

1202

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 Lake Acworth Beach and Bathhouse
other names/site number N/A

NOV 27 2009

2. Location

street & number Lakeshore Drive
city, town Acworth () **vicinity of**
county Cobb **code** 067
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30101

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- () private
- (X) public-local
- () public-state
- (X) public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	1	1
sites	0	0
structures	1	4
objects	0	0
total	2	5

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

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.

David Crass
Signature of certifying official

11-18-09
Date

Dr. David Crass
Acting Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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

Edson H. Beall 1-7-10

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation

Current Functions:

Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Modern Movement

Materials:

foundation	Concrete
walls	Brick
roof	Asphalt
other	Wood

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Lake Acworth Beach and Bathhouse is located on the north shore of Lake Acworth, within the city of Acworth, roughly 25 miles northwest of Atlanta. The bathhouse sits above the crescent-shaped beach at the west end of the property with views of the 325-acre lake. Designed by the Marietta firm Bothwell & Nash and completed in 1953, the bathhouse is a modern mid-20th-century building with elements of the Colonial Revival style. Its shallow-pitched hip roof and overall form is reminiscent of Frank Lloyd Wright's prairie style houses of the 1910s as well buildings from the mid-20th century, such as ranch houses and Howard Johnson's restaurants. The Colonial Revival style, which remained popular in the South, is seen in the low-pitched hip roof and cupola and the porch colonnade, which appear similar to the riverfront facade of Mount Vernon.

The bathhouse is one story in height and measures roughly 90 feet by 55 feet. The poured-concrete foundation slab supports the concrete-block walls faced with brick. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof, which is supported by square posts, projects beyond the exterior walls to cover the broad porch on all sides. The hip roof has a center-mounted cupola at the ridgeline. The cupola is square, louvered, and topped with a rotating weathercock. The window are framed with metal and filled with single-paned granite glass, a clear glass with a heavy random bump pattern that diffuses light and distorts views.

The interior plan reflects the building's use as a place for swimmers to change clothes, shower, and use the restroom. Swimmers purchase concessions from an outside walk-up window on the beach side (south) of the building. The women's dressing area measures 17 feet by 26 feet and was designed with individual showers. The men's shower area, which measured 28 feet by 17 feet, was a group shower with changing benches located along the perimeter walls. The lower two-thirds of the interior walls are faced with glazed block.

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Section 7--Description

The crescent-shaped beach, which was formed from 20 rail-car loads of sand, was necessary to soften the red-clay shoreline. As water levels rise and fall, the banks erode making it difficult to enter and exit the water. The Lake Acworth beach provided the needed transition from water to shore and served a place for recreation.

In 1962, the city built the social hall, which is joined by a breezeway to the rear of the bathhouse. The social hall was planned as a place for civic groups to meet. Since its construction it has served as municipal courtroom, a polling place for local, state, and national elections, and as a rented hall for private functions. The building is supported by concrete-block piers and constructed of concrete blocks covered by vertical boards and a red brick veneer. The windows are set in steel frames. An expansive deck on the south side was built of pressure-treated lumber. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The interior of the building consists of three rooms: the meeting room, a small kitchen, and a bathroom.

Three pavilions were constructed at the beach. Pavilion no. 1 was built in 1953 as an open-air shelter with a wood-shingled roof supported by four-by-six-inch wood posts sunk in a concrete foundation. The shelter can accommodate 100 people. The south end of the pavilion features a brick barbecue pit. The pavilion was altered with a large addition in c.1960. Pavilion no. 2, which was constructed c.1960, features a tin roof mounted on steel posts that are buried in a concrete foundation. The shelter accommodates one picnic table. Pavilion no. 3, which was built c.1970, is similar to pavilion no. 2. In 1981, a wood dock was built south of the bathhouse.

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
Entertainment/Recreation
Social History

Period of Significance:

1953-1955

Significant Dates:

1953 – Governor Herman Talmadge dedicated the Acworth Beach and Bathhouse.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Bothwell & Nash (architecture firm)
Clotfelter, Sidney (general contractor)

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Lake Acworth Beach and Bathhouse is among the few public beach and bathhouses built in Georgia in the years after World War II. Popular with local residents, the beach and bathhouse were promoted as a summer refuge from Atlanta by Acworth leaders who sought to capitalize on the new lakefront. Built during a period of legalized segregation, facility was for use by whites only. African Americans seeking relief from the summer heat were forced to visit George Washington Carver State Park on Allatoona Lake in Bartow County, the only state park dedicated for use by African Americans. The bathhouse survives with few alterations and is an excellent example of Colonial Revival-style accommodations made to mid-20th century modern architecture in South.

The Lake Acworth Beach and Bathhouse is significant in the area of architecture as an excellent example of an early modern building that includes elements of the Colonial Revival style integrated into a long, low rectangular form that is characteristic of post-World War II modern design. In Georgia and the South, column-lined porticos persisted long after other regions had turned from classicism to the increasingly popular International Style. The bathhouse colonnade and low-slung hip roof allude to Mount Vernon and other antebellum plantations of the South. The horizontal emphasis of the roof is also characteristic of modern architecture, beginning with the prairie houses of Frank Lloyd Wright and later trends exemplified by ranch houses and the chain of Howard Johnson's restaurants. The combination of these antithetical styles—International Style and Colonial Revival style—represents a distinctive transitional period in American architecture in the South at the middle of the 20th century.

Bothwell & Nash, the architectural firm that designed the bathhouse, was formed by Eugene L. Bothwell, Sr. (1909—1985) and Richard R. Nash (1906—1964), whose office was located in Marietta, Georgia. The earliest known mention of Bothwell & Nash is listed in the 1938 edition of the Marietta business directory. The firm was known statewide for their designs of state and county buildings, schools, and churches, including the United Methodist Church in Troup County, the Chapel of All-Faiths in Milledgeville, and the marble Pickens County Courthouse, located in downtown Jasper.

The Lake Acworth Beach and Bathhouse is significant in the area of entertainment/recreation because it is an outstanding example of a post-World War II recreational facility that served the needs of the local community and drew visitors who sought a temporary escape from the heat and congestion of Atlanta. It was the only such facility on Lake Acworth and the largest on Allatoona Lake. After the construction of the bathhouse, a miniature golf course was installed on the beach, which was destroyed by a flood in 1964. As late as the mid-1990s, children traveled around the complex on a small gasoline-powered train that ran on tracks. Local groups sought to use the bathhouse for civic, religious, and recreational functions. The bathhouse was designed for family use with pavilions and barbeque pits available for picnics. In the warm summer months, most residents centered their leisure activities on the beach and bathhouse.

The beach and bathhouse is significant in the area social history and because it was dedicated for use by whites only and made no accommodations for African Americans. During the period of

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

segregation in the South from the end of the 19th century until the 1960s, the so-called "Jim Crow" laws dictated that in public places blacks and whites used separate facilities. These laws dictated separate entrances and seating areas, restrooms and water fountains, and seating on buses. Facilities for African Americans were nearly always inferior to the accommodations made for whites. Segregation affected nearly every aspect of the public life in cities, small towns, and rural counties throughout the South. After segregation ended with successes won by blacks during the American Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s, barriers separating whites from blacks were removed or converted to other purposes. Within a few decades, evidence of segregation in public places had mostly disappeared. "Whites Only" and "Colored" signage is especially rare. Movie theaters, bus and train depots, and courthouses often represent the last physical vestiges of segregation because they include rooms and spaces, such as balconies, that were once dedicated for use only by African Americans.

For African-Americans in the Acworth area, nearby George Washington Carver State Park in Bartow County was only the alternative recreational facility. In 1950, the State Parks Division leased 1,457 acres for the whites-only Red Top Mountain State Park and 345 acres for George Washington Carver State Park on the newly formed Allatoona Lake. Carver state park, the only park for blacks in the state park system, included a clubhouse and concession stand, beach, and boat ramp. The park attracted visitors from across the southeast and hosted well-known performers, such as Ray Charles and Little Richard. Eventually, the State Parks Division, citing budgetary shortfalls, allowed the lease on the park to revert back to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In 1975, a small portion of Carver state park that was used as a camping area was combined with the adjacent Red Top Mountain State Park.

National Register Criteria

A and C

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1953 with the construction of the Acworth Beach and Bath House and ends in 1955 (at the 50-year end date) when the last recreational activities during the historic period occurred.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing resources in the historic district are those constructed between 1953 and 1955, are significant for the themes of architecture, entertainment/recreation, and social history, and which retain historic integrity. The contributing resources are the bathhouse (one contributing building) and the beach (one contributing structure). The noncontributing resources, which were constructed after

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

the period of significance, are the social hall (one noncontributing building), pavilion no. 1 (one noncontributing structure), pavilion no. 2 (one noncontributing structure), pavilion no. 3 (one noncontributing structure), and the boat dock (one noncontributing structure).

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

In July 1950, one year after the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed Allatoona Lake, Acworth Mayor Hilton Nichols closed the flood gates, thereby creating Lake Acworth. City leaders hoped Lake Acworth, a sub-impoundment of Allatoona Lake, would reduce the ill effects of seasonal mud flats and boost the city's economy. During a campaign visit to Acworth in 1950, Governor Herman Talmadge promised the city \$25,000 to build a beach and bathhouse, but later earmarked \$100,000 for the project. Acworth hired the Marietta firm Bothwell & Nash to design "a large, rustic beachhouse," with an accompanying manmade beach. Governor Talmadge attended the beach and bathhouse dedication on August 12, 1953.

Acworth, before the formation of Allatoona Lake, was a small, rural community in the northwest corner of Cobb County. The area's economy was based on agriculture and the presence of the Acworth Unique Company hosiery mill. However, as the lake began to fill and the water began to creep back into the Proctor Creek valley, city leaders realized the potential economic and social benefits of its location on the shores of the area's largest lake.¹

An immediate physical affect of Lake Allatoona was apparent soon after the lake was filled. The seasonal lowering and raising of the water level in the lake would leave Acworth high and dry as the lake levels varied. This would create a mud flat in the area of Proctor Creek as the water receded. Due to concerns for health, economics, and aesthetics, a group of local residents tried to alleviate the problem through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the state government. The result was the creation of the Acworth Lake sub-impounding dam.

The nominal leaders of the group were Fred B. Kienel and George H. McMillan. Kienel was from Philadelphia, but had resided in Acworth since 1927. He was the owner of the Unique Knitting Company. The company employed about 140 persons and operated in Acworth until it closed in the 1980s. Kienel also owned land that adjacent to the newly formed lake. Seminole Estates was constructed on his property when it became clear that the Acworth Lake sub-impoundment dam would be constructed.² McMillan was also a long-time Acworth resident who had served as Acworth's deputy sheriff, sheriff, mayor, and as a two-term county commissioner. McMillan raised the need for funding a sub-impoundment dam with state and federal representatives.³

A lake that was part of Lake Allatoona, but not susceptible to its rising and falling water levels, would require a sub-impoundment dam. This dam would allow the interchange of water between the newly created Lake Acworth and Allatoona Lake during periods when water levels were even on both sides of the dam, but stopping the flow during periods of low water levels or when Allatoona Lake levels were higher than that of Acworth Lake.

1 Emily Bailey & Kate Logan Good. *The Acworth Civic, Cultural, Business Register*, (Unknown City and Publisher, 1960), 35.

2 Carrie Dyer Woman's Club, *Acworth, Georgia: From Cherokee Country to Suburbia* (Acworth, Ga.: Star Printing Company), 81.

3 *Ibid.*, 83.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Kienel proposed that the creation of the sub-impoundment dam might cause Acworth to become a "major tourist site," and a center of recreation for the entire area. He also argued that the elimination of the seasonal mud flats would end the problems Acworth incurred in sanitation costs and health risks.⁴ McMillan then took up the issue with state representative Harold Willingham. Willingham, in addition to his duties as a legislator, was also the Cobb County attorney, and had been active in areas such as the local administration of water resources in the county. Willingham, who also served as the city attorney for several small Cobb County towns, was the author of choice for proposals to the state legislature where water issues were concerned. Willingham decided on the strength of McMillan's argument that Acworth did indeed have need for a sub-impoundment dam, and enlisted the help of other legislators to get the Corps of Engineers to construct the dam.⁵

Willingham later reported he had "a hell of a time getting that done." He went on to explain that, "when you take on the Corps of Engineers and the power company at the same time, why, you got a job on your hands." Willingham then enlisted the help of Congressman Phil Landrum, a Democrat from Pickens County, to "raise hell with them up there [in Washington]." Willingham continued, "we brought so much pressure that we finally got the sub-impairment (sic) dam built as a part of the Allatoona Project."⁶

Once Willingham received permission from the Corps of Engineers to construct the dam, he had to procure funding to build it. He enlisted the help of Congressman Henderson Lanham. At first, this did not seem necessary because the Corps of Engineers had agreed to provide \$400,000. After re-surveying the area, the Corps of Engineers told a congressional committee that the dam would not achieve the needs of Acworth or the Corps of Engineers.⁷

The Corps of Engineers, which was not in favor of any separate dam that would draw water resources from Allatoona Lake, appeared to be raising the price of any proposed construction so high that Congress would not allocate funds, or trying to scuttle the dam construction entirely.

Representatives from the Corps of Engineers testified before a congressional committee and, according to Lanham, painted a picture "darker than the facts warranted." Lanham then promised that the dam would be constructed, despite the misgivings of the Corps of Engineers. In addition, plans for the bathhouse and plans to move nearby streets to accommodate traffic flow through the area were subject to Corps of Engineers approval. It appeared that changes in the design might delay the scheduled August 12, 1953 dedication.⁸

When Acworth Mayor Hilton Nichols closed the flood gates to fill Lake Acworth in July 1950, he created a lake composed of 325 surface acres of water that would remain at nearly constant level throughout the year, regardless of the season, or the raising or lowering of Allatoona

4 Thomas Allen Scott. *Cobb County, Georgia and the Origins of the Suburban South: A Twentieth Century History*, (Marietta, GA: Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society, 2003), 244-249.

5 Beverly D. Hales and Mary B. Cawley, eds., *Interview with Harold Stephens Willingham, Jr., Cobb County Oral History Series #11*. Interview conducted by Beverly D. Hales (July 11, 1987), 22, 83-86. Georgia Room, Cobb County Library.

6 Ibid.

7 Warren Duffee, "Engineers To Re-Survey Acworth Dam Project," *The Marietta Daily Journal*, 28 January 1948.

8 "Acworth Sub Dam Reasonably Sure, Lanham Believes," *The Marietta Daily Journal*, 11 February 1948.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Lake.⁹ The lake represented the potential to reshape the face of Acworth and the entire region. The approach that city leaders chose involved refurbishing of the town's image from a rural agrarian community to a place for recreation where visitors could escape the rigors of city life. From the moment the flood gates were closed, visitors flocked to the area in search of recreational opportunities. According to one newspaper account, visitors were swarming to the area to enjoy Allatoona Lake and within months of officially opening, there were 300 boats launched each weekend in the Acworth area alone. The Corps of Engineers leased 180 miles of shoreline to "groups and individuals who want to construct summer homes and weekend cottages," with priority given "to organizations who want to build club houses or vacation retreats along the heavily wooded shores."

Next, city leaders sought improvements to attract visitors to the north shore of the lake near Acworth, rather than to the general area of Allatoona Lake. Harold Willingham, in an interview conducted in 1984, recalled a campaign swing through Cobb County and Acworth by Governor Herman Talmadge. Talmadge, who was running for re-election, hoped to serve a full second term as governor. As Cobb County was known as an anti-Talmadge area of the state, Talmadge was looking for an issue that might sway voters. He met with Harold Willingham and John Heck shortly before he was scheduled to speak, and learned that the people of Acworth were interested in developing the newly formed beachfront property on the north shore of Lake Acworth. When Talmadge arrived in Acworth, he had a plan and a promise. "He bragged on Lake Acworth," remembered Willingham, "and said when he got to be governor again, he was going to appropriate \$25,000 to build a bathhouse and a beach up there on Lake Acworth."¹⁰

The land along the north shore of Lake Acworth was leased by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to the Georgia Department of State Parks, Historic Sites, and Monuments. The city then sought to create the Acworth Lake Authority. Willingham, was since elected state senator, was enlisted to draft the statute creating the agency. "The Acworth Lake Authority Act" gave more control of the authority to Cobb County because its members consisted the mayor of Acworth, the county commissioner, one appointment by the city of Acworth, one appointment by the county advisory board, and one appointment by common agreement of the other four members. The act was amended in 1964 to so that authority was composed of the mayor of Acworth and four members appointed by the mayor.¹¹ It was not until 1955 that the state parks division turned over control of the lake to the Acworth Lake Authority.¹²

The Acworth Lake Authority was more than an advisory committee. It was created to administer the whole of Lake Acworth, including the shorelines and any property purchased on the lake lands by the United States government during the condemnations of the late 1940s. In addition to the aforementioned member rules, the authority had a mandate to construct and operate recreational facilities on the shorelines of the lake. The authority could hire architects and contractors and to

⁹"New Acworth Sub-Dam Completes Lake," *The Cobb County Times*, 6 July 1950.

¹⁰ Hales, 84.

¹¹ *Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia: 1951* (Hapeville, GA: Press of Longino and Porter, 1951), 265-276. *Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia: 1964*, (Press of Longino and Porter, 1964), 2524-2527.

¹² *Ibid.* Cobb County Deed Book 345, 223-230.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

accept grants and funds from federal and state agencies. This allowed the city of Acworth to fund improvements to the lakeshore without dipping into city funds.¹³

Governor Talmadge provided the city with \$100,000, four times the amount he promised during his reelection campaign.¹⁴ The Acworth Lake Authority hired the Marietta architectural firm Bothwell & Nash. Eugene Bothwell and Richard Nash had been partners in their firm since the late 1930s and were well known for their designs of government buildings and churches.¹⁵ The Acworth Lake Authority wanted a "large, rustic beachhouse" with an accompanying manmade beach. Bothwell & Nash designed a modern building with a low-pitched hip roof and a broad porch supported on all sides by a colonnade. The building included changing rooms, bathrooms, and a concession area. Bothwell & Nash submitted their final plans for the building design on February 27, 1952. Then, the Acworth Lake Authority chose Sidney Clotfelter as contractor. The bathhouse cost \$39,890 to construct. The remaining \$60,000 in funds would be used to ". . . improve the lake edge for boat docks, picnic areas, and barbeque houses."¹⁶ No accommodations were made for African Americans during the period of segregation. The only alternative park for blacks was nearby George Washington Carver State Park on Allatoona Lake in Bartow County.¹⁷

In 1953, an unusually wet spring and early summer delayed construction of the complex, but the contractor, the city of Acworth, and the Acworth Lake Authority were adamant that the property would be open to visitors on the appointed date. By late June, some of the facilities were either open or close to completion. The bathhouse was nearly finished and the concession stand was doing a brisk business. The beach was nearly completed, having taken 20 rail-car loads of sand to cover the beach to a depth of six inches. Seven shelters were constructed for picnickers, and concessionaires had been hired. The boat dock (which was no longer survives) was completed July. Jon Mitchell rented boat and provided fishing poles and tackle.¹⁸

The Marietta Daily Journal reported on July 16, 1953, that Governor Talmadge, in honor of his contribution toward the building of the complex, had accepted an invitation to speak at the opening day event. The first large-group event to take place that day would be a barbecue sponsored by the Acworth Civic Club. George McMillan, now a member of the Acworth Lake Authority, said that the stream of visitors to the new site was "substantial," though the facility had not yet officially opened.¹⁹ On August 12, 1953, before a crowd of 600, Governor Talmadge dedicated the Lake Acworth beach and bathhouse.

In its first season, the concession stand served over 500 customers a day and the shower and changing rooms operated at capacity. Visitors from Atlanta and other nearby areas came in droves to the beach at Lake Acworth. One local resident remembers that there was not enough room for

13 Ibid.

14 Ibid.

15 Carl Vinson Institute of Government. "Pickens County Courthouse," website located <<http://cviog.uga.edu/Projects/gainfo/courthouses/pickensCH.htm>>

16 "Local Firm Gets Bathhouse Job At Acworth Lake," *The Cobb County Times*, 11 December 1952.

17 Carrie Dyer Woman's Club, 89.

18 Mary B. McCall. "Lake Acworth's Sandy Beach, Boats For Rent Lure Visitors," *The Cobb County Times*, July 1953.

19 "Governor To Talk At Lake Opening," *The Marietta Daily Journal*, 16 July 1953.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

visitor parking so for years overflow cars parked on the sides of crowded neighborhood streets.²⁰

The construction of the beach and bathhouse also represents a subtle shift in the history and culture of Acworth. For its first 110 years, Acworth identified itself with an agrarian society, especially after the Civil war when cotton was king. The other industries in Acworth during the early 20th century were small-scale textile production facilities. Following the tourist boom in the mid-1950s, service industries geared to recreation were formed throughout the area. Boat supply and sales operations flourished and local shops began to diversify to serve the area's visitors. Shortly after the bathhouse was built, the city embraced its identity as place for recreation with the moniker "Acworth: the Lake City."

After its completion, the bathhouse complex became the preferred place for groups to meet. The Acworth Optimist Club, the Acworth Civic Club, and the city of Acworth sponsored yearly events at the bathhouse and Chautauqua educational programs were held on the grounds. In 1962, Mark Smith, a contractor from Kennesaw, built the social hall that was joined by a breezeway to the rear of the bathhouse. The city uses the social hall for government functions, such as municipal court and elections.

²⁰ McCrae Interview.

9. Major Bibliographic References

- Bothwell and Nash. "Preliminary Plan No. 3—Bath House Building, Acworth Lake." Architectural Plan, 1952.
- _____. "Bath House Building, Acworth Lake." Architectural plan, 1952.
- The Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA) 1964.
- Bailey, Emily & Good, Kate Logan. *The Acworth Civic, Cultural, Business Register*, 1960.
- Blankenship, William. Historic District Information Form. Acworth Beach and Bath House. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, Georgia, 2003.
- Carrie Dyer Woman's Club. *Acworth, Georgia: From Cherokee Country to Suburbia* (Acworth, Ga.: Star Printing Co.), 1976.
- The Cobb County Times* (Marietta, Ga.) 1948-1954.
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- Kratovil, Judy Swain. *Index to War of 1812 Service Records for Volunteer Soldiers from Georgia* (Atlanta: Judy Swain Kratovil), 1986.
- The Marietta Daily Journal* (Marietta, Ga.), 1948-1964.
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- Smith, James F. *The Cherokee Land Lottery: Containing a Numerical List of the Names of the Fortunate Drawers in Said Lottery* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co.), 1969.
- Temple, Sarah Blackwell Gober. *The First Hundred Years: A Short History of Cobb County, in Georgia* (Marietta, Ga.: Cobb Landmarks & Historical Society), 1935, 1997.
- War Department (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). "Correspondence Between John Mann, Asst. Director of Georgia Department of State Parks and C. E. Dill, Reservoir Manager, U.S. Engineer Office, Corps of Engineers," (Cartersville, Ga.: U.S. Government), August 14, 1952.

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Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested**
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued**
date issued:
- 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 #**

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office**
- Other State Agency**
- Federal agency**
- Local government**
- University**
- Other, Specify Repository:**

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 5 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 713820 Northing 3771200

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the property and all of the intact resources historically associated with the Acworth Beach and Bathhouse.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 47 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 414-H
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** March 15, 2005
e-mail steven_moffson@dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) () not applicable

name/title William Blankenship
organization N/A
mailing address 307 Cardinal Drive
city or town Woodstock **state** GA **zip code** 30188
telephone N/A
e-mail N/A

- () **property owner**
(X) **consultant**
() **regional development center preservation planner**
() **other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Operations Manager
organization (if applicable) Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Allatoona Project Management Office
mailing address P.O. Box 487
city or town Cartersville **state** GA **zip code** 30120
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

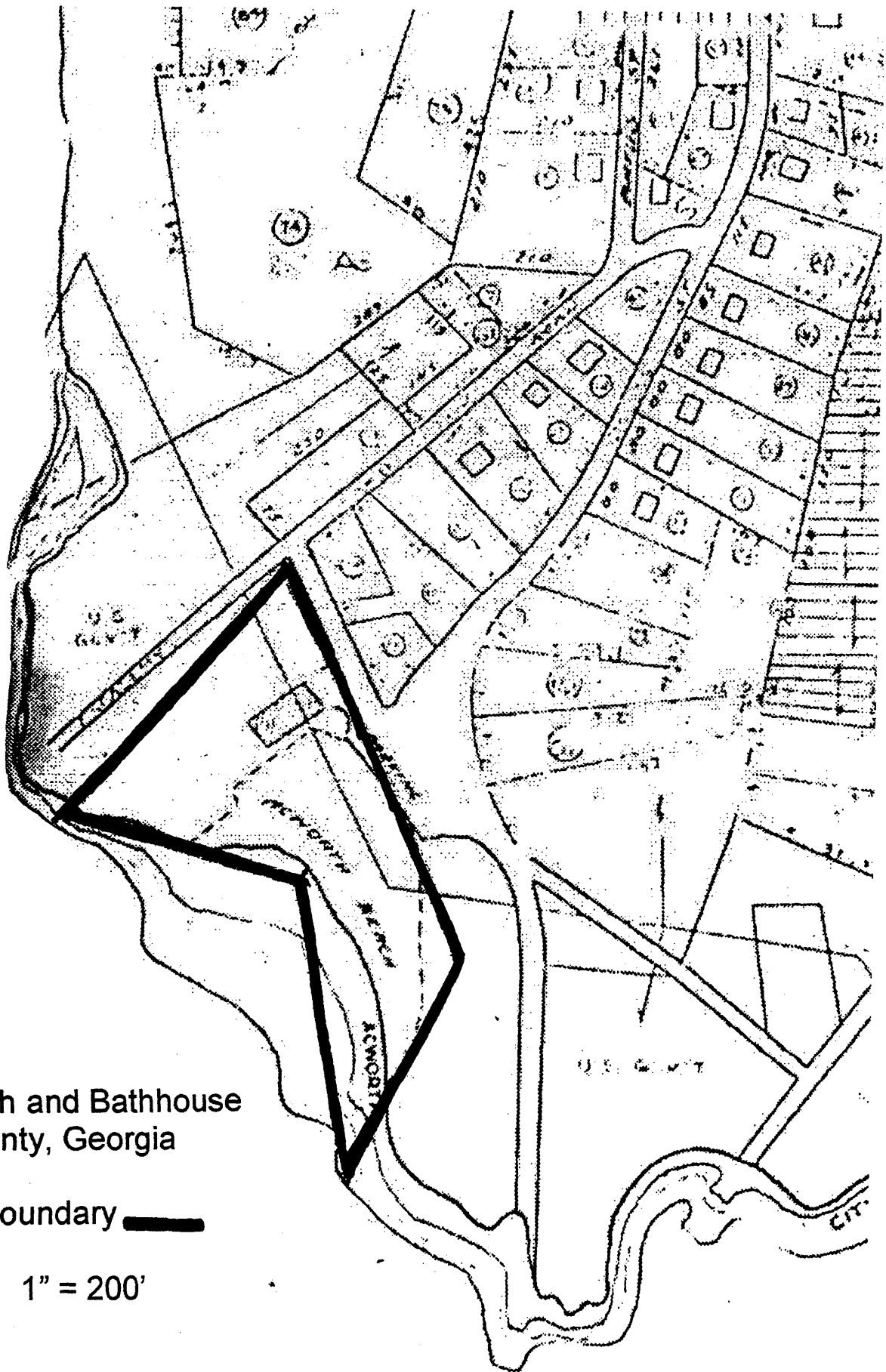
Name of Property: Acworth Beach and Bath House
City or Vicinity: Acworth
County: Cobb
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: September 2004

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 13

1. Main faced and beach, photographer facing northwest.
2. Main façade and beach, photographer facing northwest.
3. South porch and concession area viewed from social hall, photographer facing northeast.
4. South porch and concession area, photographer facing northwest.
5. Front porch facing beach and lake, photographer facing south.
6. Dedication plaque on main façade, photographer facing northwest.
7. Beach House and social hall (right), photographer facing south.
8. Rear porch, photographer facing southwest.
9. Social hall (left) and Beach House, photographer facing northeast.
10. Men's dressing room, photographer facing north.
11. Women's dressing room, photographer facing southeast.
12. Pavilion no. 1, photographer facing east.
13. Pavilion no. 2, photographer facing northeast.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)



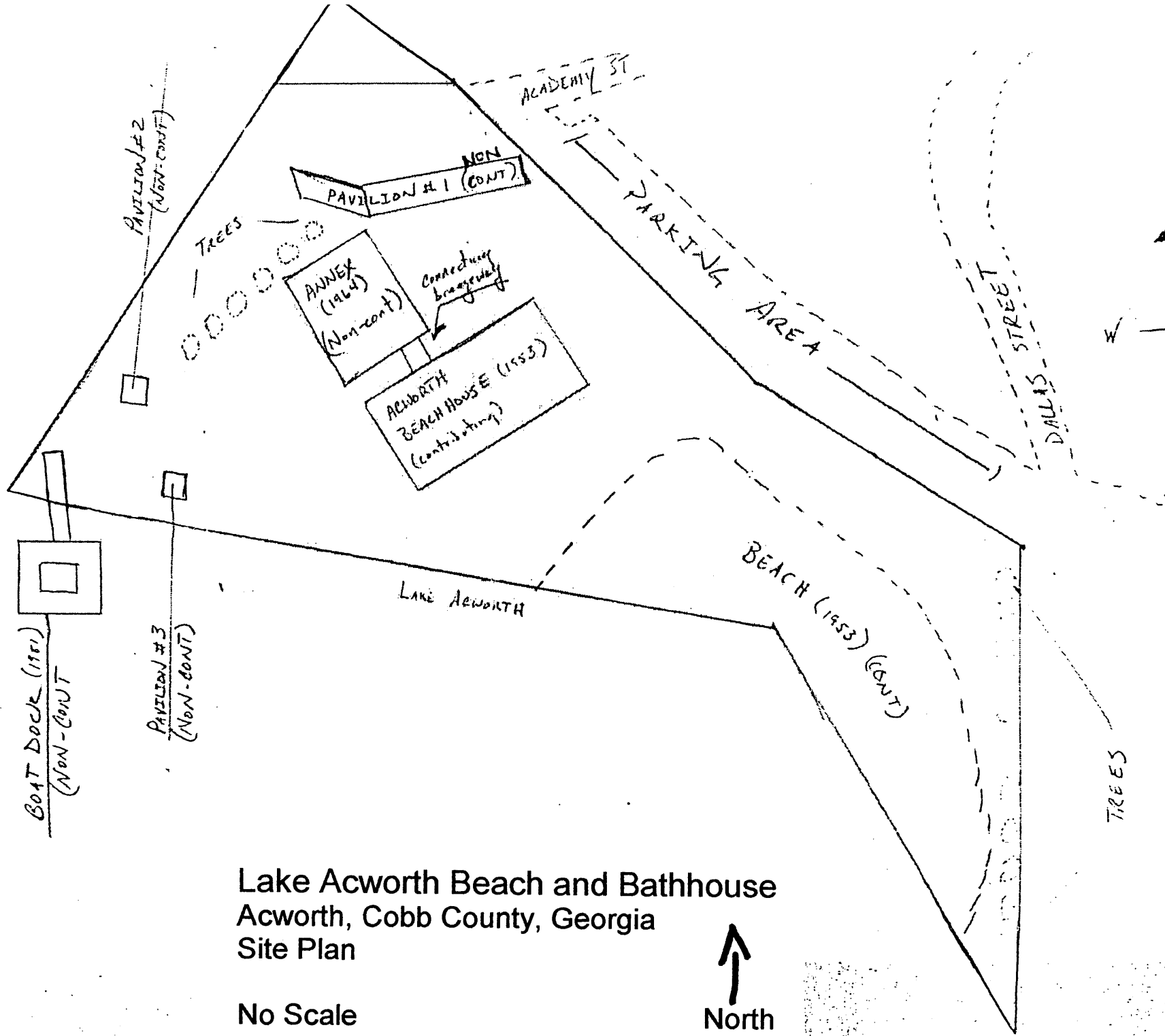
Lake Acworth Beach and Bathhouse
Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia

National Register Boundary **————**

Approximate Scale: 1" = 200'



LAKE - ACWORTH



Lake Acworth Beach and Bathhouse
 Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia
 Site Plan

No Scale

