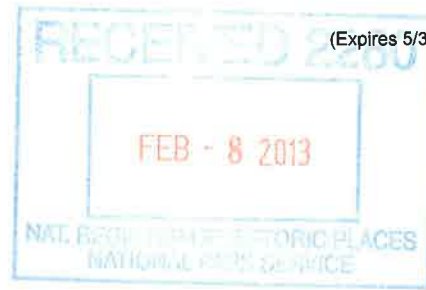


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Hard Labor Creek State Park

other names/site number Hard Labor Creek Recreational Development Area

2. Location

street & number Fairplay and Knox Chapel roads

city or town Rutledge

state Georgia code GA county Walton code 297 zip code 30663

	not for publication
X	vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X 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:

national X statewide local

Dr. David C. Crass 1 FEB 13
Signature of certifying official/Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date
Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Edson H. Beall 3.27.13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

☐ private
☐ public - Local
☒ public - State
☐ public - Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box.)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
59	39	buildings
3	5	sites
15	40	structures
3	0	objects
80	84	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation

LANDSCAPE: park

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation

LANDSCAPE: park

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: rustic style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE; CONCRETE

walls: STONE; WOOD

roof: ASPHALT; METAL: tin

other:

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Located northeast of the city of Rutledge in rural Morgan and Walton counties in northeast central Georgia about 50 miles east of Atlanta, Hard Labor Creek State Park is a 5,804-acre recreational park that was built in the 1930s by Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers. The workers built two camps for themselves, known as SP-8 (extant) and SP-11 (non-extant), which included barracks, an infirmary, welfare or recreation building, and mess hall. The workers lived in these camps while building the rest of the public park. The CCC built two lakes (Lake Rutledge and Lake Brantley), roads, bridges, rock walls, trails, shelters, and two group camps. Following the standardized National Park Service (NPS) plan and design for a recreational group camp, Camp Rutledge was constructed by the CCC on the northeast side of Lake Rutledge and consists of cabins and unit lodges surrounding a central administration area with dining hall, infirmary, arts-and-crafts building, central washhouse, and assembly shelter. Camp Daniel Morgan is located on the southwest side of Lake Rutledge, but only the dining hall, administrative office building, staff quarters, unit lodge, and storage building were constructed by the CCC. Cabins were added later to Camp Daniel Morgan. Other CCC buildings and structures in the park include day-use shelters, a comfort station or restroom, pumphouses, a water tower, and a staff residence. The CCC buildings are wood frame, one-story, rectangular buildings with gable roofs and are built in the common NPS rustic style popular for early 20th-century parks. Among the noncontributing resources on the property are a golf course (1968), observatory (1975), residences, trading post (visitor's center), and cottages.

Detailed Description

Hard Labor Creek State Park is located in Morgan and Walton counties near the small town of Rutledge in northeast central Georgia about 50 miles east of Atlanta. The park is a 5,804-acre recreational and camping facility set amongst the rolling hills of the Georgia Piedmont. The location along Hard Labor Creek was considered a desirable locale due to its proximity to Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, and Athens. It was estimated at the time of its construction that the proposed park would serve approximately 600,000 people within a radius of 100 miles. The rolling hills, ridges, and creek were considered beneficial geographic elements for a potential park site.

The park contains 80 historic buildings, structures, objects, and sites constructed by the CCC from 1934 to 1942. The rest of the facilities within the park were not built by the CCC and are noncontributing to this nomination. The facilities of the park are spread out within the 5,804 acres. East of the entrance on Fairplay Road is Lake Rutledge with the two group camping facilities located along its shores. Further north and west of Fairplay Road are the golf course and the general camping areas. The north end of the park contains the horseback riding area and observatory.

The state park originated in 1933 when negotiations for worn-out farmland were begun by the National Park Service (NPS) for what was to be a Recreational Demonstration Area in Morgan County. More parcels were accumulated over the next few years, with the last parcel deeded to the National Park Service in July of 1937, resulting in 44 parcels totaling 5,804 acres. The park facilities were built in the 1930s by Civilian Conservation Corps workers, commonly called the "CCC boys." The CCC built two camps for themselves, known as SP-8 and SP-11, which included barracks, an infirmary, recreation or welfare building, and mess hall. They also constructed two group camps, Camp Rutledge, known as 1-B, and Camp Daniel Morgan, called 2-B. The group camp buildings are constructed in the rustic style favored by parks throughout the country in the early 20th century. The buildings from Camp SP-11 were dismantled after the CCC company was relocated to Oregon in 1937. No buildings remain from that camp.

Most of the historic buildings, including Camp SP-8, Camp Rutledge, and Camp Daniel Morgan are located along the shore of the 275-acre Lake Rutledge, the larger of the two man-made lakes built in the 1930s. Camp SP-8 is located on the southwest side of Lake Rutledge, east of Camp Daniel Morgan. Camp Rutledge is located on the northeast side of the lake. The other lake, Lake Brantley, is located northwest of Lake Rutledge. At 45 acres, it is the smaller of the two lakes. Both of the lakes are contributing parts of the landscape.

Surrounding Lake Brantley are the pioneer camps and day-use areas (Map 1). This area, which is not far from the camp entrance, also contains the visitor's center, group shelters, cabins, campsites, staff residences, and an 18-hole golf

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course. CCC-constructed buildings in this area include two day-use shelters (photographs 1-2,4-5), a comfort station (photograph 3), a water tower (photographs 106-107), a stone pumphouse, and a staff residence (photographs 12-13). The buildings and structures are all wood frame; the water tower is concrete. All are contributing. The blacksmith shop from the SP-8 camp is located near the visitor's center. The CCC blacksmith shop (photographs 7-9) is a small, wood-frame building with gable roof, covered with corrugated sheet metal. Today the building sits on a stone foundation. When it was being used by the CCC, the building was on skids for portability. Three sides of the building are covered with rough-sawn plank siding. The fourth, or front side, has flush siding. In addition to some small, six-light windows, there are two hinged panels of wall siding that can be opened for light and ventilation. The original hearth and chimney vent are still in place inside the building. It is a contributing building.

The two major roads within the park are Fairplay Road and Knox Chapel Road, which intersect south of Lake Brantley above the golf course. Smaller access roads extend and circle the camps, cabins, and day-use areas. Some of these roads are gravel and dirt roads. A trail system, which consists of over 45 miles of horse trails and two-and-a-half miles of hiking trails, extends throughout the upper part of the park. The road system is considered a contributing structure (photograph 16). The trail system is counted as part of the landscape.

There is one contributing site east of Camp Rutledge. It is the SP-11 camp site (photographs 115-116), which is located just east of Camp Rutledge. There are some ruins from SP-11 at this site, but no buildings remain in this area. East of the camp site is the Nelson Cemetery, which predates the park. The cemetery is surrounded by a stone wall constructed by the CCC. The wall is a contributing object (photographs 111-113). A stone pumphouse, also constructed by the CCC, is a contributing structure (photograph 114).

On the southwest side of Lake Rutledge is the maintenance area for the park. There is one CCC-built shed located in that area. It is considered a contributing structure.

Structures

Four bridges were built by the CCC and are contributing. The first, constructed in 1941, is a concrete vehicular bridge located south of the stone entrance wall on Fairplay Road. The second is on a gravel road on the west side of the golf course over Rocky Creek (photograph 23). This bridge is a concrete pedestrian bridge over the dam at Rocky Creek near the mill wheel. The third bridge is located south of the golf course (photograph 24). It is a concrete bridge that also spans Rocky Creek. The fourth is located over Hard Labor Creek near the Lake Brantley dam (photographs 14-16). This vehicular bridge is an arched stone bridge.

The dams were also built by the CCC and are contributing (photographs 101,102,118, and 119). The dams are situated near the southern end of each lake. Building the dams, constructing access roads to the camps, reforesting the area, and surveying and building vehicular bridges over small creeks consumed most of the first two years of the camp's development, beginning in 1935.

Small structures, such as privies and sheds, are not included in the resource count.

The Landscape

Hard Labor Creek's terrain is a combination of upland pine and hardwood forest, steep-walled creek bottoms, granite outcrops, agricultural fields, broad floodplain forest, and man-made lakes. Floodplain forests consist of river birch, sycamore, green ash, sweet gum, water oak, and willow oak. Upland forests include southern red oak, red maple, sweet gum, hickory, sourwood, loblolly pine, and flowering dogwood. The surrounding terrain is hilly with the occasional rocky outcropping. Hard Labor Creek, as the name of the park suggests, was the most prominent geographic feature of the landscape. It was dammed in 1936 and Lake Rutledge and Lake Brantley were formed. Rocky Creek and Still Branch Creek also run through the park.

Many elements of the 1930s landscape plan exist today. Elements such as roadways, bridges, and the overall naturalistic setting were part of the design. There are over two miles of hiking trails and over 45 miles of horse trails. These trails meander through forested areas, up ridges, and over creeks. The plan also called for the planting of many hardwood trees in the public areas of the park. Red maple, dogwood, white elm, chestnut oak, white ash, and hickory were some of the native species of trees that were part of the landscape plan. The entire landscape is counted as one contributing site.

Roads

The two major roads running through the park are Fairplay Road and Knox Chapel Road, which are paved, two-lane roads. Fairplay Road is the main road through the park, running north/south. Knox Chapel Road runs east/west and

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connects with Fairplay Road near the park entrance. The CCC constructed roads extending from Fairplay Road in order to access the various areas of the park. Roads are sinuous in order to conform to the hilly terrain. Gravel roads lead to the more remote areas, such as Camp Rutledge and maintenance areas. While the campsites and the two group camps are accessed by road, access within the large group camps is by way of footpaths. The road system is counted as one contributing structure.

Camp SP-8 (Map 4)

Camp SP-8, built as housing for the CCC workers, differs in layout from the two group camps. Camp SP-8 consists of seven extant buildings, several ruins or foundations, a wellhouse, a barbecue pit, and a number of landscape features constructed from 1934 to 1942. The camp is set on an isolated wooded knoll on the western shore of Lake Rutledge. Stone paths connected the different buildings. Remnants of these paths remain today. Non-domestic buildings were set back from the central area, behind the main living and socializing area. None of the four barracks remain on the site.

Three of the extant buildings are located in a cleared area near the present entrance to the site. These are the mess hall (photograph 130), the recreation or welfare building (photographs 131-133), and the headquarters building (photograph 135). All of these contributing buildings are wood frame with gable roofs. The recreation building is a long rectangular building with a gable roof and exposed rafter tails. The mess hall is also rectangular with entry doors at each end of the building. The headquarters building is smaller than the other two buildings. Windows are multi-light wood windows. Doors are also wood. Chimneys, where they exist, are built of massive blocks of stone. The buildings are painted forest green. Most of the buildings sit partially on grade or on unprotected wood or stone piers.

Located behind the office (photograph 120) are the utilitarian buildings including the truck garage (photograph 124-125), a storage building (photograph 126), and another garage (photograph 127). The office building is a rectangular building with gable roof and shed-roofed porch. The building is covered with board-and-batten siding and has a large stone chimney. The small storage building sits on a rock pier foundation (photograph 126). The building has a gable roof and large double-door entrance. All four of these buildings are contributing to the district.

There is also a concrete-block wellhouse, a contributing structure, (photograph 123), in addition to the ruins of several buildings (photographs 121, 122, and 129). The ruins of collapsed buildings are located throughout the area (photographs 121-122). A dirt road surrounds the core of the site. Low, granite retaining walls and stone steps (photograph 128) are visible throughout the area. The ruins of the buildings and the remains of stone walls and paths are counted as one contributing site. A stone barbecue pit is located along the edge of the camp (photograph 134). It is a contributing object.

After the departure of the CCC, the camp was abandoned. It was later used by the University of Georgia forestry students in the 1960s, but abandoned again after one of the barracks burned in the late 1960s or early 1970s. One of the barracks was moved to Camp Daniel Morgan and is currently in use. The other two barracks had been removed from the park prior to the fire. The blacksmith shop was relocated near the visitor's center. Today some of the remaining buildings in the SP-8 camp are used for storage, while others are empty. All of the resources in SP-8 are considered extremely rare because few CCC camps remain in the United States.

Group Camps

The layout and design of the group camps at Hard Labor Creek State Park are based upon plans set out by the National Park Service (NPS) for recreational group camps. This plan and design concept includes a number of cabins surrounding a centralized administration area or core. Around the core are 'units.' Within these units are between four and six sleeping cabins, a unit lodge, and counselor's cabin. These buildings are positioned in a circular layout with a shower house placed outside the circle. This standardized plan is fully demonstrated at Camp Rutledge, the first and only complete group camp built by the CCC at Hard Labor Creek.

The buildings and structures of the park are illustrative of the "rustic" style of architecture often associated with park development. The goal of rustic architecture was to blend in with the landscape by using indigenous materials and by emulating local architecture. In the case of Hard Labor Creek State Park, many of the buildings were constructed from logs cleared during the construction of Lake Rutledge. The wood-frame buildings are vernacular one-story structures with rectangular plans, gabled roofs, and stone foundations. Most of the buildings have open floor plans with wood interiors and exposed rafters. The buildings have either board-and-batten siding or rough-sawn plank siding. Windows in both camps vary from screened openings with shutters (sleeping quarters), to six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows in the dining hall, and nine-pane casement windows on other special-use buildings.

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Camp Rutledge (Map 3) was constructed on the east side of Lake Rutledge. A gravel road leads off Fairplay Road to the camp. The camp's layout is typical of the NPS design plan. There are 44 contributing buildings in this camp and one noncontributing. The administrative core contains buildings that serve the entire group camp. These buildings range from simple utilitarian structures such as the storage building to the dining hall, which exhibits a high level of rustic style craftsmanship. This core contains the dining hall (photograph 66), infirmary (photograph 75), arts-and-crafts building (photograph 76), central shower house (photographs 88-89), cook's quarters (photograph 91), and an assembly shelter. A canteen was built in 1968 in this area (noncontributing). Four "units" are situated around the central core of the camp. Each of these units contains a lodge (photographs 60 and 85), a counselor's cabin (photographs 63 and 73), a shower house (photograph 74), and six sleeper cabins (photographs 77 and 83). The unit buildings are roughly situated in a circle. Units 3 and 4 are farther away from the central core of camp and each has a foot trail leading to the central area.

Historic photographs show that when the Camp Rutledge sleeping cabins (including counselor's cabins) were completed in 1937, there were no windows; rather, the entire upper half of the wall was screened to obtain maximum airflow. Wooden shutters, hinged from above, could be lowered for privacy or shelter. The sills from these earlier openings can be seen on the structures. The cabins have irregular rough-sawn plank siding, exposed rafters, and wood shutters with wrought-iron hinges. Other alterations to the buildings include new floors, electrical wiring, and ceiling fans. The buildings were re-roofed in the late 1970s. The larger buildings, like the dining hall and the lodges, had oak roof shingles; today they are made of asphalt composite.

At Camp Rutledge, the administrative core buildings are slightly more elaborate than the unit buildings. The dining hall has a front porch with paired piers, stone walkways leading to the entrances, a dormer containing vents, and massive stone chimneys (photographs 66-70). The infirmary has rough-sawn plank siding and a gabled entry porch with stone steps (photograph 75). The craft building has board-and-batten siding and an engaged, full front porch (photograph 76). All of the buildings in this camp are painted brown.

Camp Daniel Morgan (Map 2) is located on the west side of the lake. Originally, Camp Daniel Morgan was to be the "girls camp." A 1938 site plan shows a layout similar to that of Camp Rutledge, but on a smaller scale. Four cabins were to be situated in a semi-circle around a lodge or recreation building. A dining hall and craft shop were positioned between the two cabin areas. This camp was not built as the 1938 site plan envisioned. The only buildings to be constructed by the CCC were the dining hall with kitchen (photograph 95), the office (photograph 93), staff quarters (photograph 49-51, 93), storage building, and the unit lodge (photographs 32-38). All are contributing resources. The dining hall is a rectangular building, with kitchen wing, rough-sawn plank siding and rows of windows on both sides of the dining room. The office is a small, rectangular building with side-gable roof and board-and-batten siding. The staff quarters is an L-shaped building with board-and-batten siding. The unit lodge is a rectangular building with porch and large stone chimney. Cabins were added to this camp in the 1950s (noncontributing) and one of the barracks (contributing) from Camp SP-8 was relocated here for use as an arts-and-crafts building (photographs 39-40). Besides the sleeping cabins, a group assembly shelter (1975), canteen (1968), and two shower houses were added to the camp after the end of the period of significance. They are considered noncontributing. All of the buildings at Camp Daniel Morgan are painted grey.

CONTRIBUTING:

MAP 1:

Contributing Buildings:

Superintendent's residence

Blacksmith shop

Contributing Structures:

Four bridges

Water tower

Maintenance shed

Two stone pumphouses

One comfort station

One group shelter

One barbecue shelter

Road system

Two dams

Contributing Sites:

Landscape

Ruins at SP-11

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Contributing Objects:

Stone wall at Nelson Cemetery
Stone entrance at Fairplay Road

MAP 2:

Contributing Buildings:

Arts and Craft Building
Dining Hall
Office
Staff Quarters
Storage Building
Unit Lodge

MAP 3:

Contributing Buildings:

All 44 buildings, except canteen

MAP 4:

Contributing Buildings:

Recreation Building
Mess Hall
Headquarters
Office
Truck House
Storage Building
Garage

Contributing Structure:

Wellhouse

Contributing Site:

Landscape including ruins and stonework

Contributing Object:

Wellhouse

NONCONTRIBUTING:

Noncontributing resources are those not built by the CCC within the period of significance from 1934 to 1946. All of the noncontributing resources were built after 1946 after the park was given to the state. These resources include cabins (c.1954), canteen, assembly shelter, cook's quarters, and shower houses at Camp Daniel Morgan and the canteen at Camp Rutledge. Other noncontributing resources are the cottages in the campground (1968 and 1976), picnic shelters in the campground and in the pioneer camp areas (1973-1982), comfort stations, a staff residence (1988), bathhouse (1986), golf manager residence, golf clubhouse, maintenance buildings, horse stables (1971), stable area picnic shelter (1993), stable area comfort station (1988), bathhouse, boatdock, mill wheel, and observatory (1975). Noncontributing sites include the golf course (1968), campgrounds, and cemeteries. The noncontributing resources are scattered throughout the park and are identified in more detail on the four maps.

The architecture of many of the nonhistoric buildings is similar to that of the CCC buildings. The nonhistoric buildings are typically to scale with the original park structures, but with some variation. Typically, roof shape and pitch differ on later buildings and the foundation is concrete, rather than stone.

There are several cemeteries located in the park. They pre-date the beginning of the park and are noncontributing to this nomination. There are two readily identifiable cemeteries, Nelson Cemetery (photographs 111-113) and the Woods-Thompson Cemetery (photographs 108-110). The others are very small family cemeteries and are not identified on the map or in the resource count. The CCC did build the wall that surrounds the Nelson Cemetery and the wall is considered a contributing object to this nomination.

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Rocky Creek, which runs through the golf course and into Lake Rutledge, was dammed at the time a mill was built c.1880. Both the dam and the existing mill wheel have been altered and/or rebuilt. The current mill wheel is a restoration, but the c.1880 cement foundation still exists. The mill wheel is a noncontributing structure.

Located north of the two lakes are the observatory and the horseback riding area. The observatory was constructed in 1975 and is a noncontributing structure. The horseback riding area contains stables, a campground, a picnic shelter, and a comfort station. This area was constructed after the end of the period of significance; none of these resources are contributing to this nomination.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

CONSERVATION

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RECREATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1934-1946

Significant Dates

1934 – beginning of CCC construction

1942 – end of the CCC as an agency

1946 - begin state park era

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1934 the year that the CCC began work on the park and ends in 1946 the year that the park became a state park.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

Hard Labor Creek State Park is being nominated at the state level of significance as an excellent example of a recreational park built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in Georgia. The park is one of ten CCC-built state parks in Georgia and contains the only extant CCC Camp, Camp SP-8, built for the workers. The park is significant in the area of architecture for its remaining buildings and structures that were constructed in the park in the 1930s and 1940s. Built in the rustic style popularized for recreational facilities in the early 20th century, the extant historic buildings and structures include those built by the CCC as their work camp, in addition to the buildings and structures built for the park. The park is significant in the areas of conservation, politics and government, and social history for its direct association with the CCC in Georgia. Created in 1933 by Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal legislation, the CCC was a work program that employed young men to work in the areas of reforestation, road construction, soil erosion prevention, building national and state parks, and flood control projects. Two CCC camps were located at Hard Labor Creek, SP-8 and SP-11. Their projects included damming Hard Labor Creek and clearing land to create Lake Rutledge and Lake Brantley, building roads and bridges, reforesting land, constructing telephone lines, and building the group camp infrastructure, such as cabins, rock walls, paths, and trails. The park is significant in the area of landscape architecture for its intact historic landscape and landscape features created by the CCC. The CCC planted trees, reshaped the farmland to prevent erosion, and built many landscape features including two lakes, rock walls, roads, paths, and trails. The park is significant in the area of recreation as an excellent example of a 1930s Recreational Development Area landscaped park that included man-made recreational facilities. Group camps were built in the park for use by civic and church groups and were comprised of a lodge, cabins, dining hall, showerhouse, and administration buildings. The park was deeded to the state of Georgia in 1946 and continues to be used for public recreation.

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

The park is significant in the area of architecture for the buildings and structures that were constructed in the park in the 1930s and early 1940s. Built in the rustic style popularized for recreational facilities in the early 20th century, the extant historic buildings and structures include those built by the CCC as their work camp, in addition to the buildings and structures built for the park. Buildings constructed by the CCC, such as the majority of the buildings in Camp Rutledge, were constructed in the rustic style typical of state and national parks in the early 20th century. The philosophy of this building style was that the building should not call attention to itself and should appear to spring from the soil through the use of rock-faced foundations, battered walls, and appropriate plantings. Large or numerous buildings were to be avoided. Exterior colors such as warm browns or driftwood gray were preferred, as were brown or gray roofs. Stone work should be in the proper scale and logs with a certain textural surface were recommended. Excellent examples of this style are found in the administrative core buildings in Camp Rutledge with their rough-sawn boards and stone detailing. The dining hall has a front porch with paired piers, stone walkways leading to the entrances, and massive stone chimneys. The infirmary has rough-sawn plank siding and a gabled entry porch with stone steps. The rustic style philosophy represents a distinctive and uniquely American architectural style possessing high artistic value. The rough-sawn boards and stone-constructed buildings feature irreplaceable labor-intensive methods and finely crafted detailing based on National Park Service design philosophy. The buildings at Hard Labor Creek represent the first major architectural style to be developed and proliferated by a single governmental organization.

The park is significant in the areas of conservation, politics and government, and social history for its direct association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in Georgia. Created in 1933 by Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal legislation, the CCC was a work program that employed young men to work in the areas of reforestation, road construction, soil erosion prevention, flood control projects, and building national and state parks. Two CCC camps, SP-8 and SP-11, which included several hundred young men, were located at Hard Labor Creek. The CCC-built projects included damming Hard Labor Creek and clearing land to create Lake Rutledge and Lake Brantley, building roads and bridges, reforesting land, constructing telephone lines, and building the group camp infrastructure, such as cabins, rock walls, paths, and trails. The CCC is considered the most popular and successful of the New Deal programs and is considered one of the great conservation programs in the history of the United States. The CCC not only provided employment for over 3.5 million young men, but, together with the Works Progress Administration (WPA), also significantly advanced recreational development throughout the country. The Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) program was established to purchase sub-marginal land with funds from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) and develop these areas for recreational purposes through the use of CCC camps and as WPA projects. The RDA program purchased the land and

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began construction of what would become Hard Labor Creek State Park. These projects were instrumental in eventually establishing a state park system in Georgia.

The park is significant in the area of landscape architecture for its intact historic landscape and landscape features created by the CCC. The CCC planted trees, reshaped the farmland to prevent erosion, and built many landscape features including two lakes, rock walls, roads, paths, and trails. Group camping prior to this time had offered more formal alignment of features within a camp. In a break with tradition, the landscape architects for the CCC parks chose to decentralize and scale down the features of the park, which resulted in a less formal and more open landscape. The group camps at Hard Labor Creek feature this new approach with units consisting of several cabins and support buildings that were set apart from other units. Roads within the group camps allowed access to the administration building, while access to the rest of the camp was by foot only, thus maintaining a more naturalistic feel.

When the workers arrived to begin work, the natural landscape consisted of worn-out farmland. The terrain was gently rolling, with ten or more tributary branches of Hard Labor Creek. There was pine, water oak, yellow poplar, sweet gum, ash, and willow on site. A reforestation plan was designed for the entire park. The abandoned farm fields were restocked with loblolly pine. Plans included leaving trees, adding grass, and planting new trees including red maple, swamp birch, red cedar, redbud, dogwood, white beech, hickory, sweet gum, magnolia, loblolly pine, hawthorne, wild cherry, chestnut oak, water oak, black willow, white elm, winged elm, and white ash. Shrubs included azalea, sweet shrub, silverbell, mountain laurel, and smooth sumac. All of the plantings consisted of native species, not ornamentals.

The park is significant in the area of recreation as an excellent example of a 1930s Recreational Development Area landscaped park that included man-made recreational facilities. The Recreational Demonstration Area program was established to purchase sub-marginal land with funds from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) and develop these areas for recreational purposes. The RDA program purchased the land and began construction of what would become Hard Labor Creek State Park. Hard Labor Creek State Park is one of ten Georgia parks developed with labor provided by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The facilities included cabins, dining halls, and showerhouses for overnight camping. Besides the overnight accommodations, two lakes, a public beach, and trails were part of early 20th-century efforts to provide recreation for an increasingly mobile middle class.

Hard Labor Creek State Park is a result of a recreational and land conservation/reclamation philosophy that took root as state and national parks began to be developed in the 20th century. The goal of the park environment included placing the needs of the individual first in order to achieve physical and emotional health, which included fun, enjoyment, and adventure. The result was to be a healthy, happy, responsible member of society. The first step in achieving this goal was to create an atmosphere for recreational activities that would abandon the institutional feeling that had characterized group camping prior to this time. The layout and design of Camp Rutledge and Camp Daniel Morgan reflects this philosophy. The National Park Service deeded the park to the state of Georgia in 1946; the park continues to be used for public recreation and camping and is owned and operated by the State of Georgia.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

NOTE: The following historic context was compiled by Lynn Speno, National Register Specialist, Historic Preservation Division from information submitted by Anne Crotty, University of Georgia student, "Hard Labor Creek State Park," *Historic District Information Form*, July 27, 2007; the *A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park National Register of Historic Places Form*; and the national historic context from the Minnesota Historical Society "State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources Multiple Property Nomination," 1989. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Development of Hard Labor Creek

Hard Labor Creek State Park had its origins in 1933 with the passage by Congress of the Federal Unemployment Relief Act on March 31, 1933. Passed as an unemployment relief measure, the act established the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and provided work for over 250,000 jobless young men in the areas of reforestation, road construction, prevention of soil erosion, and national park and flood control projects. The young men hired for this program built Hard Labor Creek State Park.

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Beginning in 1933, negotiations for worn-out, eroded farmland were begun by the National Park Service (NPS) for what was to be called a Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) in Morgan County. More parcels were accumulated over the next two years, with the last parcel deeded to the National Park Service in July of 1937, resulting in 44 parcels totaling 5,804 acres. The 2,000 acres of land straddling Hard Labor Creek was classified as submarginal. Primarily owned by the Wallace and Ponder families, the property had small tenant houses and farms scattered throughout. While portions of the land had been cultivated, the proposed park site was not considered a profitable farming area due primarily to the dissipated soil and resulting erosion. When the land was purchased by the National Park Service, there were 18 frame houses on the property, six of which had been abandoned and the remaining occupied by tenants.

The location along Hard Labor Creek was considered a desirable locale due to its proximity to Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, and Athens. It was estimated that the proposed park would serve approximately 600,000 people within a radius of 100 miles. The rolling hills, ridges, and creek were considered beneficial geographic elements for a potential park site. It was planned from the inception that the creek would be dammed to create an artificial lake. An early report states that the people of Rutledge, enthusiastic about the new park being developed, wanted to change the name from 'Hard Labor' to something less reminiscent of toil. Blanton Clement, the National Park Service employee who oversaw and negotiated the purchase of the land, and continued as the park manager, encouraged residents to submit new names, but apparently none were acceptable, and the park remained Hard Labor Creek.

Most of the camp's visitor facilities were built from 1937 to 1939. The original master plan for the park had included five organized camps. These sites varied in size but typically included a dining hall, a central showerhouse, lodge, camper's cabins, leader's cabins, an administration building, and helper's quarters. Camp Rutledge was the first group camp to be built; it opened to visitors in 1937. This was the only group camp that was completed before the CCC Company #459 of CCC workers moved to Fort Benning, Georgia, in 1939. After June of 1939, many of the CCC workers were moved from conservation projects to defense projects as the United States was preparing for entry into World War II. At Hard Labor Creek, other CCC workers took their place and there were still workers at the park in October 1940. The 1941 Master Plan, dated June 27, 1941 reported that "construction progress has been excellent during the past year." The report noted that Camp 1B and Camp 2B were complete. Camp 1B (Camp Rutledge) was a 96-camper capacity camp. Camp 2B (Camp Daniel Morgan) was a 48-camper capacity camp. Camp 3 was approved for 72 campers, but that camp was never built. When Congress did not allocate funds for the CCC, it ceased operation after June 1942. The park was deeded to the state in 1946.

The Civilian Conservation Corpsⁱ

On March 21, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt presented a message to Congress on the topic of unemployment relief. His proposal was prompted by the Great Depression, when unemployment rose from just over 3% of the civilian work force in 1929 to over 25% in 1933. Not only were many young people unemployed but approximately 30% of those working had only part-time jobs.

Roosevelt suggested a plan to enroll unemployed persons in public employment. He stated, "I have proposed to create a civilian conservation corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with the normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control, and similar projects...The type of work is of definite, practical value, not only through the prevention of great financial loss, but also as a means of creating future national wealth. Control of such work can be carried on by executing machinery of the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, War, and Interior. The enterprise will...conserve our precious natural resources and more important will be the moral and spiritual grains of such work."ⁱⁱ

Congress soon responded to Roosevelt's plan by passing the Federal Unemployment Relief Act on March 31, 1933 (other names used: the Emergency Conservation Work Act, Relief of Unemployment through the Performance of Useful Public Works, or Civilian Conservation Corps Reforestation Relief Act). Passed as an unemployment relief measure, the act established the Civilian Conservation Corps, and provided work for over 250,000 jobless young men in the areas of reforestation, road construction, prevention of soil erosion, and national park and flood control projects.

ⁱ The following is taken from the *A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park National Register of Historic Places Form*, 1995.

ⁱⁱ Minnesota Historical Society, *Minnesota State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources MPN*, 1989, Section E, 23.

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The implementation of this new program was through the cooperative efforts of the Departments of War, Labor, Interior, and Agriculture. As part of this multi-agency effort, the Department of Labor was to initiate a nationwide recruiting program; the Army was to condition and transfer enrollees as well as operate and supervise work camps; and the National Park Service (NPS), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the Soil Conservation Service (representing Departments of Interior and Agriculture respectively), were responsible for the actual work projects, including the technical planning and execution, and supervision of the work force.

CCC enrollees had to be unemployed, single men between the ages of 18 and 25. They were known as the "CCC boys." United States citizenship was required, as well as sound physical fitness, and each person had to demonstrate need as well. A limited number of skilled local men, known as locally employed or experienced men (LEMs), were hired. For these men, the marriage and age stipulations were waived. The bulk of the workforce, however, was to be taken from the unemployed in the large urban centers. Enrollment regulations were later relaxed in order to include Native Americans, locally employed men, and veterans of World War I. These enrollees, usually in their 30s and 40s, were assigned to special camps that operated on a more lenient basis than regular camps.

Enlistment was guaranteed for a six-month period with a two-year maximum. In return, each enrollee received food, clothing, shelter, and an allowance of \$30.00 per month, although it was required that \$25.00 be sent to their families. Roosevelt also insisted that each camp contain a minimum of 200 men.

On April 7, 1933 the first CCC Camp (Camp Roosevelt) was opened near Luray, Virginia. By September 1933 there were 1,520 CCC Camps with a total enrollment of 248,740. This work force offered the USFS and NPS the means to expand and develop national and state forests as well as national, state, county, and metropolitan parks. With the start of World War II and the end of unemployment, many of the reasons for the CCC's existence ended and so too did the agency in 1942. During its existence, the CCC provided employment to over 2.5 million men.

National Park Service and Recreational Demonstration Areas

In order to supervise the hundreds of CCC camps and WPA projects involving state park development, the NPS was faced with an immediate need for the professional services of architects, landscape architects, engineers, foresters, naturalists, and geologists. The landscape architects in particular had a significant effect on the quality of state park development. They were usually chosen as traveling inspectors to oversee the work in the state park camps and, in addition, an effort was made to have at least one landscape architect in the supervisory personnel in every state park. Their purpose was to develop areas that were thoughtfully designed and to discourage undertakings that would adversely affect the natural character of the park. During this period, NPS became the largest employer of landscape architects in the history of the profession. One of the major contributions to landscape architecture during the CCC era was the development of a series of Recreational Demonstration Areas (RDA).

Before the Roosevelt administration, little had been done to solve the problem of farmlands that were submarginal from an agricultural standpoint. This land had such poor soil or was so badly eroded that countless American farmers could neither make a living from it, nor find someone to buy it. During the Great Depression, most of the people on these lands were on government relief.

Roosevelt established a Land Planning Committee in 1934 to develop a land utilization program that would purchase this submarginal acreage, relocate the farmers on better sites, and reforest the leached-out lands. These lands would be "demonstration areas" showing what could be done by recovering submarginal lands and reassigning them to a productive conservation purpose.

The National Park Service formulated a proposal to acquire these lands, return them to their natural state, and build quality recreational facilities. Studies had indicated an urgent need for such natural areas close to population centers and available to large numbers of people. The primary goal was to develop large group camps or "organized camps" for use by accredited welfare organizations to provide outdoor vacations for masses of underprivileged children. Ultimately, 46 RDAs were formed involving the purchase of nearly 400,000 acres of submarginal land.

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National Park Service Master Plans

The term "master plan" was applied to general development plans. These plans took the form of a series of large drawings and a narrative, called the development outline. Plans were developed for each park; they were organized in several sections: major roads, trail systems, major development areas, and minor development areas. During this time period, the NPS programs for master planning, rustic design, and landscape naturalization extended to the development and improvement of state parks.

However, as state parks were developed by the CCC, another aspect of the program not originally conceived of by the first state park promoters, but from New Deal interests, was land conservation and reclamation on a broad scale. Because of the recreational and reclamation purpose of many state parks, there was less emphasis on natural area preservation and greater freedom in manipulating the park landscape. Practices considered inappropriate for the national parks were commonplace and encouraged in state parks, including the damming and channelization of streams, draining of swamps, and creation of artificial lakes and picturesque features, such as waterfalls, lagoons, and meandering streams.

The master planning of the RDAs and the design of the organized camps became the most intriguing challenges for the landscape architects of the National Park Service. The goal of a built environment was to place the needs of the individual first in order to achieve the following objectives: safety; physical and emotional health; new interest; appreciations and skills; social adjustment and growth; spiritual growth; fun, enjoyment and adventure. The result was to be a healthy, happy, responsible member of society.

The first step toward realizing this goal was to abandon the regimentation and overregulation which had often characterized group camping. Before, camp layouts were often patterned on army-style barracks with a formal alignment of buildings and camp programs were often crowded with little regard to physical differences or individuality. The overall effect was largely institutional.

The landscape architects of NPS chose a new and innovative approach for the design of the organized camps that featured decentralization and a scaling-down of all component parts. The fundamental element of this system was called the "unit" and usually consisted of a cluster of four, five, or six cabins, designed for four campers per cabin. An ideal unit accommodated 24 campers and also contained a unit lodge and kitchen, a unit wash house and latrine, and one or two counselor's cabins.

A typical organized camp contained four separate units for a total of 96 campers. Each unit was located out of sight and sound of each other. An administrative core was part of the design, and included a main recreation and dining hall, a central hot shower house, laundry and latrine, an infirmary, an administration building, and quarters for the director, staff, and helpers. A larger camp might have a craft shop, nature study building, and council ring. The entrance road to the camp was allowed to come only as far as the administration building with a service road to the kitchen building. All other connections among the various parts of the camp were by foot trail only.

The landscape design of the RDAs clearly demonstrates the close relationship between physical form and consequent social results. Here the ultimate psychological effects on the users themselves, the campers as individuals and as social groups, became the major design determinants along with topographic and climatic conditions. The individual unit achieved a high degree of self-sufficiency and within it each member was assigned a personal role. Every camper was expected to take his turn in preparing breakfast and midday meals, which were served in the unit lodge, while only the evening meal was prepared for the entire camp at the central dining hall. The basis for this approach was both sociologically and educationally sound as it instilled a sense of individual freedom along with personal responsibilities. Healthy group loyalties were promoted with a strong sense of belonging, first to the cabin's team of four, next to the unit of 24, and then to the membership of the entire camp. In its way, it represented a microcosm of life in a viable society.

Design Philosophy

Once the Federal Unemployment Relief Act established the CCC in 1933, NPS began to supervise large-scale development in both state and national parks. A separate State Park Division of the National Park Service was established and regional offices staffed with NPS professionals were created. Building on the earlier work of the NPS

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Landscape Division, the State Park Division designed thousands of rustic structures for parks scattered throughout the United States.

In order to train newly hired architects and landscape architects in this rustic design philosophy, NPS issued a textbook, *Park Structures and Facilities*, funded by the CCC and edited by Albert H. Good, an architect for the State Park Division. The publication was later expanded to a three-volume edition in 1938. Good's introductory chapter in the 1935 version remains the definitive statement on rustic or nonintrusive architecture as practiced by NPS prior to World War II. "Successfully handled (it) is a style which, through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of rigid, straight lines, and over sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with the natural surroundings, and with the past."ⁱⁱⁱ

This design philosophy was based on the conclusion that the primary reason for setting aside these park areas was simply to conserve them. Therefore, natural features, not man-made, were to be emphasized and every structure was to be considered an intrusion. The built environment was to be limited and subordinate to the natural landscape and could best achieve harmony with the natural surroundings when constructed with native materials. Good also explained that a building should not call attention to itself and should appear to spring from the soil through the use of rock-faced foundations, battered walls, and appropriate plantings. Large or numerous buildings should be avoided. Exterior colors such as warm browns or driftwood gray were preferred as were brown or gray roofs. Stone work should be in the proper scale and logs with a certain textural surface were recommended.

The State Park Movement

The boom of state park development by the CCC and WPA in the 1930s was preceded by a decade of awakening interest in the concept, planning, and design of state parks. In 1921 the first National Conference of State Parks met to discuss and promote the state park concept. One immediate objective was to "alleviate excessive pressure" on the national park system, which had become immensely popular since the founding of the NPS in 1916. Although only six states participated in the initial meeting on state parks, it was organized by Stephen Mather, first director of NPS, and the conference became the authoritative voice on the state park topic. While conservation of natural and scenic resources was a dominant theme at these annual gatherings of park officials, the desire to satisfy the growing need for more accessible recreational facilities became the most pressing issue.

Rapidly growing urban populations, who were desirous of affordable vacations, were by the late 1920s, accessing the countryside in a totally new way--by car. From the beginning, auto camping, either in the form of free municipal camps or roadside camping, had been a popular recreational outlet for automobile owners. However, as those numbers increased and municipal camps, initially founded by town fathers to generate local revenue, became impractical and were shut down, pressure was put on state and national forests. Although recognized as a much-needed recreational outlet, it was not until Roosevelt's New Deal legislation that a solution was offered to the dilemma of how to supply the money and labor to build state parks.

To those who first conceived of the form, the state park was a hybrid--a cross between a national park and an urban park. It required the rural scenery of the former and the specific program of recreational amenities of the latter. State parks were to put urban visitors in touch with "nature" by being located within an easy drive of major cities but far enough removed for a change in spirit and scenery. The National Conference of State Parks and landscape architects advocated not just for state parks, but also for a system of state parks to serve a growing urban populace hungry for nature's nourishment. According to guidelines submitted by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., from his "Report of State Park Survey of California," state park land was viewed as a buffer between the spectacular nature of the national parks and the numerous recreation-seekers of the 1930s. State parks were to be "geographically distributed with a view to securing a wide and representative variety of types for the state as a whole, and at the same time making a reasonable assortment of them equitably accessible to the people in each park of the state."^{iv}

ⁱⁱⁱ Minnesota Historical Society, *Minnesota State Park MPN*, 37.

^{iv} Lucy Lawliss, *The Civilian Conservation Corps and the State Park: An Approach to the Management of the Designed Historic Resources at Franklin D. Roosevelt State Park*, 1992, 23.

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Georgia's State Parks

In 1927 two Georgia parks--Indian Springs in Butts County and Vogel Park in Union County, were designated as state "forest parks" and managed by the Georgia Board of Forestry. The park at Indian Springs had been ceded to the state in 1825 by the Creek Indians, but had been leased to private investors until 1927. The land for Vogel State Park was donated to the state in 1927 when the property owners decided they no longer needed the land. In 1931 with the reorganization of the Georgia Board of Forestry, these two parks were designed as "state parks." The reorganization created a commission to administer the Department of Forestry and Geological Development, with the State Parks Division created and administered under the department.

In 1933 the A. H. Stephens Memorial Park became the third park added to the state parks system. Between 1934 and 1937, four other state parks were developed--Pine Mountain (later called Franklin D. Roosevelt), Chehaw, Little Ocmulgee, and Fort Mountain.

On March 5, 1937, the Georgia State Legislature passed an act establishing the Department of Natural Resources, which included the Division of State Parks, Historic Sites, and Monuments. The division was divided into three sections: History, Operations, and Plans and Development. In 1938, \$5 million was allocated by the state "for enlarging and improving the State Parks and adding several new areas." Two-and-one-half million dollars was set aside for new park sites.^v [

In addition to the state park development, three Recreation Demonstration Areas (RDAs) were selected in Georgia. These areas would eventually become part of Georgia's state park system. RDAs made use of CCC and WPA labor and were used to create group camps on submarginal agricultural land. A portion of FDR State Park and A.H. Stephens State Park were set aside as RDAs, and Hard Labor Creek was an RDA.

The RDAs made possible the conversion of large tracts of depleted agricultural land into prototypical state parks. In Georgia, the land had been depleted from years of cotton and corn cultivation. These reclaimed fields exemplified the stated New Deal goals of putting submarginal agricultural land back into use through conservation efforts.

A 1937-1938 *Biennial Report of the Division of Parks, Department of Natural Resources* provides additional background on the formation of the Division of State Parks. The report indicates that when the Division of State Parks was created in March 1937 and made a part of the Department of Natural Resources, the Governor and General Assembly had several purposes in view.

One of those purposes was the establishment of some branch of state government that could fully cooperate with the National Park Service, Civilian Conservation Corps, and other agencies toward the development of an adequate park and recreation system for the state of Georgia. At that time, the number of state park CCC camps in Georgia was being decreased for the simple reason that in Georgia no agency had been created to assume responsibility for the development, maintenance, and operation of state parks and for the expenditure of federal funds on those parks. Up to that time, the development of parks had received supervision of a state department whose many other duties prevented it from devoting much attention to park development. Consequently, the National Park Service had, at its own expense, maintained an office in the Capitol for the supervision of Georgia's state parks. Fortunately, the National Park Service had been able to assume this expense but with the decrease of its personnel, this burden fell upon the shoulders of the state.

Because there was no state parks department, state park CCC camps were being taken away from this state and placed in adjoining states where the National Park Service was receiving proper and adequate cooperation. Georgia was in danger of losing its state park camps, each of which, in dollars and cents, was worth approximately a quarter of a million dollars each year to the state, and of sustaining the greater loss of its state park program, the value of which to the future welfare of Georgia could not be estimated in any terms.

Another important reason involved in creating the Division of State Parks was to provide the state with authority and power to set aside and preserve its areas of scenic splendor. At the advent of the CCC, the National Park Service was making

^v Lawliss, *The Civilian Conservation Corps and the State Park*, 24.

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an effort to distribute their allotted quota of camps geographically and equally among the states. The Georgia Department of Forestry and Geological Development began to accept land for recreational purposes. Some of these lands, all in small tracts, were outstanding scenic attractions; others were important historically. Although deeds were accepted, and Civilian Conservation Corps Camps were established, the state could not legally accept the land. There was no provision in the law to allow the forestry department to take land for any purpose other than for forestry. Therefore, the deeds could not be accepted by the attorney general's office. They had not even been recorded in the counties where the land was donated. Therefore, one of the first jobs of the newly created Division of Parks was to rewrite all deeds in a form approved by the attorney general's office, have them signed and recorded.

CCC Work Statistics for Georgia

During the CCC's existence, it provided employment to over 78,000 Georgia men in camps scattered across the state. Between 1933 and 1941, the number of CCC state park camps fluctuated between four and 11, with the high point reached in September of 1935. The state park camps made up only about 15 percent of the total CCC camps in the state, which varied in number from 27 to 63. Each camp consisted of one company that was made up of approximately 200 recruits. Once a job was completed, or when another job elsewhere was deemed more important, the camp would close and the company would move.

By the time the CCC was terminated in the early 1940s, Georgia had 11 state parks, ten of which had been developed by the CCC, at least in part. Over 78,000 men had been provided employment in Georgia through the CCC, learning valuable skills and discipline by the end of the program.

One of the two CCC worker camps remains at Hard Labor Creek State Park, in addition to the group camp buildings and structures constructed by the men.^{vi}

Hard Labor Creek State Park

Hard Labor Creek State Park had its origins in 1933 when the National Park Service began negotiations for 2,000 acres of worn-out farmland in Morgan County for a Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA). The property was tenant farmed with 18 frame houses on the property, six of which had been abandoned, and the remaining occupied by tenants.

More parcels were accumulated over the next two years, with the last parcel deeded to the National Park Service in July of 1937, resulting in 44 parcels totaling 5,804 acres.

To begin construction of the new recreational area, a group of workers from the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), known as Company #459 was transferred from Jackson, Georgia. Tents were erected to house the 24 workers who first arrived at the site. A group camp, SP-8, with barracks, mess hall, and other facilities was later constructed. In a letter dated August 15, 1935, it was noted that the camp was finished and 200 workers would arrive the following Monday. Each barracks held 50 workers and there were four barracks to the camp.

According to *The Forest Service and The Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-42*, there were three types of camps constructed in the CCC program throughout the United States. There were tent camps, rigid camps, and portable camps. The camps, while varied in pattern, took on a similar appearance due to their construction under U.S. Army specifications. The location, number of recruits, availability of building materials, and terrain all contributed to the slight variety in their pattern. The camp site was chosen by the army with assistance from U.S. Forest Service personnel. First, the area had to be cleared and tents erected to house recruits until more permanent barracks could be built. In some warmer climates, tents were used for the entirety of the project. It was not until late 1934 that portable camps were tried. Until that time, the rigid camp buildings had replaced the initial shelter of tents. The SP-8 camp at Hard Labor Creek was a rigid camp.

By November 1933, the army had finalized plans to construct buildings for the CCC camps around the country. Building plans for the typical CCC camp include 11 buildings – four barracks, a mess hall, a recreation hall, an infirmary, officers' quarters, truck garages, latrine, and shower buildings. These buildings were built according to U.S. Army standards and do not reflect any kind of local or regional style. Supplies were purchased locally and local labor was preferred. Some of

^{vi} David Cullison. "The CCC in Georgia." A paper presented at the Georgia Preservation Conference, Americus, Georgia, 1994.

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the local communities were not in favor of the camps, and hiring local labor was viewed as good public relations. Many of the portable camps were later disassembled and used in other locales. Federal agencies were given priority for the buildings.

The recruits began work at both Hard Labor Creek and nearby Indian Springs State Park. Work at Hard Labor Creek began sometime in October or November of 1934, even though the purchase of the initial land was not yet finalized. Clearing the lake site was the major project for the first six months at Hard Labor Creek. It is apparent from the first plans of Hard Labor Creek RDA that a man-made lake would be the primary recreational facility. In May 1935, the camp supervisor received the news that the impounding dam for the lake had been approved. That same month, a second CCC company arrived and began a camp, SP-11, which was located on the other side of what would later be Lake Rutledge. None of that camp is extant today. By December 1935, the construction of telephone lines and the clearance of the lake site had been approved. At this point, the CCC workers devoted all of their time to the Hard Labor Creek project. Also outlined in the proposal for the park were the construction of roads, hiking trails, overnight cabins, a water supply, sanitary facilities, and children's playgrounds. Landscaping, extensive planting, and erosion control were also of a high priority. Natural resources of the area, such as timber, stone, sand, and ornamental shrubs were to be used wherever possible in construction. Building the dam, constructing access roads, reforesting the area, and surveying and building vehicular bridges over small creeks consumed most of the first two years of the camp's development.

Based upon a memoir written by Edwin Hill, a member of the Hard Labor Creek Company, the main objective of the CCC workers was to construct an earthen dam across the creek and to clear the land behind it to create a lake. Hill recalled in his memoir close encounters with reptiles and insects as the project was underway.

Hill wrote that skills learned beyond manual labor included teamwork, as the men learned how to work together. There were also amenities provided at the camp that many of the men did not have at home.

"At the camp, each enrollee did his share of window cleaning, mopping floors, "KP" (kitchen police), and keeping his own space in the barracks clean and tidy. Clothes and personal items were arranged in lockers according to prescribed regulation. I learned how to sew on a button, as well as how to launder and press clothes. All of the supplies and equipment needed to maintain the buildings and grounds, and for housekeeping chores were supplied by the CCC, including washing machines for laundering."

"Having access to Maytag wringer-type washing machines was something new for many of the workers, including myself. We kept them going evening and weekends washing clothes. I enjoyed utilizing all the appliances and conveniences made possible with modern electrical hookups. Here we could listen to the radio without needing a battery for power, and spend our time in the barracks in the glow of electric lights, rather than the kerosene lamps that most of us had at home."

Hill recalled the first meal he ate at Hard Labor Creek. Food was in short supply for many people during the Great Depression and many of the CCC workers were undernourished when they arrived in camp.

"Food in the CCC was generally excellent. My first meal in a 3C's mess hall was a memorable one for a depression kid to whom food was dear. I ate enough for three men. There were eight of us seated at a table, family style. As soon as a dish or platter was emptied, it was refilled again until we had eaten as much as we wanted. My first meal was braised sirloin tips, potatoes and tomatoes, Waldorf salad, apples and nuts, bread and butter, orange marmalade, and ice cream for dessert."

Because life in the camp was conducted in a manner similar to a military social order, the men wore uniforms, had to request leave, and the discipline system could result in a 'dishonorable discharge.' Recreational activities in the evening included sports and classes.

"We worked forty hours during the week. On Saturday morning, we cleaned the buildings and grounds in preparation for an inspection at noon, after which time we were free to do as we pleased for the remainder of the weekend; provided, of course, that everything was found to be satisfactory. In addition to Saturday noon

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passes, the men could, with the exception of those on weekend duty, apply for leave from Friday evening until work time Monday morning, on rotation."

"Much of our spare time was spent writing letters, reading, playing musical instruments, or hiking near the camp or along the creek. No alcohol or drugs were allowed, but now and then "moonshine" whiskey was sneaked in. If discovered by the cadre, stiff punishment was imposed on offenders. Extra work details, restricted recreational privileges, or other disciplinary actions could be ordered by the commanding officer."

Because Hard Labor Creek was built as a Recreational Demonstration Area, as opposed to catering to the individual camper, non-profit organizations, such as civic clubs or church groups, could rent a camp for days or weeks and enjoy the outdoor recreation afforded by the lake and the surrounding forests. The original master plan for the park had included five organized group camps. These varied in size but typically included a dining hall, a central showerhouse, lodge, camper's cabins, leader's cabins, an administration building, and helper's quarters. Most of the visitor facilities at Hard Labor Creek were built from 1937 to 1939.

Camp Rutledge was the first group camp to be built and open to visitors. The first visitors to the Hard Labor Creek Recreational Demonstration Area were Boy Scout Troop #17, on July 18, 1937. The boys stayed for a week and had a full schedule of events and activities planned for each day. These activities included swimming, hiking, fishing, and sports. Camp visitors were fed two meals, breakfast and dinner, at the dining hall, but were responsible for preparing their own lunch. Unit lodges included a small cooking area.

According to the 1940 Master Plan report, Camp Daniel Morgan was completed in 1940, and was leased for the year to the Jewish Educational Alliance. Tents were used for sleeping in this 48-person camp.

In 1937 the SP-11 CCC camp was relocated to Oregon. All of the SP-11 buildings were dismantled and removed from the area. Camp SP-8 continued at the park, but as WWII loomed, recruits began to be relocated to Fort Benning in 1939. After the draft began in October 1940, there were fewer young men for the CCC. The National Park Service kept on some CCC workers until the program was disbanded in 1942 and continued to administer the Hard Labor Creek Recreational Demonstration Area until 1946, at which point it was given to the state of Georgia. Hard Labor Creek State Park added more facilities as the park's popularity grew.

After the war, the buildings at the SP-8 CCC Camp were used as part of the park programming. Two of the buildings, the barracks and the blacksmith shop, were moved within the park. The barracks was moved to Camp Daniel Morgan where the building continues to be used on a regular basis. The blacksmith shop was relocated near the Visitor's Center. The remainder of the camp buildings are unused today, some in very poor condition.

The park's history from 1942 to the mid-1960s is not well documented, but certain changes were almost certainly made. Increased visitation led to the addition of five house trailers to the park in 1963; these were eventually replaced with permanent cabins in the late 1960s. Campsites for tents and recreational vehicles were laid out and individual cabins were built. Cabins and shower houses were built at Camp Daniel Morgan in the mid-1950s, and in 1968 an 18-hole golf course was built in the park. The course was constructed with funds from the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and from a state park bond issue. The course, which opened in October 1968, was the first 18-hole (par 72) course in one of Georgia's state parks. A nine-hole course had opened at Little Ocmulgee State Park in 1966. In the 1970s, Georgia State University's astronomy department built an observatory off Fairplay Road at the north end of the park.

Camp Rutledge and Camp Daniel Morgan went through renovations in 1973. Most of the buildings were reroofed; damaged windows, screens, and shutters were replaced; and general repair undertaken. A complete electrical power and lighting system was constructed for both camps.

Renovations were undertaken at Camp Rutledge from January to April of 1997. New rough-sawn plank siding was put on all the cabins. The sleeper cabins and the counselor's cabins were slightly modified. New siding extending all the way to the eaves of the cabins and shuttered windows were added. Another room was added to the counselor's cabin, adjoining the existing small porch. The interior of the cabins was paneled, but the exposed beams of the roof remained as they were. New doors were added and any decaying hardware was replaced. Effort was taken to maintain the architecture and historic character of the camp. The new siding was cut to match the historic planks.

Hard Labor Creek State Park

Name of Property

Morgan and Walton, GA

County and State

There were many building projects in the 1980s. A new bathhouse was built near the swimming beach in 1986 to replace the CCC-built bathhouse. The trading post, which was built by the CCC, was enlarged and turned into a visitor's center and office. A rectangular addition was added to the original structure and the interior was modified. Also built in the late 1980s were the assistant manager's residence, cottage renovations, a stable area comfort station, and an enclosed group shelter. The park today is used all year for group camping, individual camping, day-use programs, hiking, and other outdoor recreational uses. It is one of Georgia's most popular state parks.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Braswell, Richard. Interview with Lynn Speno. Atlanta, Georgia. December 7, 2012.

Bridges, Ed. "Trailers, Novel Companions." *North Georgia Life* (September 1964).

Burch, R.F. "Biennial Report." Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1937.

Crotty, Anne. "Hard Labor Creek State Park." *Historic District Information Form*, July 27, 2007. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Cullison, David. "The CCC in Georgia: A Presentation at the Georgia Preservation Conference in Americus, Georgia." [n.p.] 1994.

Hill, Edwin. *In the Shadow of the Mountain*. Washington State University Press: Pullman, 1990.

Landrum, Ney. *Histories of the Southeastern State Park Systems*. Association of Southeastern State Park Directors, 1992.

Lawliss, Lucy. "The Civilian Conservation Corps and the State Park: An Approach to the Management of the Designed Historic Resources at Franklin D. Roosevelt State Park, Pine Mountain, Georgia." Graduate thesis, School of Landscape Architecture and Environmental Design, University of Georgia, 1992.

Minnesota Historical Society. "State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources MPN." *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, September 5, 1989.

Paige, John C. *The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942: An Administrative History*, National Park Service, 1985.

Raflo, Lisa. "A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park." *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, 1995. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Townsend, Billy. "History of the Georgia State Parks and Historic Sites Division." [n.p.], 2001.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Hard Labor Creek State Park
Name of Property

Morgan and Walton, GA
County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5,804 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 17 255118 3725736
Zone Easting Northing

C 17 257816 3730587
Zone Easting Northing

B 17 256501 3729503
Zone Easting Northing

D 17 263586 3725303
Zone Easting Northing

E 17 261245 3723118
Zone Easting Northing

F 17 256871 3725885
Zone Easting Northing

G 17 255813 3724838
Zone Easting Northing

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

The boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, which is drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the current legal boundary and the historic acreage associated with Hard Labor Creek State Park.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lynn Speno/National Register Specialist
organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date January 2013
street & number 254 Washington Street, Ground Level telephone (404) 656-2840
city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30334
e-mail lynn.speno@dnr.state.ga.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

Hard Labor Creek State Park

Name of Property

Morgan and Walton, GA

County and State

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Hard Labor Creek State Park

City or Vicinity: Rutledge

County: Morgan and Walton

State: Georgia

Photographer: Jim Lockhart, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

Date Photographed: March and April 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Map 1:

1. Barbecue picnic shelter. Photographer facing north.
2. Interior picnic shelter. Photographer facing northeast.
3. Comfort station. Photographer facing north.
4. Picnic shelter. Photographer facing southeast.
5. Interior picnic shelter. Photographer facing east.
6. Lake Brantley. Photographer facing northeast.
7. Blacksmith shop. Photographer facing southwest.
8. Blacksmith shop. Photographer facing northeast.
9. Blacksmith shop. Photographer facing west.
10. Walking path in campground. Photographer facing east.
11. Walking path in campground. Photographer facing northwest.
12. Staff Residence. Photographer facing north.
13. Staff Residence. Photographer facing north.
14. Bridge. Photographer facing east.
15. Bridge. Photographer facing east.
16. Bridge. Photographer facing north.
17. Lake Brantley. Photographer facing north.
18. Lake Brantley. Photographer facing southeast.
19. Creek, mill wheel, and bridge. Photographer facing northwest.
20. Golf course, mill wheel, and bridge. Photographer facing southwest.
21. Bridge over golf course lake. Photographer facing northeast.
22. Mill wheel. Photographer facing southwest.
23. Dam and bridge over lake. Photographer facing northwest.
24. Concrete bridge. Photographer facing east.
25. Concrete bridge. Photographer facing north.
26. Creek. Photographer facing southwest.
27. Stone entrance gateway. Photographer facing north.
28. Stone entrance gateway. Photographer facing north.
29. Stone entrance gateway. Photographer facing north.

Hard Labor Creek State Park

Name of Property

Morgan and Walton, GA

County and State

Map 2: Camp Daniel Morgan

30. Staff Quarters. Photographer facing northeast.
31. Staff Quarters. Photographer facing northwest.
32. Unit Lodge. Photographer facing west.
33. Unit Lodge. Photographer facing west.
34. Interior Unit Lodge. Photographer facing east.
35. Interior Unit Lodge. Photographer facing east.
36. Interior Unit Lodge. Photographer facing southwest.
37. Interior Unit Lodge. Photographer facing southwest.
38. Unit Lodge. Photographer facing west.
39. Interior Arts-and-Crafts Building. Photographer facing east.
40. Arts-and-Crafts Building. Photographer facing northeast.
41. Dining Hall. Photographer facing west.
42. Chimney, Canteen. Photographer facing west.
43. Interior Dining Hall. Photographer facing north.
44. Interior Dining Hall. Photographer facing north.
45. Interior Dining Hall. Photographer facing south.
46. Interior Dining Hall. Photographer facing southeast.
47. Interior Dining Hall. Photographer facing northeast.
48. Interior Dining Hall. Photographer facing northeast.
49. Interior Staff Quarters. Photographer facing northeast.
50. Interior Staff Quarters. Photographer facing north.
51. Staff Quarters. Photographer facing west.

Map 3: Camp Rutledge

52. Lake Rutledge. Photographer facing northwest.
53. Towards Lake Rutledge. Photographer facing northwest.
54. Shower House. Photographer facing northwest.
55. Sleeper Cabin. Photographer facing northwest.
56. Interior Sleeper Cabin. Photographer facing south.
57. Interior Unit Lodge. Photographer facing northwest.
58. Interior Unit Lodge. Photographer facing southeast.
59. Porch Unit Lodge. Photographer facing southeast.
60. Unit Lodge. Photographer facing northeast.
61. Cabins. Photographer facing west.
62. Sleeper Cabin. Photographer facing northwest.
63. Counselor's Cabin. Photographer facing northwest.
64. Interior Counselor's Cabin. Photographer facing west.
65. Interior Counselor's Cabin. Photographer facing west.
66. Dining Hall. Photographer facing north.
67. Interior Dining Hall. Photographer facing northwest.
68. Interior Dining Hall. Photographer facing east.
69. Interior Dining Hall. Photographer facing northwest.
70. Interior Dining Hall. Photographer facing southeast.
71. Towards Storage Building and Arts-and-Crafts Building. Photographer facing northwest.
72. Unit 2 Lodge and Shower House. Photographer facing east.
73. Unit 2 Cabins. Photographer facing north.
74. Unit 2 Shower House. Photographer facing north.
75. Infirmary. Photographer facing north.
76. Arts-and-Crafts Building. Photographer facing north.
77. Unit 3 Cabins. Photographer facing northwest.
78. Unit 3 Lodge and Shower House. Photographer facing east.
79. Unit 3 Cabins. Photographer facing east.
80. Unit 3 Cabins. Photographer facing northeast.
81. Unit 3 Cabins. Photographer facing north.
82. Unit 4 Cabins. Photographer facing north.

Hard Labor Creek State Park

Name of Property

Morgan and Walton, GA

County and State

- 83. Unit 4 Cabins. Photographer facing east.
- 84. Unit 4 Cabins. Photographer facing east.
- 85. Unit 4 Lodge. Photographer facing northeast.
- 86. Staff Cabin. Photographer facing west.
- 87. Dining Hall. Photographer facing south.
- 88. Central Shower House. Photographer facing south.
- 89. Central Shower House. Photographer facing east.
- 90. Staff Cabin. Photographer facing north.
- 91. Cook's Quarters. Photographer facing east.
- 92. Cook's Quarters. Photographer facing north.

Map 2: Camp Daniel Morgan

- 93. Office and Staff Quarters. Photographer facing north.
- 94. North Unit Shower House, Lodge, and Cabins. Photographer facing north.
- 95. Dining Hall. Photographer facing east.
- 96. Arts-and-Crafts Building (former SP-8 Barracks). Photographer facing north.
- 97. Arts-and-Crafts Building. Photographer facing northwest.
- 98. Lake Rutledge. Photographer facing northeast.
- 99. Dining Hall (left), South Unit Shower House, and Arts-and-Crafts Building(distance). Photographer facing northeast.
- 100. Overview. Photographer facing northeast.

Map 1:

- 101. Lake Rutledge Dam. Photographer facing northwest.
- 102. Lake Rutledge Dam. Photographer facing northeast.
- 103. Camp Rutledge Road. Photographer facing north.
- 104. Lake Rutledge. Photographer facing west.
- 105. Road and culvert. Photographer facing north.
- 106. Water tower. Photographer facing west.
- 107. Water tower. Photographer facing southwest.
- 108. Cemetery. Photographer facing west.
- 109. Cemetery. Photographer facing west.
- 110. Cemetery. Photographer facing west.
- 111. Cemetery. Photographer facing southeast.
- 112. Cemetery. Photographer facing southeast.
- 113. Cemetery. Photographer facing southeast.
- 114. Pumphouse. Photographer facing east.
- 115. Ruins. Photographer facing southeast.
- 116. Ruins. Photographer facing southeast.

Map 3: Camp Rutledge

- 117. Interior of shower house. Photographer facing east.

Map 1:

- 118. Hard Labor Creek and bridge. Photographer facing west.
- 119. Hard Labor Creek and bridge. Photographer facing west.

Map 4: CCC Camp SP-8

- 120. CCC Office. Photographer facing west.
- 121. Ruins. Photographer facing northeast.
- 122. Ruins. Photographer facing northwest.
- 123. Wellhouse. Photographer facing northwest.
- 124. Truck House. Photographer facing northwest.
- 125. Interior Truck House. Photographer facing south.
- 126. Storage Building. Photographer facing southwest.

Hard Labor Creek State Park

Name of Property

Morgan and Walton, GA

County and State

- 127. Garage. Photographer facing southwest.
- 128. Steps. Photographer facing northwest.
- 129. Ruins. Photographer facing northeast.
- 130. Mess Hall. Photographer facing west.
- 131. Recreation Building. Photographer facing east.
- 132. Interior Recreation Building. Photographer facing northeast.
- 133. Interior Recreation Building. Photographer facing north.
- 134. Barbecue pit. Photographer facing northeast.
- 135. Headquarters. Photographer facing south.
- 136. Ruins. Photographer facing north.
- 137. Headquarters. Photographer facing south.
- 138. Headquarters. Photographer facing southwest.
- 139. Recreation Building. Photographer facing southwest.
- 140. Recreation Building. Photographer facing southwest.

Property Owner:

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

name State of Georgia

street & number

telephone

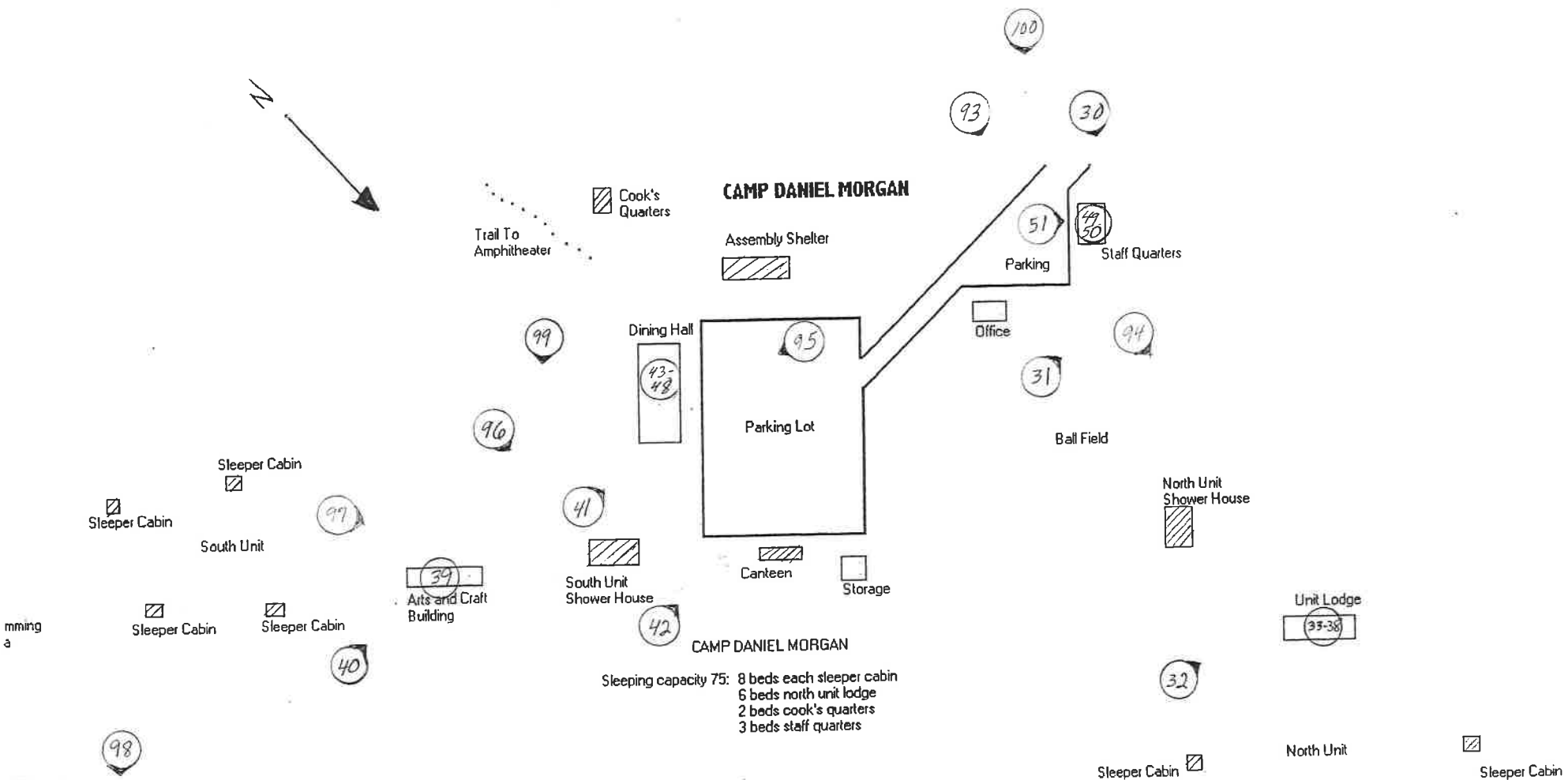
city or town

state

zip code

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.



HARD LABOR CREEK STATE PARK MAP 2 **MORGAN AND WALTON COUNTIES, GEORGIA** **Camp Daniel Morgan Photo Key (photographs 30-51 and 93-100)**

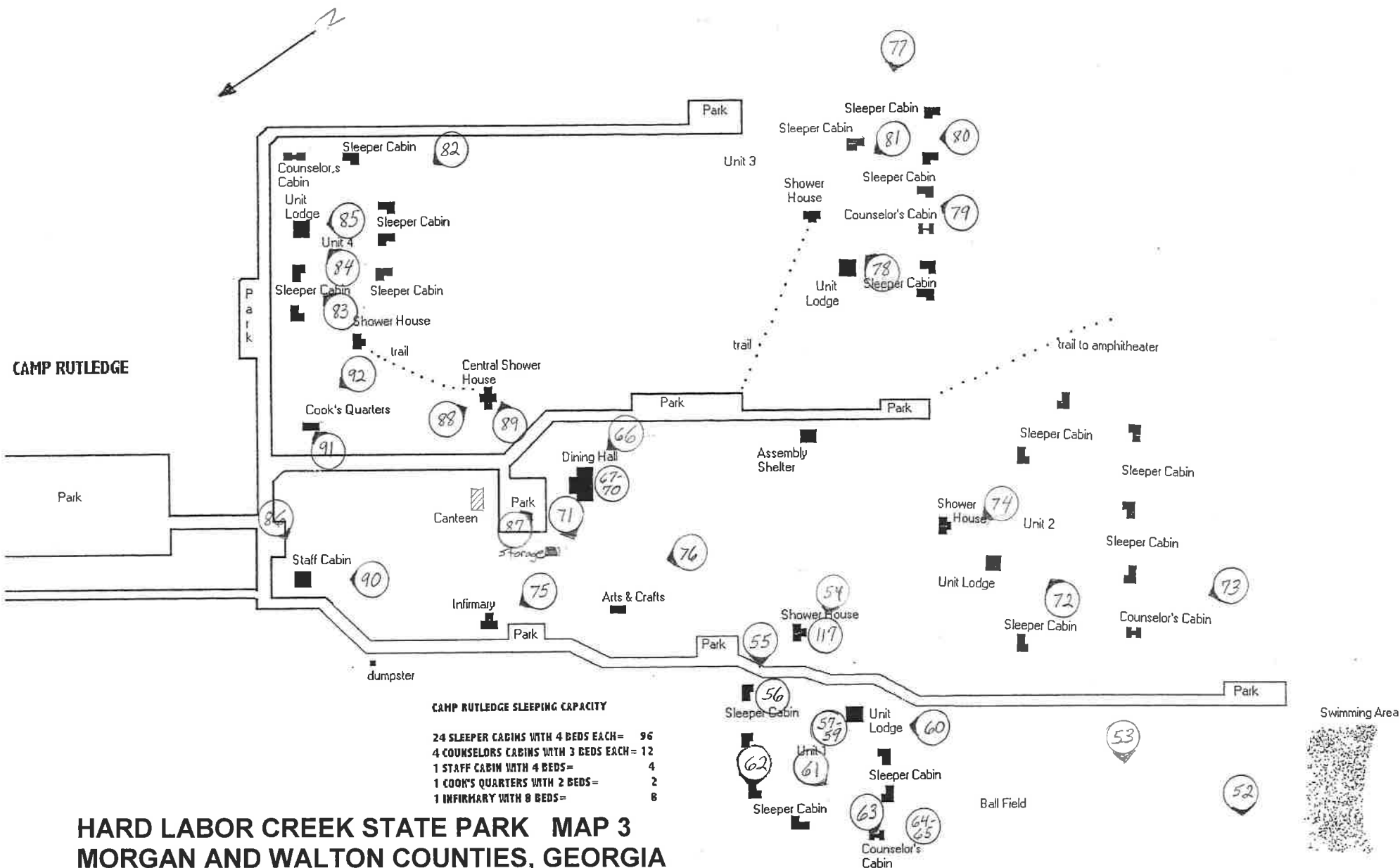
North: ↖

Scale: not to scale

Noncontributing:

Photograph/Direction of View (exteriors):

Photograph/Direction of View (interiors):



HARD LABOR CREEK STATE PARK MAP 3 **MORGAN AND WALTON COUNTIES, GEORGIA** **Camp Rutledge Photo Key (photographs 52-92, 117)**

North: ↖

Scale: not to scale

Noncontributing: ▨

Photograph/Direction of View (exteriors): #

Photograph/Direction of View (interiors): #

HARD LABOR CREEK STATE PARK MAP 4 **MORGAN AND WALTON COUNTIES, GEORGIA** **Camp SP-8 Photo Key (photographs 120-140)**

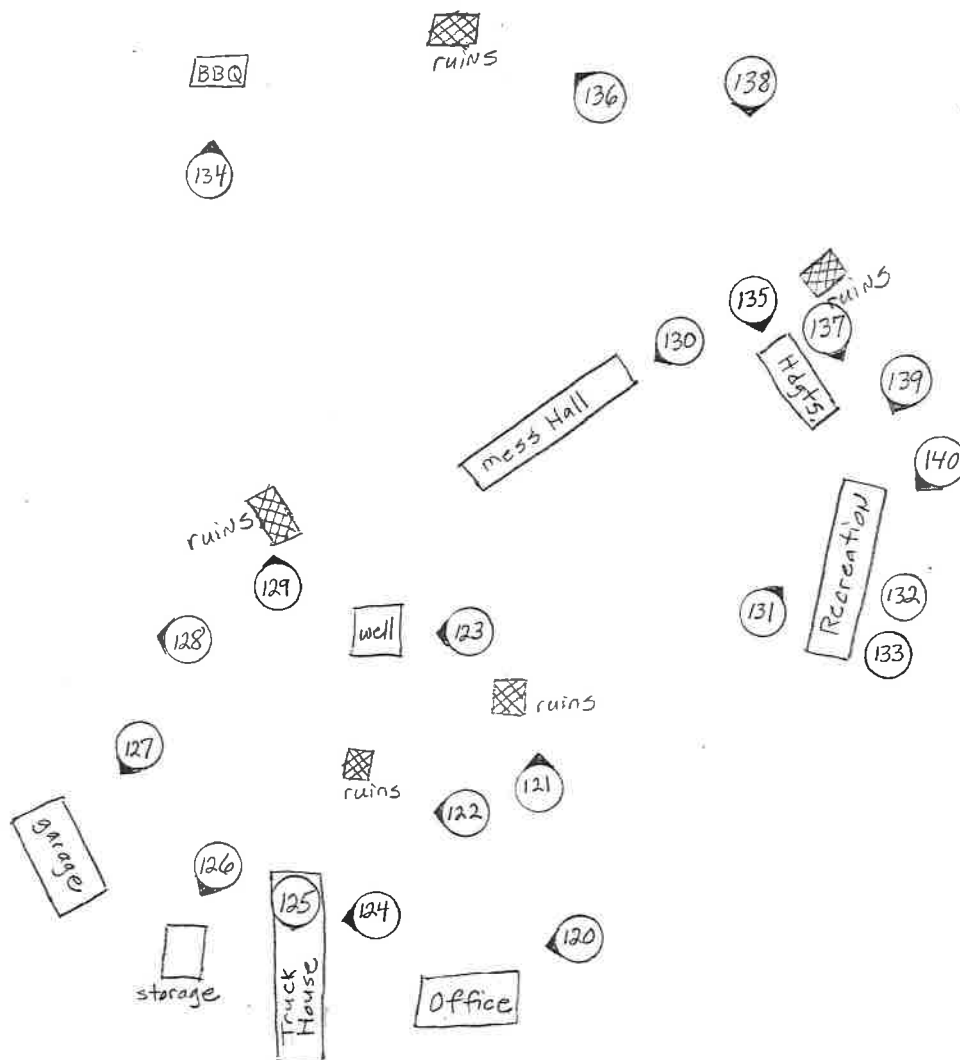
North: ↖

Scale: not to scale

Ruins: 

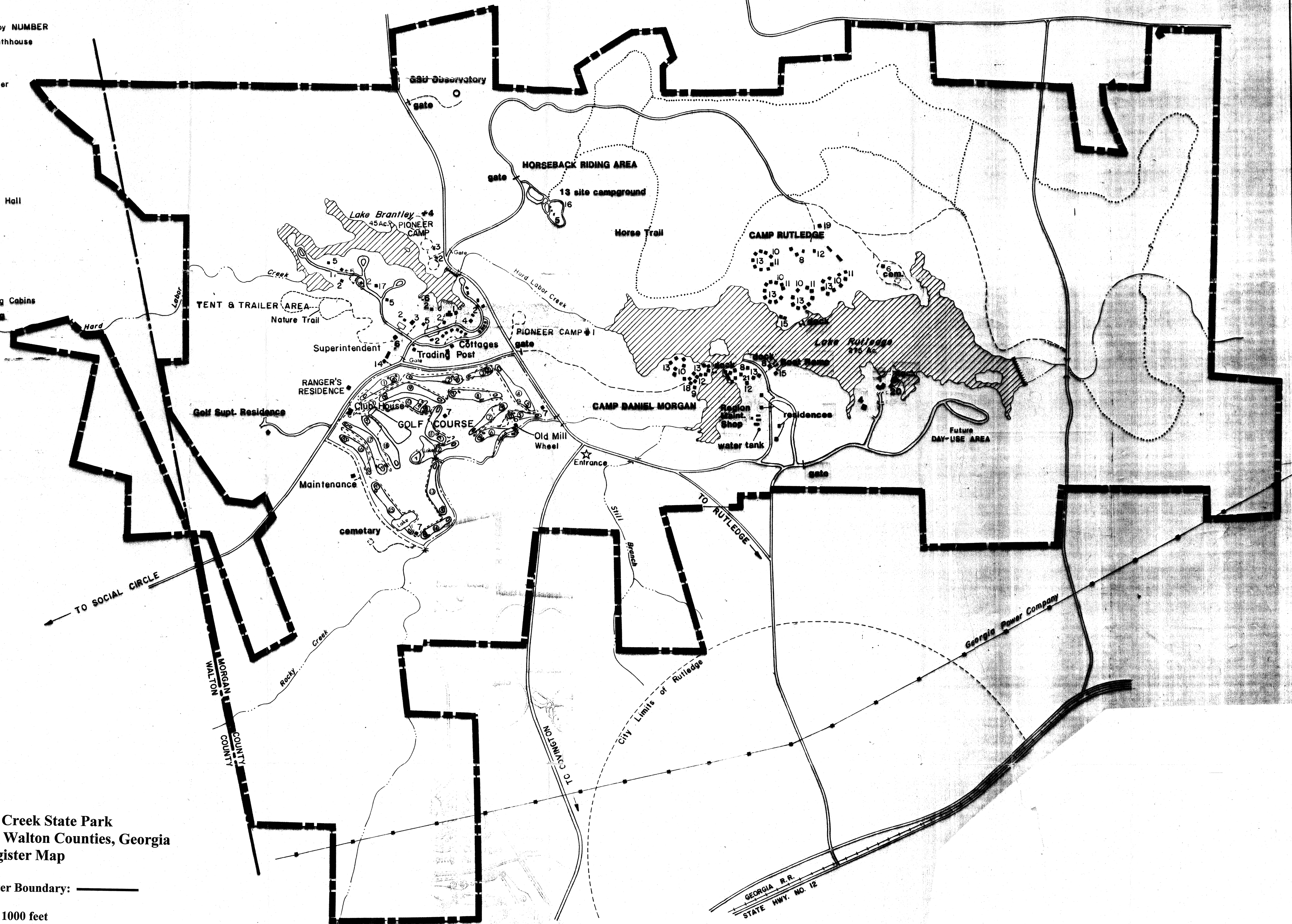
Photograph/Direction of View (exteriors): (#)

Photograph/Direction of View (interiors): (#)






BUILDINGS indicated by NUMBER

- 1 Concession and Bathhouse
- 2 Picnic Shelter
- 3 Barbecue Shelter
- 4 Family-Group Shelter
- 5 Comfort Station
- 6 Pump House
- 7 Rain Shelter
- 8 Storage Building
- 9 Cooks Quarters
- 10 Lodge
- 11 Latrines
- 12 Kitchen and Dining Hall
- 13 Cabins
- 14 Car Garage (Supt.)
- 15 Toilets
- 16 Horse Stables
- 17 Chlorine House
- 18 Assembly Shelter
- 19 Counsellors Sleeping Cabins
- 20 Boat Rental Building
- 21 Old CCC Gate

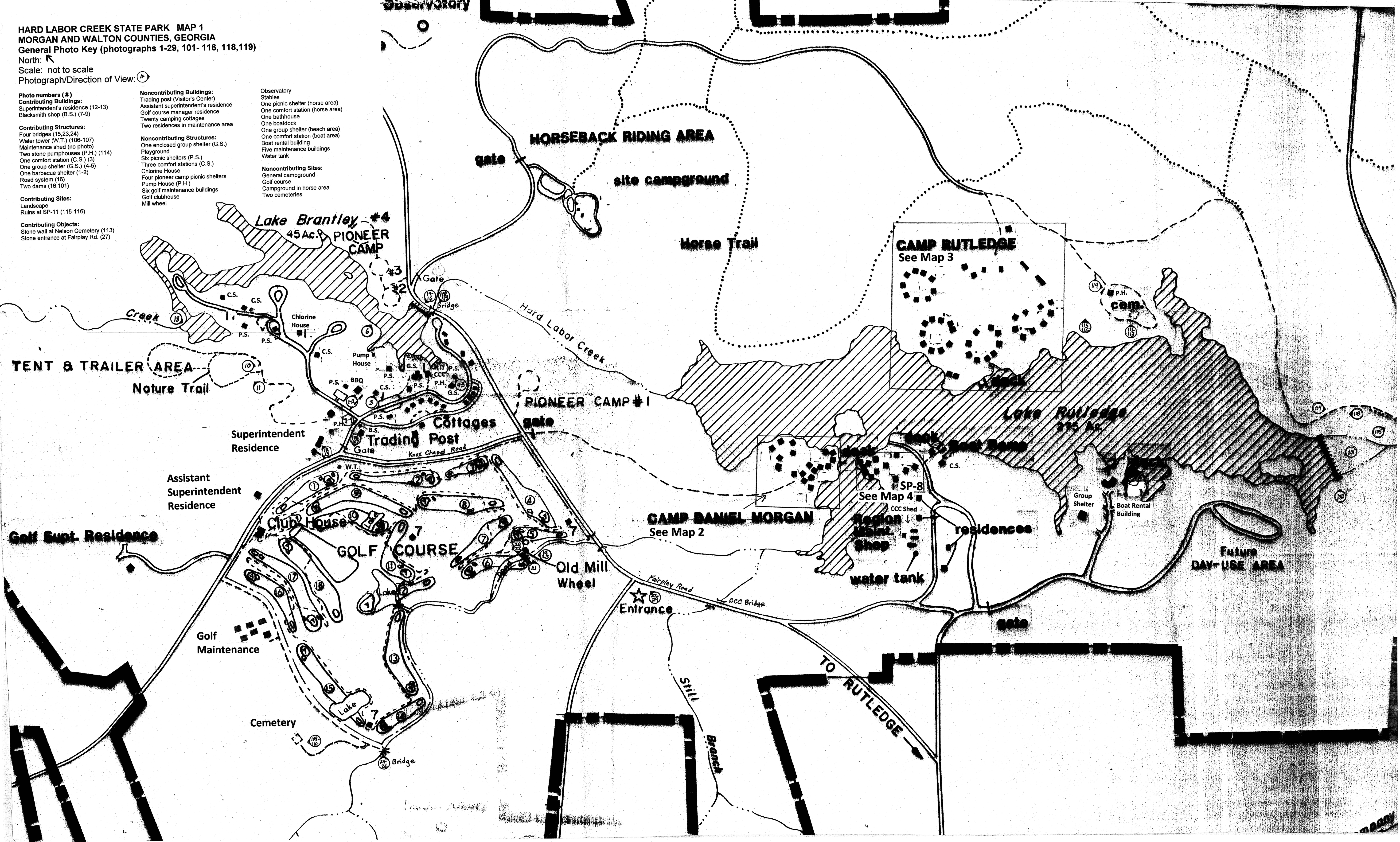


**Hard Labor Creek State Park
Morgan and Walton Counties, Georgia
National Register Map**

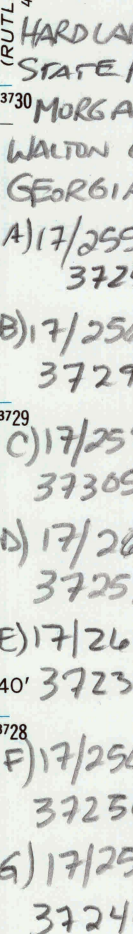
National Register Boundary:
 North: 
 Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet
 Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources

HARD LABOR CREEK STATE PARK MAP 1
MORGAN AND WALTON COUNTIES, GEORGIA
General Photo Key (photographs 1-29, 101- 116, 118,119)
North: 
Scale: not to scale
Photograph/Direction of View: 

- Photo numbers (#)**
Contributing Buildings:
Superintendent's residence (12-13)
Blacksmith shop (B.S.) (7-9)
- Contributing Structures:**
Four bridges (15,23,24)
Water tower (W.T.) (106-107)
Maintenance shed (no photo)
Two stone pumphouses (P.H.) (114)
One comfort station (C.S.) (3)
One group shelter (G.S.) (4-5)
One barbecue shelter (1-2)
Road system (16)
Two dams (16,101)
- Contributing Sites:**
Landscape
Ruins at SP-11 (115-116)
- Contributing Objects:**
Stone wall at Nelson Cemetery (113)
Stone entrance at Fairplay Rd. (27)
- Noncontributing Buildings:**
Trading post (Visitor's Center)
Assistant superintendent's residence
Golf course manager residence
Twenty camping cottages
Two residences in maintenance area
- Noncontributing Structures:**
One enclosed group shelter (G.S.)
Playground
Six picnic shelters (P.S.)
Three comfort stations (C.S.)
Chlorine House
Four pioneer camp picnic shelters
Pump House (P.H.)
Six golf maintenance buildings
Golf clubhouse
Mill wheel
- Observatory**
Stables
One picnic shelter (horse area)
One comfort station (horse area)
One bathhouse
One boatdock
One group shelter (beach area)
One comfort station (boat area)
Boat rental building
Five maintenance buildings
Water tank
- Noncontributing Sites:**
General campground
Golf course
Campground in horse area
Two cemeteries



SOCIAL CIRCLE QUADRANGLE
GEORGIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



No major culture or drainage changes observed



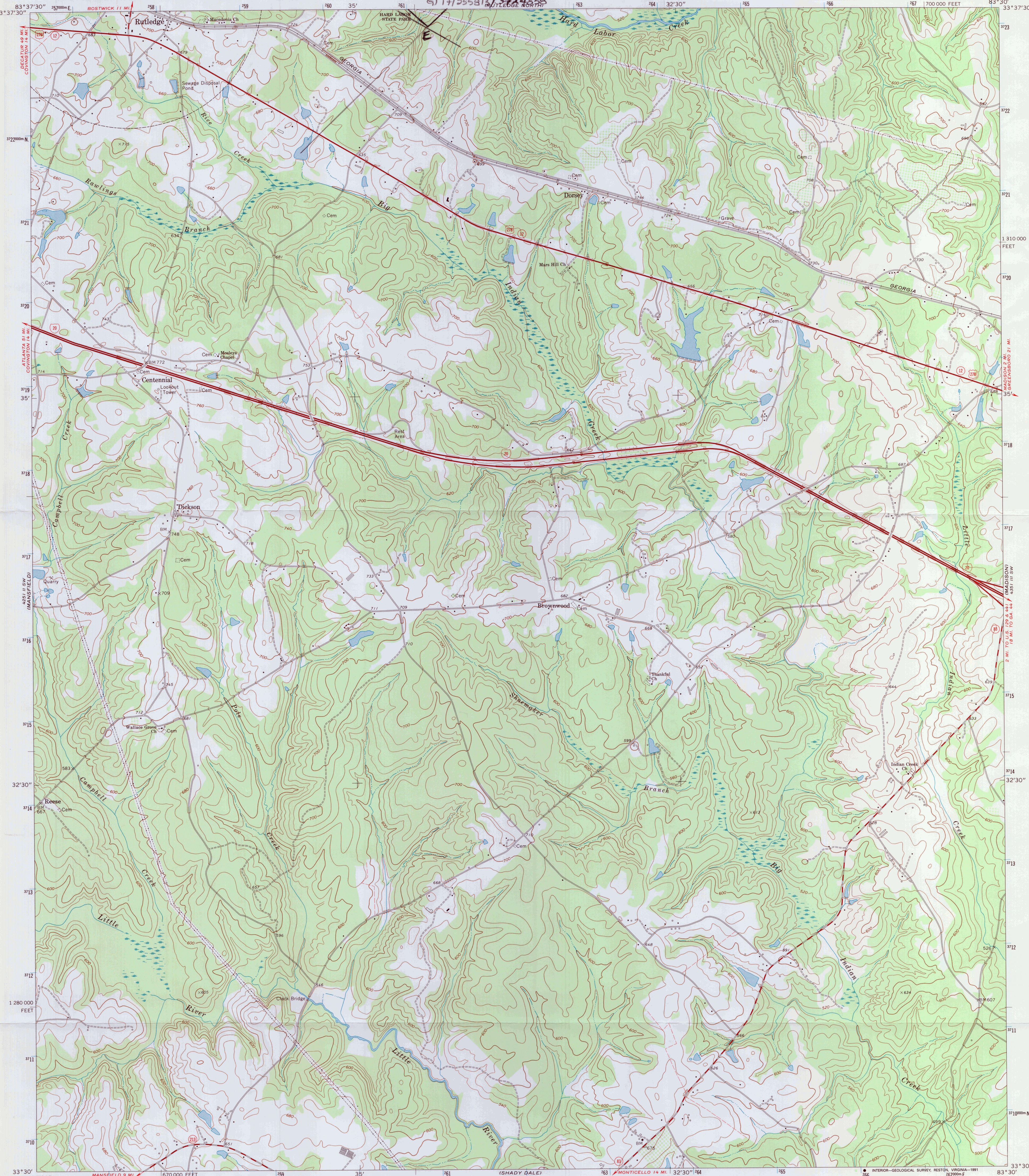
1971
PHOTOINSPECTED 1981
DMA 4251 II NW—SERIES V845

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

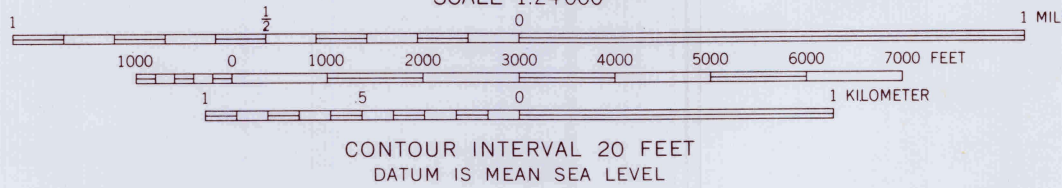
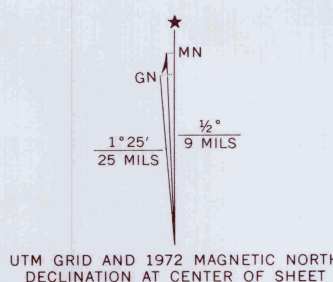
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

HARD LABOR CREEK STATE PARK
MORGAN AND WALTON COUNTIES, GEORGIA
A) 17/255118/3725736 D) 17/263584/3725303
B) 17/256501/3729503 E) 17/261245/3723118
C) 17/257816/3730587 F) 17/256871/3725886
G) 17/255811/3724835

RUTLEDGE SOUTH QUADRANGLE
GEORGIA—MORGAN CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Georgia coordinate
system, west zone (transverse Mercator)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Map photoinspected 1981
No major culture or drainage changes observed



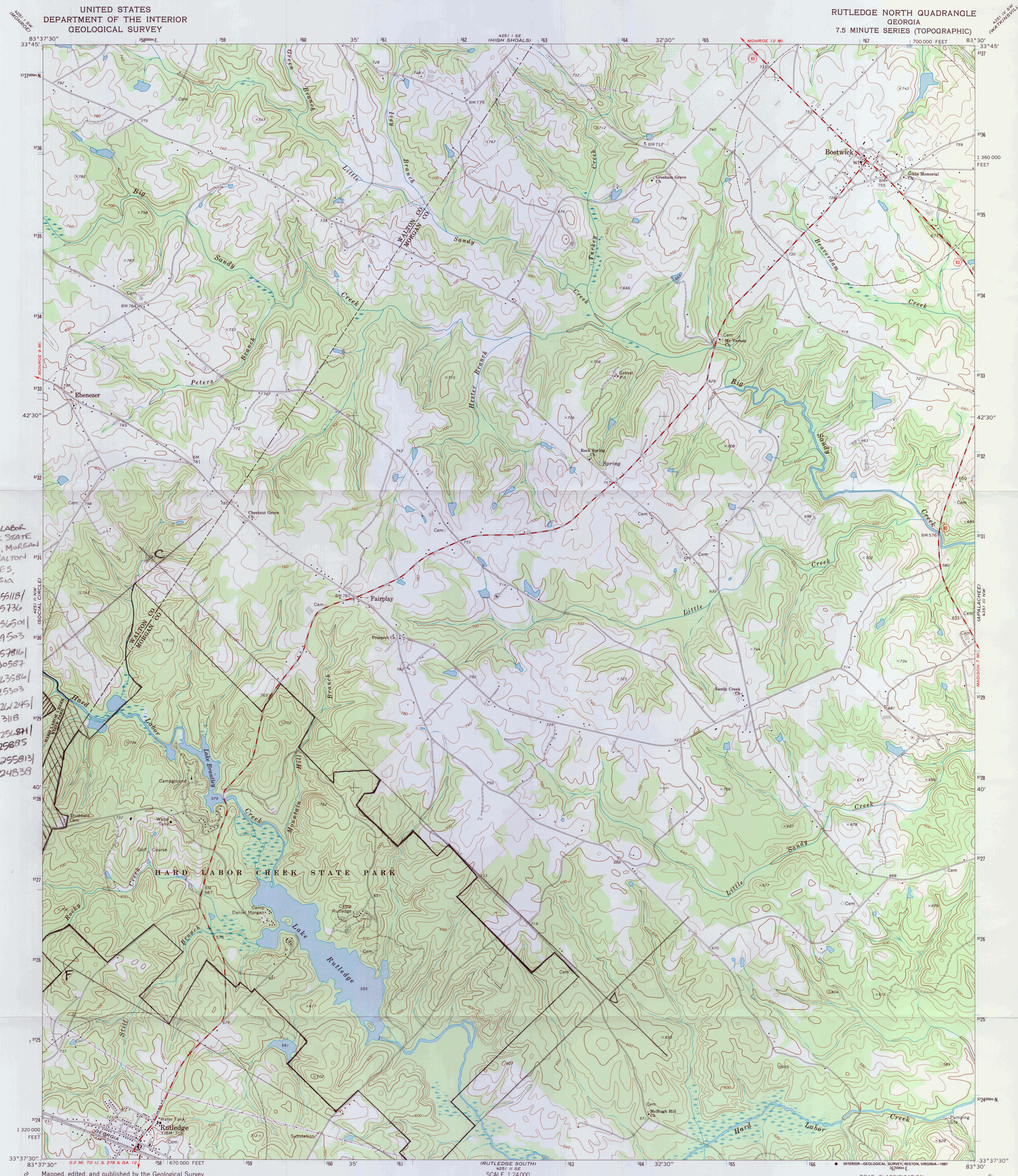
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

RUTLEDGE SOUTH, GA.
N3330—W8330/7.5

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

1972
PHOTOINSPECTED 1981
AMS 4251 II SE—SERIES V845

HARD LABOR
CREEK STATE
PARK, MORGAN
AND WALTON
COUNTIES,
GEORGIA
A) 17/256118/
3725736
B) 17/256501/
3729503
C) 17/257816/
3730587
D) 17/263586/
3725303
E) 17/261245/
3723118
F) 17/256811/
3725885
G) 17/255813/
3724838



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

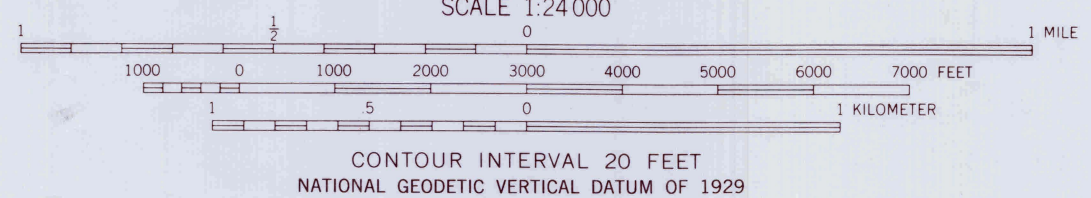
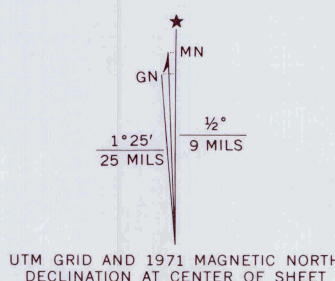
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1971. Field checked 1971

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Georgia coordinate
system, west zone (transverse Mercator)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
move the projection lines 11 meters south and
10 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route



RUTLEDGE NORTH, GA.
33083-F5-TF-024

1971

DMA 4251 II NE-SERIES V845

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS.
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

















BLACKSMITH SHOP
No 8







































HARD LABOR CREEK
STATE PARK



HARD LABOR CREEK
STATE PARK







































































COUNSELORS
QUARTERS















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hard Labor Creek State Park
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, Morgan

DATE RECEIVED: 2/08/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/05/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/20/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/27/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000107

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: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 3-27-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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



DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER



February 5, 2013

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W. 8th floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Please find enclosed the following materials for your consideration submitted on this 5th day of February 2013, for the nomination of the **Hard Labor Creek State Park, Morgan and Walton counties, Georgia** to the National Register of Historic Places.

- ☒ Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- ☒ DVD with electronic images
- ☒ Photographs
- ☒ Original USGS topographic map(s)
- ☒ Sketch map(s)/attachment(s)
- ☐ Correspondence
- ☐ Other:

COMMENTS:

- ☐ Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
- ☐ This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- ☐ The enclosed owner objection(s) do ☐ do not ☐ constitute a majority of property owners.
- ☐ Special considerations:

Sincerely,

Lynn Speno
National Register Specialist

Enclosure