, and developed a seven-month public school term. Although New Deal programs like those fostered by Rivers provided assistance for some southerners, they often excluded blacks and women; as late as 1938, Roosevelt's *Report on Economic Conditions of the South* called the region "the Nation's No.1 economic problem."²²

The Great Depression and the New Deal had a lasting positive impact on the South, but only the military and industrial expansion produced by the nation's entry into World War II finally stabilized the economy of the region. By 1945, southerners had witnessed an increase in the diversification and mechanization of agriculture, a significant decline in tenancy and sharecropping, and a new focus on industrial and economic development. During the war, farm incomes tripled, more farms acquired running water, electricity and telephones, and farm equipment improved with the addition of trucks, tractors, and other machinery. Roosevelt and other leaders in Washington recognized the ability of the military build-up to improve the economy of the South and encouraged the placement of military installations and defense plants in the region. As a result, the number of manufacturing jobs in the region doubled during the war. Following the war, southern cities expanded at a

²⁰ Norton, pp. 727-730; Cooper and Terrill, p. 667.

²¹ Norton, pp. 727-730 and 743-745; Cooper and Terrill, pp. 669-671.

²² Cooper and Terrill, pp. 662 and 671; Norton, p. 740; Bartley, pp. 177 and 190; Dewey W. Grantham, *The South in Modern America: A Region at Odds* (New York: Harper Perennial, 1994), pp. 119-120.

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rapid pace with an accompanying decline in the power of rural communities. Improvements in education, services, and infrastructure coincided with business and economic developments during the post-war era. While the region generally prospered during the boom of the Sunbelt, urban areas received the most benefit from expanding technology, international trade, and service industries.²³

Resources within the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site relating to this context include the Depot, Boyhood Farm, Old Plains Highway, and the Plains High School. The Depot is indicative of the important role rail transportation played in stimulating the agricultural economy, as it provided links to distant markets for the sale of crops. The Depot also illustrates development patterns of small cities, such as Plains, as well as rural communities, expressed in Archery. The Boyhood Farm contains a diversity of resources that collectively reflect the social structure of the agricultural economy, fostered through business arrangements between owners and sharecroppers and tenants. The Old Plains Highway illustrates the physical linkage between the city of Plains and the community of Archery with adjacent land uses remaining intact. Historic homes and farmsteads and a rural cemetery lines this route as well as former farmland, the majority now planted in pines or in various stages of vegetative succession. Plains High School reflects the benefits of the Progressive Era when educational opportunities were available to all and public monies used to build local schools.

PLAINS AND ARCHERY, GEORGIA

At the time of his election to the presidency, Americans viewed President Jimmy Carter's life as unique from that of other presidents. In 1976, he was the first president from the Deep South elected to the office in almost 130 years. As a southerner, he witnessed many significant changes occurring in the region from the time of his birth in 1924 until his election. Like many residents of the South, Carter grew up on a farm. He experienced firsthand the Great Depression, sharecropping, the New Deal, World War II, racial segregation and integration, the economic boom of the South after World War II, and the slow decline of rural life.²⁴

Archery in Webster and Sumter counties, where the family moved in 1928 when Carter was four years old was predominantly an African American community. In 1914, Archery was founded due to the efforts of Reverend William D. Johnson to establish the Johnson Home Industrial College for African Americans. Through the Sublime Order of Archery, a benevolent society created by Johnson, the college purchased land in Webster County, built three school buildings, and received its first students on October 2, 1912. Johnson and the society regularly assisted blacks in the area, most of whom worked as tenant farmers or sharecroppers, with insurance for fire, death, storms, and agricultural failures. The school provided educational opportunities for blacks denied access to state public schools. Johnson and the Sublime Order of Archery eventually purchased more than 500 acres of land for the school, installed a windmill to pump and store water, and furnished the school with electricity and heat. He also assisted the community of Archery with the acquisition of a railroad stop and incorporation as a town. The Carter farm provided tenant-farming opportunities for several black families. Jimmy Carter spent his childhood playing and working with the families and their children.²⁵ The construction of Plains High School in 1921 allowed Archery's Bishop William D. Johnson and the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church to purchase an old school building. Johnson paid \$500 for the wood building, which he then moved to Archery for the Johnson Home Industrial College. The boarding school had dormitories for both male and female black children, and remained open for 15 years under the direction of Johnson.²⁶

The Plains of Dura settlement was founded as one of three Euro-American communities in the coastal plains of southwest Georgia following federal government removal of the Creek Indians in 1827. As early as the 1840s, farmers began cultivating the fertile soil and introduced African American slaves in the developing town and other surrounding communities in Sumter County. In 1885, the towns moved one mile

²³ Cooper and Terrill, pp. 693-694 and 767-768; Grantham, pp. 173-176.

²⁴ James David Barber, *The Presidential Character*, 3rd ed. (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1985) p.7. Cooper and Terrill, p. 739.

²⁵ Weston Woman's Club, *History of Webster County, Georgia* (Roswell, Georgia: W.H. Wolfe Associates, 1980), pp. 20-26.

²⁶ Peter G. Bourne, *Jimmy Carter: A Comprehensive Biography from Plains to Post Presidency* (New York: Scribner, 1997), p. 23.

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south to be near the new 37-mile, narrow-gauge railroad being constructed to connect the communities of Americus, Preston, and Lumpkin. The Depot, constructed in 1888, became the focal point of development for the new town.²⁷

Town leaders agreed to the move knowing the presence of the railroad promised economic improvement. The trunk line from Plains to Americus, the county seat of Sumter County, later became part of the larger Seaboard Airline Railroad. The trunk line provided farmers with a transportation route for the cotton cash-crop farming that had dominated the local economy since the Civil War and Reconstruction. By the turn of the century, Sumter County ranked second in the state in the number of acres planted and bales produced. Of the 2,878 farmers in Sumter County in 1910, 2,286 operated as tenants or sharecroppers.²⁸

One of the first attempts to diversify the agricultural economy of Plains and the surrounding communities occurred when a northern farmer planted an experimental peanut crop on a Sumter County farm in 1910-1911. A Plains cotton merchant purchased the handpicked peanuts for seed, and made the seed available to local farmers. The first peanut mill in Georgia opened in 1916 in Randolph County, west of Plains. Candy manufacturers regularly purchased peanuts from Plains. Cotton gins processed peanuts for peanut oil using the same method employed to make cottonseed oil. Cotton, however, continued to dominate the local agricultural economy until the 1930s.²⁹

By the 1920s, Plains had grown into a thriving agricultural community with the majority of its residents taking pride in a strong Christian heritage and conservative social and political beliefs. Progressive developments included improvements in healthcare and education. In 1912, Drs. Burr Thaddeus Wise and Samuel Paul Wise established the first hospital in Plains. Along with a third brother, Dr. Bowman J. Wise, who joined the practice in 1914, the family expanded the services in 1921 to a 60-bed hospital they named the Wise Sanitarium. The facility was one of the first fewer-than-100-bed hospitals accredited by the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical and Hospital Association. The brothers also opened an accredited training school for nurses that remained active from 1917 to 1934. The public school system in Plains underwent significant changes during the 1920s. In 1920 a \$50,000 bond issue was approved to fund the construction of a new high school. Completed in 1921, the new school provided Plains and several surrounding Sumter County communities with a larger, more permanent building for 300 white students with improved lighting, ventilation, and sanitary facilities.³⁰

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal brought agricultural relief and electricity to Plains. Crop diversification and mechanization, in the form of tractors and mechanical picking equipment, arrived with full force after World War II, improving farming in Plains as it did throughout the South, but lessening the need for agricultural laborers at the same time. Agriculture continued to dominate the town's economy until the 1970s when manufacturing claimed a majority of the town's work force.³¹

When Carter announced his candidacy for President of the United States, the population of Sumter County had dropped from its 1910 number of 28,997 to 27,797, reflecting the decrease in farm jobs in the South. The county had 404 farm operators, with just 44 of the farmers operating as tenants. Only three of the 44 were black. Livestock, dairy products, poultry, and peanuts had replaced cotton as the chief agricultural products. The growth of manufacturing industries led to the decline of the town's agricultural economy. The history of Plains, with a population of just under 700, reflected the history of small, farm-based communities throughout the

²⁷ Beth M. Walters, *History of Plains, Georgia: 1885-1985* (Americus, Georgia: Gammage Print Shop, 1985), p. 1; Cooper and Terrill, p. 740; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Special History Study: Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District, Georgia*, by William Patrick O'Brien (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991), pp. 15-16.

²⁸ Cooper and Terrill, p. 25; Walters, p. 7.

²⁹ William Patrick O'Brien, *Special History Study: Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District, Georgia* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991), pp. 23-24.

³⁰ Jack F. Cox, *History of Sumter County, Georgia* (Sumter County Preservation Society, 1983), pp. 24-28.

³¹ City of Plains, "Comprehensive Preservation Plan" (Plains, Georgia, 1994), p. 9.

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Race relations in Plains also mirrored the rest of the South. Like other rural southern communities at the beginning of the 20th century, Plains was racially segregated. Jim Crow laws passed throughout the South in the 1890s firmly entrenched segregation and discrimination until the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s. By the 1970s, blacks voted and attended desegregated public schools. In 1972, Plains elected its first black city council member and by 1992 the city council had a black majority.³³

Jimmy Carter influenced many changes in Plains. As a local activist he served on the school board, hospital board, and in leadership positions in his church. During his efforts to win election as a state senator he helped transform Georgia's legislative electoral process. As governor, he called for an end to racial discrimination, reorganized state government, and encouraged economic development. His campaign and election as President of the United States in 1976 brought international recognition to the city of Plains and encouraged the growth of tourism in the region.³⁴

Many of the resources within the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site document the evolution from a rural landscape to small towns and communities, all supported by agricultural enterprises. The Depot served as the focal point of Plains, reflecting the railroad's role as a catalyst for development, while the Plains High School illustrates the later improvements in educational opportunities for the local citizenry. The Boyhood Farm visually documents the community of Archery and The Old Plains Highway, the connection from Archery to Plains.

JIMMY CARTER: LIFE IN ARCHERY AND PLAINS, GEORGIA

The Carter family traces its settlement in America to Thomas Carter's 1635 move from England to the colony of Virginia. In 1787, Kindred Carter moved to Georgia with his wife and four children, who, along with 10 slaves, farmed 307 acres of land in wheat and cotton. Kindred's son, James Carter, was the father of Wiley Carter who moved to a farm eight miles north of present-day Plains around 1850. By the time of Wiley's death in 1864 he owned 2,400 acres of farmland and 30 slaves. Wiley's son, Littleberry Walker Carter, was the father of William Archibald Carter, born in 1858. William Archibald moved from the Battle Place community north of the current Plains to a farm southwest of Plains in the 1880s. James Earl Carter (Earl), born in 1894 to William Archibald and his wife, was the father of Jimmy Carter, the 39th President of the United States.³⁵

The Carter family moved to Plains c.1905 where Earl attended school until he transferred to the Riverside Military Academy in Gainesville, Georgia. Earl completed his education through the tenth grade, after which in 1911 he moved to Texas to work as a cowboy. He returned to Georgia in 1913 and started his own business, investing in an ice house. From 1917 to 1918 he served in the U.S. Army and returned to Plains following World War I. In 1921 he met Lillian Gordy, a nurse at the Wise Sanitarium in Plains and they married in 1923.³⁶ Lillian Gordy's family moved to the southwest Georgia region in 1803. Lillian attended the school for nursing at the Wise Sanitarium in Plains and continued to work at the hospital after completing her education. Her father, Jim Jack Gordy, was a farmer, schoolteacher, and postmaster who were heavily involved in Democratic Party politics. Lillian inherited her father's racial and political views, which leaned more towards progressivism and racial harmony than her husband's. Lillian married Earl Carter on September 26, 1923, at Plains Baptist Church.³⁷

³² Cooper and Terrill, pp. 740-741.

³³ City of Plains, p. 9.

³⁴ Cooper and Terrill, pp. 741-743

³⁵ Hugh Carter and Frances Spatz Leighton, *Cousin Beedie and Cousin Hot: My Life with the Carter Family of Plains, Georgia* (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1978), pp. 166-168; Peter G. Bourne, *Jimmy Carter: A Comprehensive Biography from Plains to Postpresidency* (New York: Scribner, 1997), pp. 9-19.

³⁶ Bourne, p. 13.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 13-19

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The agricultural depression in the South, which preceded the larger economic depression engulfing the rest of the country in the 1930s, had a relatively minor impact on Earl and Lillian Carter's life and on the Plains region as a whole. By the time of their marriage, Earl Carter was an active and successful businessman involved in several different ventures including cotton, timber, and peanut agricultural interests, as well as a grocery store and dry cleaner. After their marriage, Lillian continued to work as a nurse at the Wise Sanitarium, bringing a second income into the household and satisfying her need to fulfill personal goals of independence and contribution to the community.³⁸

Following the births of their first two children, James Earl "Jimmy" Carter, Jr., on October 1, 1924, and Gloria Carter (Spann), on October 22, 1926, the family moved from the town of Plains to a farm two-and-one-half miles west in the agricultural community of Archery. The 360-acre farm, located on Preston-Americus Road in Sumter County and Webster County, provided the Carters with cropland for corn, peanuts, cotton, pecans, and watermelons. In addition, they raised vegetables and livestock such as chickens, cows, and pigs that provided milk, meat, and other staples for the family and their tenants and workers.³⁹

The farm included a vernacular bungalow house built in 1922. The house was set back approximately 100 feet from the Old Plains Highway. Other structures at the farm included four tenant houses, Commissary, garage/smokehouse, barn, buggy shed, milking shed, pump shed, privy, windmill, blacksmith shop, animal pens, sheep dip pit, corn crib, sugar cane mill, tennis court, and playhouse, the majority built during the Carter family's ownership. Landscape features included a vegetable garden and fields for cotton, peanuts, and other crops; a pecan grove, planted by Jimmy and his father, grew on the west side of the house. Fences outlined the fields, with grazing animals roaming free on the grounds. The yard surrounding the house was of swept sand. The farm generally typified those of successful farmers found in South Georgia during the Depression. Earl Carter made several improvements that personalized the home and reflected the family's economic stability, including the construction of a tennis court. From 1998-2000 the former support buildings and tennis court that had been lost, were reconstructed by the National Park Service to provide an interpretive experience for visitors. In 1937, life on the farm was altered by the arrival of electricity through the Rural Electrification Administration (REA), a time Jimmy Carter describes as one of the most important in his life.⁴⁰

In addition to his work with local businesses and the farm at Archery, Jimmy Carter's father became active in local politics during the 1930s, serving as a director of the REA and a member of the local school board. With his father, Jimmy attended many campaign rallies for Georgia politicians, including U.S. Senator Walter George and Governor Eugene Talmadge. Carter's political development was also influenced by his maternal grandfather, Jim Jack Gordy, who was postmaster of Richland, Georgia, and an active follower of politics and politicians, including U.S. Congressman and Populist Party vice-presidential candidate, Tom Watson.⁴¹

The Commissary is a one-and-one-half-story wood building that Carter remembers as an interior of shelves, and counters and a desk where his father sat when it was open on Saturday afternoons. The Carters sold dry and canned goods, such as sugar, flour, and meal, as well as products made on the farm. Sugar cane from the farm was used to make syrup sold by Earl Carter under the name "Plains Maid." A smokehouse behind the house was used to cure meat produced on the farm and sold in the Commissary. A gas tank outside of the Commissary provided fuel for the farm vehicles and was used to sell gasoline to tenants. Carter's father opened the Commissary every Saturday afternoon for regular business, but one of Carter's chores was to open the Commissary for customers to make purchases at other times.⁴²

The barn, a wood frame building, was built by Peter Valentine, a local builder who designed other similar agricultural buildings in the community. Farm activities revolved around the lot at the barn, which included a pump

³⁸ Oral History Interview with Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter, conducted by Ed Bearss, Chief Historian, National Park Service, May 11, 1988, Plains, Georgia, written transcript, pp. 4-5; Bourne, pp. 28-29.

³⁹ Ibid.; Richard Hyatt, *The Carters of Plains* (Huntsville, Alabama: The Strode Publishers, Inc., 1977), pp. 20-21.

⁴⁰ Bearss, pp. 5, 139, 239, and 181; Bourne, p. 34; O'Brien, p. 29.

⁴¹ Bourne, p. 14.

⁴² Ibid., pp. 167-170, 220-222, 239.

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shed and a concrete dip trench approximately six feet deep adjacent to the barn used to treat sheep and cows for insects.⁴³

At least four tenant farm families lived and worked on the Carter farm. Although Earl Carter oversaw work on the farm, his involvement in many different businesses led him to rely on his African American tenants, Jack and Rachel Clark, to supervise much of the work, including the labor of Jimmy and his siblings. The Clarks played a major role in Carter's life. They taught Jimmy how to farm, fish, and hunt. While Lillian Carter was working, Rachel Clark nursed the Carter children when they were sick. Likewise, the Clarks watched the Carter children when both of parents were away. The Clark house is a small one-story wood frame structure. Two other similarly constructed houses on the farm were the Fred and Lee Howell house (not extant) and the Annie Mae Holliss house (not extant).⁴⁴ A fourth tenant house, the Cooper Berry house, located at the eastern end of the farm, featured an L-shaped plan and a higher roof line.⁴⁵

Describing his life in Archery, Jimmy Carter emphasized the wide range of work-related activities completed by the family, the tenants, and day laborers. The tasks assigned to Jimmy by his father included yard work, milking cows, pruning watermelons, putting insecticides on cotton to control boll weevils ("mopping cotton" with a mixture of arsenic, molasses, and water), picking cotton, harvesting peanuts, and plowing. Carter also raised his own animals and crops for Future Farmers of America projects. The Carters raised sheep to produce wool for blankets, cattle for beef, pigs for sausage and hams, cows for milk, sugar cane to make syrup, and geese for insect control and down feathers. The products produced on the farm were distributed to area stores or sold on the Carter farm in their Commissary. Earl Carter operated a store in Plains as well as the Commissary on his farm. The farm's Commissary provided supplies for the tenant farmers, sharecroppers, and day laborers who worked on the Carter farm through cash sales to those receiving weekly earnings or through "furnish" for tenants and sharecroppers.⁴⁶

Although the family lived and worked on the farm in Archery, the nearby town of Plains served as the center of the Carters' social, religious, and educational life. The town provided the businesses the family relied on to support the farm, the church they attended, and the schools that educated Jimmy and his siblings, Gloria (born in 1926), Ruth (born in 1929), and Billy (born in 1937). In addition, Plains was a stop on the Seaboard Airline Railroad, which provided passenger and freight transportation services to area residents. The town was a market place for farmers in the region who visited nearly every week to purchase supplies or bring their farm products to markets or for transport on the railroad to other parts of the state. Town life taught Jimmy Carter about the social realities of the racially segregated south; he and his family attended a segregated school and church in Plains. The town's strict social restraints contrasted sharply with life on the farm where Jimmy played with black children and was cared for by black tenant farmers Jack and Rachel Clark.⁴⁷

Jimmy Carter's entrepreneurial business sense emerged at a young age because of the opportunities present in Plains. Following the example of his father, Jimmy got an early start in the business community of Plains, selling ice cream, hamburgers, and boiled peanuts made from his own crop. At the age of nine, Jimmy had saved enough of the earnings from his food sales to buy five bales of cotton, later using the proceeds from the sale to purchase five rental houses he owned for several years.⁴⁸

The classical revival style school building was constructed in 1921 following the passage of a local \$50,000

⁴³ Ibid., pp. 170-172 and 177; Stephen Matthew Pate, "A Development Plan for the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Home, Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, Plains, Georgia" (Master's thesis, University of Georgia, 1994), p. 22.

⁴⁴ Doug Comer with the National Park Service, Applied Archeology Center in Silver Spring, Maryland, has determined that the Clark house was moved to its present location (and not demolished as previously thought) between 1956 and 1962, based on analysis of aerial photographs of the Carter farm using orthorectification and discussions with President Carter. Memo from Mr. Comer to Joe Crystal, Shelly Wells, and Steve Whissen, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, April 28, 1997.

⁴⁵ Oral History with Carters, pp. 228-229; Pate, pp. 22 and 35; Bourne, pp. 22-23.

⁴⁶ Oral History with Carters, pp. 4-6, 171, and 227.

⁴⁷ Bourne, p. 25.

⁴⁸ Oral History with Carters, pp. 124-125; Bourne, pp. 30-31.

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bond issue in 1920. Built by local contractor, Ernest Wellons, the building included a 268-seat auditorium, one room for each grade, a library, and specialized rooms for classes such as home economics and science. The school grounds also included a flagstaff where students pledged allegiance to the American flag. Students heard a devotional every morning before classes began in the school auditorium. The Plains High School served as a multipurpose community building, providing a non-denominational location for meetings, recitals, and programs. At a time when Georgia schools rated among the poorest in the nation, the Georgia Department of Education designated the Plains High School as one of three model schools in the state during Julia Coleman's tenure.⁴⁹

Jimmy Carter attended Plains High School from 1930 to 1941 where superintendent and teacher Julia L. Coleman played a major role in his development. Carter credits Coleman with being the chief intellectual and cultural influence in his life, instilling in him a love of learning. A sundial monument to Coleman, erected in 1949 on the grounds of the high school, commemorates her life and work in the Plains school system. Julia Coleman started a "Friendship Garden" on the high school grounds, having students plant flowers and other vegetation in the garden with an area of plantings adjacent to the building and sidewalk, called "Baby Row, to honor newborn (white) children in Plains.

Following Carter's graduation from high school in 1941, he attended Georgia Southwestern College in Americus, Georgia, for one year and then completed additional coursework at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta in preparation for entering the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Carter knew he wanted to study at the Naval Academy from an early age. In 1942, he received an appointment to enter the school in 1943 from U.S. Representative Stephen Pace. His father had supported Pace throughout his Congressional career in hopes of ensuring a place for his son at the Naval Academy, as well as for his specialization in peanut farming legislation. Because of the U.S. involvement in World War II, Carter completed an accelerated course of study at Annapolis, finishing his degree in 1946. Shortly after graduation, on July 7, 1946, he married Rosalynn Smith, a friend of his sister Ruth, who lived in Plains. After their marriage, Jimmy and Rosalynn moved several times as Jimmy's assignments in the Navy changed. His first assignment was on the U.S.S. *Wyoming* in Norfolk, Virginia. In 1948, the Carters moved to New London, Connecticut, where Jimmy attended submarine officer training school. Upon completion of his training, Carter received an assignment on the U.S.S. *Pomfret* in Honolulu, Hawaii, followed by duty in San Diego, California. They returned to New London in 1951, and in 1952 he was appointed to work on the atomic submarine program of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in Schenectady, New York, his last U.S. Navy appointment.⁵⁰ He also took graduate work in nuclear physics at Union College in New York.⁵¹

Like many other southerners at the end of World War II, Jimmy Carter chose to pursue a career outside the rural South. In Jimmy's case, it was the United States Navy. He planned a life-long career in the military, but his father's death in 1953 prompted his decision to return to Plains to manage the family business. Carter eagerly diversified the business, focusing on peanut processing and seed production.⁵²

Following the death of his father Earl in 1953, Carter returned to Plains to manage his family's farm and seed/fertilizer warehouse business. The peanut had replaced cotton as the crop of choice in Plains after the Depression and World War II. Increased mechanization had changed farming, and Carter quickly sought to learn the new scientific techniques. Rosalynn, who had resisted the return to Plains, became active in the business, handling accounting and bookkeeping and finding fulfilling work opportunities.⁵³

⁴⁹ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, Plains High School Cultural Landscape Study and Management Plan," by Lisa Whitcomb (Atlanta: National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, 1992), p. 11.

⁵⁰ Bourne, pp. 62-81.

⁵¹ Information from Kate M. Funk, Museum Curator, Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, National Park Service.

⁵² Cooper and Terrill, pp. 741-744; Bartley, p. 232.

⁵³ Bourne, pp. 83-89.

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Carter became involved in local politics almost immediately, starting with his tenure on the Sumter County school board. As a member of the school board, Carter confronted the racial issues surrounding the "separate but equal" ruling of *Plessy v. Ferguson* and the subsequent overruling of that concept in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* in 1954. Carter defended integration in Plains, refusing to join the white citizens council established in response to the *Brown* ruling and favoring the integration of public schools.⁵⁴ In 1962, he entered state politics when he won a seat in the Georgia state senate following a contested election in which a voting fraud scandal was uncovered by Carter. He served as state senator from 1963 to 1966. In 1966 he ran for governor of Georgia, ultimately losing to segregationist Lester Maddox. In 1970 Carter won the Georgia governorship, serving in that position from 1971 to 1975.⁵⁵ Important milestones of his term as governor include: streamlining 300 state agencies into 25 departments, unifying the court system, appointing the first woman state judge, equalizing state funding for schools, and extending state mental health services.⁵⁶

When the Carters returned to Plains after the Navy, they lived in several different homes before building a house on Woodland Drive in 1961. Initially, they lived in a public housing unit (making Jimmy Carter the only U.S. President to reside in public housing) and subsequently rented several houses in Plains, including the Rylander House, referred to also as the Haunted House. The house on Woodland Drive was designed by Albany, Georgia, architect Hugh Gaston to the Carters' exact specifications. The ranch style house is a one-story wood frame dwelling with brick exterior and asymmetrical plan. Minimal changes have been made to the house since its construction. These changes include the conversion of the garage into an office and the construction of another garage west of the original one. The entire property is now enclosed by a security gate that encompasses the entire Carter Compound, including the Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter House, the Secret Service headquarters in the Gnann house and garage, and the pond the Carters built across the road from their house in the 1980s.⁵⁷

When Jimmy Carter decided to enter the race for President of the United States he drew on the support of his family and friends in Plains and utilized the small town atmosphere of Plains as a backdrop for the media focus of his campaign. Following the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago, the Democratic National Committee tried to open the party nomination process to more party members and diminish the power of party leaders. In response to the change in policy, state democratic parties began to increasingly rely on presidential primaries as the means of selecting delegates to the national convention. In addition, new campaign finance legislation, the growth of television, and a decline in state and local party organizations fueled the development of state primaries. The growth of the primary system caused candidates to spend more time and money on campaigning on their own, through campaign supporters, and through the media. Carter's campaign, building on the experience of George McGovern in 1972, represented the changes in the Democratic National Committee's delegate selection process.⁵⁸

Known as the "Peanut Brigade," the group of volunteers who campaigned for Carter originally organized with his first race for governor in 1970. The group re-formed in 1976 when Carter began campaigning in New Hampshire for the Democratic Party nomination for President. The headquarters for the Carter campaign was located in the Plains Depot in downtown Plains. During the campaign, the depot served as the central meeting point for the Carter family, volunteers, and tourists. The building was used as the backdrop for campaign announcements and press conferences. To the voting public, the depot represented the southern, small town background of Jimmy Carter. When Carter won the election in 1976, he celebrated his

⁵⁴ Ibid., pp. 90-95; Oral history with Carters, pp. 38-39.

⁵⁵ For a detailed account, see *Jimmy Carter, Turning Point: A Candidate, A State, and A Nation Come of Age*. (New York: Times Books, 1992); Bourne, pp. 114-132

⁵⁶ The Jaeger Company, *Georgia Governors' Gravesites Field Guide, 1776-2003* (Atlanta: Department of Natural Resources, 2003), p. 148.

⁵⁷ Bourne, pp. 83 and 91.

⁵⁸ Harvey L. Schantz, ed., *American Presidential Elections: Process, Policy, and Political Change* (Albany, New York: State University of New York Press, 1996), pp. 14-15.

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victory at the Plains Depot.⁵⁹ Carter served as president from January 20, 1977 to January 20, 1981. Significant foreign policies during his presidency included:

- 1) Panama Canal Treaties - Permanent Neutrality Treaty, declared the canal neutral and open to vessels of all nations, and the Panama Canal Treaty provided for joint U.S.-Panama control of the canal until December 31, 1999, when Panama would take full control;⁶⁰
- 2) Camp David Accords, witnessed by Carter on September 17, 1978, represented the first diplomatic success in the effort to resolve the ongoing problems surrounding the creation of the State of Israel in 1947;⁶¹
- 3) SALT II treaty with the Soviet Union, signed by Carter on June 18, 1979, that limited the number of nuclear offensive devices, as well as led to the reduction of technologies to produce them;⁶² and
- 4) Establishment of U.S. diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.⁶³

Stateside policies implemented by President Carter included deregulation of the energy, transportation, communications, and finance industries, as well as major educational programs and environmental protection legislation.⁶⁴ Despite these accomplishments, Carter lost re-election in 1980.⁶⁵

The Carters returned to Plains after their time in Washington to be near their family, business, and home. From their home on Woodland Drive the Carters began the next phase of their public career that included humanitarian outreach throughout the world both as private citizens and through the Carter Center.⁶⁶

The Carter Center was established in 1982 with permanent facilities dedicated in October 1986 in Atlanta, Georgia. The Carter Center is a nonpartisan and nonprofit organization that addresses national and international issues of public policy affecting democracy, human rights, and disease. Utilizing skills sharpened during treaty and peace negotiations as President, Carter helped mediate conflict in Ethiopia and Eritrea (1989), North Korea (1994), Liberia (1994), Haiti (1994), Bosnia (1994), Sudan (1995), the Great Lakes region of Africa (1995-1996), Sudan and Uganda (1999). The Carter Center has led election-monitoring missions, including Panama (1989), Nicaragua (1990), Guyana (1992), China (1997), Nigeria (1998), Indonesia (1999), East Timor (1999), and Mexico (2000).⁶⁷ The Norwegian Nobel Committee awarded Carter the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002 for "his decades of untiring effort to find peaceful solutions to international conflicts, to advance democracy and human rights, and to promote economic and social development." It is important to note that the Committee stated in their press release that Carter's "mediation was a vital contribution to the Camp David Accords between Israel and Egypt, in itself a great enough achievement to qualify for the Nobel Peace Prize."⁶⁸

After receiving the Nobel Prize, Carter continued his efforts internationally to help resolve conflict in such areas as Venezuela (2002-2003), Nepal (2004-2008), and Ecuador and Colombia (2008). He has also continued the election-monitoring through the Carter Center in such places, as Guatemala (2003), Venezuela (2004), Ethiopia (2005), Liberia (2005), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2006), Nepal (2008), Lebanon (2009),

⁵⁹ Bourne, pp. 288-289; Oral history with Carters, pp. 110-114.

⁶⁰ National Archives, "Advice and Consent: The Panama Canal Treaties," <http://www.archives.gov> (accessed July 30, 2012).

⁶¹ New World Encyclopedia contributors, "Camp David Accords," New World Encyclopedia, <http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org> (accessed July 30, 2012).

⁶² Department of State, "Treaty Between the United States of American and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitations of Strategic Offensive Arms," <http://www.state.gov> (accessed July 30, 2012).

⁶³ Steven H. Hochman, "Jimmy Carter - Biography," Carter Center, <http://www.cartercenter.org> (accessed July 30, 2012).

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Oral history with Carters, pp. 110-114.

⁶⁶ Ibid., pp. 243-245.

⁶⁷ Steven H. Hochman, "Jimmy Carter - Biography," Carter Center, <http://www.cartercenter.org> (accessed July 30, 2012).

⁶⁸ "Press Release - Nobel Peace Prize 2002," Norwegian Nobel Committee, <http://www.nobelprize.org> (accessed July 30, 2012).

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Sudan (2010), Tunisia (2011), and Egypt (2011-2012). In all, the Carter Center has monitored elections in 91 countries as of June 4, 2012.⁶⁹

Carter and his wife Rosalynn also "volunteer one week a year for Habitat for Humanity, a nonprofit organization that helps needy people in the United States and in other countries renovate and build homes for themselves."⁷⁰ This organization has helped build over 500,000 decent and safe homes worldwide.⁷¹ The Carters have been involved with Habitat since 1984, and their "one week" work session is called the "Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter Work Project."

Mrs. Carter is also active with Project Interconnections, a public/private nonprofit partnership that provides housing for homeless people who are mentally ill. Her pioneering efforts for the mentally ill began when she was honorary chair of the President's Commission on Mental Health as First Lady, which resulted in the passage of the Mental Health Systems Act of 1980. Currently she "chairs the Carter Center's Mental Health Task Force, an advisory body of experts, consumers, and advocates promoting positive change in the mental health field."⁷²

In 1991, along with Mrs. Betty Bumpers, wife of former U.S. Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, she launched a nationwide campaign to publicize the need for early childhood immunizations called "Every Child by Two." Her alma mater, Georgia Southwestern State University established in her honor the Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregiving. This institute, through research, education, and training promotes the mental health and well-being of individuals, families, and professional caregivers. Mrs. Carter has also had a great impact on the City of Atlanta with her role on the Policy Advisory Board for The Atlanta Project (TAP). This program of The Carter Center addresses social ills associated with poverty and the quality of life citywide.⁷³

Mrs. Carter has received many honors throughout her public service career. These include, Volunteer of the Decade Award from the National Mental Health Association, Award of Merit for Support of the Equal Rights Amendment from the National Organization for Women, Notre Dame Award for International Service, Eleanor Roosevelt Living World Award from Peace Links, Kiwanis World Service Medal, Jefferson Award from the American Institute for Public Service, Georgia Woman of the Year Award from the Georgia Commission on Women, Rhoda and Bernard Sarnat International Prize in Mental Health from the Institute of Medicine, United States Surgeon General's Medallion, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom, American's highest civilian honor. She was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 2001.⁷⁴

Both Carters have published several books about public service, and their life experiences. Books authored by Mr. Carter include: *Always a Reckoning*; *Beyond the White House: Waging Peace, Fighting Disease and Building Hope*; *Blood of Abraham: Insights into the Middle East*; *Christmas in Plains Collector's Edition*; *A Government As Good As Its People*; *The Hornet's Nest: A Novel of the Revolutionary War*; *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*; *Keeping Faith: Memories of a President*; *The Little Baby Snoogle-Fleejer*; *Negotiation: The Alternative to Hostility*; *The Nobel Peace Prize Lecture*; *Our Endangered Values: America's Moral Crisis*; *An Outdoor Journal*; *Palestine Peace Not Apartheid*; *The Personal Beliefs of Jimmy Carter*; *A Remarkable Mother*; *Sharing Good Times*; *Through the Year with Jimmy Carter*; *Turning Point: A Candidate, a State and a Nation Come of Age*; *The Virtues of Aging*; *We Can Have Peace in the Holy Land*; *White House Diary*; and *Why Not the Best*. Mr. Carter co-authored, *Everything to Gain: Making the Most of the Rest of Your Life* with his wife, Rosalynn.

⁶⁹ Hochman, "Jimmy Carter – Biography".

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ "Habitat for Humanity Fact Sheet, "Habitat for Humanity International, <http://www.habitat.org> (accessed July 30, 2012).

⁷² "Rosalynn Carter - Biography, "Carter Center, <http://www.cartercenter.org> (accessed July 30, 2012).

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

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Books authored or co-authored by Mrs. Rosalynn Carter include: *First Lady from Plains*; *Helping Someone with Mental Illness*; *Helping Yourself Help Others: a Book for Caregivers*; and *Within Our Reach: Ending the Mental Health Crisis*.

The National Park Service has continued to carry out improvements to the properties which comprise the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site. Work at the High School over the past decade has expanded beyond the buildings into the landscape, reconstructing a ball field in the front yard of the school and a playground in a side yard as well as extensive landscape plantings. Starting in 1998 NPS began restoring the house, outbuildings and landscape to their pre-1940 condition at the Boyhood Farm. This restoration also included the reconstruction of a privy, chicken coop/smoke house, well, tennis court, windmill, gas pump, blacksmith shop, pump shed, milking shed, buggy shed, barn, farm bell, cane press, syrup kettle, and fences. Today a visitor to the NHS is offered insight into the character and activities of a rural agricultural community in South Georgia during the 20th century and the important role the place and its people played in the life of a future American president.

All of the resources within the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site reflect the context of Carter's life in Archery and Plains. Archery is his childhood home. The Boyhood Farm provides tangible links to the many experiences and life lessons he acquired here. The Old Plains Highway was the route he travelled in accessing the services and institutions of the larger and nearby city of Plains. In Plains, the Depot was an important site, particularly in his election to the United States presidency as it served as the campaign headquarters and a backdrop for major announcements and press conferences. On the night of his election, Carter along with family, friends, and campaign staff and volunteers celebrated his victory here. The Plains High School was instrumental in Carter's education, a fact he has recounted on many occasions. The Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter House was the first home this couple owned, as they initially occupied several other rental properties after returning to Plains. This residence dates from 1961, built at the time Carter was involved in local politics but prior to his service in state politics and as President. Today the residential complex illustrates the original residence as well as the residence of the former first family.

Site Specific Museum Collection

The Jimmy Carter National Historic Site Museum Collection contains a wide variety of objects and materials associated with President Carter's youth, military career, and early political career within Georgia as well as his campaign for public office at the local, state, and national level. The collection also includes agricultural, educational and railroad objects associated with Plains, GA.

The collection contains family items from the Boyhood Farm (1928-1948) including furniture, linens, dishware and decorative objects, as well as farm equipment and implements. Jimmy Carter attended Plains High School (1932-1941) and has often spoken of the positive influence his experiences there have had on his life, especially the lessons taught by teacher and principal, Julia Coleman. The collection currently contains library books, furnishings, school materials, yearbooks, scrapbooks, correspondence and memorabilia.

A large part of the collection is comprised of political material concerning Jimmy Carter's campaign for public office (1955 – 1980). Buttons, posters, signs, shirts, stickers and jewelry are just some examples of the wide range of memorabilia and campaign material housed in the collection. Associated objects in the collection include items relating to the Plains Peanut Brigade and local campaign volunteers and employees. As the only available building with an indoor bathroom, the Plains Depot became the headquarters for Jimmy Carter's 1976 Presidential Campaign. The collection contains objects and furnishings from the depot during the campaign era (1974 – 1976) as well as objects related to its original function for the railroad.

The archival collection contains materials related to Jimmy Carter's runs for public office, most significantly for president in 1976; materials related to Plains High School including administrative records, scrapbooks, school projects and homework produced by Plains High School Students; and oral history interviews involving Mr. and Mrs. Carter, the Carter family and a number of residents of Plains.

Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
Name of Property

Sumter, GA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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- U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. "Special History Study: Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District, Georgia".

Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
Name of Property

Sumter, GA
County and State

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, Plains High School Cultural Landscape Study and Management Plan." Lisa Whitcomb. Atlanta: National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, 1992.

Walters, Beth M. *History of Plains, Georgia: 1885-1985*. Americus, Georgia: Gammage Print Shop, 1985.

Weston Woman's Club. *History of Webster County, Georgia*. Roswell, Georgia: W.H. Wolfe Associates, 1980.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
 #s **GA-244, 245, 245B, 2206, 2206A, 2209, 2230**

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository

**National Park Service (NPS)
Southeast Region Support Office (SERO)
and Jimmy Carter National Historic Site**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 64.24 acres (Not Previously Listed + 10.31 acres (Previously Listed) = 74.55 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

All UTM reference points are found on the included map "Portion of the Plains, Georgia USGS Quadrangle Map".

A	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>746140</u> Easting	<u>3547149</u> Northing	B	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>746093</u> Easting	<u>3547093</u> Northing
C	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>746148</u> Easting	<u>3547501</u> Northing	D	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>746314</u> Easting	<u>3547592</u> Northing
E	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>746353</u> Easting	<u>3547306</u> Northing	F	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>746213</u> Easting	<u>3547270</u> Northing
G	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>745282</u> Easting	<u>3547437</u> Northing	H	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>745516</u> Easting	<u>3547437</u> Northing
I	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>745538</u> Easting	<u>3547189</u> Northing	J	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>745337</u> Easting	<u>3547184</u> Northing
K	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>742377</u> Easting	<u>3546322</u> Northing	L	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>742720</u> Easting	<u>3546270</u> Northing
M	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>742749</u> Easting	<u>3546468</u> Northing	N	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>742331</u> Easting	<u>3546202</u> Northing
O	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>742062</u> Easting	<u>3546368</u> Northing	P	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>742782</u> Easting	<u>3546180</u> Northing

Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
 Name of Property

Sumter, GA
 County and State

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
Q 16	743265	3546354	R 16	744230	3547016
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
S 16	744406	3547134	T 16	744461	3547135
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
U 16	743288	3546311			
Zone	Easting	Northing			

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

Refer to the USGS map for the boundary for the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site.

The Historic Site also follows the legal boundary of the noncontiguous parcels for the various contributing properties of the district, see table below.

Property	Tract Number	Acreage
Plains Depot*	101-02	0
	101-18	.32
Plains High School*	101-01	9.99
Carter Compound	101-04	4.55
	101-05	2.40
	101-06	1.92
	101-19	2.40
	101-20	1.45
	101-23	.62
Boyhood Farm	101-16	15.00
	101-22	.70
	101-22A	1.72
Old Plains Highway	101-07	.17
	101-09	15.50
	101-10	1.20
	101-11	.80
	101-12	1.40
	101-13	.80
	101-14	2.94
	101-15	6.50
	101-17	2.31
	101-24	1.09
	101-25	.77
Total Acreage Previously Listed		10.31
Total Acreage Not Previously Listed		64.24
Total Acreage		74.55

*Previously Listed Properties

See attached Historic Resource Location Map, and Portion of Plains, USGS Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Boundaries are based on the legal tracts associated with the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site on record with the Land Resources Division, Southeast Region, National Park Service.

Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
Name of Property

Sumter, GA
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jill K. Hanson, Historian
organization NPS SERO date May 1998
street & number 100 Alabama Street telephone 404-562-3117
city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30303

name/title Dale Jaeger, Principal Preservation Planner and Landscape Architect
Brian LaBrie, Architectural Historian and Preservation Planner
organization The Jaeger Company date April 18, 2014
street & number 119 Washington Street telephone 770-534-0506 ext 232
city or town Gainesville state GA zip code 30501
e-mail Dale@jaegerco.com;

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 - See attached Portion of Plains, Georgia USGS Map
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
 - See attached Historic Resource Location Map
- **Continuation Sheets**
 - N/A
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)
 - N/A

Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
Name of Property

Sumter, GA
County and State

Photographs:

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

See Photo Key Maps 1-5

Name of Property: Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
City or Vicinity: Plains
County: Sumter State: Georgia
Photographer: Dale Jaeger and Brian LaBrie
The Jaeger Company
Date Photographed: February 22 and 23, 2012 and April 11, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:
See Data Sheets for Photographs
Credits: All Photos by The Jaeger Company (TJC)

- 001 of 55. Plains Depot (LCS 091350)
- 002 of 55. Plains High School (LCS 091340)
- 003 of 55. Vocational Agriculture Building (LCS 091341)
- 004 of 55. Front Garden
- 005 of 55. Baby Row
- 006 of 55. Friendship Garden
- 007 of 55. Loop Drive and Parking Lot
- 008 of 55. Flagstaff (LCS 091343)
- 009 of 55. Julia L. Coleman Monument (LCS 091342)
- 010 of 55. Baseball Field
- 011 of 55. Playground
- 012 of 55. Access Drive, Visitor Parking, and Plaza
- 013 of 55. Bally Building
- 014 of 55. Maintenance Yard
- 015 of 55. Interpretive Signage
- 016 of 55. Gnann House (LCS 091351)
- 017 of 55. Gnann House Carriage House (LCS 091351)
- 018 of 55. Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter House (LCS 091353)
- 019 of 55. Carter House Garage
- 020 of 55. Pond
- 021 of 55. Garden
- 022 of 55. Security Fence
- 023 of 55. Pool
- 024 of 55. Interpretive Overlook
- 025 of 55. Boyhood Home (LCS 091349)
- 026 of 55. Commissary (LCS 091348)
- 027 of 55. Jack and Rachel Clark House (LCS 091345)
- 028 of 55. Cooper Berry House (LCS 091344)
- 029 of 55. Swept Yard
- 030 of 55. Pecan Grove
- 031 of 55. Agricultural Field / Pasture Land
- 032 of 55. Entrance Drive, Parking Lot, Plaza, and Comfort Station
- 033 of 55. Privy
- 034 of 55. Chicken Coop/Smoke House
- 035 of 55. Well

Jimmy Carter National Historic Site

Sumter, GA

Name of Property

County and State

- 036 of 55. Tennis Court
- 037 of 55. Windmill
- 038 of 55. Gas Pump
- 039 of 55. Demonstration Plots
- 040 of 55. Blacksmith Shop
- 041 of 55. Pump Shed
- 042 of 55. Milking Shed
- 043 of 55. Buggy Shed
- 044 of 55. Barn
- 045 of 55. Farm Bell
- 046 of 55. Cane Press
- 047 of 55. Cane Syrup Kettle
- 048 of 55. Fences
- 049 of 55. Pedestrian Circulation/Walking Trail
- 050 of 55. Interpretive Signage
- 051 of 55. Vegetable Garden
- 052 of 55. Intersection of Old Plains Highway and US Highway 280 / SR 27
- 053 of 55. View along Old Plains Highway to northeast at Lebanon Cemetery
- 054 of 55. Old Plains Highway roadside featuring pine plantation plantings
- 055 of 55. View at Cucumber Road intersection with Old Plains Highway

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name	<u>National Park Service</u>		
street & number	<u>1201 Eye Street, NW</u>	telephone	<u>202.354.2222</u>
city or town	<u>Washington</u>	state	<u>DC</u> zip code <u>20005</u>

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

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

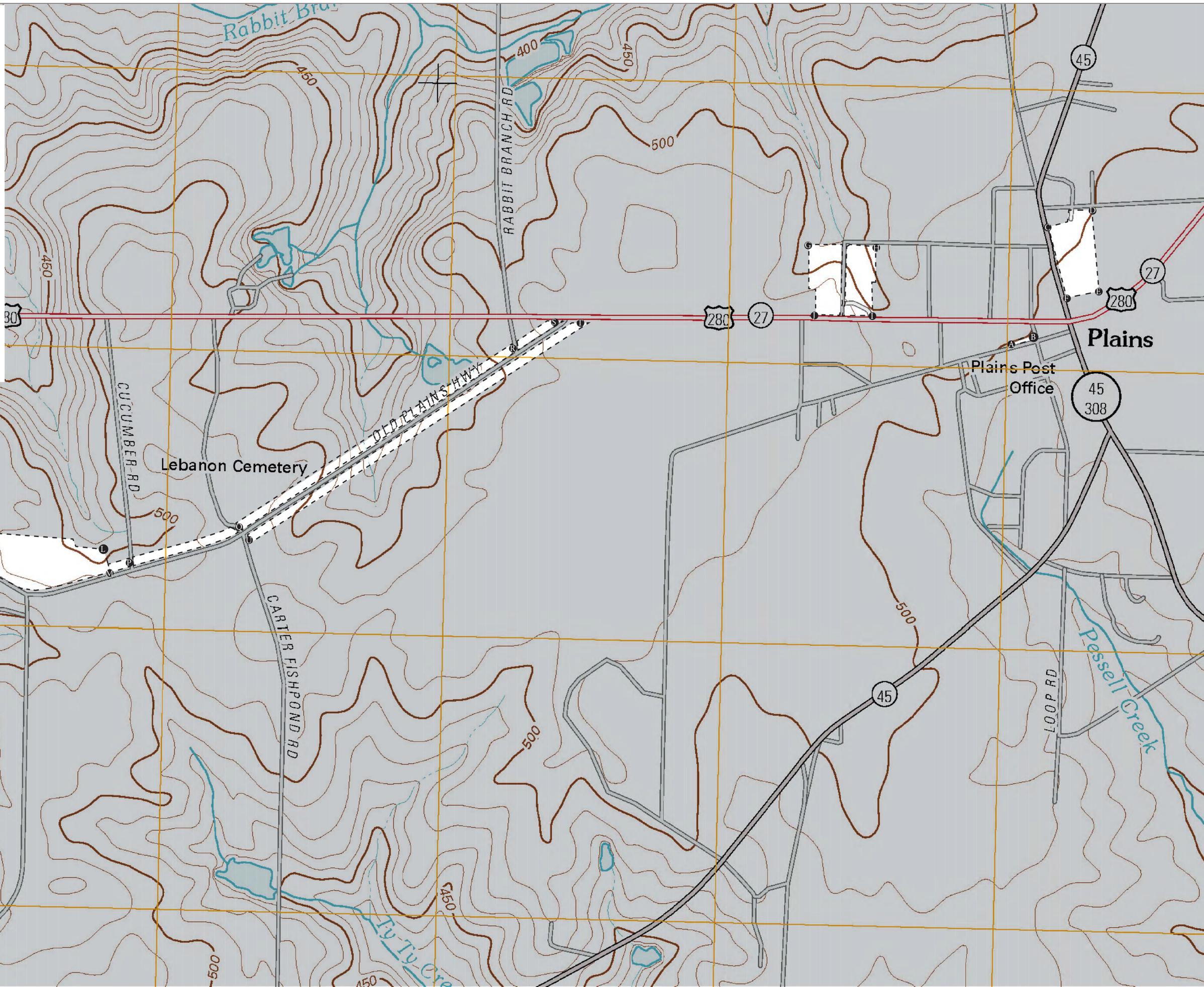
UTM LEGEND:

ALL UTMS ARE FROM THE PLAINS, GEORGIA USGS QUADRANGLE MAP AND ARE IN ZONE 16.

Site	Point	Easting	Northing	
Plains Depot*	A	746140	3547149	
	B	746093	3547093	
Plains High School*	C	746148	3547501	
	D	746314	3547592	
	E	746353	3547306	
	F	746213	3547270	
Carter Compound	G	745282	3547437	
	H	745516	3547437	
	I	745538	3547189	
	J	745337	3547184	
Boyhood Farm	K	742377	3546322	
	L	742720	3546270	
	M	742749	3546468	
	N	742331	3546202	
Old Plains Highway Site	O	742062	3546368	
	P	742782	3546180	
	Q	743265	3546354	
	R	744230	3547016	
	S	744406	3547134	
	T	744461	3547135	
	U	743288	3546311	

*Previously Listed Property

Total Acreage Previously Listed = 10.31
 Total Acreage Not Previously Listed = 64.24
 Total Acreage = 74.55

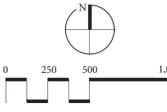


119 Washington Street
 Geneva, Georgia
 Phone: 770.534.6508
 Fax: 770.534.0907
 www.jaegerco.com

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**JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL
 HISTORIC SITE**
 PLAINS, SUMNER COUNTY, GEORGIA
 NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

Project No:	12001
Scale:	1" = 500'
Date:	2012-11-08
Revisions:	
Drawn:	BL
Checked:	DJ



**PORTION OF
 PLAINS, GEORGIA
 USGS MAP**

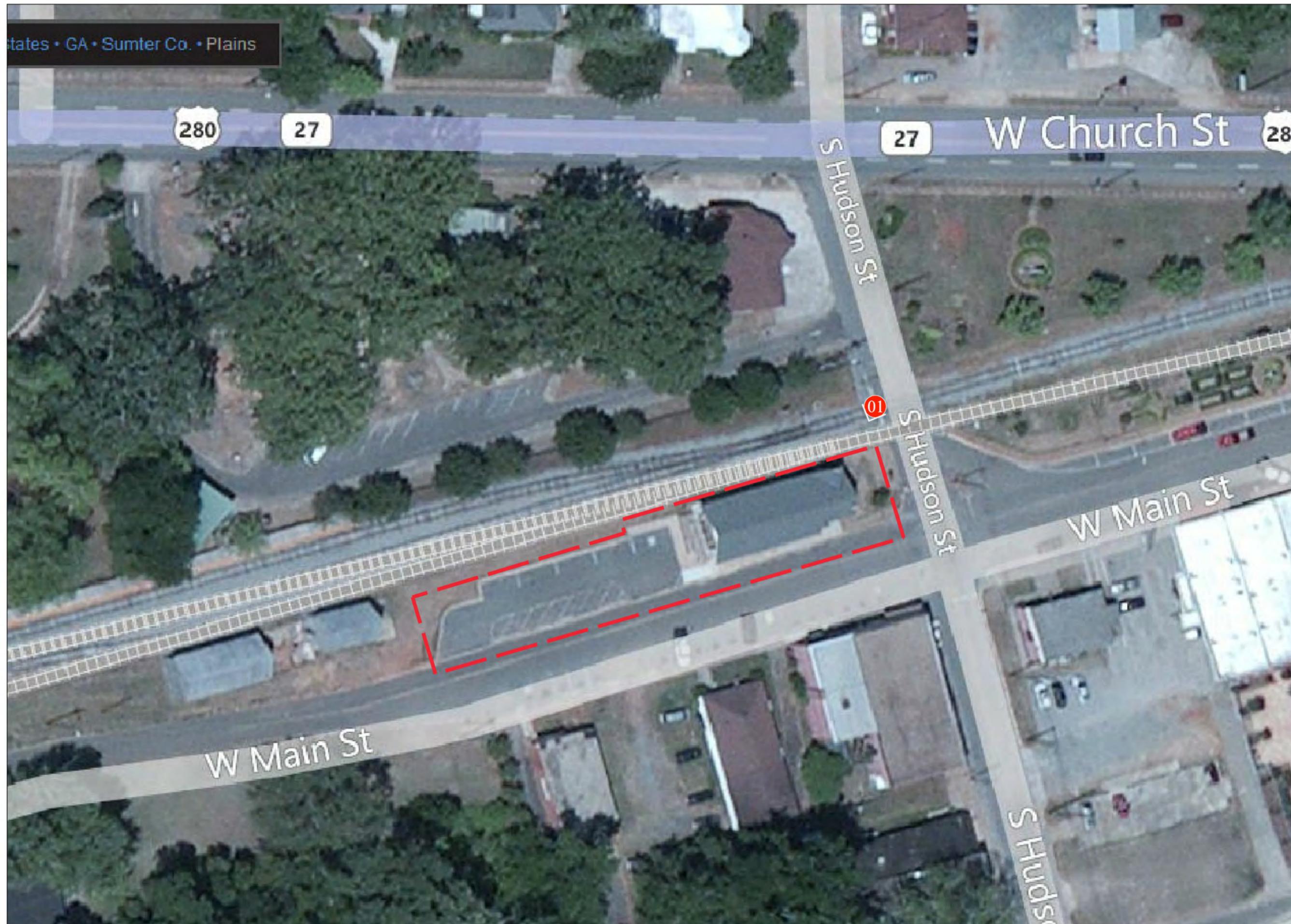
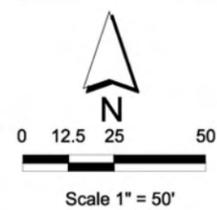


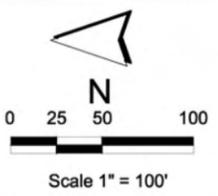
Photo Key
Jimmy Carter National Historic Site



Plains
Depot



Photo Key
Jimmy Carter National Historic Site



Plains
High School

NOTE: PHOTOS #16-#23 ARE NOT KEYED
DUE TO SECURITY RESTRICTIONS

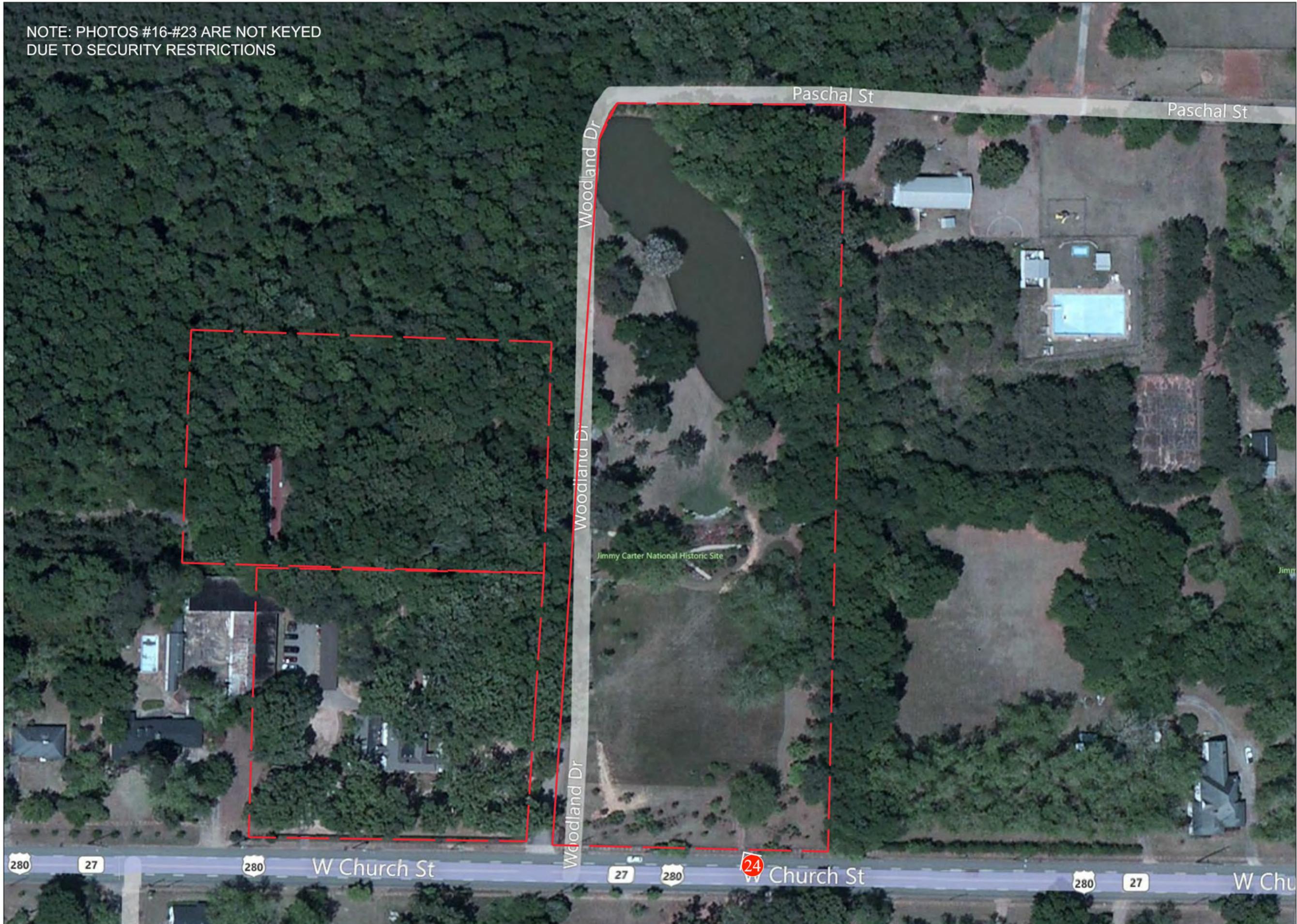
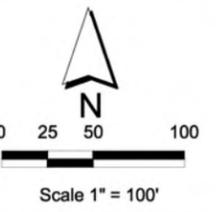


Photo Key
Jimmy Carter National Historic Site



Carter
Compound

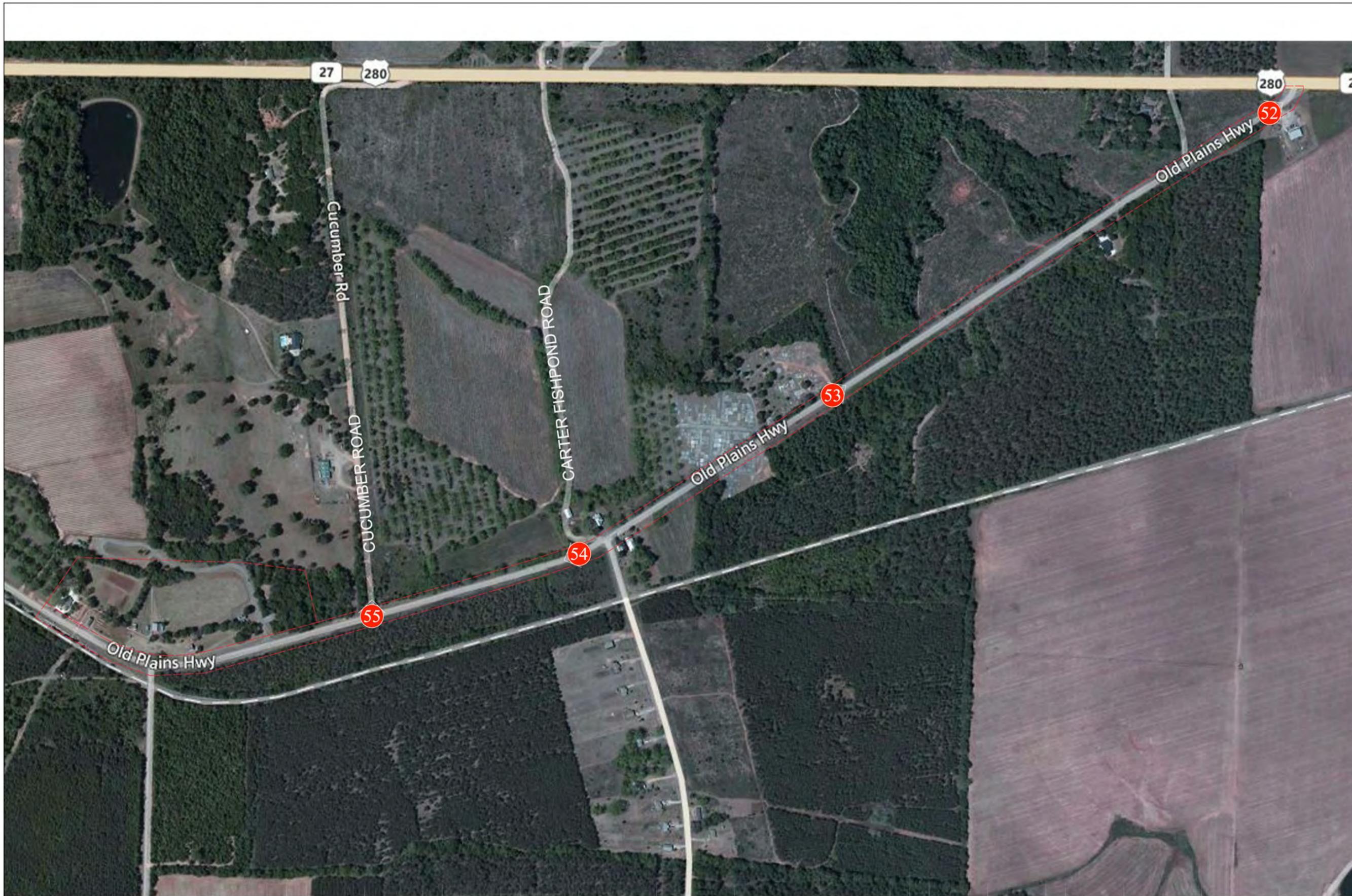
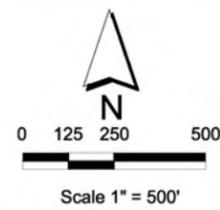


Photo Key
Jimmy Carter National Historic Site



Old Plains
Highway



Photo PD-01: Plains Depot (LCS 091350) Photo TJC



Photo PH-02: Plains High School (LCS 091340) Photo TJC



Photo PH-03: Vocational Agriculture Building (LCS 091341) Photo TJC



Photo PH-04: Front Garden (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo PH-05: Baby Row (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo PH-06: Friendship Garden (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo PH-07: Loop Drive and Parking Lot (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo PH-08: Flagstaff (LCS 091343) Photo TJC

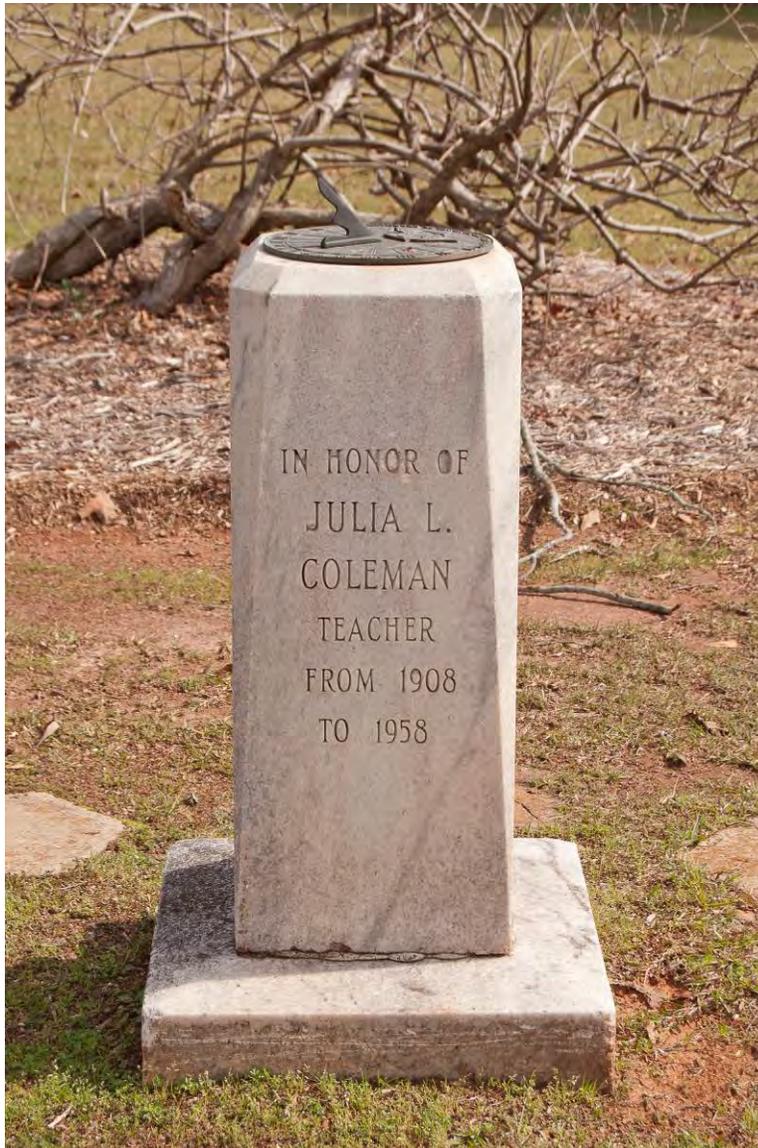


Photo PH-09: Julia L. Coleman Monument (LCS 091342)
Photo TJC



Photo PH-10: Baseball Field (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo PH-11: Playground (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo PH-12: Access Drive, Visitor Parking, and Plaza (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo PH-13: Bally Building (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo PH-14: Maintenance Yard (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo PH-15: Interpretive Signage (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo CC-16: Gnann House (LCS 091351) Photo TJC



Photo CC-17: Gnann House Carriage House (LCS 091351) Photo TJC



Photo CC-18: Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter House (LCS 091353) Photo TJC



Photo CC-19: Carter House Garage (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo CC-20: Pond (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo CC-21: Garden (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo CC-22: Security Fence (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo CC-23: Pool (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo CC-24: Interpretive Overlook (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-25: Boyhood Home (LCS 091349) Photo TJC



Photo BF-26: Commissary (LCS 091348) Photo TJC



Photo BF-27: Jack and Rachel Clark House (LCS 091345) Photo TJC



Photo BF-28: Cooper Berry House (LCS 091344) Photo TJC



Photo BF-29: Swept Yard (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-30: Pecan Grove (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-31: Agricultural Field / Pasture Land (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-32: Entrance Drive, Parking Lot, Plaza, and Comfort Station (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-33: Privy (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-34: Chicken Coop/Smoke House (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-35: Well (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-36: Tennis Court (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-37: Windmill (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-38: Gas Pump (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-39: Demonstration Plots (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-40: Blacksmith Shop (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-41: Pump Shed (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-42: Milking Shed (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-43: Buggy Shed (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-44: Barn (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-45: Farm Bell (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-46: Cane Press (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-47: Cane Syrup Kettle (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-48: Fences (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-49: Pedestrian Circulation/Walking Trail (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-50: Interpretive Signage (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo BF-51: Vegetable Garden (No LCS) Photo TJC



Photo OPH-52: Intersection of Old Plains Highway (No LCS) and US Highway 280 / SR 27, Photo TJC



Photo OPH-53: View along Old Plains Highway (No LCS) to northeast at Lebanon Cemetery, Photo TJC



Photo OPH-54: Old Plains Highway (No LCS) roadside featuring pine plantation plantings, Photo TJC



Photo OPH-55: View at Cucumber Road intersection with Old Plains Highway (No LCS), Photo TJC



PLAINS, GA.

Jimmy Carter
PRESIDENTIAL
CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS



















IN HONOR OF
JULIA L.
COLEMAN
TEACHER
FROM 1908
TO 1958











Plains High School

Renown Center
National Historic Site
Plains, Georgia

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Plains High School opened in 1914 and served students until 1979. It was a fine example of architecture and progressive curriculum. Considered one of the best in the South, Plains School was dedicated to Georgia, as well as the world. Notable graduates include President Jimmy Carter and Senator Strom Thurmond. Plains High School was one of the original and finest school systems of the Renown Center National Historic Site.



Original Plains High School building, 1914. The building was designed by architect John H. Johnson and was one of the finest examples of the Renown Center National Historic Site.



Current Plains High School building, 1979. The building was designed by architect John H. Johnson and was one of the finest examples of the Renown Center National Historic Site.











A white-framed window with a white vent below it, located on the upper part of the garage wall.

A white-framed window with a white vent below it, located on the lower part of the garage wall.

A white double door with three small windows, located on the right side of the garage.

Two bicycles, one teal and one blue, parked against the wall of the garage.

A silver car parked in the driveway, with a license plate that reads "ALC-3341".



























The building is a small, single-story structure with a gabled green metal roof. The main roof is supported by a wide overhang with four white square columns. The walls are finished with white horizontal siding. At the peak of the gable, there is a decorative diamond-shaped vent. The front facade has two white doors, each with a green accessibility icon. Between the doors is a utility area containing a grey trash bin, a water fountain, and a hand sanitizer dispenser. A security camera is mounted on the wall to the left of the first door. The building is located on a brick-paved area.

A white SUV is parked on the grass to the left of the building. Two people are standing near the vehicle, one in a blue jacket and another in a grey jacket.

In the background on the right, there is a red utility vehicle, a wheelbarrow, and a ladder leaning against a tree.





Water Tuffit For
Human Consumption
Please
Do Not Drink









WARNING: ALL PARTS OF THIS PUMP CONTAIN LEAD























Jimmy Carter

9/24/10

Jimmy Carter's Boyhood Farm

At the heart of Georgia's history is the story of the people who lived and worked on the land. Jimmy Carter's boyhood farm is a place where the story of the South is told through the lives of the people who lived and worked on the land.



Jimmy Carter's Boyhood Farm

Local Experiences

Jimmy Carter's boyhood farm is a place where the story of the South is told through the lives of the people who lived and worked on the land.

History and the Language of Symbols



Animals on the Carter Farm



Operating Hours

From Home to Plains







PLAWS AUTO CARE

STOP

PLAWS
AUTO CARE
ALL MAJOR AND MINOR REPAIRS
229-824-7422







National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Jimmy Carter National Historic Site

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, Sumter

DATE RECEIVED: 04/24/15
DATE OF 16th DAY:

DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 45th DAY: 06/09/15

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01000272

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6-8-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITEREA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attsched comments Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

Response to Final Comment – JICA

From Email from Bethany Seraphine April 9, 2014 (direction in blue)

TJC Response in Red

In order for WASO to sign the nomination the following comments should be addressed:

Throughout: Please make sure resource names are consistent throughout the document. The Carter house is referred to in multiple ways throughout.

I'd like to avoid using the word "site" since it has other implications for the NR. Let's call it the Carter Compound since that's what the park calls it. Also, in place of the word "elements" use buildings and structures.

All changed to Carter Compound with residence referred to as Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter House.

Replaced reference to elements as appropriate, with only one remaining referring to "elements of an architectural style."

Section 5:

Please adjust the resource count according to Kelly's comment: *If JICA was created and therefore administratively listed in 1987, then all contributing resources within the established boundary are considered previously listed in the NR, and should be included on that line as opposed to the blanks for new resources. This would include any that were included if there were boundary increases to the NHS between 1987 and now. So the # of contributing resources previously listed would be 21--the Plains Depot and High School, plus the 19 others.* Corrected

Secret Service Booths (please add the plural in the text) Corrected

Section 7:

It might be helpful to have a sentence in the summary paragraph that explains how the discontinuous parcels relate to each other spatially, just to orient the reader--e.g. the Old Plains Highway section is located across US Highway 280, 1/2 mile south and west of the Carter House Site, which is 1/2 mile west of the resources in the town of Plains.

Following paragraph added as third paragraph under Summary Paragraph:

Three of these noncontiguous parcels are located within the corporate limits of the City of Plains and include: Plains High School in the northeast section of the circular boundary; the Carter Compound at the edge of the corporate limits in the northwest section; and the Plains Railroad Depot at the center. Town limits many times were delineated a certain distance from the town's depot and in Plains the boundaries extend approximately 1.25 miles from the depot. The Old Plains Highway is located south of US Highway 280, 1/2 mile south and west of the Carter Compound. The Boyhood Farm adjoins the Old Plains Highway to the north near its western end.

p. 5 Plains High School Site Description: the chainlink fence is also along the south and north boundaries. **Corrected**

Please add a footnote on page six that explains the term “associated historic feature.” The footnote should read: **Added**

“Historic associated feature” is a term used to enumerate and describe small-scale component features of a landscape, or a system of features that are not individually countable according to National Register guidelines but that collectively comprise a single countable resource. The term was developed to reconcile the requirements of the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) and Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) with National Register documentation guidelines. The LCS is an evaluated inventory of all historic and prehistoric buildings, structures, and objects that have historical, architectural, and/or engineering significance. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all cultural landscapes within the National Park System that have historical significance. All LCS and CLI entries must be included in National Register documentation either as a countable resource (building, district, site, structure, or object) or as a historic associated feature.

p. 8: personal should be personnel **Corrected**

p. 9: Please make clear that the garage’s current function is an office/workshop. Also, the garage should be considered contributing. It’s currently in the data sheet as non-contributing. **Added note on current function/changed to contributing (updated Data Sheet including order of photo numbers and deleted from non-contributing list)**

p. 11: You only reference one zone. Are they separated by geography or by land use? Make sure the description of the zones and what’s in them is consistent. In the last paragraph remove the word “appears.” Does the boundary terminate there or not? **Zone reference removed and appears deleted**

p. 12-13: Old Plains Highway section: Is the 280-foot width described in the second paragraph the extent of the boundary in this section? If so, I assume everything described in the following two paragraphs (“Beginning at the intersection of US 280/SR 27...” and “One mile from the US Hwy 280/SR 27 intersection...”) is located outside the boundary and is included just to provide setting? No problem, but it would be helpful to make that clear when the 280-foot width is discussed. **Clarification added to sentence “Beginning at the intersection of U.S. 280/S.R. 27, the roadside character, much outside the 280’ easement,”**

p. 13: List of non-contributing resources: If individual descriptions of NC resources aren't provided, we at least need to have a stated rationale for why some are considered NC and others are C, particularly since the POS extends so late. Ideally, we'd have a justification for each one--that it lost integrity etc--but at minimum, an overall explanation is needed.*

Following to narrative:

The list of noncontributing resources, provided below, was determined using the following rationale and can be divided into three general categories: (1) Interpretive Features; (2) Non-historic Construction Dates; and (3) Non-historic Visitors Accommodations. Interpretive features were added by NPS, primarily in the late 1990s, to assist visitors in understanding the historic appearance of the Plains High School and the Boyhood Home. These elements include the baseball field and playground at the High School and the majority of non-contributing resources at the Boyhood Farm, such as the privy, well, tennis court, windmill, etc. These are features that previously existed at each site and were returned as part of the interpretive program. Non-historic Construction Dates are building that were built in more recent times, such as the Bally Building and Maintenance Yard at the High School and the Garage and Secrete Service Booths at the Carter(whatever precise name will be). Non-historic Visitor Accommodations include the parking lots, access drives, pedestrian circulation and interpretive signs/kiosks that have been added by NPS in the development of these sites for public visitation.

Section 8:

Please uncheck Criterion Consideration B. It isn't necessary for the entire district because only one building was moved. **Unchecked and narrative removed from next page**

Area of Significance and Period of Significance: If the POS begins with Jimmy Carter's birth in 1924, then the Plains Depot and High School, and anything else pre-1924, would have a POS--for this nomination--beginning in 1924. Since the legislation for JICA mentions presenting the history of Plains as a small Georgia town, it would make sense to extend the POS for this nomination back to 1888 to catch the extent of those resources' significance to the earlier town period. However, the earliest contributing resource to this nomination (according to the data-sheet) dates to 1921, which would become the opening date for the period of significance. So, with all of that said, the POS should open with 1921.

Please double check that both the form and the narrative reflect that the period of significance ends in 2014 instead of just writing "present time." **Changed to 1921-2014**

Maps:

What is the "Boundary from Federal Register" on the Historic Resource Location Map? ~~This notation was removed~~ Also, what does the dashed circle around the Plains area denote? ~~This is the City limit line and a note has been added to the map to call this out.~~

Please don't use color on maps to designate important information that couldn't be understood if the map was copied in black and white.

~~The maps were printed in black and white and the individual sites were easy to discern as individual properties. The colors used for Boyhood Farm and the Plains Highway, which are only ones that adjoin one another, read separately in black and white. The other sites are physically separated and clearly labeled so this map is readable in its current form. Additional edits were made to the map making Boyhood Home – Boyhood Farm and Carter House Site – Carter Compound.~~



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240



April 20, 2014

Memorandum

To: Acting Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

From: Deputy Federal Preservation Officer, National Park Service *Adrian H. Motta*

Subject: Additional Documentation for the National Register Nomination for Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, Sumter County, GA

I am forwarding the Additional Documentation for the National Register nomination for the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site. The site was administratively listed in the National Register upon authorization, in 1987. The Park History Program has reviewed this form and found the property eligible at the national, state, and local levels of significance under Criteria A and B, with areas of significance of Agriculture, Community Planning and Development, Exploration/Settlement, and Politics/Government. If you have any questions, please contact Kelly Spradley-Kurowski at 202-354-2266, or kelly_spradley-kurowski@nps.gov.



119 Washington Street
 Gainesville, GA 30501
 770-534-0506 FAX 770-534-0507
 www.jaegerco.com

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Date:	29-Apr-14	Project #:	12001
Attention:	Bethany Serafine		
RE:	JICA NRN		

TO: National Park Service
Southeast Regional Office
100 Alabama St. SW
Atlanta, GA 30303

WE ARE SENDING YOU Attached Under separate cover via _____ the following items:
 Shop drawings Prints Plans Samples
 Copy of letter Change order Specifications Contract

COPIES	DATE	NO.	DESCRIPTION
3	4/29/2014		NPS Form 10-900 with Attachments
3	4/29/2014		Data Sheets
3	4/29/2014		Data Photo Sheets
3	4/29/2014		4x6 Prints of Photographs
1	4/29/2014		Response to Comments
9	4/29/2014		CDs (3 sets of 3 CDs each)

THESE ARE TRANSMITTED as check below:
 For approval Approved as submitted Resubmit _____ copies for approval
 For your use Approved as noted Submit _____ copies for distribution
 As requested Returned for corrections Return _____ corrected prints
 For review & comment Other _____
 For bids due _____

REMARKS: Attached please find the final submittals. Let us know if any questions or if anything further
is needed. Thanks for your assistance. Glad we finally completed this!

COPY TO: _____

SENT VIA: FEDEX - 2nd Day Signed: _____

If enclosures are not as noted; kindly notify us at once.



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., SW.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Robert Sutton, Ph.D.
Chief Historian
National Park Service
1201 Eye St., NW #835
Washington, DC 20005

FEB 4 2018

Dear Mr. Sutton:

Enclosed for your review is the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination for Jimmy Carter National Historic Site (NHS) located in Plains, GA.

Jimmy Carter National Historic Site is eligible for listing in the NRHP for local, state, and national significance under criteria A and B. The Plains High School and the Plains Depot are significant at the local level in the area of community planning and development. At the state level, the NHS is important in the areas of agriculture, exploration/settlement, and community planning and development as representative of rural development patterns. The Boyhood Farm is also significant at the state level under National Register criterion A as a representative example of the tenant/sharecropping system of agriculture that largely disappeared from the region with the advent of World War II. The NHS possesses national and local significance under Criterion B. It is nationally significant in the area of government/politics due to its association with President Jimmy Carter.

The nomination has been reviewed and approved by the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office. A draft of this nomination was also reviewed by Kelly Spradley-Kurowski.

Thank you for taking the time to review this nomination. Concerns or questions about this nomination should be directed to me at Bethany_serafine@nps.gov or 404-507-5788.

Sincerely,

Bethany Serafine
Historian, Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science