NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

747

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

RECEIVED
2280
SEP 19 2016
Natl. Reg. of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Island Ford Lodge
Other names/site number: Hewlett Lodge
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 1978 Island Ford Parkway
City or town: Sandy Springs State: GA County: Fulton
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this 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**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A **___B** **_X_C** **___D**

Joy Beasley 9/13/16

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

NPS FPO

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**

United States Department of the Interior
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___national _X__statewide __local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B _X__C ___D

David C. Crass 23 MAY 2016

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

11/4/16
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	☐
Public – Local	☐
Public – State	☐
Public – Federal	X

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	☐
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	7	buildings
0	0	sites
3	1	structures
0	0	objects
4	8	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
SOCIAL/clubhouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
GOVERNMENT/government office
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
LANDSCAPE/park
LANDSCAPE/natural feature

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Other: Rustic style

Materials:(enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
Foundation: Stone
Walls: Log, Concrete
Roof: Asphalt

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Island Ford Lodge is a 10.0-acre complex in suburban Fulton County, Georgia, in the city of Sandy Springs. Located in a cul-de-sac at the end of Island Ford Parkway, it is part of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area owned and managed by the National Park Service. The property consists of the Rustic-style main house, seven buildings, and four structures. The property is located on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River. Atlanta attorney Samuel D. Hewlett built the lodge in 1935 as a retreat home for his family. Designed in the manner of the Adirondack camps of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the one-story house is constructed with V-notched cypress logs that were felled on property Hewlett owned on the Okefenokee Swamp in south Georgia. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and supported by cypress-log brackets. The foundation is of field stone construction and is exposed at the lodge's daylight basement which is visible from the building's rear and side elevations. Hewlett added a barbecue pavilion, retaining wall, and spring house to the property in 1945. Like the exterior, the interior spaces are finished in cypress logs. The core of the floor plan, as built in the early 1930s, is T-shaped with bedrooms, kitchen, and bathrooms at either end and a living room or great room in the

central block. The lodge building, barbeque pavilion, spring house, and landscape features are in good condition and have retained their historic integrity. Since the construction of the complex in 1935 by Samuel D. Hewlett, its uses have evolved from a family summer retreat to a private club (Buckhead Century Club) and later as a church retreat facility (Atlanta Baptist Association). In the 1950s, a large dormitory building and a storage building were added to the property by the Atlanta Baptist Association. Between 1970 and 2002, the National Park Service (NPS) added several buildings and a structure to the property: Bally Building (1970); Maintenance Building (1972); Island Ford Quarters (1973); Stone Patio (1984); and Hazmat Building (2002). It currently serves as the headquarters for the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (CRNRA), a unit of the NPS.

Contributing Resources

Hewlett Lodge	1935
Barbecue Pavilion	1945
Island Ford Retaining Wall	1945
Island Ford Spring House	1945

Noncontributing Resources

Dormitory Building	c.1955-1960
Metal Storage Building	c.1955-1960
Shed	1957
Bally Building	1970
Maintenance Building	1972
Island Ford Quarters	1973
Stone Patio	1984
HAZMAT Storage	2002

Island Ford Lodge
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

HISTORIC DISTRICT DATA SHEET

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (4)

RESOURCE NAME	DATE	PHOTO
BUILDINGS-1		
Hewlett Lodge	1935	1
STRUCTURES-3		
Barbecue Pavilion	1945	31
Island Ford Retaining Wall	1945	33
Island Ford Spring House	1945	34

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (8)

RESOURCE NAME	DATE	PHOTO
BUILDINGS-7		
Metal Storage Building	c.1955-1960	42
Dormitory Building	c.1955-1960	38
Shed	1957	No Photo
Bally Building	1970	No Photo
Maintenance Building	1972	No Photo
Island Ford Quarters	1973	No Photo
HAZMAT Storage	2002	No Photo
STRUCTURES-1		
Stone Patio	1984	37

Narrative Description

The one-story, Rustic-style Island Ford Lodge is situated in a ridge-top, wooded environment overlooking an island on the Chattahoochee River. (Photographs 1, 2, 10) Built with a T-shaped plan, the main entry to the building is on the west/southwest, or ridge, side, with the ground sloping away on the other three sides. The sloping terrain allows for a daylight basement on the northwest, northeast, and southeast sides. The lodge, which measures roughly 130' x 75' x 30', was built with peeled, round cypress log walls on a stone basement.[1]

The extensive use of natural materials—exposed logs, log siding with rabbeted edges, log braces, and stone—reflects the Rustic style popular in the early twentieth century, particularly among mountain vacation homes. (Photograph 3) The V-notched cypress logs were cut from Hewlett's property in the Okefenokee Swamp in southeast Georgia and infilled with concrete chinking. The house features a cross-gable roof with a projecting front-gable on the front (west elevation) and gable-on-hip ends on the three wings (east, north and south), now covered with asphalt shingles. Rustic-style influences can be seen in the unboxed eaves with exposed rafter tails; two eyebrow dormers with louvered attic vents on the front (west elevation); and log siding with round log brackets and wooden attic vents on the gable ends as well as the projecting front gabled vestibule.[2] (Photographs 2, 10, 5) The large stones in the 14-inch thick foundation walls, likely quarried from the site, are laid in a web-wall or mosaic pattern with beaded mortar joints, another common feature in Rustic style homes. Two large uncoursed stone chimneys, laid in a similar mosaic pattern, rise from the roof, one on the ridge crest west of the juncture of the ridges and the other on the east slope of the south wing. (Photographs 5 and 7) The lodge has double-hung, six-over-six wood sash windows, ranging from individual windows to window bands of up to five openings in some places. (Photograph 4)

While the main entrance into the house on the west elevation is on grade, the sloping lot created the need for stairs on the exterior to provide secondary access to the other wings of the house. A wide staircase built of uncoursed stone with beaded mortar joints provided access from the back (east) entrance of the house to the river. A second set of stone stairs provided access from the kitchen wing while a set of wooden stairs serviced the bedroom wing. (Photographs 3, 6, and 7)

Several changes to the original building fabric are visible on the exterior. Most of the entry doors have been replaced, although several original wooden basement doors with five-horizontal panels survive. The current drainage system, installed by the National Park Service in 1985, includes gutters, downspouts, and an underground system.[3]

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[1]National Park Service, *Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Historic Structure Assessment Report: Island Ford* (Atlanta: Southeast Regional Office, 2000), 4-11.
[2]Ibid., 9, 18.
[3]Ibid., 17-18.

Historically, the interior of the house was divided much as it is today. The T-shaped plan of the lodge includes a central block flanked by two, slightly-smaller wings on the north and the south. The interior still displays much of the original exposed log walls, covered with a sealant applied by NPS in 1980, and log siding on the ceiling and some of the stud walls. The basement was originally unfinished, with a crawl space, although it has been remodeled over the years and now includes offices.

The small projecting gable-front vestibule, built of cypress log walls, provides the primary entrance into the central block which consists of three pens. The first pen is a large entrance hall with a stone fireplace that matches the mosaic style with beaded mortar joints of the exterior stone foundation and chimneys. (Photograph 12) The original bookshelves on the south wall have been removed. The middle pen served as the Hewlett family's living room. With its exposed log walls, massive stone fireplace, and decorative coffered wooden ceiling, this room is one of the most impressive in the building. (Photograph 18, 19, and 20) It is currently used as a meeting and conference space. Above the fireplace is a historic crescent moon light fixture, dating to the Hewlett ownership. The rear (or east) pen originally served as a screened back porch.[4] The Buckhead Century Club enclosed this space for a dining room around 1950, and the National Park Service subsequently remodeled this area to provide a kitchen, office, and stairway to the basement offices. (Photograph 21) The only features extant from the original home are the southeastern wall and the northeastern exit. NPS replaced the exterior double-leaf doors, which provide access to the stone stairwell outside and lead down to the backyard and the river, in 1985.

The northern wing housed the family's sleeping quarters. A central passage accessed from the entrance hall provided entrance to two bedrooms and one bathroom on each side. (Photographs 14, 15) The interior stud partition walls have log siding, composed of peeled cypress logs left in the round, and the floors are oak. Originally, each doorway in the hall had a three-light transom, but now only one remains. (Photograph 16) In each of these four bedrooms, the log siding was removed partially so that the original siding would appear as a wainscot with sheetrock replacing the original siding.[5] All four bedrooms are now used as offices for NPS staff.

The southern wing is divided into smaller rooms by wood-framed walls. This section originally housed the dining room, breakfast nook, kitchen, and a bedroom which was probably used by servants. The dining room was the first accessed from the entrance hall, with the kitchen in the eastern corner, the breakfast room (or den) on the western corner, and the servant's bedroom in the northwest corner. Between 1950 and 1955, this former servant's room provided a bedroom for Mr. Hewlett, according to the deed with the Buckhead Century Club. While much of the original building fabric remains in the south wing, including the exposed cypress log walls, wooden ceiling, and log siding of many of the interior walls, the NPS remodeled this wing to provide a visitor center lobby, three offices, and two bathrooms. The chimney provides a double-faced fireplace in the

[4]Ibid., 17, 23, 60, 19.
[5]Ibid., 60-62.

southeastern wall of the original dining room and the room behind it, similar to those in the central block but on a smaller scale. The oak floors in the former dining room are stained and in good condition, and all five windows on the eastern wall are original six-over-six sash cord windows with unpainted wood casing.[6] (Photographs 22, 23) In the other rooms of this wing, the NPS kept the exposed log as wainscoting and added sheetrock above, as was done in the northern wing, and installed dropped acoustical tile ceilings. (Photograph 24) An original set of stairs leading from the kitchen to the basement survive, along with a closet. The NPS added two modern bathrooms for visitors in 1985. (Photograph 17)

All of the original interior doors, most of the hardware, and some of the floor material on the first floor have been replaced in renovations to the lodge, including a major renovation by NPS in 1985. For example, NPS added the wood-and-glass "storefront" doors leading from the entrance hall to each of the wings.[7]

The basement remained unfinished during Hewlett's ownership, with access from the interior through the kitchen stairwell.(Photograph 26) The Buckhead Century Club, a private dinner and entertainment club which acquired the property in 1950, finished part of the basement that year when it also added a swimming pool just behind (east of) the lodge. The club excavated under the east wing, poured a concrete floor, added showers and dressing rooms, and created a place for games, including slot machines. (Photograph 30) To better access the basement from the outside, the club added doors to the basement on the north and south sides of the east wing as well as stairs and a small roof on the eastern corner of the basement.[8] The Atlanta Baptist Association later used the north wing of the basement as a commissary and the women's shower rooms.

The National Park Service renovated the finished part of the basement for office space and removed the dressing rooms and all but one of the showers but did not change the unfinished crawl space.[9] (Photographs 27, 28, 29) A new stairwell to access the basement offices was created in the east wing, inside the former screen porch. The stone walls are still visible, but new partitions have been added. The basement has three out of the four original exterior wooden doors at the north and south wings. (Photographs 8, 9) The NPS replaced many of the basement windows and closed several no longer needed.

Contributing Resources

Island Ford Lodge Barbecue Pavilion 1945

The Island Ford Lodge Barbecue Pavilion is a 17' x 14' x 15' open-air, gable-roofed shelter with an uncoursed stone chimney and barbecue pit that was built in 1945. The roof is braced by log posts with corner brackets and a common rafter system with open gable ends. The pavilion rests on a platform enclosed by stone walls similar to the uncoursed stone

[6]Ibid., 9-10, 17-20, 62.
[7]Ibid., 17-20.
[8]Ibid., 10, 60.
[9]Ibid., 19, 42.

foundation on the lodge. The fire pit was rebricked in fall 2004 and the shelter roof was redesigned and replaced soon after. The new roofing material is standard three-tab asphalt shingles. The new roof design was also altered markedly, to a gable-with-flared-eaves design, pitching down steeply before nearly flattening out the final approximately two feet. Copper flashing was added to serve as a moisture barrier where the chimney pierces the roof. (Photograph 31)

The Island Ford Lodge Retaining Wall 1945

Built in 1945, the Island Ford Lodge Retaining Wall is a 66' long, 3'-5" tall fieldstone and boulder wall, which is uncoursed horizontally, and has cement coping. The wall shores up the east bank of the Falling Branch stream and gently channels the water north. Ivy and moss cover the wall. A trail runs parallel to and atop the wall. (Photograph 33)

The Island Ford Lodge Spring House 1945

The Island Ford Lodge Spring House is a 68" x 69-1/4" x 67" structure made of uncoursed stone with beaded mortar joints and a concrete wing wall on the southwest slope that was built in 1945. The spring house is built into a slope north of the lodge at creek level. It is believed that it once had a wire gate across the front side. The door opening is roughly 24-1/2" by 41-3/4". The materials and craftsmanship match the lodge and barbecue pavilion chimney. (Photograph 34)

Non-Contributing Resources

Dormitory Building c.1955-1960: Added by the Atlanta Baptist Association between 1955 and 1960, this two-story, metal building was a dormitory until the National Park Service renovated the building to become an office building.[10]

Metal Storage Building c.1955-1960: Originally, a gym built by the Atlanta Baptist Association between 1955 and 1960, this large metal structure was used as a basketball gym until the National Park Service renovated the building to become a historic object preservation shop. The building was later turned into a storage facility as it is used today.[11]

Shed 1957: Small metal-frame building with a gable roof.

Bally Building 1970: One-story metal-clad building with a side-gable roof.

Maintenance Building 1972: One-story building with a side-gable roof.

Island Ford Quarters 1973: A two-story dwelling with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

[10]Ibid., 10.
[11]Ibid., 10.

Stone Patio 1984: The stone patio was built by the National Park Service in 1984 to cover the original location of a swimming pool built by the Buckhead Century Club during the early 1950s.

HAZMAT Storage 2002: Small one-story metal building with a flat roof.

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.
- [X] 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.)

- [ ] 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

Period of Significance
1935-1950

Significant Dates
1935

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
EPPS, John

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Island Ford Lodge meets National Register of Historic Places criterion C at the state level of significance in the area of architecture because it is an excellent and rare example of a Rustic-style building in Georgia. The period of significance begins with Samuel D. Hewlett's construction of the main building in 1935 and ends when Hewlett sold the property to the Buckhead Century Club in 1950.

Period of Significance (Justification)
The period of significance for Island Ford Lodge is 1935-1950. This period begins with the date of construction for the lodge and ends when Samuel D. Hewlett sold the property to the Buckhead Century Club.

Criterion Consideration

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

Criterion C: Architecture

Island Ford Lodge meets National Register of Historic Places criterion C in the area of architecture at the state level of significance because the Island Ford Lodge is an excellent example of a Rustic-style building in Georgia. This style, which was seldom built in Georgia, is derived from the 19th-century work of Frederick Law Olmsted, Calvert Vaux, and H.H. Richardson, who were inspired by the landscape and used natural forms and materials to replace expected architectural details. The Rustic Style is characterized by the use of oversized rocks and boulders and unhewn logs. The style is closely associated with the dozens of camps that were built for wealthy industrialists in the Adirondack Mountains of upstate New York. Among the most influential builders in the upstate New York area was William West Durant who built numerous Rustic-style camps in the late quarter of the nineteenth century. Among his best-known camps are Sagamore, Camp Uncas, and Camp Pine Knot, all built on Raquette Lake in Hamilton County, New York. Later, the Rustic Style was used extensively by the Civilian Conservation Corps in state and national parks, most famously in the lodges at western national parks, such as Yosemite and Yellowstone.

In Georgia, few houses were built in the Rustic Style. Among the rare examples is the Cason and Virginia Callaway Homeplace in Harris County, Georgia. Built in 1931, as part of a large farm, the sprawling H-shaped house is built of pine logs and has a large great room with large, split-log mantels and other architectural details consistent with the Rustic Style. This property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002.

Most Rustic-style buildings in Georgia were nonresidential and were funded by New Deal-era programs. The Cornelia Community House in Cornelia, Habersham County, was designed by David S. Cuttino in 1936. Funded by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the community house is built with brick and stone and unhewn pine logs. The hall features a full-height ceiling with exposed log trusses and a massive stone fireplace. Numerous state parks in Georgia were built with Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor, including Alexander H. Stephens Memorial State Park in Taliaferro County. In the 1930s, the CCC built a bathhouse, shelters, and granite benches and barbeque pits on this 1,200-acre camping and recreation facility. Later, the WPA funded the construction of rustic cabins, a dining hall, an amphitheater, and other ancillary buildings at the park. More than individual buildings, these resources are part of a rustic landscape that includes rock-faced granite paths, benches, walls, steps, and other rustic landscape features.

Island Ford Lodge is an excellent example of a Rustic-style house because its design is derived from natural materials; locally gathered field stones and the unhewn cypress logs harvested from the owner's property in the Okefenokee Swamp in south Georgia. The foundation, steps, and fireplaces, as well as barbecue pit, spring house, and retaining wall, are built of field stones. V-notched cypress logs cover the exterior of the building and remain exposed on the interior. The extensive use of natural materials—exposed logs, log siding with rabbeted edges, log braces in the gable ends, and local stone—reflects the Rustic Style. (Photograph 3) The foundation was constructed from stones likely quarried on the property laid in a mosaic pattern with a raised mortar bead distinctive of the work of local mason John Epps. Epps lived on the property during the construction and is believed to be responsible for all of the masonry work. Rustic-style influences can be seen in the unboxed eaves with exposed rafter tails; two eyebrow dormers with louvered attic vents on the front (west elevation); and log siding with round log brackets and wooden attic vents on the gable ends and the projecting front gabled vestibule.[12] (Photographs 2, 5, 10)

Island Ford Lodge is constructed in a T-shaped plan. A projecting front vestibule leads into the main living block, which contains an entrance hall with access to the large living room behind it. A massive stone chimney provides a fireplace in both of these rooms. The rear screened porch, now enclosed, has exterior stone steps leading down to the river. To the north was the bedroom wing, featuring a central hall providing access to two bedrooms and a bath on each side. The kitchen/service wing to the south included a dining room, breakfast nook, kitchen, and servant's bedroom and a stairwell leading down to the originally unfinished cellar. The interior of the house still displays its exposed log walls and log siding on the interior stud partitions and ceilings.

The Buckhead Century Club remodeled the basement when it acquired the property in 1950, adding a pool outside and showers, dressing rooms, and a game room with slot machines in the

[12]HSR, 18.

basement. The National Park Service remodeled the basement to create office space for its staff and a visitor center in the southern wing of the main floor.[13]

There is no record of an architect working on the design. NPS believes that Hewlett filled this role as well as the role of the contractor. Oral histories suggest that a Mr. Howell assisted with the construction, along with John Epps who completed all the masonry work.[14]

Three additional contributing resources remain on the property. The Hewlett family constructed the stone barbecue pit, an open, gable-roofed pavilion with a large stone fireplace that matches the style of those in the house. Stone steps dating to Hewlett ownership lead from the barbecue pavilion to the Falling Branch stream. Stone retaining walls still line the path running alongside the stream and leading to the stone spring house. The stone and mortar on the spring house similarly matches that on the chimneys at the lodge and the barbecue pavilion.

Island Ford Lodge represents a rare example of a Rustic-style house in Georgia. While a few examples of Rustic-style buildings, especially in state parks, can be found in Georgia, only one other Rustic-style home has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places from Georgia.

Developmental History

Island Ford Lodge was built in 1935 by Samuel D. Hewlett, an Atlanta attorney, to be used as a vacation home. Prior to the construction of the current lodge complex, the earliest documented ownership dates to the 1860s when Jackson Gregory acquired the land. It passed to William J. Kimberley (1860-1863), Ambry Martin (1863-1913), and W.A. Morgan (1913-1925). Hewlett purchased the parcel of ridge-top real estate overlooking an island on the Chattahoochee River for $1,800 from Morgan in 1925; at the time there were no existing improvements on the property. Hewlett's property (approximately 186.12 acres) eventually comprised land lots 357, 361, 385, and part of 360 in the sixth district of Fulton County. Hewlett would build his lodge on a 46.2 acre portion of land lot 360 in 1935. The steep and rocky environment would not have been suitable for intensive agriculture except along the river bottom. Aerial photographs from 1938 indicate land transition from open space to light forest with no evidence of crop terracing. Prior to Hewlett's ownership, the property was possibly used for grazing, a wood lot, or some agricultural cultivation.[15]

Hewlett hired two men, John Epps and Mr. Howell (first name unknown) to supervise construction at Island Ford Lodge. Hewlett maintained a daily role in the construction, however, purchasing and delivering materials and hiring workers as needed. Epps was an ex-convict who was a skilled mason. He and his wife lived on the property during construction. Epps quarried some of the stone used to build the lodge from along the nearby Chattahoochee River bank.

[13]Ibid.
[14]Ibid, 9, 11.
[15]Fulton County Deed Book N, 116.

Hewlett built a small spur rail line connecting the property to a neighboring rail line to help transport materials to and from the site. The spur line was removed following the lodge's completion. Logs for the lodge were timbered at Hewlett's estate in the Okefenokee Swamp in southeastern Georgia.[16]

Samuel Dunbar Hewlett, Sr. was born the son of a prominent South Carolina farmer and Civil War veteran on July 11, 1878. Hewlett lived in the family home in South Carolina until the tragic death of his father. Hewlett's mother had died previously, leaving the young child orphaned. Hewlett spent the remainder of his childhood living in a Catholic orphanage in Savannah. In 1895, Hewlett enrolled at the Gordon Military Institute in Barnesville, Georgia. At the outbreak of the Spanish American War in 1898, Hewlett left school to enlist in the army. During his service, Hewlett contracted typhoid and was granted a medical discharge. Following the war, Hewlett taught briefly at the Gordon Military Institute before enrolling at the University of Georgia's School of Law. In 1901, Hewlett graduated with a law degree from UGA. Hewlett's legal career began in Macon, Georgia. He soon moved to Atlanta where he quickly became a partner in Walter Simms' law firm. In 1905, Hewlett married Sarah Hamilton Yancey of Rome, Georgia, and left his partnership with Simms a short time later. He continued to practice alone until 1910 when he entered into a partnership with John T. Dennis. Their partnership produced one of Atlanta's leading law firms for the next four decades.

During World War I, Hewlett moved to New York to oversee some personal investments in the Bradford Equipment Company, a military contractor. During his stay in New York, Hewlett befriended media mogul William Randolph Hearst. Hewlett briefly served as Hearst's attorney, defending his client during several libel lawsuits stemming from the mogul's publishing enterprises. Hewlett's association with Hearst earned him a national reputation for being a great legal mind and talented trial attorney. Hewlett's time in New York with Hearst also likely introduced him to Rustic-style architecture.

In 1919, Hewlett returned to Atlanta to resume his legal partnership with John T. Dennis. Hewlett's relationship with Hearst led many Atlanta companies to hire Hewlett's firm such as *The Atlanta Georgian*, Yellow Cab Company, Biltmore Hotel, and Louis and Jenkins Theater Company among others. The partnership continued until 1958, when it was dissolved and Hewlett opened a new practice with his only son, Samuel Hewlett, Jr. Hewlett's prestige as a litigator attracted the attention of many prominent Georgia politicians. Hewlett became a strong ally and legal consultant for Georgia Governor Eugene Talmadge. Talmadge dominated Georgia politics during the 1930s and 1940s. Hewlett served as Talmadge's Chief of Staff during his first two terms as governor. Hewlett also served as Talmadge's appointee to the State Highway Board-one of the most powerful state committees. In 1942, Talmadge appointed Hewlett to fill a vacant seat on the Georgia Supreme Court. He remained on the court for a few months and chose to return to private practice by the end of 1942. Following Eugene Talmadge's death in 1946, Hewlett continued to provide legal counsel for Talmadge's son, Herman Talmadge. During the "three governors controversy," Hewlett represented Herman Talmadge before the Georgia

[16]National Park Service, *Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Historic Resource Study,* 94.

Supreme Court, helping to ensure Talmadge's election. Samuel D. Hewlett, Sr. died on December 31, 1965. He is buried at Westview Cemetery in Atlanta.

Between 1935 and 1950, Hewlett maintained a vacation residence at Island Ford along the banks of the Chattahoochee River in Fulton County, Georgia. He occasionally moved into the home, making it his residence. Hewlett used the home to host lavish parties for his large network of friends, family, and business associates. Sometime prior to 1950, Hewlett joined the Buckhead Century Club, an exclusive male-only membership organization in Atlanta. The club functioned as a fraternal lodge providing entertainment and social activities for its members, many of whom were leading attorneys and businessmen in Atlanta. The club held numerous events at Island Ford.

In 1950, Hewlett sold Island Ford to the Buckhead Century Club. As part of the sale, Hewlett leased a one-room apartment at Island Ford and continued to live at the lodge until his death in 1965. The club continued to hold social gatherings and even contained recreational gaming such as slot machines during this period.[17]

The Buckhead Century Club dissolved in 1955. The lodge was sold to the Atlanta Baptist Association. The Association used the lodge as a summer camp retreat for children and ministers. During this period, a dormitory was added to the site to provide additional housing for the retreat's guests. The Association owned the property until 1979.[18]

In 1979, the National Park Service purchased the property from the Atlanta Baptist Association, as well as additional land from the Georgia Power Company. Island Ford Lodge became the headquarters for the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. The National Park Service continues to manage the property providing recreational opportunities for visitors while protecting and interpreting the area's natural and cultural resources.[19]

[17]Fulton County Deed Book 2637, 597; National Park Service, *Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Historic Resource Study*, 10.
[18]Fulton County Deed Book 2979, 249-251; National Park Service, *Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Historic Resource Study*, 10.
[19] Fulton County Deed Book 7320, 464-466.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Aron, Cindy S. *Working at Play: A History of Vacations in the United States*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.

Fulton County Deed records. Clerk of Courts, Fulton County Courthouse. Atlanta, Georgia.

National Park Service. *Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Historic Structure Assessment Report: Island Ford*. Atlanta: Southeast Regional Office, 2000.

National Park Service. *Chattahoochee River National Recreational Area Historic Resources Study*. Atlanta: Southeast Regional Office, 2007.

Rettie, Dwight F. *Our National Park System: Caring for America's Greatest Natural and Historic Resources*. Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1995.

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10.0_

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] AD 1927or [X] AD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting:	747145	Northing: 3764028
2. Zone: 16	Easting:	747059	Northing: 3763996
3. Zone: 16	Easting:	747096	Northing: 3763869
4. Zone: 16	Easting :	747212	Northing: 3763961

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

Island Ford National Register Boundary is the 10.0 acres of land owned by the National Park Service in the vicinity of the lodge. The eastern boundary is bordered by the Chattahoochee River and the western and southern boundaries are marked by the National Park Service property line for the Island Ford Lodge property.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Island Ford National Register Boundary represents the current legal boundary of the property associated with the resource's historic development and significance.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ann McCleary and Keith S. Hebert, Co-Directors
organization: University of West Georgia, Center for Public History
Street & number: Maple Street
city or town: Carrollton state: GA zip code: 30117
e-mail: heberks@auburn.edu
telephone: 678-839-6141
date: 4-16-2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Island Ford Lodge

City or Vicinity: Sandy Springs

County: Fulton State: Georgia

Photographer: Caitlyn Marie Weathers

Date Photographed: April 12, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photograph 1 of 42: Lodge, exterior, front façade, photographer facing northeast.
Photograph 2 of 42: Lodge, exterior, front façade, photographer facing north.
Photograph 3 of 42: Lodge, exterior, northwestern wing, photographer facing east.
Photograph 4 of 42: Lodge, exterior, northwestern wing, windows, photographer facing southeast.
Photograph 5 of 42: Lodge, exterior, corner of northwest wing and northeastern wing, photographer facing south.
Photograph 6 of 42: Lodge, exterior, northeastern wing, photographer facing southwest.
Photograph 7 of 42: Lodge, exterior, southeastern wing, photographer facing southwest.
Photograph 8 of 42: Lodge, exterior, southeastern wing, photographer facing southwest.
Photograph 9 of 42: Lodge, exterior, southeastern wing, photographer facing northwest.
Photograph 10 of 42: Lodge, exterior, front façade, photographer facing east.
Photograph 11 of 42: Lodge, interior, first floor, vestibule, photographer facing northeast.

Photograph 12 of 42: Lodge, interior, first floor, entrance hall, photographer facing northwest.
Photograph 13 of 42: Lodge, interior, first floor, entrance hall, fireplace, photographer facing northeast.

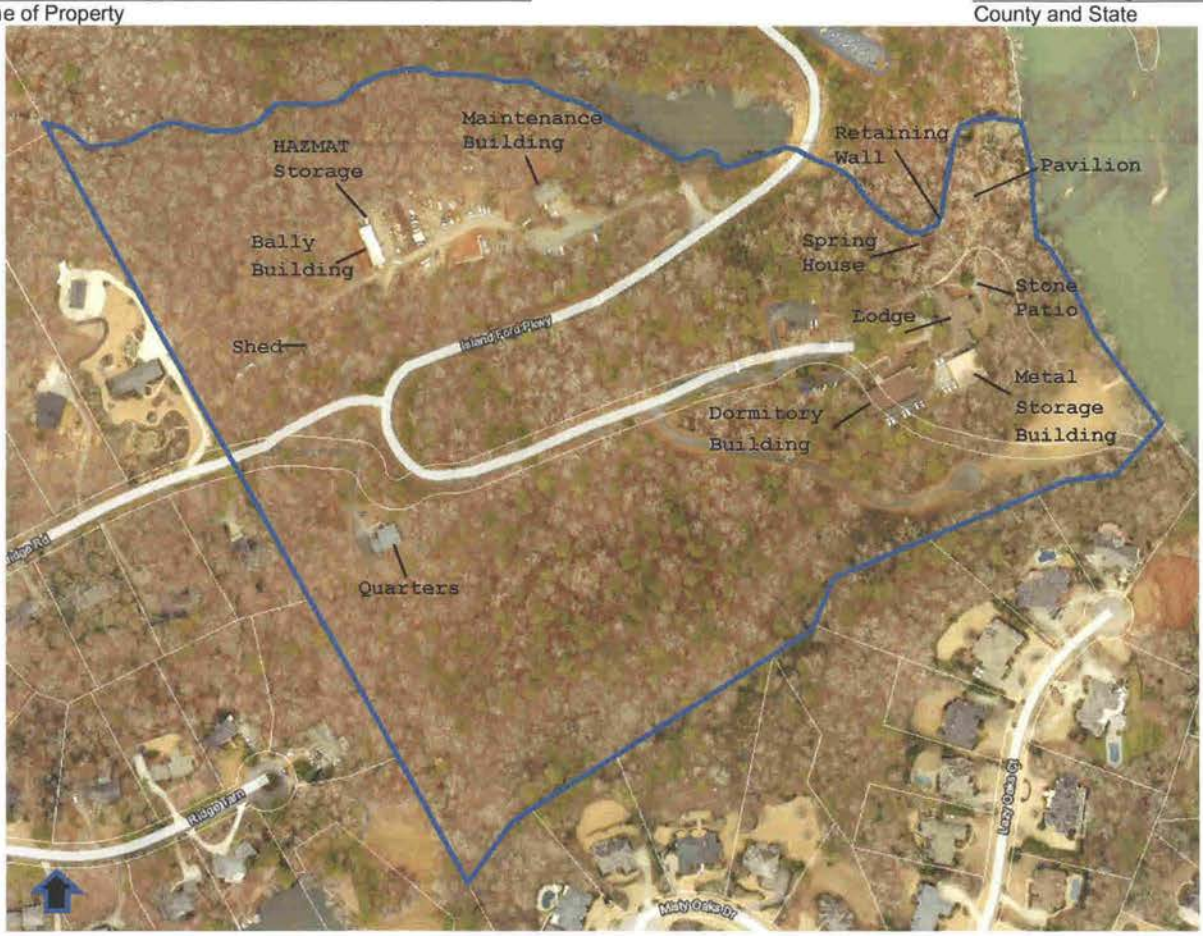
Photograph 14 of 42: Lodge, interior, northwestern wing, first floor, hallway, photographer facing southeast.
Photograph 15 of 42: Lodge, interior, northwestern wing, first floor, eastern office, photographer facing northeast.
Photograph 16 of 42: Lodge, interior, northwestern wing, first floor, eastern office, transom window light, photographers facing southwest.
Photograph 17 of 42: Lodge, interior, northwestern wing, first floor, southwestern bathroom, frosted window, photographer facing southwest.
Photograph 18 of 42: Lodge, interior, northeastern wing, first floor, conference room, photographer facing south.
Photograph 19 of 42: Lodge, northeastern wing, first floor, first floor, conference room, ceiling, photographer facing east.
Photograph 20 of 42: Lodge, interior, northeastern wing, first floor, conference room, wood paneling, photographer facing east.
Photograph 21 of 42: Lodge, interior, northeastern wing, first floor, kitchen, photographer facing southeast.
Photograph 22 of 42: Lodge, interior, southeastern wing, first floor, lobby, photographer facing southeast.
Photograph 23 of 42: Lodge, interior, southeastern wing, first floor, lobby, photographer facing northeast.
Photograph 24 of 42: Lodge, interior, southeastern wing, first floor, eastern office, photographer facing southeast.
Photograph 25 of 42: Lodge, interior, southeastern wing, first floor, stairs, photographer facing southwest.
Photograph 26 of 42: Lodge, interior, northeastern wing, basement, stairs, photographer facing southeast.
Photograph 27 of 42: Lodge, interior, northeastern wing, basement, work space and office, photographer facing north.
Photograph 28 of 42: Lodge, interior, northeastern wing, basement, work space, photographer facing southeast.
Photograph 29 of 42: Lodge, interior, northwestern wing, basement, southwestern office, photographer facing south.
Photograph 30 of 42: Lodge, interior, northwestern wing, basement, southwestern office, shower, photographer facing south.
Photograph 31 of 42: Barbecue Pavilion, photographer facing southwest.
Photograph 32 of 42: Pavilion Steps, photographer facing east.
Photograph 33 of 42: Retaining Wall along Falling Branch Creek, photographer facing southeast.
Photograph 34 of 42: Spring House, photographer facing southeast.
Photograph 35 of 42: Rock Outcropping along trail system, photographer facing south.
Photograph 36 of 42: Chattahoochee River, photographer facing north.
Photograph 37 of 42: Stone Patio, rear of Island Ford Lodge, photographer facing east.
Photograph 38 of 42: Steps, north of Island Ford Lodge, photographer facing west.
Photograph 39 of 42: Foot Bridge, rear of Island Ford Lodge, photographer facing east.

Photograph 40 of 42: Dormitory Building, south of Island Ford Lodge, photographer facing south.

Photograph 41 of 42: Hallway, Dormitory Building, south of Island Ford Lodge, photographer facing northeast.

Photograph 42 of 42: Metal Storage Building, south of Island Ford Lodge, photographer facing north.

Historic Photograph 1: Island Ford Lodge Visitor's center, June, 1979, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Archives, National Park Service

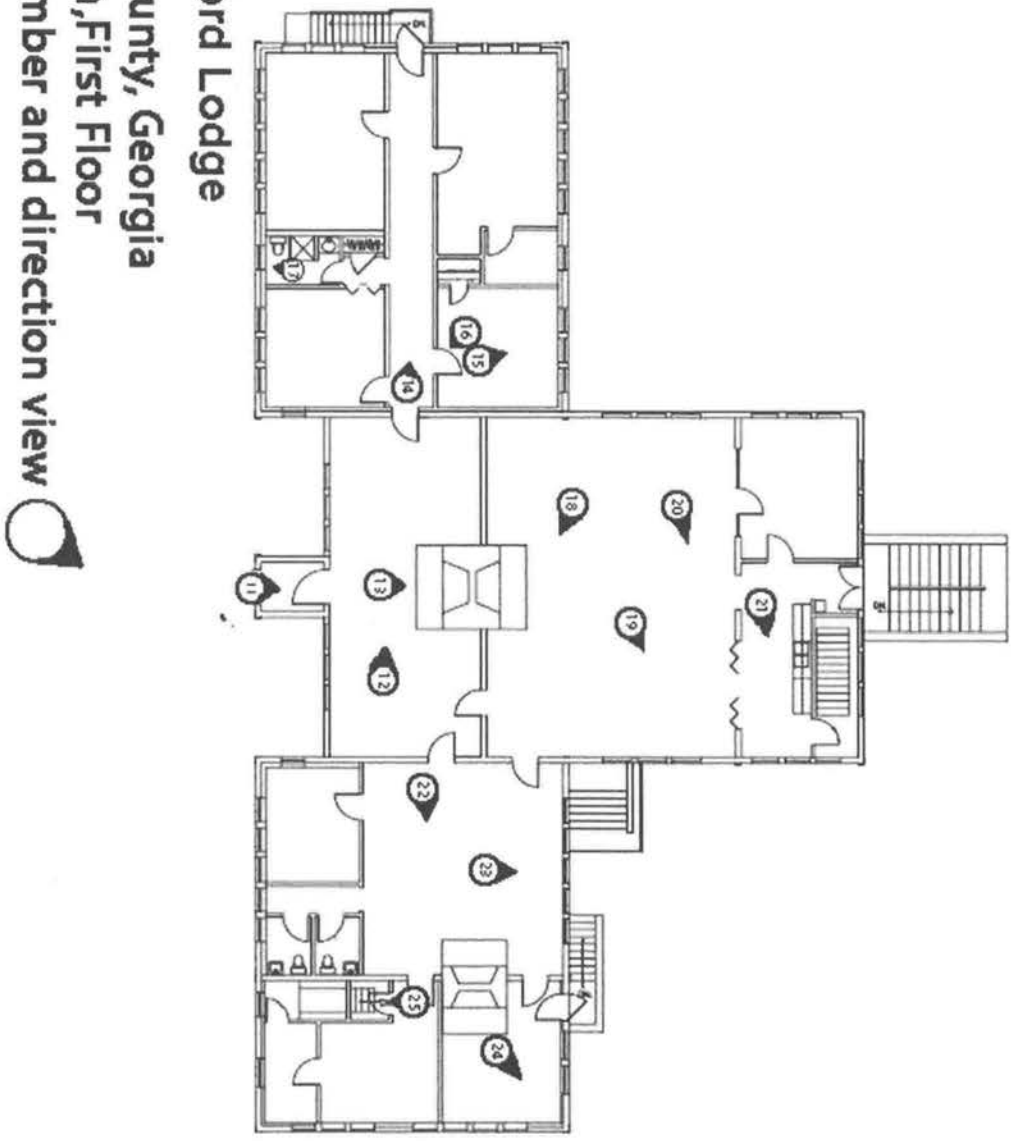


National Register Boundary:

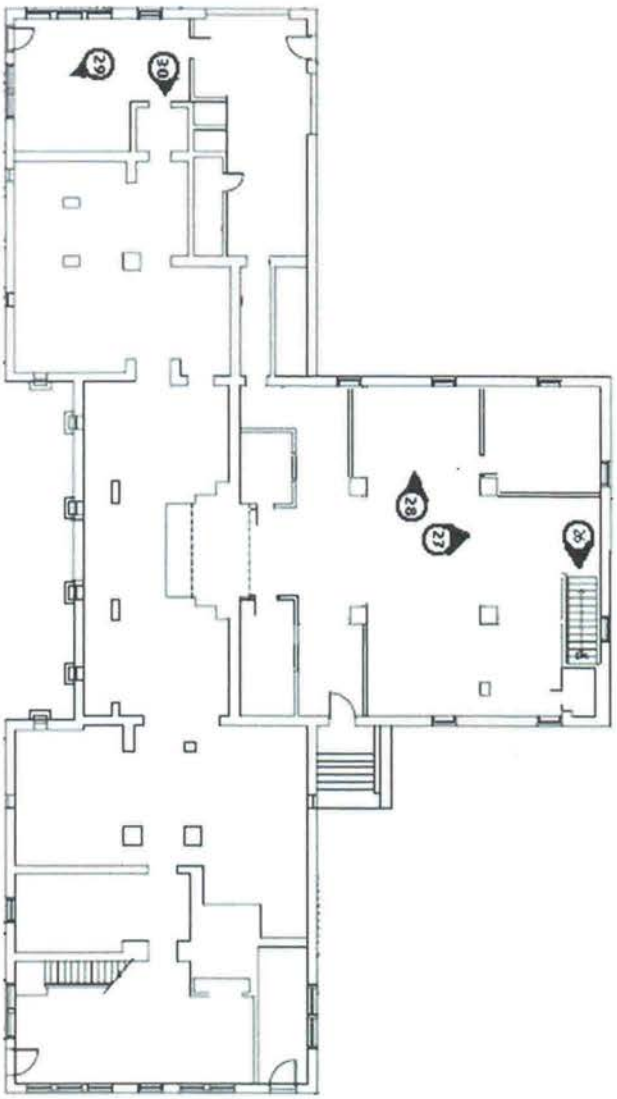
Source: Fulton County Property Viewer (2015)

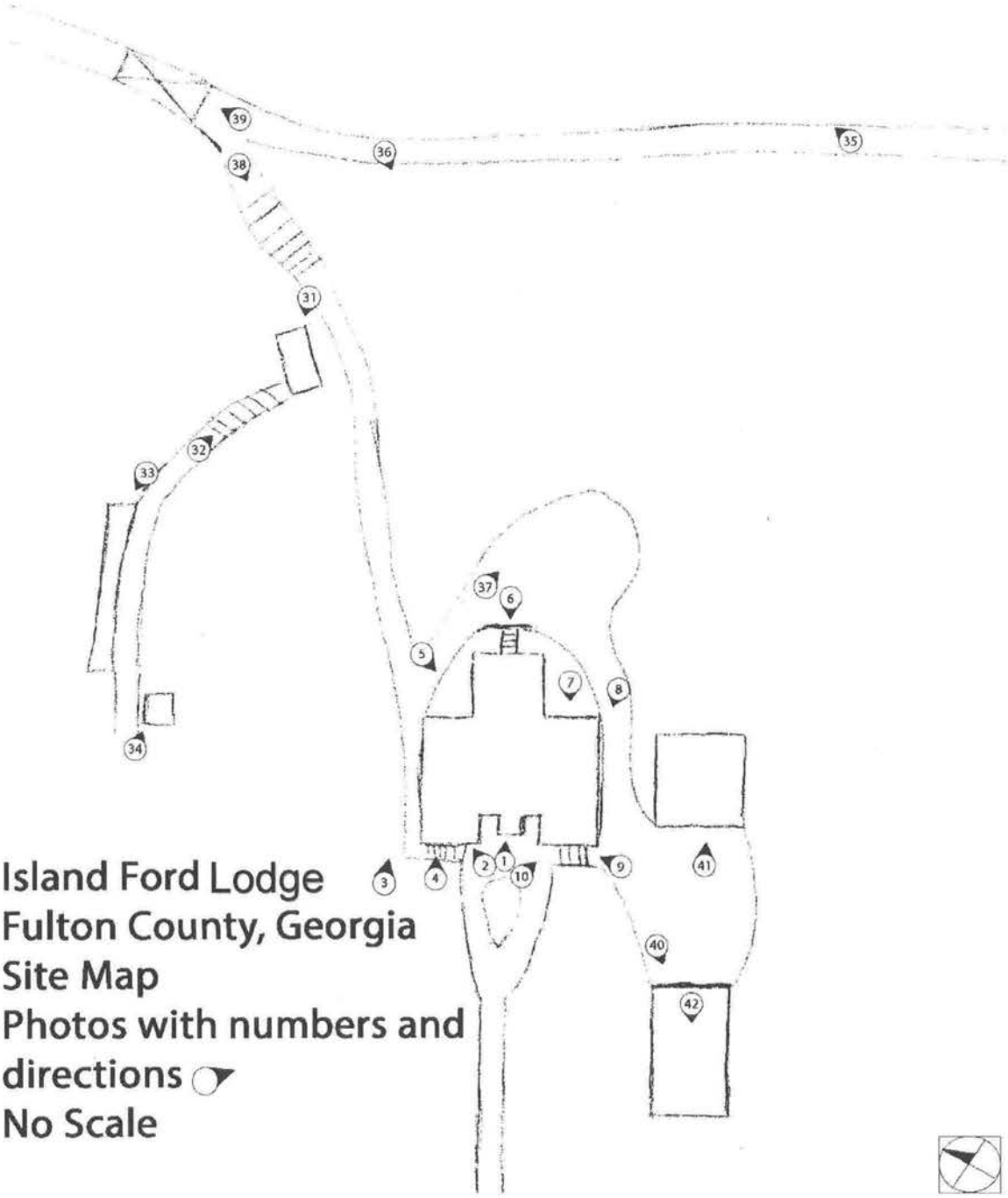
Island Ford Lodge

Fulton County, Georgia
Floor Plan,First Floor
Photo number and direction view
No Scale



Island Ford Lodge
Fulton County, Georgia
Floor Plan, Basement
Photo number and direction view
No Scale





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 100 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.

GA_Fulton County_Island Ford Lodge_0001

GA_Fulton County_Island Ford Lodge_0002

GA_Fulton County_Island Ford Lodge_0003

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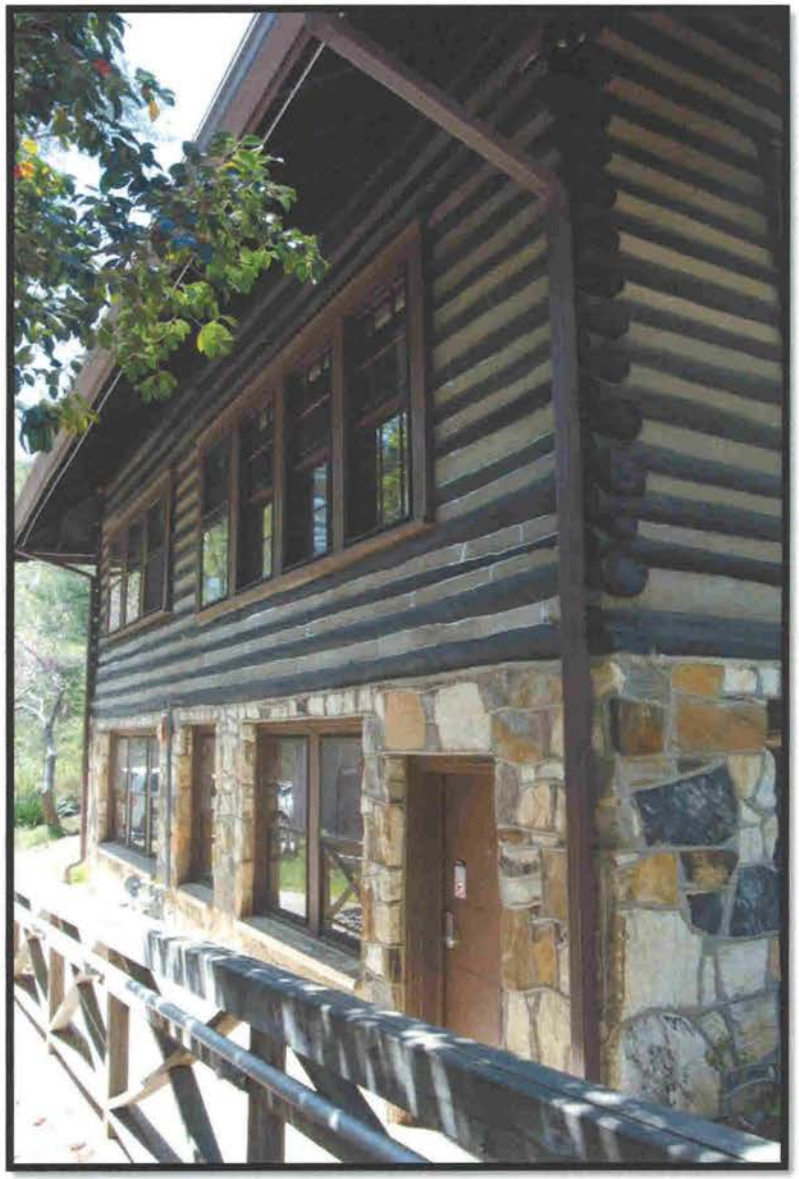

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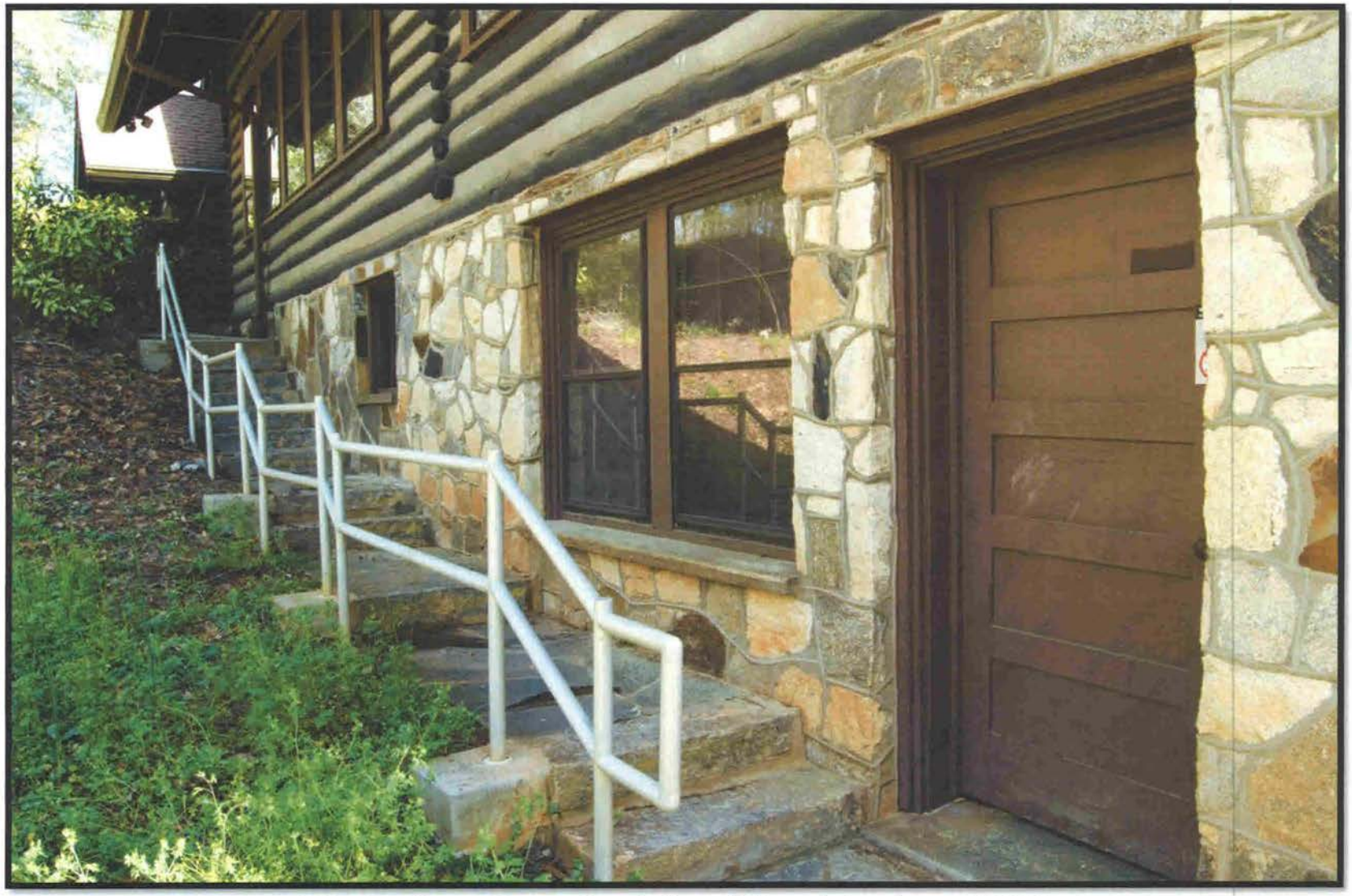

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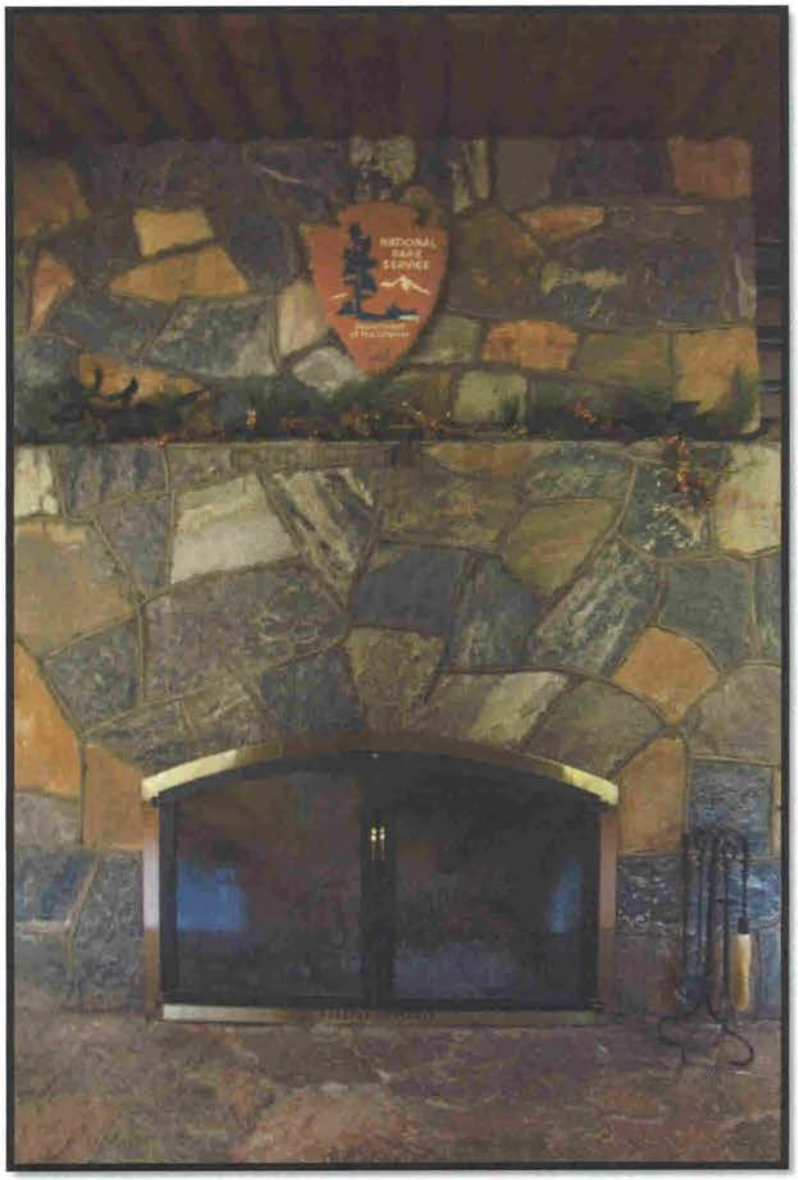

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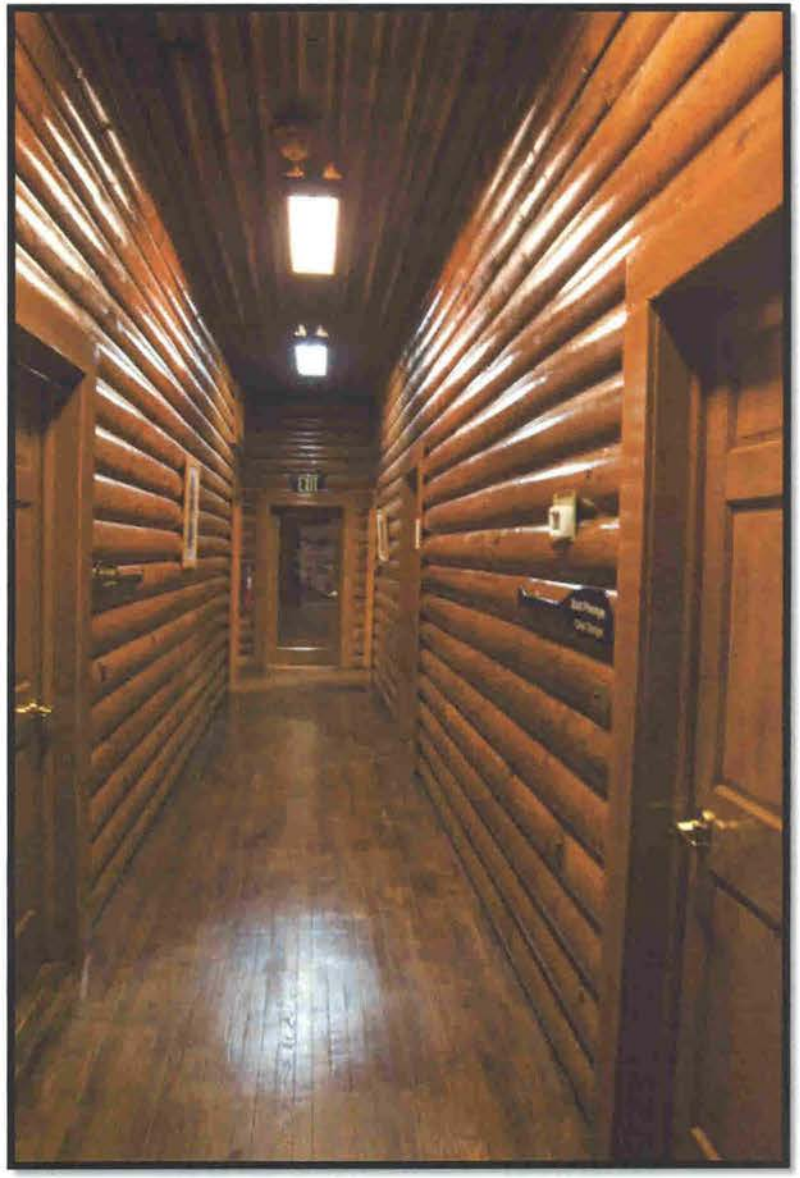

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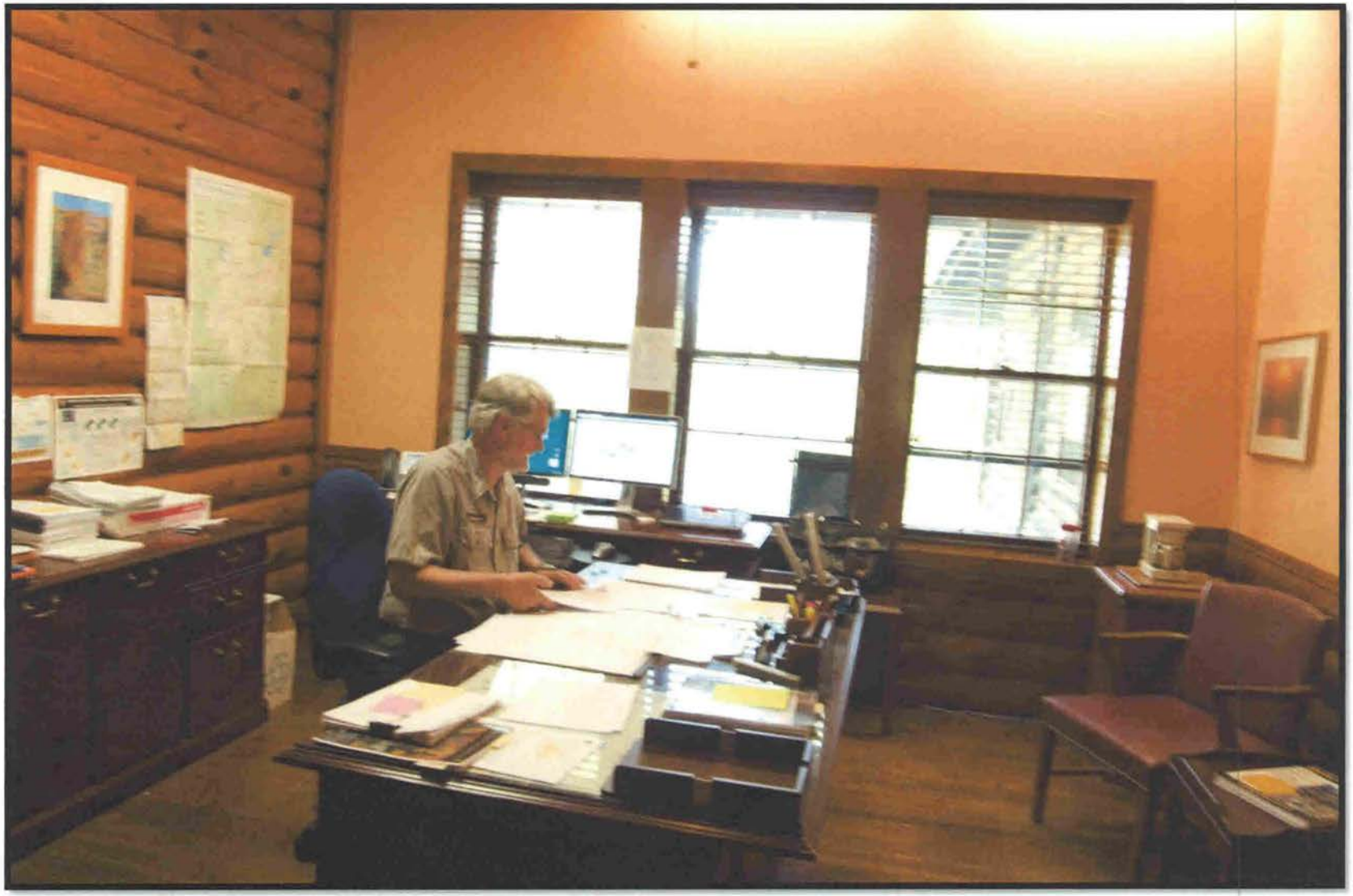

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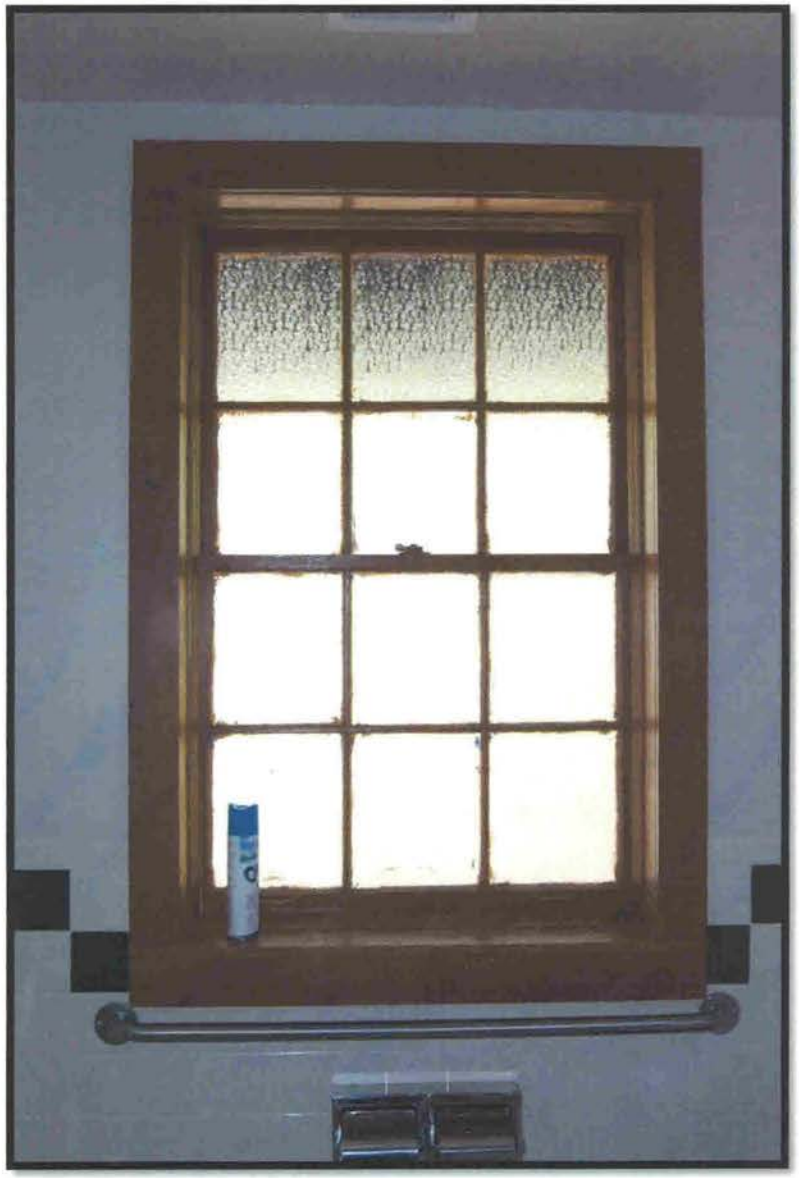

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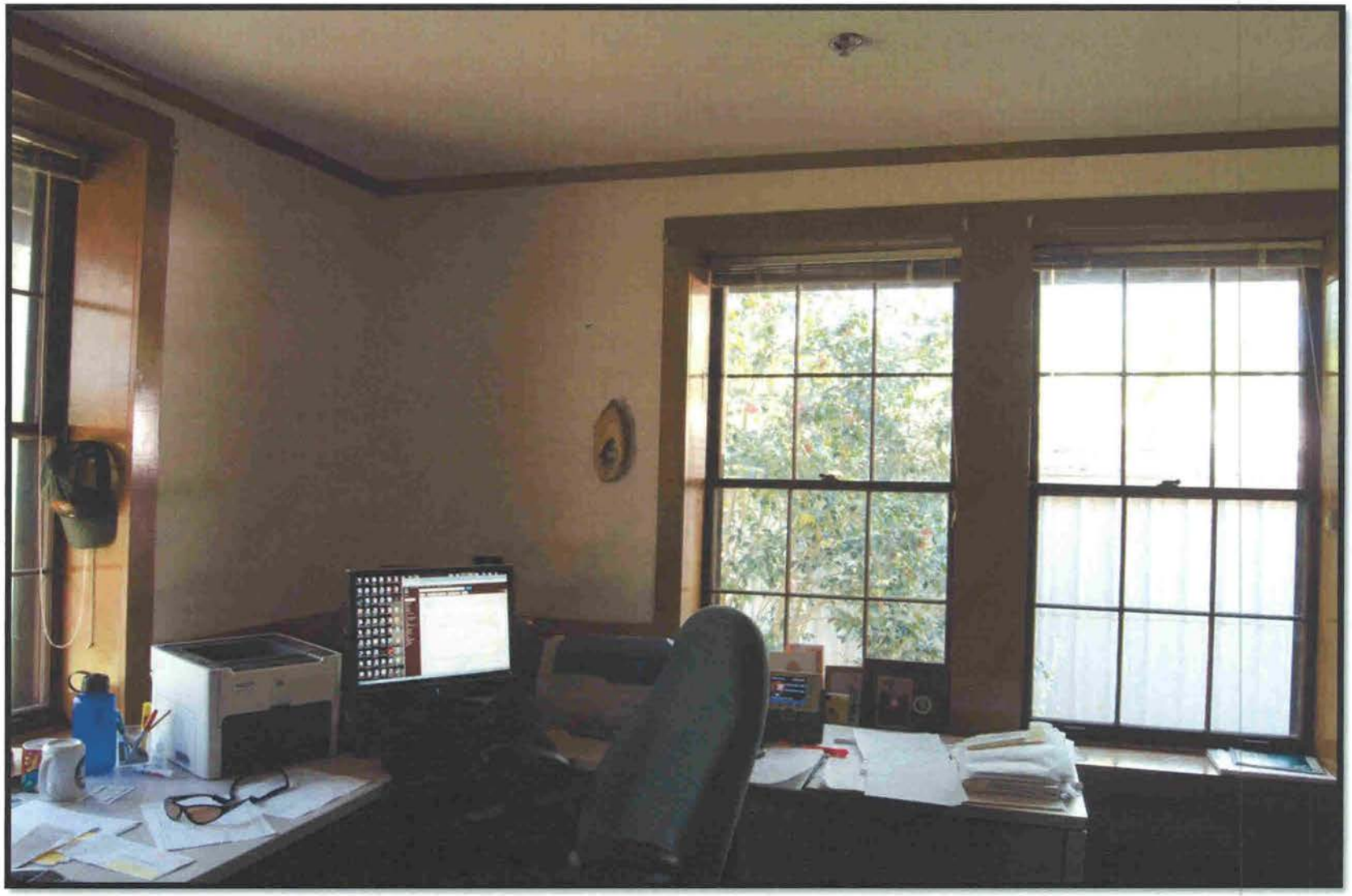

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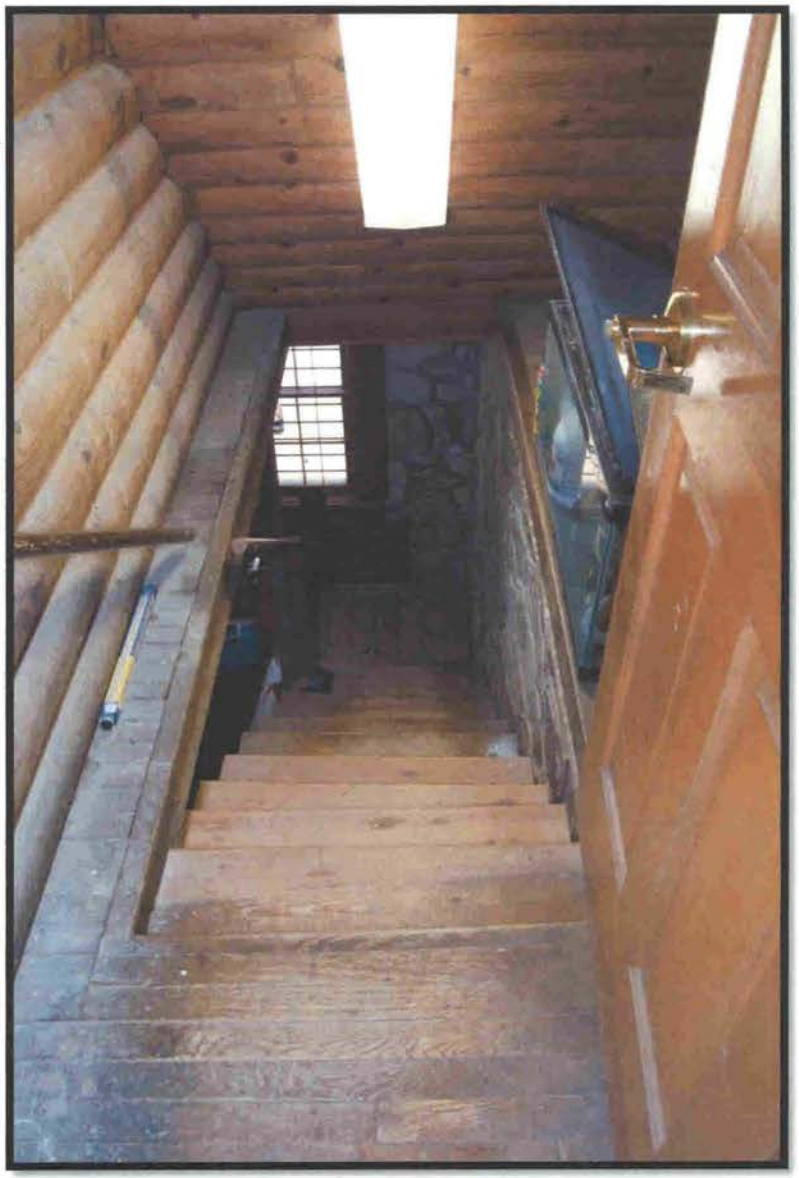

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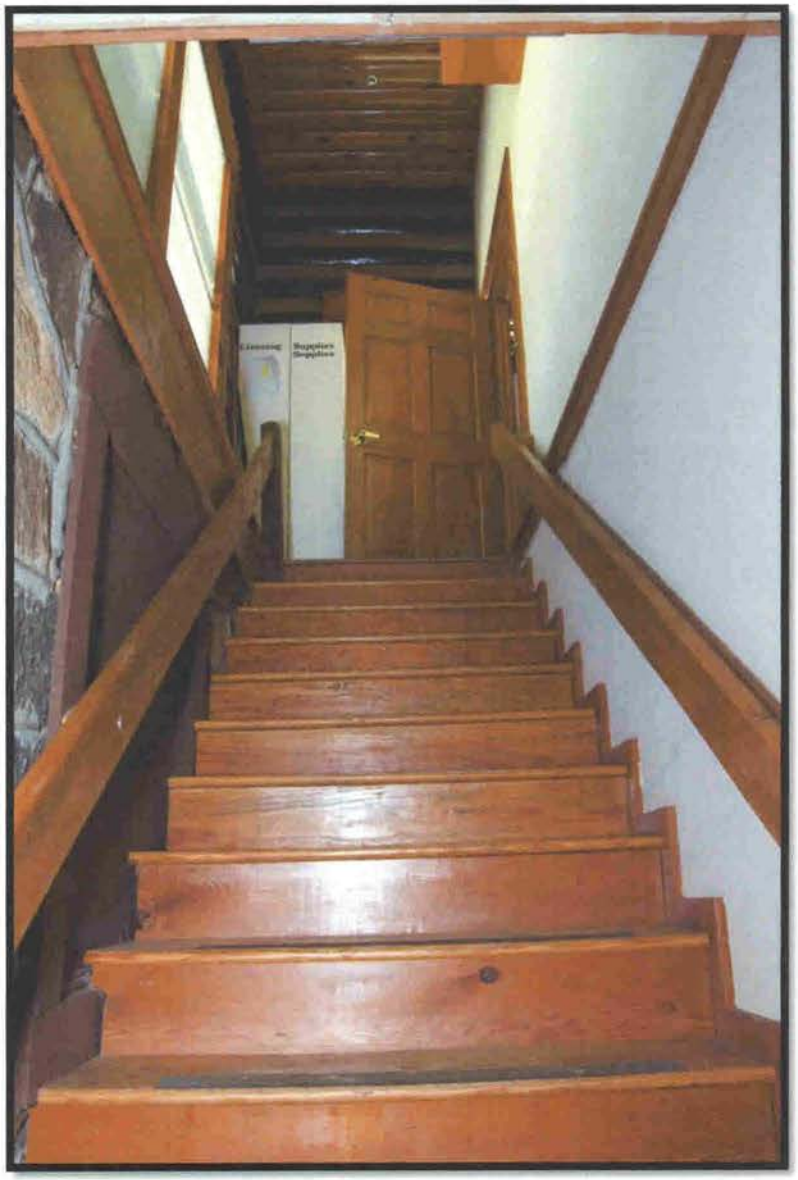

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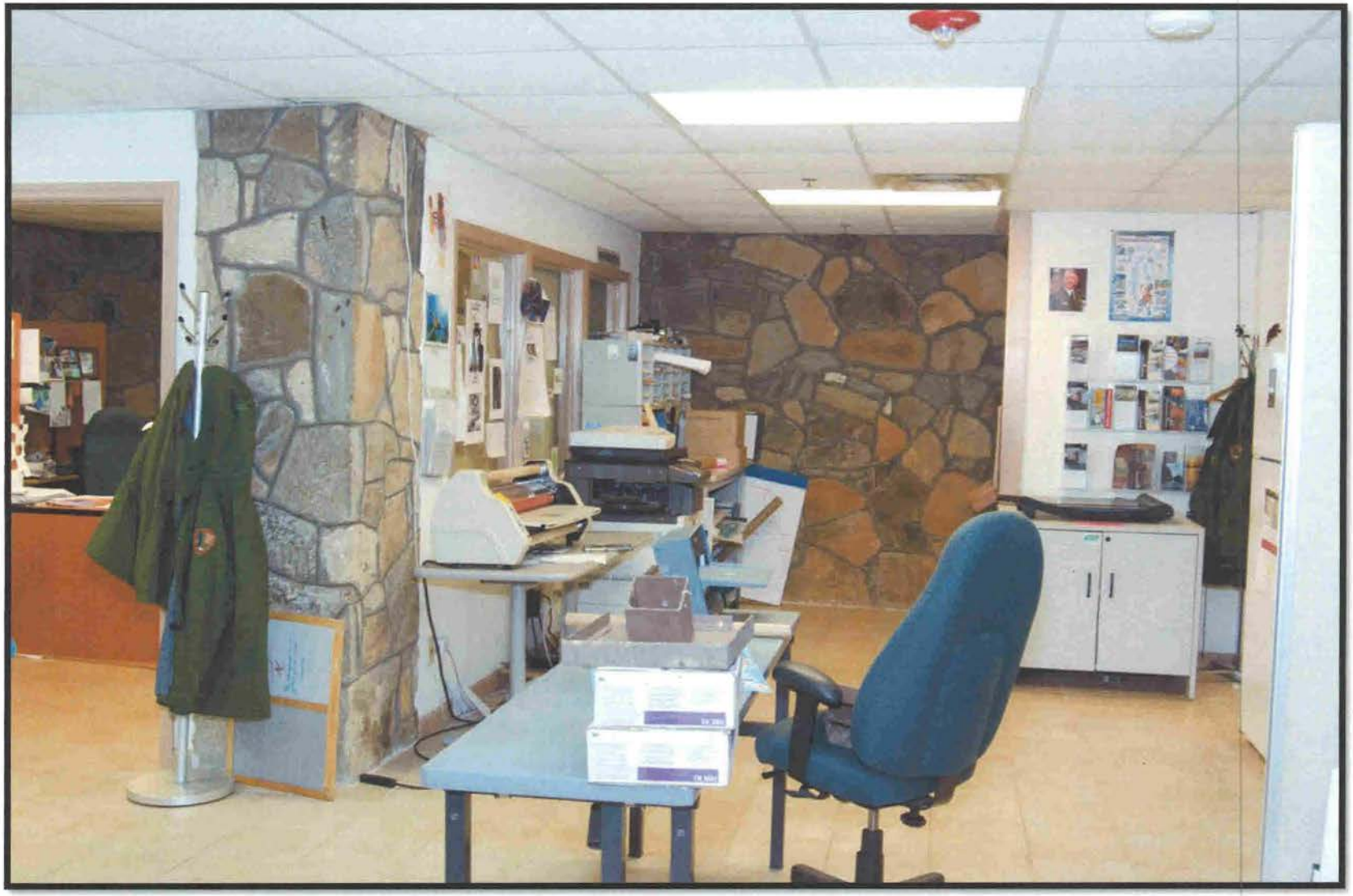

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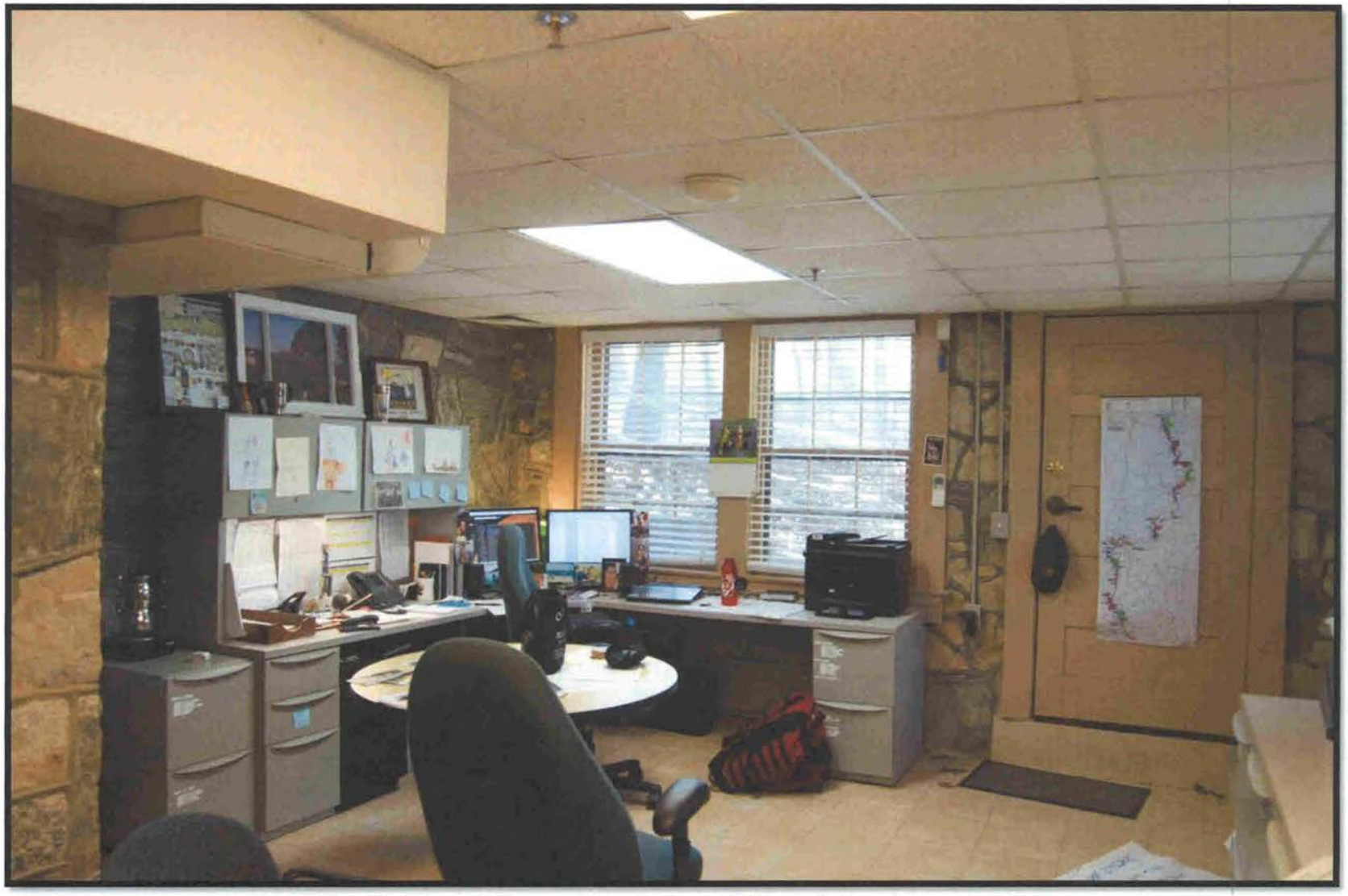

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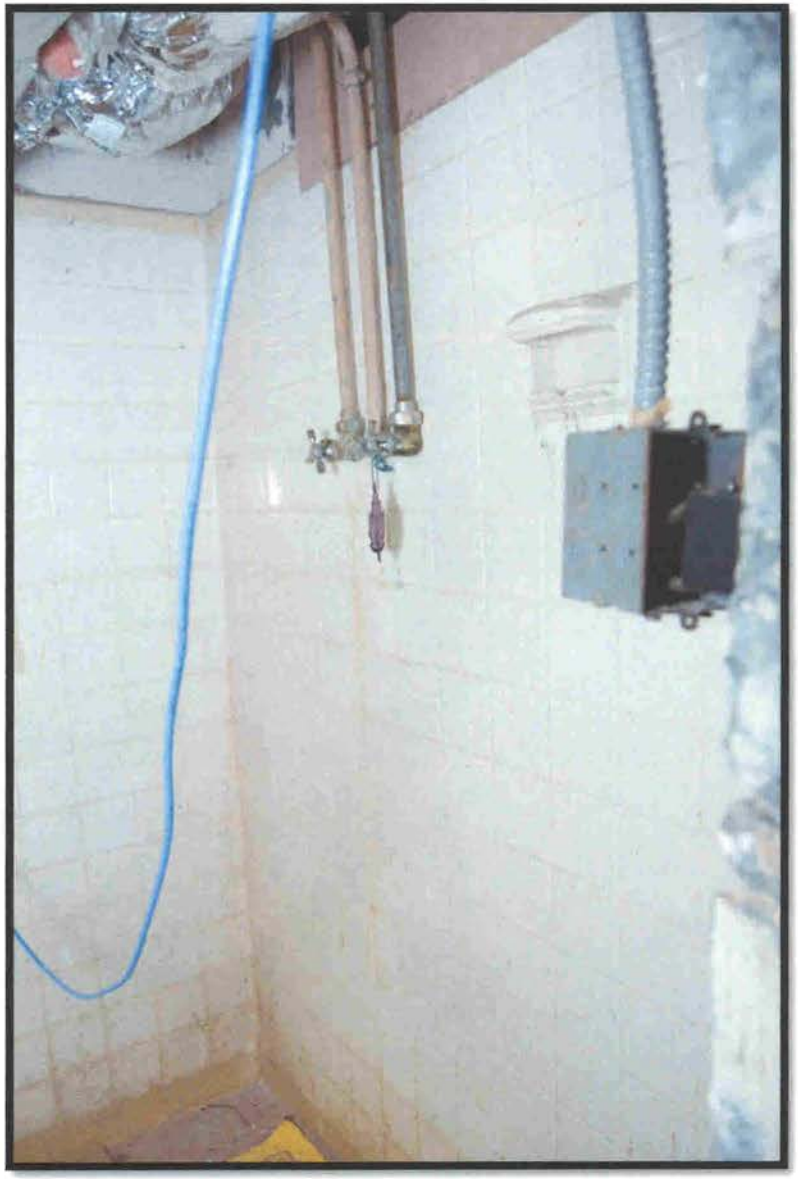

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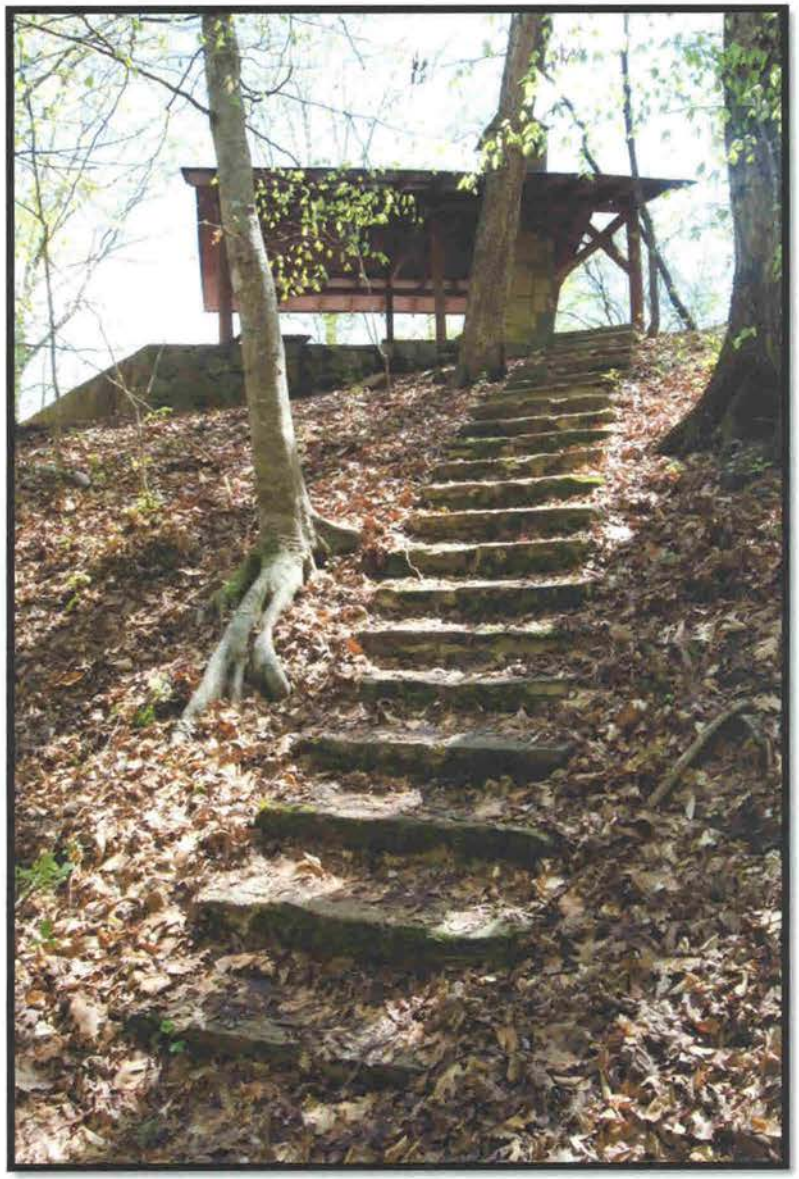

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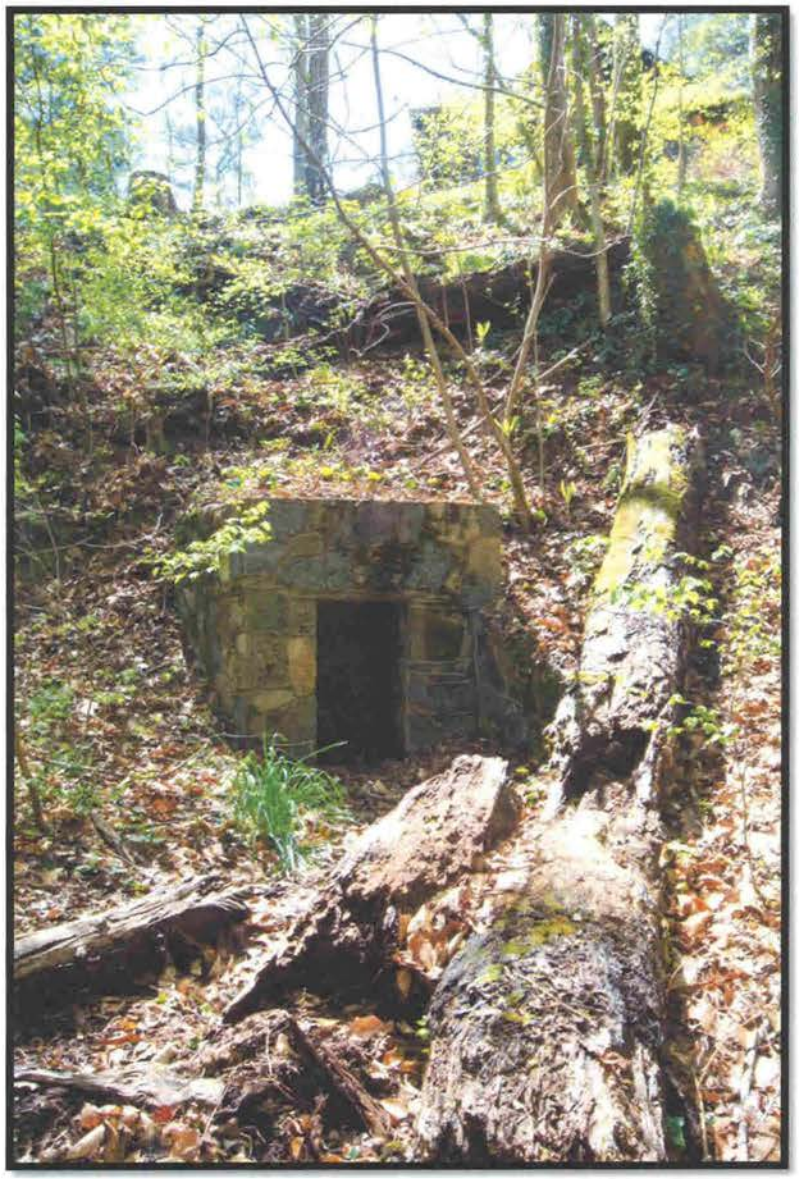

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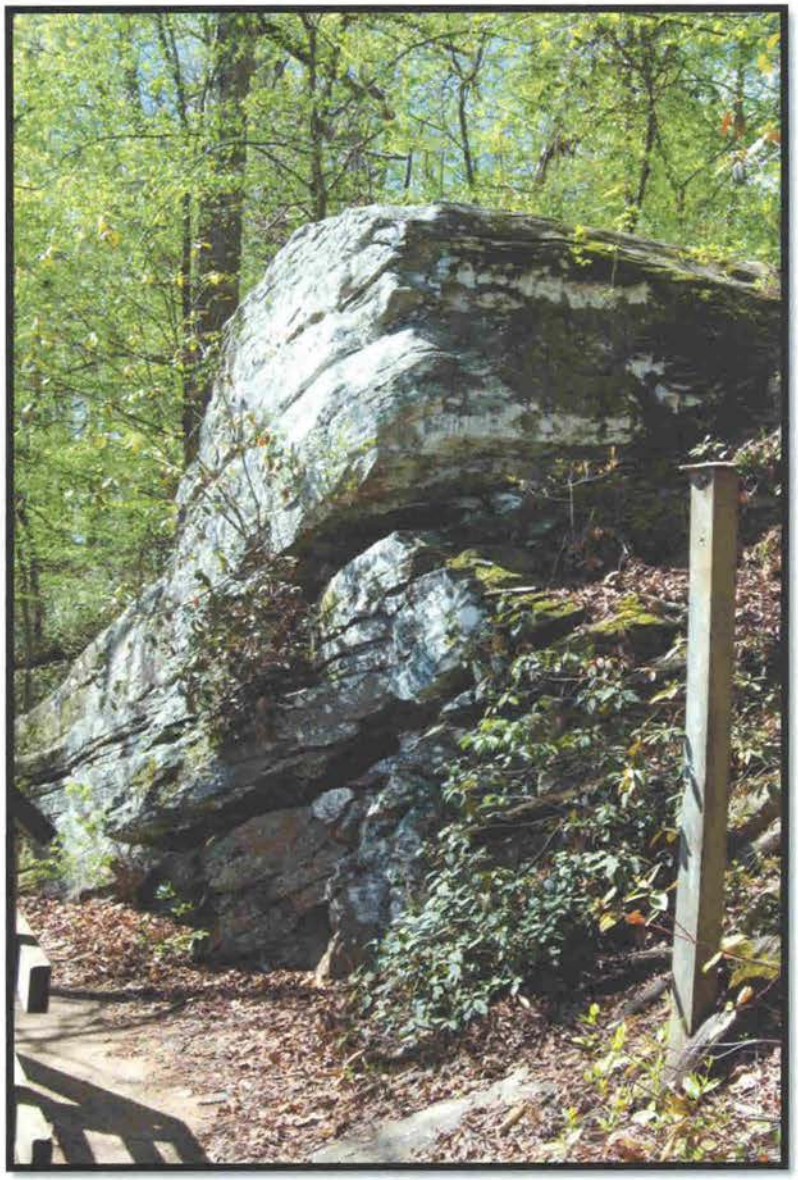

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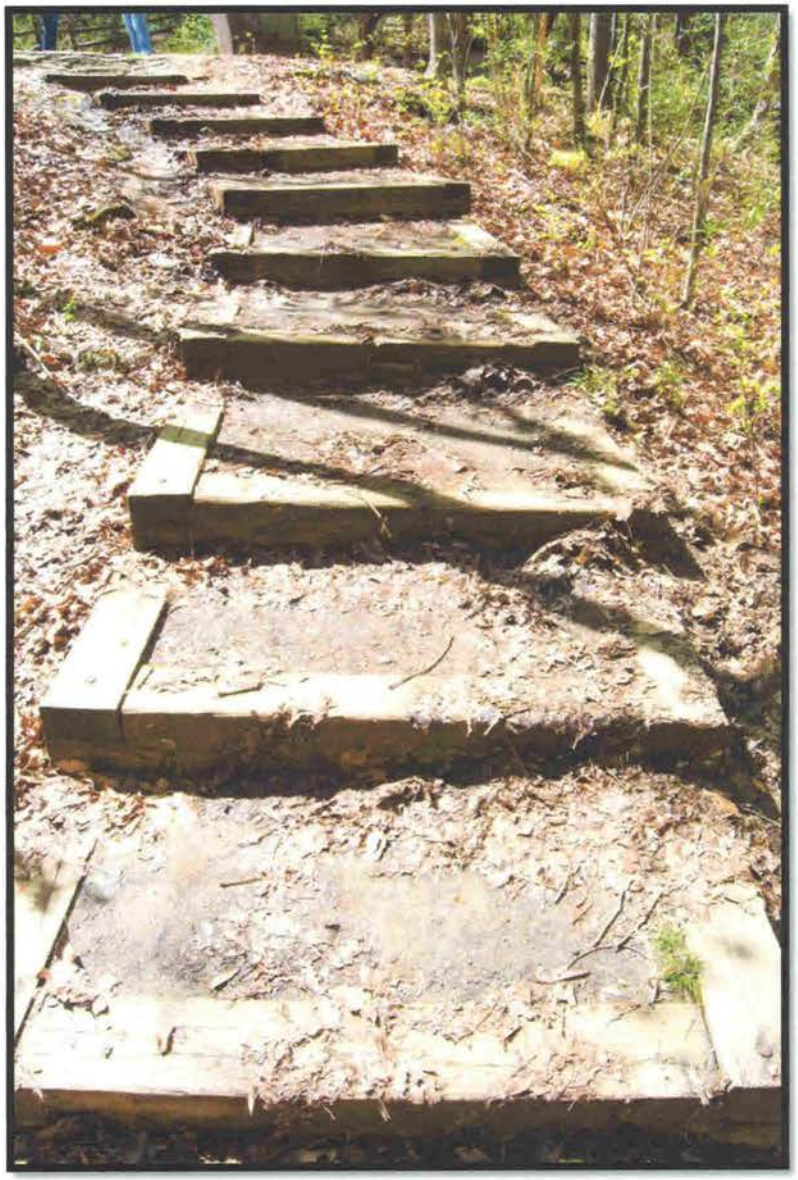

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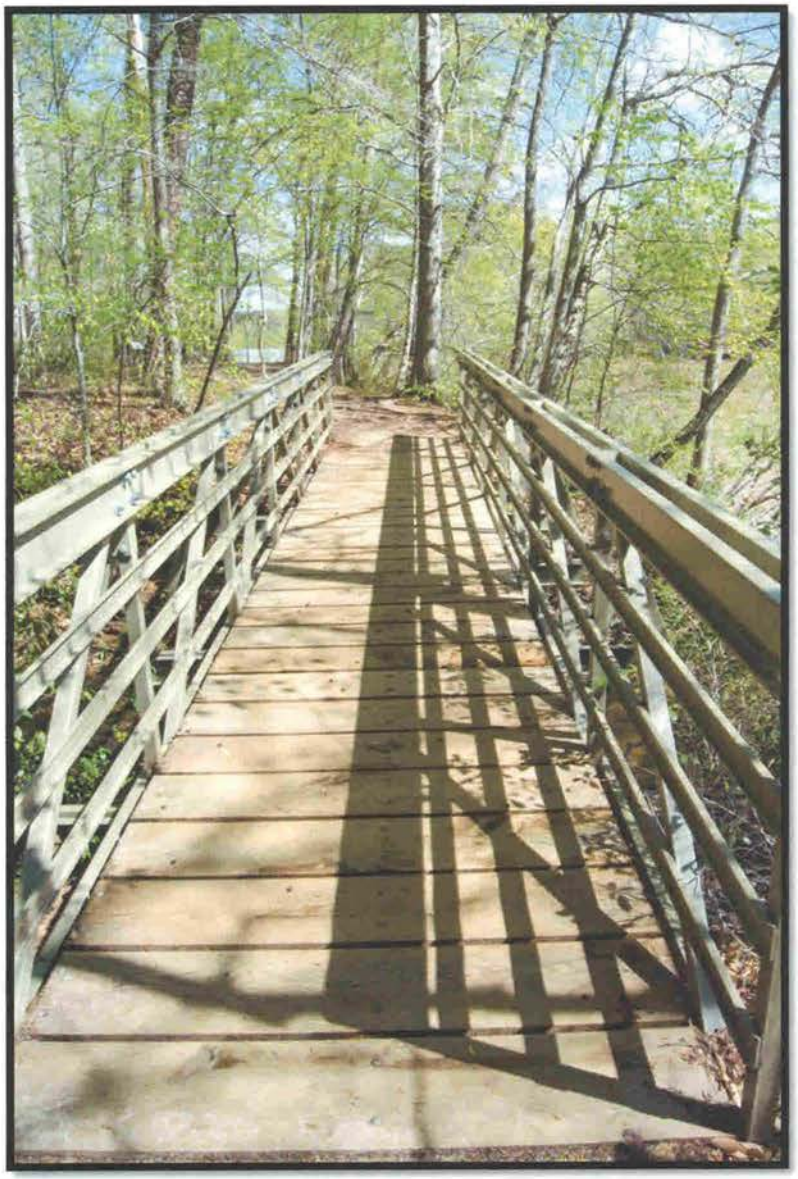

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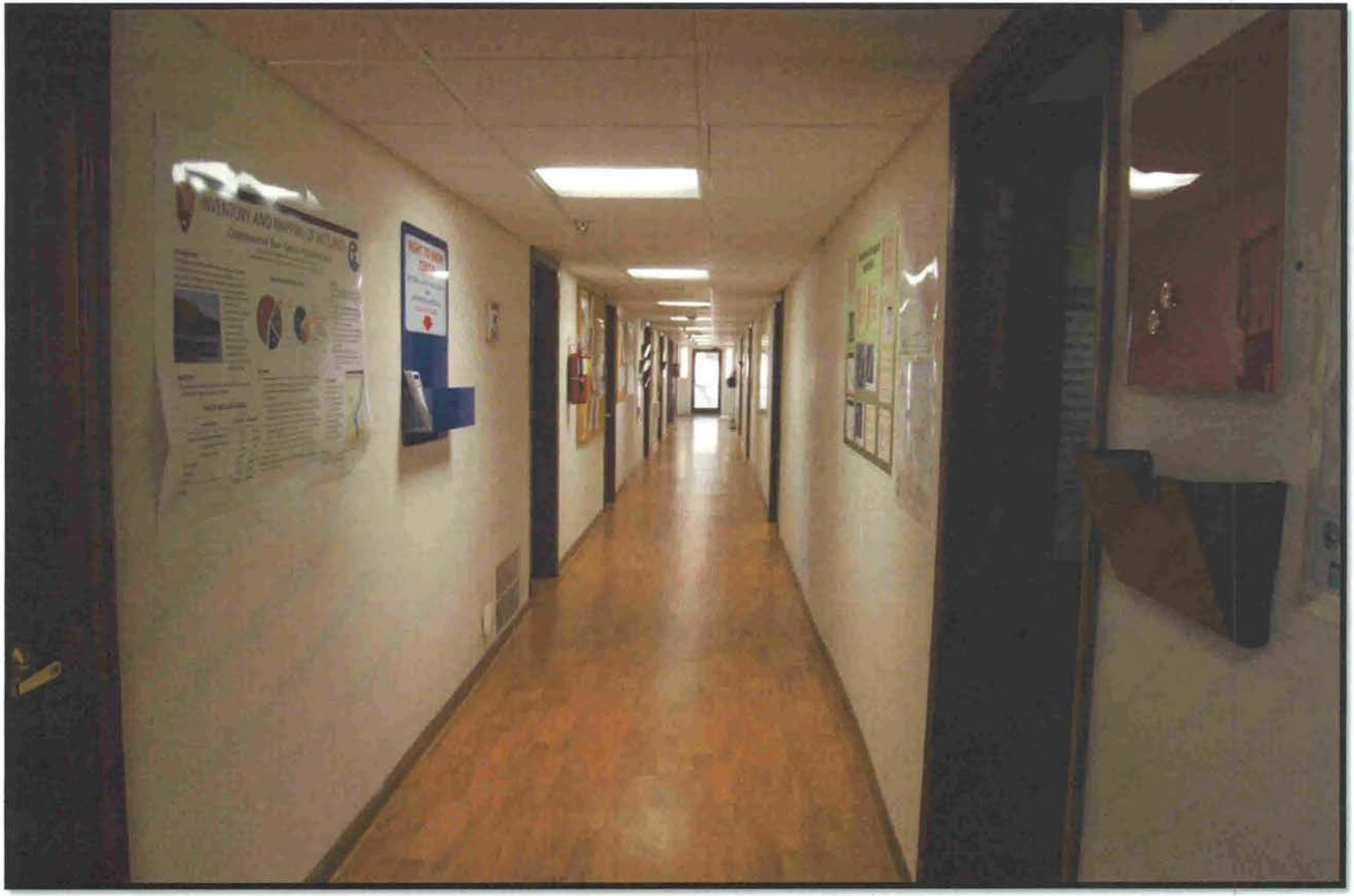

GA_Fulton County_Island Ford Lodge_0042

Island Ford Lodge
Fulton Co, GA

USGS science for a changing world

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The National Map US Topo

CHAMBLEE QUADRANGLE
GEORGIA
7.5-MINUTE SERIES

84°22'30" 43 000mE 44 45 46 20' 47 48 49 17'30" 51 52 53 2 270000 FEET 84°15'
34°00' 3765 000mN 3764 3763 3762 3761 57'30" 3760 3759 3758 3757 3756 55' 3755 3754 3753 3752 1410 000 FEET 33°52'30"
3765 3764 3763 3762 57'30" 3760 3759 3758 3757 55' 3756 3755 3754 3753 3752 000mN 1450000 FEET 34°00' 33°52'30"
2 240 000 FEET

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
CRNRA
Island Ford Shoals
Horseshoe Bend
Horse Shoe Bend Lake
Horse Shoe Bend Lake South
ROSWELL
Lake Villas
JOHNS CREEK
Chattahoochee River
Patsons Lake
Northridge Lake
Rivergate
Spalding Hills
Riversong
Neely Farm
Chattahoochee Station
Holcomb Bridge
River Bluff
Fouts Corner
Mill Glen
North Point
Manning Farms
Oak Point
Verdon Forest
Withmere
Dunwoody Heights
Dunwoody Knoll
Redfield
Fairfield
New Hope Cem
Mount Vernon Lake
Dunwoody Club Forest
Saint Andrews
Deerfield
Waterford
Littlebrooke Farm
Lockridge Forest
Elmside Village
Hidden Branches
Wynterhall
Meadowlake
Dunwoody Corners
Westover
Fox Hollow
Fontainbleau Forest
Edison Cem
Kingsley Lake
Cadence Lake
Chelsea Park
Trailridge
Mount Vernon Springs
Wickford
Windhaven
DUNWOODY
Springfield
Sara Lake Estates
Windwood
Chestnut Forest
Peachtree
North Peachtree Woods
Village North
Village Mill
Valley View
Shenandoah
Four Oaks
SANDY SPRINGS
Brown Mackie College-Atlanta
Univ of Phoenix-Atlanta Campus
Hammond
Argosy University-Atlanta
Peppertree Lake
Marsh Cr
Long Island Cr
Nancy Creek
Ridgeview Forest
Forest Valley
Windsor Heights
Windsor at Peachtree
Derby Hill
Highpoint Forest
Berwicke
Brookhaven
Crestwicke
Starlight Hills
ATLANTA
Oglethorpe Univ
North Atlanta
Silver Lake
Silver Lake Dam
CHAMBLEE
Prosperity Cem
Dekalb-Peachtree Airport
Northwoods
DORAVILLE
Cambridge Square
Embry Hills
Lake Dr NW
Huntley Hill
Martin Cem
Ravinia
Peachtree Dunwoody Rd
Chamblee Dunwoody Rd
Chamblee Tucker Rd
New Peachtree Rd
Peachtree Industrial Blvd
Peachtree Rd
Johnson Ferry Rd
Spalding Dr
Roswell Rd
Dunwoody Club Dr
Mount Vernon Rd
Perimeter Center Pkwy
Northridge Pkwy
Northridge Rd
Abernathy Rd
Glenridge Conn
Glenridge Dr
Hammond Dr
Ashford Dunwoody Rd
Chamblee Dunwoody Rd
Holcomb Bridge Rd
Jones Mill Rd
Lake View Ln
Four Oaks Dr
Gwinnett Co
Fulton Co
Dekalb Co
I-285
I-75
I-85
GA 400
US 19
US 23
US 41
US 78
US 141
US 155
GA 9
GA 140
GA 403
GA 407

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 16S
10 000-foot ticks: Georgia Coordinate System of 1983 (west zone)

This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before entering private lands.

Imagery.....NAIP, August 2010 - September 2010
Roads..... HERE, ©2013
Names.....GNIS, 2013
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2010
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 2011
Boundaries.....Multiple sources; see metadata file 1972 - 2013

MN 4° 57′ 88 MILS GN 1° 30′ 27 MILS
UTM GRID AND 2014 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

U.S. National Grid
100,000-m Square ID
GC
Grid Zone Designation
16S

SCALE 1:24 000
1 0.5 0 KILOMETERS 1 2
1000 500 0 METERS 1000 2000
1 0.5 0 MILES 1
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

This map was produced to conform with the National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.16

GEORGIA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Expressway
Secondary Hwy
Ramp
Local Connector
Local Road
4WD
Interstate Route
US Route
State Route

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

ADJOINING QUADRANGLES
1 Mountain Park
2 Roswell
3 Duluth
4 Sandy Springs
5 Norcross
6 Northwest Atlanta
7 Northeast Atlanta
8 Stone Mountain

CHAMBLEE, GA
2014

NATIONAL
PARK
SERVICE
VISITOR CENTER
AND BOOKSTORE
HOURS
9AM - 5PM

NATIONAL
PARK
SERVICE
Department
of the Interior

NATIONAL
PARK
SERVICE

EXIT
EXIT
STAFF ONLY

NATIONAL
PARK
SERVICE
Department
of the Interior

EXIT
Scott Preninger
Chief Ranger

EXIT
NO EXIT

EXIT

EXIT

BUNN

EXIT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Southeast Region
Civil War Sesquicentennial
2011 - 2015
On the
Pathway to
Equality for All
www.nps.gov/civilwar

Cleaning
Supplies
Supplies

FIRE
DL1001
DL1001

FROGS
AND
TOADS
OF
GEORGIA

39

INVENTORY AND MAPPING OF WETLANDS
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
RIGHT TO KNOW CENTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Island Ford Lodge

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, Fulton

DATE RECEIVED: 9/19/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10-24-16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10-7-16
DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/04/16

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000747

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:	Y	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 11/4/16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

State level
architecture
federally owned property.

RECOM./CRITERIA C

REVIEWER Lisa Deline DISCIPLINE Histo

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 11/4/16

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.

United States Department of the Interior

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

IN REPLY REFER TO:
1.A.2

Memorandum

To: Chief, Historian, Park History Program

From: Acting Chief, Cultural Resources, Partnerships & Science, Southeast Region

Subject: Island Ford Lodge National Register Nomination

Enclosed for your review is the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination for the Island Ford Lodge within the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. The property consists of the 1935 Rustic-style main house (now visitor's center), seven buildings, and four structures.

The enclosed National Register nomination argues that the Island Ford Lodge meets National Register of Historic Places criterion C at the state level of significance in the area of architecture because it is an excellent and rare example of a Rustic-style building in Georgia. The period of significance for Island Ford Lodge is 1935-1950. This period begins with the date of construction for the lodge and ends when the original owner, Samuel D. Hewlett sold the property to the Buckhead Century Club.

Staff of the Southeast Regional Cultural Resources Division and of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area have reviewed and approved the nomination. The City of Sandy Springs was invited to comment and have also approved the nomination. The Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer has reviewed the document and indicated their approval by signing the nomination. The nomination is now being forwarded to your office for review and submission to the Keeper of the National Register.

Concerns or questions about this nomination should be directed to Ellen Rankin at (404) 507-5791.

United States Department of the Interior

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

RECEIVED
2280
SEP 19 2016
Natl. Reg. of Historic Places
National Park Service

September 13, 2016

Memorandum

To: Acting Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

From: Federal Preservation Officer, National Park Service

Subject: National Register Nomination for Island Ford Lodge, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Fulton County, GA

I am forwarding the National Register Nomination for the Island Ford Lodge, located within the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in Georgia. The Park History Program has reviewed the document and found the property eligible at the state level under Criterion C, with an Area of Significance of Architecture. If you have any questions, please contact Kelly Spradley-Kurowski at 202-354-2266, or kelly_spradley-kurowski@nps.gov.