

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park
other names/site number A. H. Stephens State Park; A. H. Stephens State Historic Park

2. Location

street & number GA Highway 22
city, town Crawfordville (x) vicinity of
county Taliaferro code GA 265
state Georgia code GA zip code 30631

(n/a) not for publication

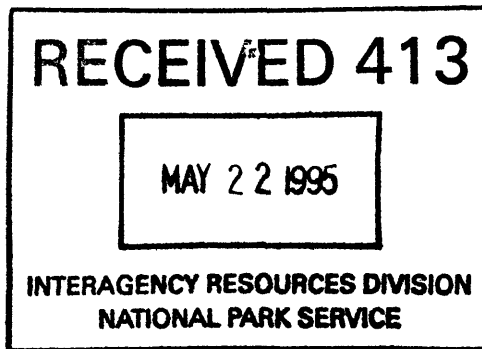
3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object



Number of Resources within Property:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	59	8
sites	4	0
structures	12	11
objects	1	0
total	76	19

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:
Liberty Hall and one outbuilding

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Mark R. Edwards
Signature of certifying official

5/15/95
Date

Mark R. Edwards
State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. 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:
- () see continuation sheet

Entered in the National Register
Guy M. Lapsley 6/22/95

for _____
Signature, Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

RECREATION AND CULTURE:outdoor recreation; museum
LANDSCAPE:park

Current Functions:

RECREATION AND CULTURE:outdoor recreation; museum; monument
LANDSCAPE:park

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:Colonial Revival
OTHER:rustic style

Materials:

foundation stone, brick
walls wood
roof asphalt, wood shingles
other

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Alexander H. Stephens Memorial State Park is located in the central part of Georgia, in the town of Crawfordville, the county seat of Taliaferro County. The current state park is an approximately 1,200-acre recreational and camping facility constructed during the 1930s. The park contains over 75 historic buildings, structures, objects, and landscaping constructed during that time period. It also includes Liberty Hall, the 19th-century home of Alexander H. Stephens, former Governor of Georgia and Vice President of the Confederacy.

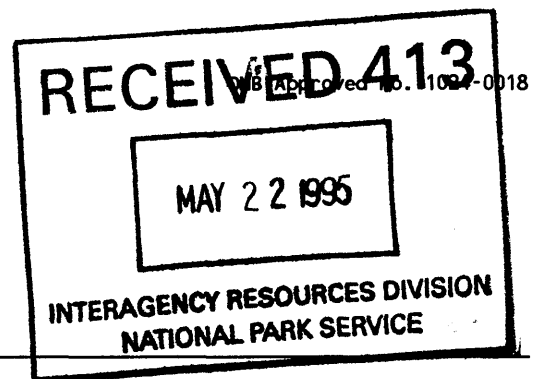
The state park originated in 1932 when the Stephens Monumental Association deeded 12 acres and the c. 1875 Liberty Hall to the State of Georgia. Liberty Hall was listed in the National Register on May 22, 1970 and designated a National Historic Landmark on May 3, 1983. The date of construction for two-story Liberty Hall is c. 1875. The house was completely rebuilt in c. 1875 by A. H. Stephens. Only the rear library and bedroom remain from the earlier 1840s Stephens home and were attached to the c. 1875 building. The Liberty Hall nomination lists only the house and one outbuilding as contributing.

In January, 1933 an additional eight acres were deeded by the Daughters of the Confederacy to the State of Georgia, creating a 20-acre A. H. Stephens Memorial Park. In June, 1933 approximately 200 acres were purchased by the federal government as a Recreation Demonstration Area (RDA). The purpose of the RDA program was to purchase submarginal land and develop these areas for recreational purposes through Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) or Work Progress Administration (WPA) labor. Once developed, the land was turned over

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to the states for use as parks. This was the case in the development of the A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park.

During the summer of 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) started "Camp Liberty," the name the camp designated as "SP 5." The first group of 200 men formed Company 478 and were enlisted to help restore the land and build recreational facilities within this new day-use park.

Between 1933 and 1935, the CCC constructed a children's wading pool, a 2.3 acre "Lake Liberty," a bathhouse, a ranger's residence, granite benches, a barbecue pit, shelters, a 60-ft. observation tower, roads, and hiking trails. The wading pool and surrounding benches were constructed from rough-cut granite and field stone, materials indicative to the area (photographs 1-24). The design of the buildings and structures constructed by the CCC recruits is also illustrative of the common practice to emulate regional styles or themes. In this case, the CCC buildings are classically designed, presumably inspired by either Liberty Hall or the Greek Revival style that was so popular in the South before the Civil War. Some suggest that the design may also have been inspired from the newly completed Little White House (1932) in Warm Springs, Georgia. The CCC buildings and structures have always been painted white. The CCC also restored Liberty Hall and reconstructed various outbuildings.

On November 26, 1935, the CCC recruits were transferred to another camp in Louisiana. A few days later, the second phase of work occurred at the park with the beginning of a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project. Nine hundred acres were purchased by the National Park Service (NPS) for the A. H. Stephens Memorial Park Extension RDA.

The WPA utilized men from the surrounding area to continue the creation of park facilities and land reclamation. Between 1935 and the late-1930s, the WPA created a 23-acre lake (called "Federal Lake"), constructed "Camp Stephens," a four-unit camping area consisting of rustic cabins, a dining hall, and various ancillary buildings; an amphitheater; bridges; and various landscape features. The WPA buildings and structures have always been painted brown.

Historic Resources from the CCC Period 1933 - 1935

The bathhouse (now used as the park office) is a one-story, side-gabled, white clapboard building overlooking Lake Liberty. The predominant architectural feature to this building is its pedimented front portico with round, Doric columns, and a wood-paneled, double-door entrance with dog-eared moldings and a transom with "bathhouse" classically inscribed (photographs 4, 5).

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The five-story observation tower is also classically designed (photographs 10 - 12) and Exhibit A. The structure features white clapboard, small, six-paned casement windows, one 9/6 double-hung window, a temple-inspired tower cap with pilasters, and a pedimented front entrance with pilasters. The interior is functional and utilitarian with flush board walls/ceilings, a simple wooden stairway, moldings, original steel structural elements, a water tank, and electrical system (photographs 13-16). The building is currently being used as a museum.

Additional CCC-constructed buildings include a ranger's (now Manager's) residence, garage, bathrooms, and utility buildings; all are simple, gabled-roof, white clapboard structures (photographs 17-20, 22). A barbecue pit, picnic shelter, and pumphouse (photograph 21) are recent reconstructions. Landscaping projects included construction of trails, roadways, erosion control bars, culverts, and tree planting (photographs 1-4, 8, 9, 23, 24).

On February 1934, the CCC recruits began the restoration at Liberty Hall, the home of A. H. Stephens. The building had been used as the Stephens Academy from 1885 to 1932. Liberty Hall was remodeled for use as a house museum to illustrate the life of A. H. Stephens. Work involved painting, replacing damaged weatherboards, and repairing broken windows. A 19th-century servant house, known as "Harry and Eliza's House" was also restored.

The CCC reconstructed several Liberty Hall outbuildings that were in poor condition. All are simple, clapboard or board-and-batten structures with gable roofs. These buildings include a shop building, wash house, gas house, and a building known as "Ellen's House." Because this area was to become a park, a public rest room was also constructed by the recruits. A cemetery (belonging to the Bell family who owned a house near Liberty Hall), a dog cemetery, and two wells are also located near Liberty Hall. A 1893 statue of A. H. Stephens is in front of Liberty Hall. The A. H. Stephens grave site is on the property but is not owned by the State.

On November 26, 1935, the CCC recruits were transferred to another camp in Louisiana. Camp Liberty was demolished in 1939.

Historic Resources from the WPA Period 1935 - late-1930s

In late November 1935, the second phase of work occurred at the park with the beginning of a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project. Nine hundred acres were purchased for the A. H. Stephens Memorial Park Extension RDA. The WPA utilized men from the surrounding area to continue the creation of park facilities and land reclamation. A 1937 Master Plan exists which outlines the 900-acre park extension,

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construction of an organized group camp (Camp Stephens), and plans for an additional 3,500 acres. The additional acreage, however, was never purchased.

Camp Stephens epitomizes the National Park Service (NPS) standardized plan and design concept for a group camp. It includes a four-unit camping area surrounding a centralized Administration Area or Core. The camp is located near a 23-acre, WPA-created lake.

The buildings and structures of the camp are also illustrative of the more "rustic" style of architecture usually associated with park development. The original buildings had wood-shingled roofs; they have since been replaced with asphalt shingles.

The designs for the cabins follow NPS plans for either "Cabin No. 1" or for "Cabin No. 2" (Exhibits B and C). The materials used for the buildings are rough-sawn weatherboards, stone foundations, and wrought-iron hardware (photographs 26, 28, 55, 57, 61, 62). Some cabins feature board-and-batten gables.

Besides cabins, each unit contains a counselor's cabin (Exhibit D), a bathhouse, and a lodge (photographs 25, 50, 51, 59, 60, 65, 66). Of the unit buildings, the lodge exhibits the most craftsmanship with its massive stone chimney, a small chimney niche with a wooden door used as a bread warmer, porch posts with brackets and begged joints, built-in benches, and storage space (photographs 52, 53 and Exhibit E).

The Administration 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. Exterior details of the dining hall include a gabled roof, stone foundation, rough-sawn weatherboarding, temple-front porches, and a massive stone chimney. Interior features include an open floor plan, exposed rafters, stone fireplace with hammered andirons, pocket windows, and wood walls and floors (photographs 35-39).

A craft building, cook's cabin, canteen, staff house, power building, and main bathhouse are also located in the Administration Area and exhibit the same rustic design features as the rest of the camp (photographs 30 - 32, 34, 40, 43, 44).

Besides buildings at Camp Stephens, the WPA also constructed picnic shelters (these have all been reconstructed), an amphitheater, ball field, and a 23-acre lake called "Federal Lake" (photographs 46, 48, 49). A second amphitheater was constructed at the Group Camp in 1968.

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Historic landscaping features remain which were part of a 1936 landscape plan. Elements such as roadways, bridges, stone drinking fountains, and the overall naturalistic setting were part of the design (photographs 26, 47, 64). The plan also called for the planting of many hardwood trees in the public areas of the park. Cypress, sycamore, red maple, white oak, river birch, crabapple, and dogwood were some of the species of trees. Sumac, azaleas, and briars were also planted. The briars were planted in the Group Camp areas to separate and screen the various camp units. Pine trees were also planted for erosion control. A few specimens of the hardwood trees and azaleas remain. However, the briars have been removed, and some of the pine has been removed due to pine beetle infestation.

Exhibit F is an example of a WPA work report for A. H. Stephens and illustrates the type of work and number of man-hours involved for various projects. The park extension land was managed by NPS until January 1946 when the land was deeded to the State.

In 1942, a dance pavilion was constructed next to the bathhouse. This building was rehabilitated in 1994.

In 1956, 15.3 acres were deeded by the State to the Taliaferro Co. Board of Education for the construction of the A.H. Stephens Institute, a school for white students. This acreage is included as part of the district nomination, however, the school is noncontributing.

A Confederate museum was built near Liberty Hall in 1952 and a swimming pool was built in 1959; both buildings are noncontributing due to their date of construction.

In 1964, a tent and trailer camping area was established on the site of the former Camp Liberty. In 1974, the Soil Conservation Service completed construction of an eighteen-acre lake within the park known as Lake Buncombe. Nonhistoric buildings and structures include a barbecue pit, pumphouse, infirmary, Assistant Manager's residence, comfort station, maintenance barn, amphitheater, dock, swimming pool, concession building, picnic shelters, and the Taliaferro Co. Elementary School (photographs 4, 21, 33, 46).

In 1990, Liberty Hall was restored to its c. 1875 appearance. The building's late 19th-century wallpaper, carpets, and paint colors were documented and replicated.

The current park management has undertaken major rehabilitation efforts on many of the CCC- and WPA-constructed buildings, structures, and objects. Through research, and interviews of former CCC workers, they have been able to locate hidden landscape features and have been

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able to restore various historic components including most of the original hardware on the buildings.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Landscape Architecture
Conservation/Social History/Politics and Government
Recreation

Period of Significance:

c. 1875 - 1945

Significant Dates:

c. 1875 - rebuilding of Liberty Hall
1932 - 12 acres deeded to State
1933 - CCC starts
1935 - WPA starts

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

n/a

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Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park is significant in architecture for the remaining classical and rustic-built buildings and structures constructed during the 1930s by CCC and WPA workers. Most of the buildings and structures feature wide clapboard and board-and-batten siding, gable roofs, and stone foundations. Buildings constructed by the CCC such as the former bathhouse and observation tower are classically detailed, constructed to compliment the design of the A.H. Stephens home or to emulate the Greek Revival style that was popular in the South before the Civil War. The CCC-constructed buildings are the only ones constructed using this design in Georgia's state parks. The WPA buildings epitomize the rustic style of park architecture typical of park design during the early 20th century. 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 represent the first major architectural style to be developed and proliferated by one single governmental organization.

The park is significant in landscape architecture for its overall landscape and remaining landscape features constructed as part of the CCC project and later WPA landscape design plan. Rock walls, two lakes, a wading pool, walkways, stone steps, benches, stone drinking fountains, and road beds remain. Some of the hardwood trees and azalea plantings also remain from this time period. A 1936 landscape design plan incorporating the park buildings and structures represents the achievement in landscape architecture involving the introduction of the concept of master planning to state park development. The 1937 master plan determined the locations and relationships of the buildings and was the first attempt to direct all aspects of state park expansion on a long term basis in order to insure non-intrusive and environmentally sensitive development of recreational facilities. The master plan also is significant for its natural park-like landscaping which was created out of worn-out agricultural land.

The property is significant in conservation, social history, and politics and government as a major example of the type of work projects undertaken during the New Deal era. The A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park buildings, structures, objects, and landscaping constructed during the 1930s, and the restoration of the Liberty Hall resources, are historically significant for their association with the social, political, and economic impact of the Great Depression and the

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subsequent development of the various Federal Relief Programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration which were responsible for their construction and restoration. The CCC in particular is considered the most popular and successful of these programs and is also considered one of the great conservation programs in the history of the United States. The Corps not only provided employment for over 3.5 million young men but together with the WPA also significantly advanced recreational development throughout the country. The Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) program was established to purchase submarginal 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. These projects were instrumental in eventually establishing a state park system in Georgia. A. H. Stephens is Georgia's third state park, one of three RDAs, and one of five state parks constructed during 1933-1937. The Camp Liberty recruits were also involved in early preservation work, with the restoration of Liberty Hall and outbuildings. The 1937 Master Plan for the park extension remains which outlines the Group Camp development for Camp Stephens as well as trails and roadways.

The park is significant in recreation for the construction of the various camp facilities, two lakes, a children's wading pool, and trails which were part of the early 20th-century efforts to provide recreation for an increasingly mobile middle class. The original 200 acre RDA area, purchased in 1933 to establish the A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park, began as a day-use park with public recreational facilities and Liberty Hall as a house museum. This work was accomplished through the use of CCC labor. The second phase of the park developed with the A. H. Stephens Memorial Park Extension RDA project involving the reclamation of 900 additional acres and the use of WPA labor in the creation of Camp Stephens group camp facilities. This camp was leased by the Young Men's Christian Association from 1938 until presumably 1946, when NPS deeded the land over to the State.

National Register Criteria

The district meets Criteria A as it clearly illustrates the various aspects of our American history at the local, state, and national level. The A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park is an excellent example of many of the ideals set forth by Depression-era programs. It utilized CCC and WPA labor in constructing recreational facilities; it provided a means for employing hundreds of out-of-work men; it illustrated early conservation practices as a RDA by reclaiming worn-out agricultural land; it is an example of the type of park that was being developed for public recreation; and it played an important role

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in the establishment of a park system for Georgia as one of the first state parks.

The district meets Criteria C for the architecture, landscape architecture, and engineering elements that are evident in the early 20th-century historic resources. The classically-designed observation tower is the only known example found in Georgia of a tower which uses this type of architectural detailing.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification)

c. 1875 - Rebuilding Liberty Hall
1945 - 50 year cut-off period

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing

59 - Buildings (bathhouse, Manager's residence, garage, outbuildings associated with Liberty Hall, CCC-constructed ancillary buildings, WPA Group Camp cabins, dining hall, and ancillary buildings, dance pavilion)

12 - Structures (tower, bridges, master plan, landscape plan, two lakes, children's pond, amphitheater, wells)

4 - Sites (landscaping, dog cemetery, Bell family cemetery, Stephens' grave)

1 - Object (Stephens' monument)

(The park also contains numerous historic stone benches, stone drinking fountains, culverts, erosion control bars, and stone work that are considered contributing to the district but are not indicated in the resource count because they are so numerous and small-scale.)

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Noncontributing

8 - Buildings (all post-1945 buildings, i.e. Confederate museum, Asst. Manager's residence, maintenance barn, infirmary, concession building, pumphouse, school)

11 - Structures (barbecue pit, picnic shelters, Lake Buncombe, amphitheater, dock, comfort station, assembly shelter, swimming pool)

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

Note: The developmental history is largely from the sources listed under Major Bibliographic References. The text used for the national historic context is from the Minnesota Historical Society, "State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources Multiple Property Nomination," 1989.

The A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park originated in 1932 when the Stephens Monumental Association deeded 12 acres and the c. 1875 Liberty Hall to the State of Georgia. Liberty Hall was listed in the National Register on May 22, 1970 and designated a National Historic Landmark on May 3, 1983.

In 1933, an additional eight acres were deeded by the Daughters of the Confederacy to the State of Georgia, creating a 20-acre A. H. Stephens Memorial Park. During 1933, approximately 200 acres were purchased by the federal government as a Recreation Demonstration Area (RDA). The purpose of the RDA program was to purchase submarginal land and develop these areas for recreational purposes through Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) or Works Progress Administration (WPA) labor, and once developed, turned over to the states for use as parks. This was the case in the development of the A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park. The Stephens park was one of three RDAs in Georgia.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidential election in 1932 opened a new period in the history of the National Park Service (NPS). The Park Service greatly expanded its responsibilities as Roosevelt incorporated the expertise of the well-organized and highly professional bureau into his expansive relief programs. When the Federal Unemployment Relief Act of March 1933 created the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Park Service quickly realized that the staggering manpower offered by the CCC could not be accommodated by the projects in the national parks alone. Since it was also authorized to supervise projects in state, county, and metropolitan parks, the Park Service turned its attention to large scale development in these areas as well. Not only was there a recognized need for recreational facilities at the state level but the Park

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Service was keenly aware that intensive development which was inappropriate for the national park system could be undertaken in these areas.

The CCC/WPA Federal Relief Programs

On March 21, 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt presented a message to Congress on the topic of unemployment relief. His proposal was prompted by the impetus of 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."

[1] Minnesota Historical Society, Minnesota State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources MPN, 1989, Section E, pg. 23.

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 (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 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), and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and Soil Conservation Service (representing Departments of Interior and Agriculture respectively), were known as the technical services, and were responsible for the actual work projects, technical planning and execution, and supervision of the work force.

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CCC enrollees had to be unemployed, single men between the ages of 18 and 25. United States citizenship was required as well as sound physical fitness and each person selected had to demonstrate need as well. NPS was also allowed to hire a limited number of skilled local men known as locally employed or experienced men (LEMs). For these men the marriage and age stipulations were waived. The bulk of the work force, however, was to be taken from the unemployed in the large urban centers. Enrollment regulations were later relaxed in order to include American Indians, locally employed men, and veterans of World War I. These enrollees, usually in their 30s and 40s, were granted special camps 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 returned 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 manpower offered the USFS and NPS the means to expand and develop national and state forests as well as national, state, county, and metropolitan parks. The CCC officially ended in the early 1940s. During its existence the CCC provided employment to over 2.5 million men.

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was created in 1935 by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act to provide useful work for needy unemployed persons. The WPA was essentially established in response to criticisms of the New Deal and attempted to replace relief programs with work programs. The program addressed the unemployment of large number of professional, technical, and other service workers. The WPA was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Federal Works Agency in 1939, and was renamed the Work Projects Administration.

The WPA program was operated in cooperation with a state or local agency which sponsored a particular project. The sponsor supervised the project, and paid for materials and equipment, while the WPA paid for the majority of the labor costs.

Unlike the CCC which only operated within a framework of organized camps, WPA projects generally employed local people from the surrounding community. The WPA was terminated in the early 1940s.

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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 effect 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 which 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 Depression most of the people on these lands were on relief.

Roosevelt established a Land Planning Committee in 1934 to develop a land utilization program which 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.

NPS 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

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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, NPS's 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, 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 Park Service. The built environment was to place the needs of the individual first and foremost 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.

Now landscape architects of NPS chose a new and innovative approach for the design of the organized camps which 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, each designed for four campers. 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 is part of the design, and included a main recreation and dining hall, a central hot shower house, laundry

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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 twenty-four, and then to the membership of the entire camp. In its way, it represented a microcosm of life in a viable society.

Rustic Style

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 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

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been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with the natural surroundings, and with the past."

[2] Minnesota Historical Society, Minnesota State Park MPN, pg. 37.

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, should 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. But 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 facility, 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.

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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 state parks, but 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."

[3] 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, pg. 23.

Georgia's State Park System

In 1931, the Georgia State Park System began with the reorganization of the State Board of Forestry. The reorganization created a Commission to administer the Department of Forestry and Geological Development. Under this Department, the State Parks System was established. In 1925, two Georgia parks, Indian Springs, Butts Co., and Vogel Park, Union Co., had been designated as State Forest Parks. In 1931, these two parks were transferred to the State Park System.

In 1932, the Stephens Monumental Association deeded 12 acres and the c. 1875 Liberty Hall to the State of Georgia. In 1933, the A. H. Stephens Memorial Park became the third park added to the Parks System, when the United Daughters of the Confederacy deeded eight additional acres to the State, creating a twenty-acre park. During this same time period, approximately 200 acres adjoining the 20-acre park were purchased by the federal government as a Recreation Demonstration Area.

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

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was divided into three sections: History, Operations, and Plans and Development. In 1938, \$5 million dollars was allocated by the state "for enlarging and improving the State Parks and adding several new areas." Two and one-half million of this money was set aside for new park sites.

[4] Lawliss, The Civilian Conservation Corps and the State Park,
pg. 24.

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 marginally productive acreage. 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 exemplify the stated New Deal goals of putting derelict 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 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 was the establishment of some branch of State Government which 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 this State 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 as its own expense maintained an office in the State 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

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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. With the advent of the CCC, when the National Park Service was making an effort to distribute their allotted quota of camps geographically and equally among the states, the Forestry and Geological Commission 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. CCC camps were scattered across Georgia. Between 1933 - 1941 the number of State Park camps fluctuated between 4 and 11, with the high point reached in September of 1935. The State Park camps made up only about 15% of the total camps in the state, which varied in number from 27 to 63. Each camp considered one company 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.

In the early 1940s, by the time the CCC terminated, the state had eleven state parks, ten of which had been developed by the CCC, at least in part.

The ten Georgia parks developed by the CCC and still owned by the state are:

A. H. Stephens, Taliaferro Co.
Franklin D. Roosevelt (formerly Pine Mountain), Harris/Meriwether Cos.
Vogel, Union Co.
Indian Springs, Butts Co.

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Little Ocmulgee, Telfair/Wheeler Cos.
Fort Mountain, Murray Co.
Laura Walker, Ware Co.
Magnolia Springs, Jenkins
Kolomoki Mounds, Early Co.
Hard Labor Creek, Morgan/Walton Cos.

Georgia also had three other state parks developed during the Depression, but no longer owned by the state:

Chehaw, Dougherty Co.
Santo Domingo, Glynn Co.
Jefferson Davis Memorial, Irwin Co.

CCC Camps were located at two other sites which later became state parks, Cloudland Canyon, Dade Co. and Fort Yargo, Barrow Co. It appears that the CCC did not develop these parks.

The actual CCC Camp for Camp Hard Labor Creek recruits still remains at the Hard Labor Creek State Park as well as the Group Camp buildings and structures constructed by the men.

The following Georgia state parks were involved with WPA projects:

A. H. Stephens, Taliaferro Co.
Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harris/Meriwether Cos.
Laura Walker, Ware Co.

[5] David Cullison. "The CCC in Georgia." A paper presented at the Georgia Preservation Conference, Americus, Georgia. 1994. p. 3-5.

A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park

Note: Refer to the A. H. Stephens National Register nomination for information specific to Liberty Hall and Alexander H. Stephens.

On December 31, 1932, the Stephens Monumental Association deeded 12 acres, on which Liberty Hall stands, to the State of Georgia. On January 4, 1933, the United Daughters of the Confederacy deeded an additional 8 acres to the State of Georgia. The now twenty-acre site forms the A. H. Stephens Memorial Park.

On June 10, 1933, final negotiations on an approximately 200-acre tract known as the "Old Kent Place" is formalized and the A. H. Stephens State Park is established. On June 24, 1933, 200 men, forming CCC Company 478, arrived at "Camp Liberty."

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From the summer of 1933 to November 1935, the CCC recruits were active in creating a day-use park at A. H. Stephens. They constructed a children's circular wading pool, a picnic area located directly north of Liberty Hall, a latrine located on the north rim, a 2.3 acre artificial lake known as "Lake Liberty," and a classically-designed bathhouse. The lake is artificially sanded and has a maximum depth of eight feet except under the two diving boards. A nearby spring supplied the water for the lake. Granite benches were also constructed for this area. Mr. Robert Fechner, Director of the CCC program, upon his visit to the park in 1935, proclaimed this particular bathhouse as being, "the best bathhouse in the south."

[6] Crawfordville Advocate-Democrat. "News of Interest From Camp Liberty." May 24, 1935: 1.

In February 1934, work began on the restoration of Liberty Hall, home of A. H. Stephens. Liberty Hall had been used as the Stephens Academy from 1885 to 1932, and plans were underway to restore the c. 1875 building as a house museum. Restoration work included painting the wood floors, replacing weatherboarding, and wallpapering the interior and painting the exterior of the building. Only one other outbuilding, the servants house, known as "Harry and Eliza's house," remained and was also rehabilitated. Other outbuildings and structures that were once associated with the property (i.e. a smoke house, wood house, and wash house) were reconstructed by the CCC. Rehabilitation and restoration work was completed by mid-April.

Work on a sixty-foot observation tower began in March 1935. The steel-framed tower was intended to be used as a fire lookout. A barbecue pit and shelters were also constructed at this time. The observation tower was completed in April and contained a 3,500 gallon water tank. Water was pumped to the tank from the same spring that supplied Lake Liberty and supplied drinking water for the park.

On July 18, 1935, the newly restored Liberty Hall and original 20-acre A. H. Stephens Memorial Park was formally dedicated by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

In October 1935, options were approved for approximately 900 acres of sub-marginal farm land located next to the park creating the A. H. Stephens Memorial Park Extension RDA. On November 26, 1935, the CCC recruits were transferred to Camp Beauregard, Bastrop, Louisiana.

On November 29, 1935, the Crawfordville newspaper, the Advocate-Democrat, announced the arrival of a WPA Project Manager at A. H. Stephens State Park. Work began immediately within the new park extension. The WPA workers construct a 23-acre lake which was unofficially called "Federal Lake." The main project of the WPA was building a Group Camp called "Camp Stephens." Following the National

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Park Service Master Plan, the camp consisted of four separate units plus an Administration Core of buildings along the south shore of Federal Lake.

On June 17, 1938 Camp Stephens was leased to the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) of Augusta for its first year as a summer camp. Camp Stephens was formally dedicated on May 24, 1939. The National Park Service deeded the park extension land to the State on January 7, 1946.

On January 3, 1939, the acting superintendent of the Stephens park is authorized to demolish the abandoned CCC buildings of former Camp Liberty and salvage the materials. The WPA work at A. H. Stephens was disbanded during the late 1930s.

On May 1, 1942, a new dance pavilion was completed and located next to the bathhouse at Lake Liberty. The lumber for the structure, except for the flooring, was donated by local sawmill workers.

A Confederate Museum was constructed near Liberty Hall and formally dedicated on October 29, 1952.

On August 10, 1953, the State of Georgia deeded 15.3 acres of land to Taliaferro County Board of Education for a public high school for white students. The school, known as the Alexander H. Stephens Institute, opened on September 2, 1955. On September 1965, the A. H. Stephens Institute was closed for the school year as white students transferred out of the county. In September 1966, the school opened as the county's integrated Taliaferro County Elementary School.

During the early 1960s, a swimming pool located near Lake Liberty was completed and in 1964, a tent and trailer camping area was established on the site of the former CCC Camp Liberty.

In September 1974, the Soil Conservation Service completed construction of Lake Buncombe, an eighteen-acre fishing lake. On March 25, 1975 work began on a ranger's residence located west of the entrance to the group camp. In April 1975, the Board of Natural Resources adopts a resolution declaring the observation tower as surplus and authorized its sale or disposal through the Surplus Property Disposal Section. This order was eventually rescinded.

Due to state-wide budgetary problems, the park was closed during fiscal year 1976. However, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) continued to operate Liberty Hall and the Confederate Museum. The Group Camp was open by reservation only. On July 1, 1977 the park was reopened.

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During 1981, DNR began harvesting pine trees in the park in order to curb destruction by the pine bark beetle.

In February, 1990 Liberty Hall was restored to its c. 1875 appearance. During the summer of 1991, the original CCC barbecue pit and picnic shelters were reconstructed due to disrepair. Rehabilitation work on the 1942 dance pavilion was completed in 1994.

During the early 1990s, the A. H. Stephens park staff began work on documenting and preserving information concerning the park during the CCC and WPA eras. This work served as the basis for a National Register nomination for the entire park.

9. Major Bibliographic References

- Burch, R.F., Commissioner. "Department of Natural Resources Biennial Report of the Division of Parks." 1937-1938.
- Crawfordville The Advocate-Democrat, 1893 - 1990.
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- Cutler, Phoebe. Public Landscape of the New Deal. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1985.
- Good, Albert H. Park and Recreation Structures. 3 vols. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1938.
- Hammock, Stanley, and Trammell, Randy. "A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park." Historic District Information Form, November 1993. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.
- Histories Of Southeastern State Park Systems. Association of Southeastern State Park Directors. 1977.
- Lawliss, Lucy. "The Civilian Conservation Corps and the State Park: An Approach to the Management of the Designed Historic Landscape Resources at Franklin D. Roosevelt State Park, Pine Mountain, Georgia," Graduate Thesis, School of Landscape Architecture and Environmental Design, University of Georgia. 1992.
- McClelland, Linda Flint. "Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916-1942." National Register of Historic Places, Interagency Resources Division, US Department of Interior, NPS. 1993.
- Minnesota Historical Society. "State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources Multiple Property Nomination." National Register Nomination Form, September 5, 1989.
- Morris, Richard B. Encyclopedia of American History. New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1953.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): () N/A

- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- (x) previously listed in the National Register (Liberty Hall 5/22/70)
- () previously determined eligible by the National Register
- () designated a National Historic Landmark
- () recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- () recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

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Section 9

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office**
- Other State Agency Parks and Historic Sites Division, DNR**
- Federal agency National Archives**
- Local government**
- University**
- Other, Specify Repository: Georgia State Archives**

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

TL 1-45 and TLC 1-11

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 1200 acres.

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 324240 Northing 3714260
B) Zone 17 Easting 322160 Northing 3715400
C) Zone 17 Easting 324880 Northing 3717860
D) Zone 17 Easting 325840 Northing 3716200

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary encompasses the intact historic park area which is approximately 1200 acres. The boundary includes the already NR listed Liberty Hall property, and the 15.3 acre Stephens Academy property. The boundary is drawn to scale by a heavy black line on the enclosed district map.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is the current state park and includes the historic resources of Liberty Hall, the 1930s CCC and WPA-related resources, and historic resources constructed before 1945.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Raflo, National Register Coordinator
organization Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** 4/25/95

(HPS form version 10-29-91)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park
City or Vicinity: Crawfordville
County: Taliaferro
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: October 1994

Description of Photograph(s):

Note: Only exterior photograph locations are marked on the district map. Photographer facing locations are only approximations.

Civilian Conservation Corps resources (photographs 1 - 24)

- 1 of 66: View of children's wading pool, stone benches; photographer facing north.
- 2 of 66: Stone steps, bench; p.f. north.
- 3 of 66: Stone steps, bridge; p.f. north.
- 4 of 66: View of bathhouse and dance pavilion; p.f. south.
- 5 of 66: Front entrance to bathhouse.
- 6 of 66: View of Lake Liberty, dance pavilion, and bathhouse; p.f. east.
- 7 of 66: Dance pavilion near Lake Liberty; p.f. west.
- 8 of 66: Rock walls, benches near Lake Liberty; p.f. north.
- 9 of 66: Culvert along Lake Liberty; p.f. northeast.
- 10 of 66: Observation tower, front facade; p.f. west.
- 11 of 66: Observation tower, rear facade; p.f. northeast.
- 12 of 66: Observation tower; p.f. southwest.
- 13 of 66: Interior view of observation tower, first floor level.

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Photographs

- 14 of 66: Steel-beam interior construction in tower.
- 15 of 66: Water tank, steel supports in tower.
- 16 of 66: Observation room at top of tower.
- 17 of 66: Latrine; p.f. north.
- 18 of 66: Interior of latrine.
- 19 of 66: Meter building; p.f. north.
- 20 of 66: Interior of meter building.
- 21 of 66: Pumphouse; p.f. northeast.
- 22 of 66: Springhouse; p.f. southwest.
- 23 of 66: Erosion control bars; p.f. south.
- 24 of 66: Erosion control bars; p.f. south.

Works Progress Administration resources photographs 25 - 66

- 25 of 66: Group Unit No. 1, Lodge; photographer facing east.
- 26 of 66: Bridge in Group Unit No. 1, view of cabins; p.f. north.
- 27 of 66: Group Unit No. 2, Lodge, view of cabins; p.f. north.
- 28 of 66: Group Unit No. 2, cabins; p.f. east.
- 29 of 66: Interior view of cabin 7, hardware on door handle.

Administration Core

- 30 of 66: Craft House with rock chimney; p.f. south.
- 31 of 66: Interior of craft house, stone fireplace.
- 32 of 66: Storage building; p.f. east.
- 33 of 66: Infirmary building (constructed 1977); p.f. east.
- 34 of 66: Staff house; p.f. north.

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Photographs

- 35 of 66: Dining Hall; p.f. south.
- 36 of 66: Dining Hall; p.f. northeast.
- 37 of 66: Interior of dining hall.
- 38 of 66: Dining hall pocket windows.
- 39 of 66: Stone fireplace with original andirons in dining hall.
- 40 of 66: Main bathhouse; p.f. north.
- 41 of 66: Cook's cabin; p.f. north.
- 42 of 66: Interior of cook's cabin with original wooden bench.
- 43 of 66: Canteen; p.f. north.
- 44 of 66: Storeroom/power building; p.f. north.
- 45 of 66: Amphitheater (1968) near Federal Lake; p.f. northwest.
- 46 of 66: Dock area on Federal Lake; p.f. east.
- 47 of 66: Bridge leading to Group Unit No. 4; p.f. northwest.
- 48 of 66: Ballfield.
- 49 of 66: View of Group Unit No. 3.
- 50 of 66: Group Unit No. 3, Lodge; p.f. southwest.
- 51 of 66: Side facade view of Unit 3 Lodge; p.f. north.
- 52 of 66: Porch detailing of Unit 3 Lodge.
- 53 of 66: Porch of Unit 3 Lodge with stone grill, chimney with small wooden door.
- 54 of 66: Interior of Unit 3 Lodge, stone fireplace.
- 55 of 66: View of cabin in Unit No. 3; p.f. southwest.
- 56 of 66: Front porch of Cabin 4.
- 57 of 66: View of Group Unit No. 3; p.f. north.

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**National Register of Historic Places
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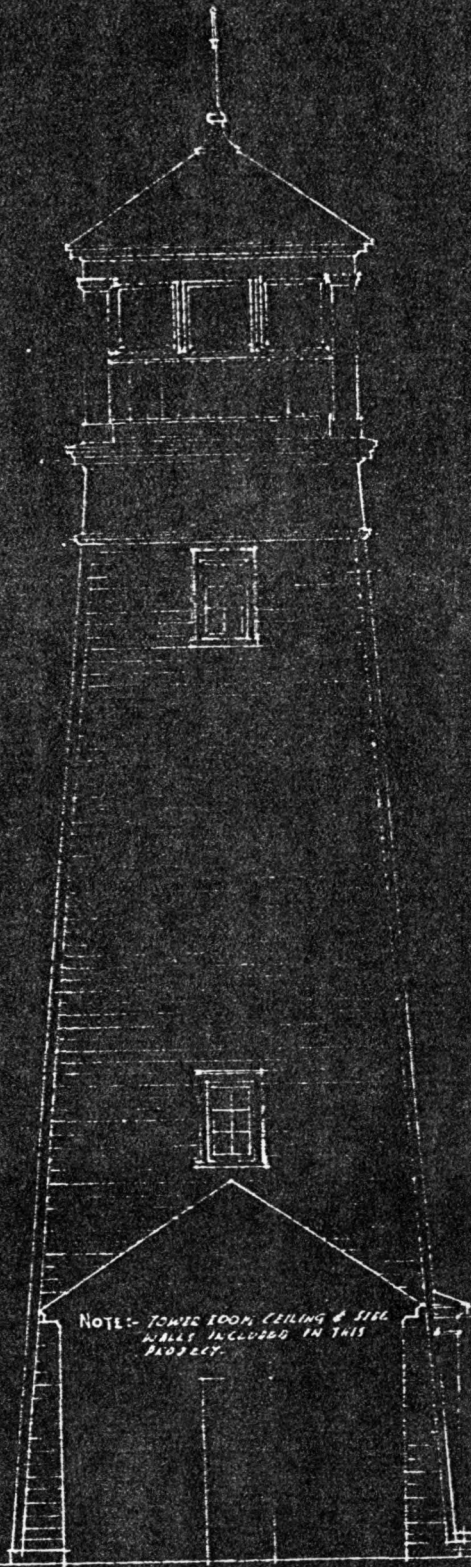
Photographs

- 58 of 66: Cabin 4 interior with wooden lockers.
- 59 of 66: Group Unit 3 Bathhouse; p.f. north.
- 60 of 66: Group Unit 3 Bathhouse sinks.
- 61 of 66: Group Unit 3, Cabin 1; p.f. northwest.
- 62 of 66: Group Unit 3, side facade of Cabin 1; p.f. east.
- 63 of 66: Interior view of Cabin 1, built-in desk, lockers.
- 64 of 66: Group Unit 4, Cabins 6 and 7, stone water fountain; p.f. west.
- 65 of 66: Group Unit 4, Lodge; p.f. north.
- 66 of 66: Interior of Group Unit 4, Lodge, stone fireplace, built-in storage space/benches.

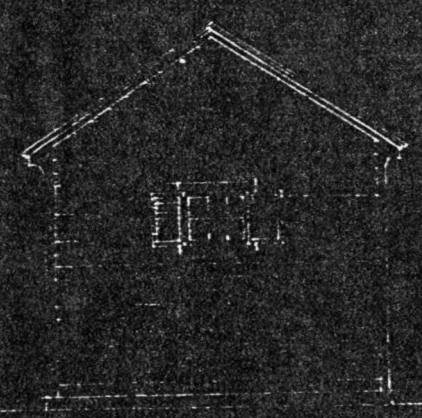
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PLAN PROJ# 24
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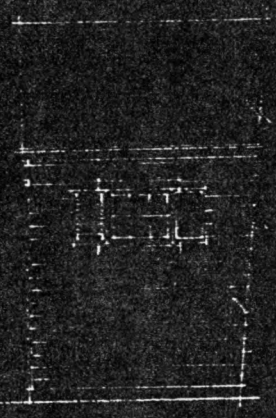
PROCUREMENT OFF. 11



SIDE ELEVATION PROJ# 24
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



END ELEVATION PROJ# 24
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



FRONT ELEV PROJ# 24
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park
Taliaferro Co., GA

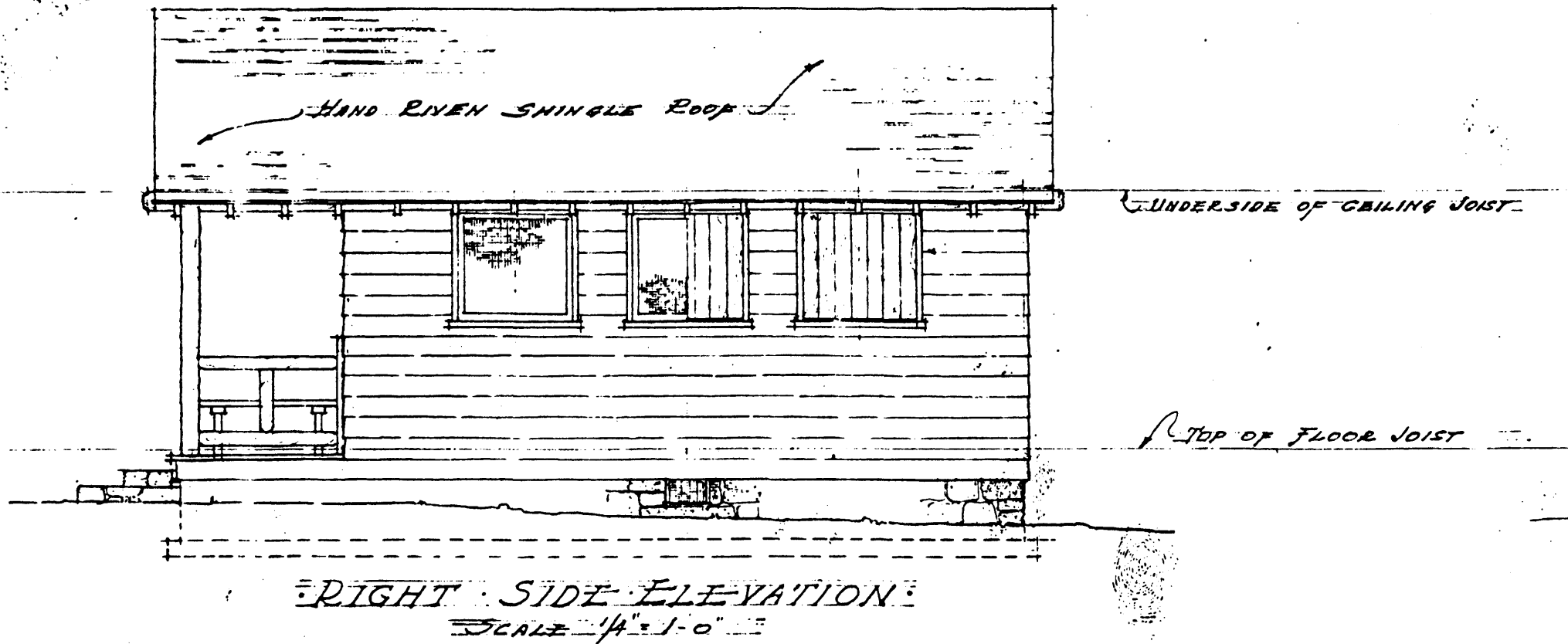
EXHIBIT - A

Observation Tower Plan

A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park
Taliaferro Co., GA

EXHIBIT - B

Sleeping Cabin - Type No. 1

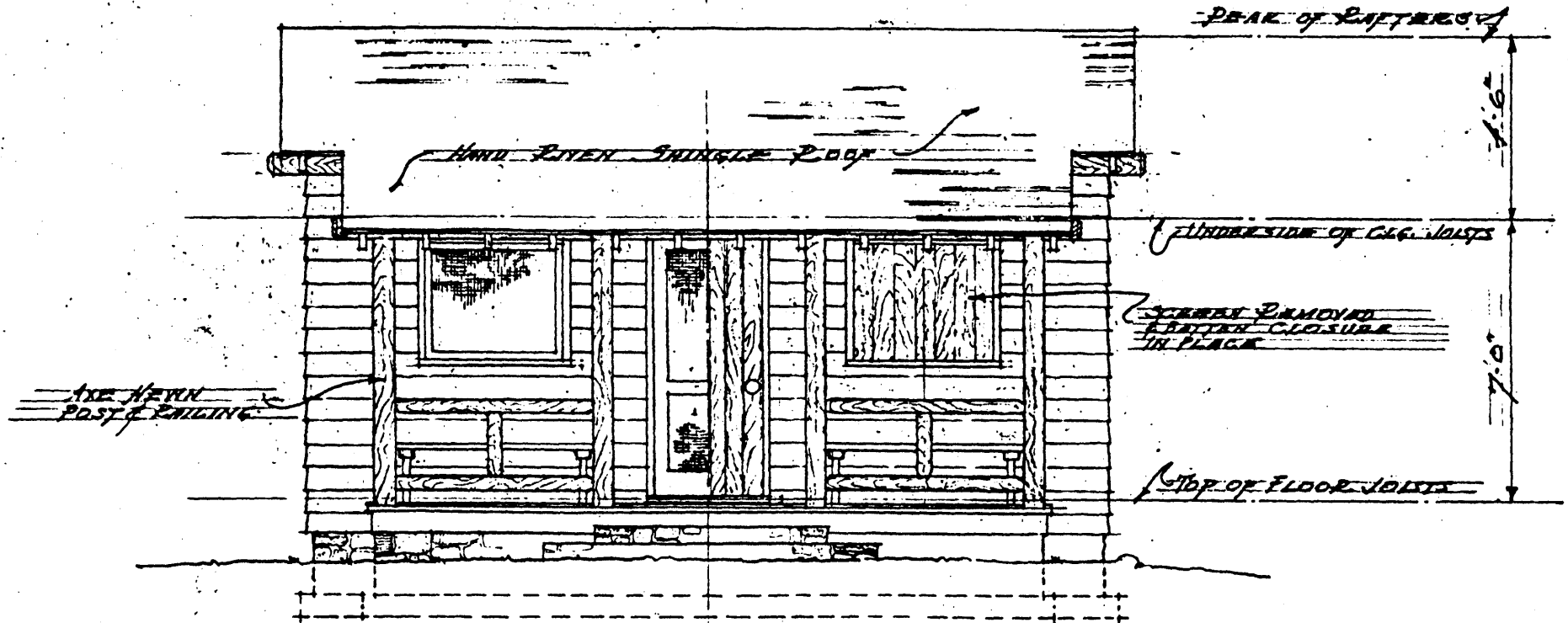


A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park
Taliaferro Co., GA

EXHIBIT - C

Sleeping Cabin - Type No. 2

E X T E R I O R



FRONT ELEVATION

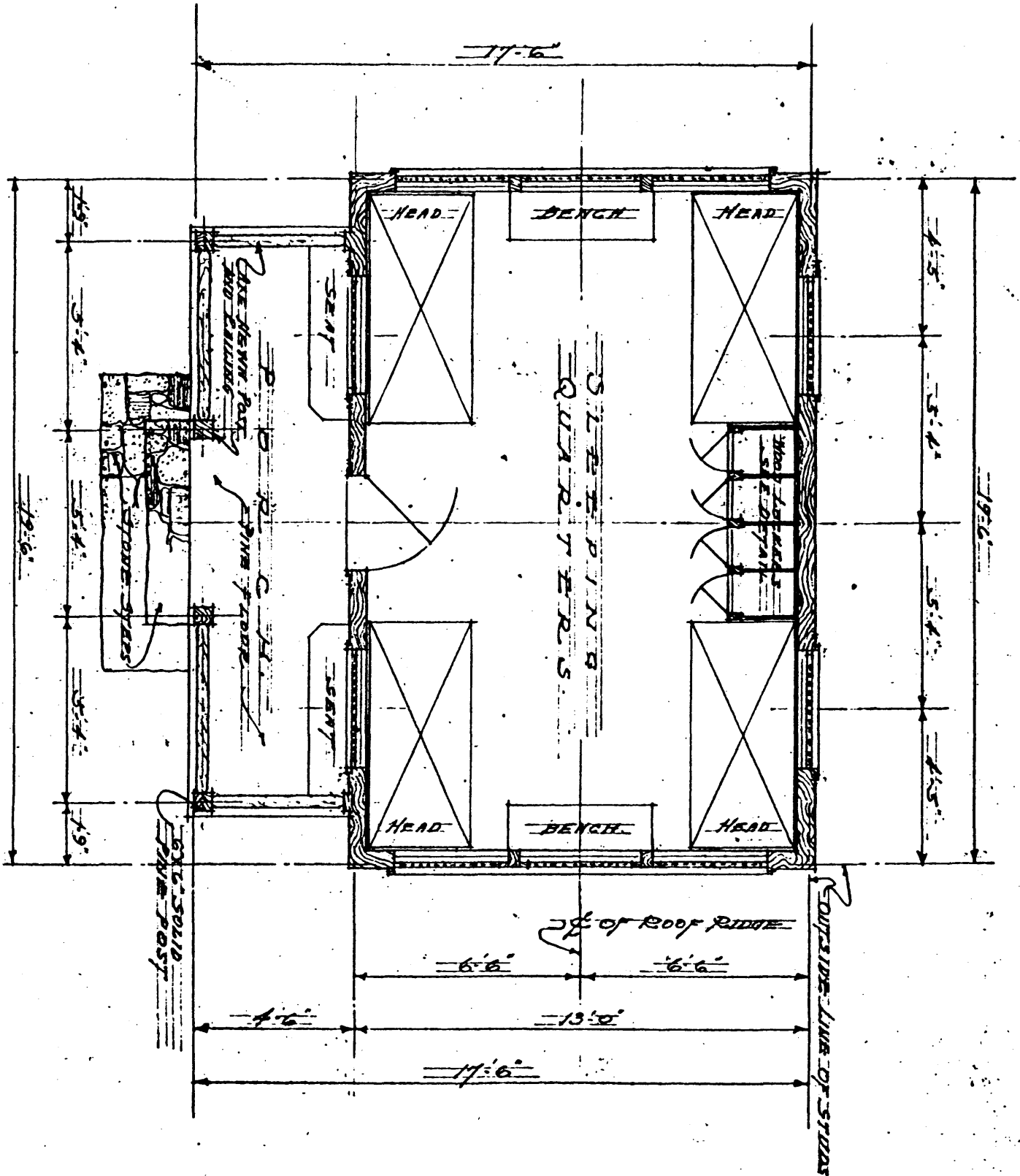
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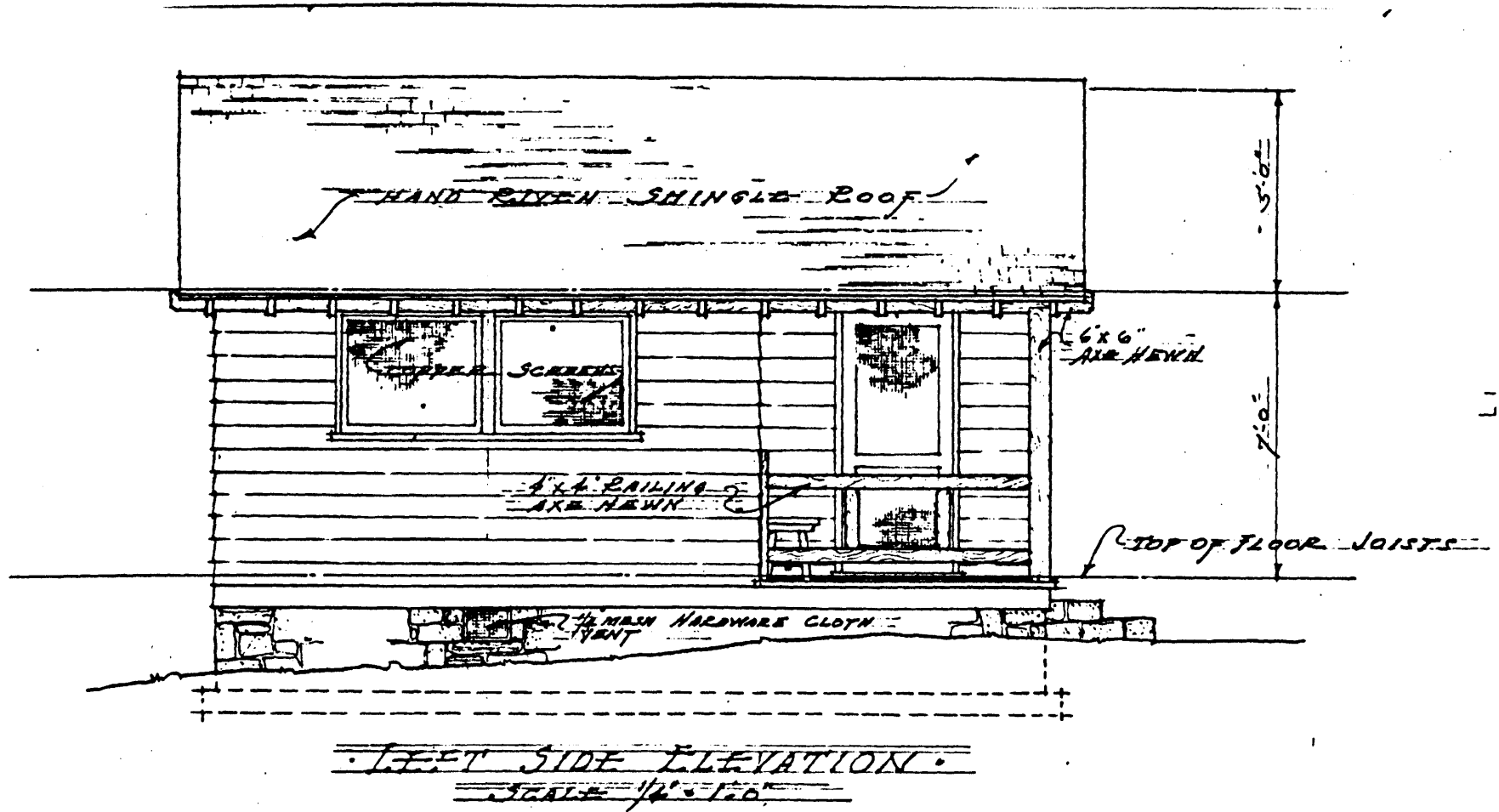
A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park
Taliaferro Co., GA

EXHIBIT - C

Sleeping Cabin - Type No. 2

I N T E R I O R

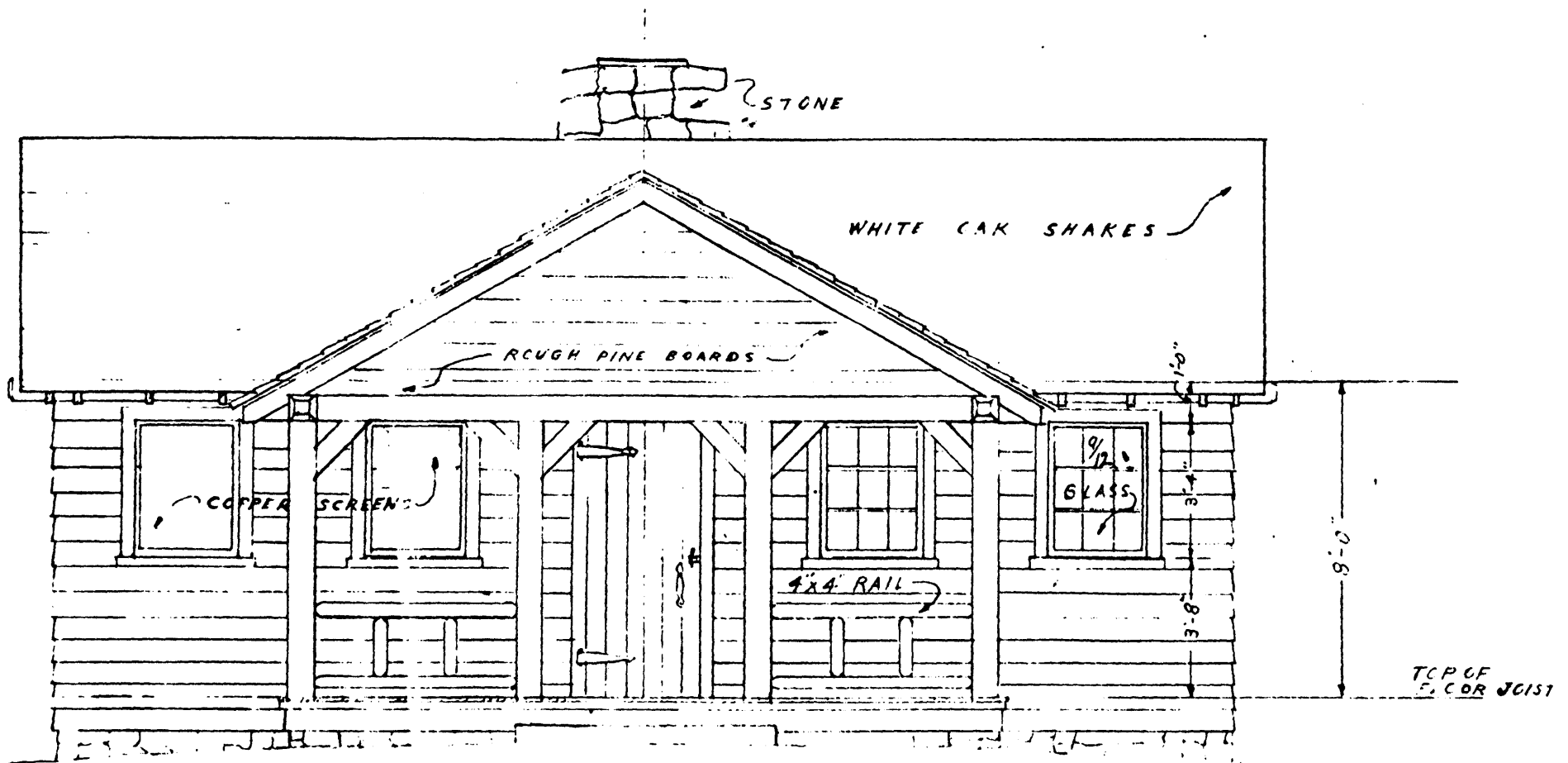




A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park
 Taliaferro Co., GA

EXHIBIT - D

Counselor's Cabin Plan



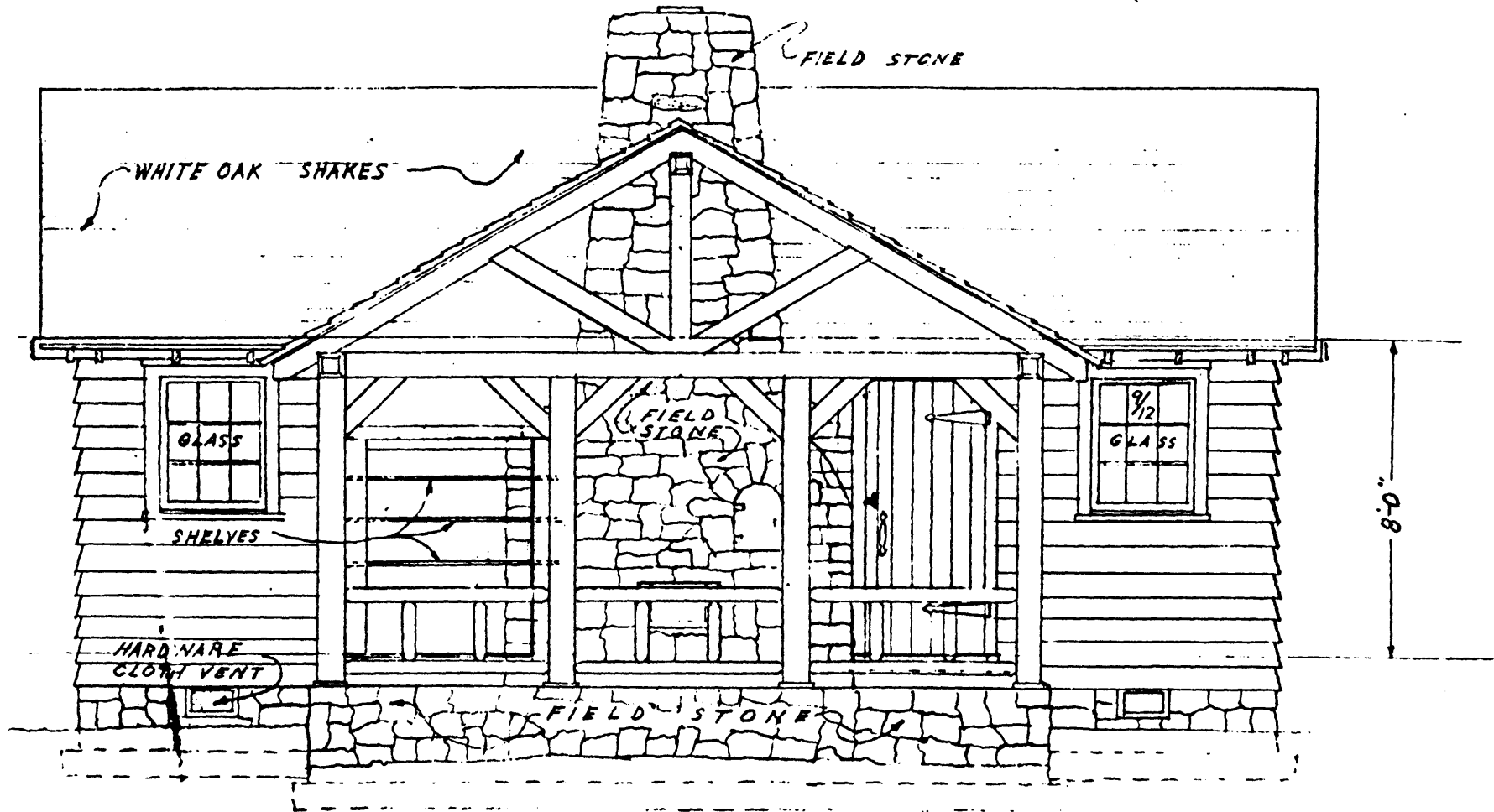
A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park
Taliaferro Co., GA

EXHIBIT - E

Group Camp Lodge Plan

Front Elevation

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park
Taliaferro Co., GA

EXHIBIT - E

Group Camp Lodge Plan

Rear Elevation