

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form

MAY 02 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. 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. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic Resources of South Carolina State Parks

B. Associated Historic Contexts

The Establishment and Development of South Carolina State Parks

C. Geographical Data

The State of South Carolina

See continuation sheet

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

Mary W. Edmonds
Signature of certifying official

4/21/89
Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, SC Dept. of Archives & History
State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Patricia Andrews
Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

6/16/89
Date

fm

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.

The South Carolina State Park System, like other state park systems, began as a result of New Deal legislation in the 1930s. Between 1934 and 1941 the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed sixteen state parks with a total of 34,673 acres in South Carolina. Most of the land for these parks was acquired through donations. The first to be established was Cheraw State Park in Chesterfield County in 1934. In that same year, four other parks (Poinsett, Myrtle Beach, Givhans Ferry, and Aiken) were added to the system. Six additional parks, which included Edisto Beach, Lee, Paris Mountain, Table Rock, Chester, and Oconee State Parks, became part of the system in 1935. By 1941 Greenwood, Sesquicentennial, Hunting Island, Kings Mountain, and Barnwell State Parks were added.(1)

Additional Information

Under the leadership of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, one of the agencies created by New Deal legislation was the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW). The ECW was the official name of the agency when it was created by the ECW Act, approved by Congress on 31 March 1933. The name Civilian Conservation Corps, used by Roosevelt in his message to Congress, however, became very popular and replaced ECW as the official title. It was not until 28 June 1937 that a statutory CCC was created by an act of Congress. The intention was that the CCC would not only provide valuable national conservation work, but would also help alleviate the widespread unemployment problem among America's young men. The program, according to one government document, was "essentially one of restoring confidence" and "of building men." The ECW Act also authorized the President to use CCC workers on state, county, and municipal lands for the purpose of encouraging and assisting the development of state and county park systems throughout the nation.(2)

South Carolina, prior to 1933, had no state park system and did not own any property suitable for the development of a state park. This was due mainly to a lack of funds. Through the ECW, federal funds and a workforce became available for the development of a state park system. South Carolina took advantage of this opportunity along with other states which also had no state park systems. In 1934 the newly created state park system was placed under the jurisdiction of the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry, "to control all Parks now belonging to the State, or that might hereafter be acquired, or established, for general recreational and educational purposes." The commission had been established in 1927 and by 1933, encouraged by the national legislation, had already been empowered to promote reforestation in South Carolina and provide work for the unemployed. In 1935 the commission was given the authority "to acquire property for State Forests and State Parks." Its responsibility was to develop, supervise, and operate the state park system. At first the work was supervised by the State Forester due to a lack of funds for hiring a park executive. In 1935, however, an Assistant State Forester was hired to supervise the development, planning, and operation of all parks. To assist him in "designing recreational developments and plantings," a landscape architect was hired. In 1937 a Division of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number E Page 2

State Parks, within the Commission of Forestry, was officially created. (3)

The development of a state park system in South Carolina was placed under the general direction of the National Park Service (NPS), which would give technical assistance and administrative guidance for immediate park developments and long-range planning. The National Park Service, established in 1916, had long been faced with the problems of protecting the nation's resources of "natural scenery" and "making it possible that they be put to those important educational and inspirational uses for which they were established." According to one study it was only natural that the NPS, which had developed many of the techniques required for the provision of facilities, structures, and guidance for public recreation, be given control over CCC developments in state, county, and municipal parks. The United States Forest Service, cooperating with the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry, later helped oversee the development of some of the state parks. By 1939, fifteen state parks made up the South Carolina State Park System. Nine were developed through the cooperation of the National Park Service and six with the United States Forest Service. They were developed as follows:

National Park Service:

Cheraw State Park - Chesterfield County
Givhans Ferry State Park - Dorchester County
Poinsett State Park - Sumter County
Myrtle Beach State Park - Horry County
Table Rock State Park - Pickens County
Chester State Park - Chester County
Edisto Beach State Park - Charleston County
Hunting Island State Park - Beaufort County
Greenwood State Park - Greenwood County

United States Forest Service:

Aiken State Park - Aiken County
Oconee State Park - Oconee County
Paris Mountain State Park - Greenville County
Lee State Park - Lee County
Barnwell State Park - Barnwell County
Sesquicentennial State Park - Richland County(4)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 3

Also developed by the National Park Service were two federally owned recreational demonstration areas. They were located adjacent to Cheraw State Park, and Kings Mountain National Military Park. Both areas were designed for the "practical demonstration" of the conversion of agriculturally unproductive lands into public use, in this case, for recreational purposes. They were to be "model centers for low-cost camping sites," and were planned to provide recreational facilities and organized camping for lower-income groups. At the completion of their development, the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry leased these areas, and they were added to the state park system as "special recreational units."(5).

South Carolina also had experimental areas called wayside parks. These were also established by the National Park Service and consisted of small areas ranging in size from twenty-nine to sixty-two acres. They were located along main travel roads and were intended "to serve as convenient short-time stopping places for the motoring public." The waysides also provided picnicking, hiking, and in some areas fishing. Six of these were built in the state and were upon completion leased by the State Commission of Forestry. They included the Greenville Wayside Park, Greenwood Wayside Park, Colleton Wayside Park, Kershaw Wayside Park, Aiken Wayside Park, and Georgetown Wayside Park.(6)

Camps were set up around the state for CCC workers who were responsible for the construction of state parks, recreational demonstration areas, and waysides. The first camp established for the purpose of developing a state park in South Carolina was Cheraw in May 1934. In South Carolina, the average number of CCC camps operating at any given time was twenty-nine. All CCC camps were designated by letters and numbers to indicate either the type of work they were classified to do or the land ownership. For example, a camp designated "SP" was a state park camp working on state owned land. Numbers following the letters, (i.e. "SP-5") were assigned by the states to distinguish their order of formation.(7)

CCC camps were placed under the administrative care of the United States Army, mainly because of its swift and efficient organization and administration capabilities, and also to provide the necessary work discipline. Camp life was characterized by military discipline that included reveille, roll call, policing the grounds, calisthenics and taps.(8)

Each camp was composed of a company of approximately two hundred men. To be eligible for selection and enrollment into the CCC, the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number E Page 4

applicant had to be a male citizen of the United States, unmarried, unemployed, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, and physically fit for the hard labor that would be required. Selection of men, the responsibility of the Department of Labor, was considered important because the success of the program would be dependent "upon the quality and the accomplishments of the enrolled personnel." The recruitment for enrollment into the CCC was conducted at the state level and based on a quota determined by the Department of Labor. Unemployed World War I veterans were also allowed to enroll into the CCC by an Executive Order which waived age and marital limitations. Many veterans, known as the "Bonus Army," had marched on Washington in 1932 in an effort to get early payment of their wartime service pensions. President Roosevelt saw the CCC as way to relieve this problem with the veterans. In the early stages of park construction they provided much needed skill and knowledge; there were limitations, however, due to their age and physical condition. The aggregate number of South Carolina men given CCC employment was 48,171.(9)

Enrollees, as they were known, enlisted for a period of six months and agreed to remain in the camp for this period, unless they were able to secure employment that would better their condition, or unless they were urgently needed at home. They could reenlist for up to two years of service in the corps. The enrollee would receive \$30 per month, of which at least \$22 was sent home to his family or dependents. The enrollees were also provided with "food, clothing, and lodging in addition to their dollar a day."(10)

The CCC camps contributed economically to the areas that they served, by purchasing supplies locally and by using community services. By having to send a portion of their pay to their families, the enrollees also contributed economically to their home states.(11)

Social, recreational, and educational activities were also provided for the enrollees. The recreation hall was a popular place with pool, reading, and music available to pass the time. Some camps even had their own baseball teams and ballparks. Many who enrolled in the CCC could neither read nor write. Educational programs were encouraged in each camp from the outset with an emphasis on literacy and vocational skills. Some 35,000 men nationwide, because of this significant program of the CCC, learned to read and write while in the corps. Others learned vocational skills and received more advanced schooling. Besides the instruction received "on the job," courses were offered in math, radio, auto mechanics, surveying, forestry, and soil conservation.(12)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number E Page 5

Besides the regular park projects, many of the workers volunteered on weekends to help with community improvements in areas near the CCC camps. This involved remodeling of houses, landscaping, construction of stone walls along city streets, and other community projects.(13)

As the CCC and ECW programs developed, the NPS became aware of a need for additional training of the men involved in the construction of park structures and facilities. NPS, to facilitate this training, published Park Structures and Facilities in 1935. This book was to serve as a textbook for the training of new workers and to provide improvement in the "technique of design and execution for the structures required for safe, convenient, and beneficial public use of these parks." Included in the book were photographs, plans, and descriptions of architecture in national and state parks.(14)

In June 1942, Congress discontinued the appropriation of any more funds for the agency's operation, other than those necessary to close down remaining CCC camps at parks that were not yet complete. During its nine-year existence, the Civilian Conservation Corps proved to be one of the most expensive programs of the New Deal legislation. Some analysts have stated that the expense was more than justified. In addition to providing jobs and training for young men and veterans, the CCC was responsible for the conservation of much of the nation's natural resources. This was accomplished by the prevention and fighting of forest fires, reforestation, and soil conservation. They earned the nickname of the "Roosevelt Tree Army," as a result of planting over two billion trees. They also provided the necessary manpower for the development and improvements of the state park systems. Perhaps more importantly, the CCC had a lasting effect upon its enrollees. Not only were the benefits significant for the enrollees in health and education, but also in gaining "a new understanding of their country and a faith in its future."(15)

NOTES

(1) South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, "South Carolina State Parks Celebrate Golden Anniversary, 1934-1984," Park Lites: State Parks Newsletter XIV:1 (Spring 1984), pp. 9-12; Parks and Recreational Areas of South Carolina: Bulletin No. 7 (Columbia, S.C.: State Council of Defense, July 1941), p. 31; News Releases, 6 March 1938, 3 April 1938, South Carolina Development Board, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 6

(2) Kenneth S. Davis, FDR. The New Deal Years, 1933-1937: A History (New York: Random House, 1986), p. 78; "Douthat State Park Historic District," 1986, National Register of Historic Places files, Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, Division of Historic Landmarks, Richmond, Va.; James S. Olson, Editor, Historical Dictionary of the New Deal: From Inauguration to Preparation For War (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1985), pp. 81-82; President Roosevelt's Emergency Conservation Work Program (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1933), p. 3; Leslie A. Lacy, The Soldiers, the Civilian Conservation Corps in the Great Depression (Radnor, Pa.: Chilton Book Company, 1976), pp. 14, 16; John A. Salmond, The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1967), p. 26.

(3) Perry H. Merrill, Roosevelt's Forest Army: A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps (Montpelier, Vermont: Perry H. Merrill, 1981), p. 42; A Park, Parkway and Recreational-Area Study of South Carolina: Preliminary Report of Findings December, 1938 (1938), pp. I-13-I-16; CCC Project Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

(4) A Study of the Park and Recreation Problem of the United States (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1941), vi; A Park, Parkway and Recreational-Area Study of South Carolina, pp. I-13-I-16.

(5) A Park, Parkway and Recreational-Area Study of South Carolina, p. I-15; Parks and Recreational Areas of South Carolina, pp. 31, 57, 75-76; News Releases, 6 March 1938, 3 April 1938, S.C. Development Board, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

(6) Parks and Recreational Areas of South Carolina, p. 76.

(7) Alison T. Otis, et. al., The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-42 (United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, August 1986) pp. 9, 122; A Park, Parkway and Recreational-Area Study of South Carolina, p. I-13; Merrill, p. 172.

(8) Davis, p. 77.

(9) The Pickens Sentinel (Pickens, S.C.), 26 October 1939; Davis, pp. 78-79; President Roosevelt's Emergency Conservation Work Program, p. 5; Salmond, pp. 35-37.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number E Page 7

(10) Merrill, pp. 197-200; Davis, p. 77; Interview with Nathan Newton, Easley, S.C., 30 December 1988 (Telephone Interview); The Pickens Sentinel (Pickens, S.C.), 26 October 1939.

(11) Otis, et. al., p. 2.

(12) Salmond, pp. 137-141; "Douthat State Park Historic District"; Olson, p. 82; Merrill, pp. 19-21; The Pickens Sentinel (Pickens, S.C.), 2 April 1936.

(13) Otis, et. al., p. 1; Interview with Frederick Holder, Seneca, S.C., 11 December 1989 (Telephone Interview).

(14) "Douthat State Park Historic District"; Albert H. Good, Park and Recreation Structures, Part I, II, and III (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1938) pp. vii, ix.

(15) Merrill, p. 196; Olson, pp. 82-83; Salmond, pp. 121, 221.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 8

Historic Resources of South Carolina State Parks Multiple Property
Submission

1. Table Rock State Park Historic District
 - Pinnacle Lake
 - Table Rock State Park Dam
 - Dam Overlook
 - Lodge
 - Foot Trail - Lodge to Overlook
 - Lodge Boat Landing
 - Superintendent's House
 - Branch Road to Proposed Cabin Group No. 2
 - Bathhouse
 - Concession Building
 - Vehicle Bridge (Over Carrick's Creek)
 - Cabin #1
 - Cabin #2
 - Cabin #4
 - Cabin #5
 - Cabin #6
 - Cabin #7
 - Cabin #8
 - Lifeguard Quarters
 - Chlorinator Plant
 - Water Intake System Including Sluice Dam
 - Trailside Shelter
 - Hemlock Shelter at Picnic Area No. 1 (Picnic Shelter #1)
 - Parking Overlook #1
 - Parking Overlook #2
 - Service Building #1
 - Service Building #2
 - Picnic Shelter #2 at Picnic Area No. 2 (White Oaks Shelter)
 - Latrine at Picnic Area No. 2
 - Workmen's Quarters
 - Warden's Dwelling
 - Fish Rearing Pools
 - Diversion Dam
 - Foot Trail - Chlorinator Plant to Fish Rearing Pools
 - Table Rock Trail
 - Carrick's Creek Nature Trail
 - Foot Trail - Lodge Area to Beach Area
 - Pinnacle Mountain Trail

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number E Page 9

Table Rock and Stool

Old Ox Trail

Experimental Chestnut Plot

2. Roper House Complex
3. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Quarry (#1) and Truck Trail
4. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Quarry (#2)
5. Table Rock Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp Site

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type _____

II. Description

See continuation sheet

III. Significance

See continuation sheet

IV. Registration Requirements

See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet for additional property types

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet

H. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency

- Local government
 University
 Other

Specify repository: SC Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC

I. Form Prepared By

name/title Staff, State Historic Preservation Office
organization SC Department of Archives and History date 1 February 1989
street & number 1430 Senate Street, P.O. Box 11669 telephone (803) 734-8610
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number F Page 1

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type: Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Sites

II. Description

Resources of this category may be standing structures or the remains of Civilian Conservation Corps camp sites. In most cases the only extant physical evidence is the remains of the camp site, since most camps were destroyed after the dissolution of the corps. These resources may be foundations, piers, chimneys, steps, and decorative features such as bulletin boards, benches, or walls. Stone and concrete are the typical materials of these remains.

III. Significance

Civilian Conservation Corps camp sites are significant for their direct association with the CCC. These sites give invaluable information about the daily life of CCC workers, the planning, and in some cases the high quality craftsmanship involved in these temporary camp sites. These resources qualify under items A and C of the National Register criteria. These properties should be listed under RECREATION, ECONOMICS, GOVERNMENT, and/or ARCHITECTURE areas of significance.

IV. Registration Requirements

To qualify for registration there does not have to be an extant structure but there must be some physical evidence of the camp site, either surface or subsurface remains.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 2

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type: Residences and Associated Resources

II. Description

These properties are associated with permanent housing inside or outside a state park. Primary examples of this property type are vacation cabins, staff facilities, and private residences. The majority of the properties have some association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

The typical residence is a one-story rectangular building of either wood-frame or log construction, with either a gable or cross-gable roof. Stone masonry, normally found in foundations and chimneys, is usually a prominent feature. Exterior siding is normally wood, whether board and batten, "rustic" waney-siding, shingle, or clapboard. It does not necessarily have a porch; if so it can be either engaged or extended. Insect screening of porches is common. This property type includes any historic auxiliary structures or landscapes directly connected with housing.

III. Significance

Properties in this category are significant for their association with the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the development of the South Carolina State Park System. Some properties are significant for their part in the settlement and development of recreational resources prior to the founding of the state park system but relate to resource(s) around which parks were formed. The "rustic" design of most buildings is architecturally significant and is the character-defining feature exemplified in CCC construction. These resources qualify under items A and C of the National Register criteria. These properties should be listed under RECREATION, ECONOMICS, GOVERNMENT, and/or ARCHITECTURE areas of significance.

IV. Registration Requirements

Properties must be recognizable to their period of significance. Those architecturally significant for their CCC construction should be especially intact. Some minor alterations, such as changes in roof material and small additions or enclosures are permissible.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number F Page 3

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type: Park Management Buildings and Structures

II. Description

These properties are associated with the daily operation of the park. The resources are as diverse as administrative offices, maintenance buildings, and fish hatcheries.

The typical administration building is a one-story rectangular building of either wood frame or log construction with either a gable or cross-gable roof. The use of stone, especially in foundations and chimneys, is a prominent feature. Exterior siding is normally wood, whether board and batten, "rustic" waney-siding, shingle, or clapboard. Porches, if present, can be either engaged or extended. Some properties in this category have specialized uses which dictate their forms and materials. Because of their utilitarian functions some buildings may not have the typical characteristics of CCC construction. This property type includes any historic auxiliary structures or landscapes directly connected with the administration or management of state parks.

III. Significance

Properties in this category are significant for their association with the Civilian Conservation Corps and the development and operation of the South Carolina State Park System. Most buildings are architecturally significant because of their "rustic" design exemplified in their CCC construction. These resources qualify under items A and C of the National Register criteria. These properties should be listed under RECREATION, ECONOMICS, GOVERNMENT, and/or ARCHITECTURE areas of significance.

IV. Registration Requirements

Properties must be recognizable to their period of significance. Those architecturally significant for their CCC construction should be especially intact. Some minor alterations such as changes in roof material and small additions or enclosures are permissible.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 4

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type: Properties Associated with Recreation

II. Description

These structures are associated with the recreational and tourist activities in the South Carolina State Park System. These buildings usually exhibit the excellent craftsmanship and design for which Civilian Conservation Corps construction is well-known. Resources include recreational lodges, restaurants, craft houses, museums, picnic and trailside shelters, park furniture, trash receptacles, grills, latrines, and bathhouses.

The typical recreational building is a one-story rectangular building of either wood frame or log construction with either a gable or cross-gable roof. The use of stone, especially in foundations and chimneys, is a prominent feature. Exterior siding is normally wood, whether board and batten, "rustic" waney-siding, shingle, or clapboard. These buildings were usually larger and had more elaborate detailing than other CCC buildings.

III. Significance

Properties in this category are significant for their part in the establishment of recreational facilities of the South Carolina State Park System and their association with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Most buildings are architecturally significant for their "rustic" design which is exemplified in CCC construction. These resources qualify under items A and C of the National Register criteria. These properties should be listed under RECREATION, ECONOMICS, GOVERNMENT, and/or ARCHITECTURE areas of significance.

IV. Registration Requirements

Properties must be recognizable to their period of significance. Those architecturally significant for their CCC design and construction should be especially intact. Some minor alterations and use changes are permissible. These may include acceptable changes in roof material and small additions or enclosures.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 5

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type: Properties Associated with Transportation Systems

II. Description

These resources are affiliated with transportation systems in and leading to South Carolina State Parks. They are mainly transportation routes for either pedestrian, animal, or vehicular traffic. The covering of these paths, trails, and roads may be either compacted earth or surfaced. Most are distinguished by the noticeable rearrangement of natural features -- clearing of trees, moving of stones, and the compacting or building-up of earth. Man-made features are prominent throughout these transportation systems providing travelers easier access to and protection from the natural setting. Typical trail or roadside features are stone steps, log or stone cribbing, stone overlook walls, and bridges. Park furnishings and landscaping associated with transportation systems are included in this property type.

III. Significance

Properties in this category are significant for their association with the Civilian Conservation Corps and the development and operation of the South Carolina State Park System. Many structures are significant because their "rustic" design, especially those with stonework, exemplify CCC construction. These resources qualify under items A and C of the National Register criteria. These properties should be listed under RECREATION, ECONOMICS, GOVERNMENT, ENGINEERING and/or ARCHITECTURE areas of significance.

IV. Registration Requirements

Properties must be recognizable to their period of significance. Those architecturally significant for their CCC construction should be especially intact. Some minor alterations such as change in roof material and small additions or enclosures are permissible.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number F Page 6

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type: Properties Associated with Water Systems

II. Description

These properties were constructed for the management of water in South Carolina State Parks, whether for recreation, human consumption, waste, or drainage. Resources are widely varied in size, construction method and materials. These structures may be strictly utilitarian or express the high quality of craftsmanship, especially in stonework, associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Large man-made bodies of water, dams, structures for processing water, drainage systems, and water fountains are some examples of the diverse resources of this property type.

III. Significance

Properties in this classification are significant for their association with development of the South Carolina State Parks System and/or the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps. These resources qualify under items A and C of the National Register criteria. These properties should be listed under RECREATION, ECONOMICS, GOVERNMENT, ENGINEERING and/or ARCHITECTURE areas of significance.

IV. Registration Requirements

Properties must be recognizable to their period of significance. They do not have to be functioning but should basically retain their original form. Those structures significant for their CCC construction for engineering or architecture should be especially intact. Some minor alterations such as changes in roof material or small additions or enclosures are permissible.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number G Page 1

Section G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

The following is the methodology that was used in the survey and National Register nomination of Table Rock State Park and Associated Properties. This is the first component of the Historic Resources of South Carolina State Parks multiple property submission. Methodologies for other surveys and nominations of CCC-constructed state parks may differ.

In 1985 the SHPO identified areas of the state which were likely to experience growth and development. Pickens County was one of these. In the summer of 1986 the SHPO Survey Historian conducted historical research on the county in primary and secondary sources. During the Pickens County survey, which began in June 1986, it was determined that Table Rock State Park should be targeted individually for a survey. The park was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1935 and 1941. This was the first survey of a CCC-constructed state park in South Carolina, in which physical descriptions were completed for all the properties which were constructed by or associated with the CCC and which had not been substantially altered.

The intensive survey was begun in September 1987 and completed in November 1988. While conducting the survey it became evident that Table Rock Mountain had played an important role in the area's history prior to the time that the park was constructed by the CCC. The Survey and Register staff conducted additional historical research concerning the development of the Table Rock area and additional site visits were made. The SHPO staff considered the historic properties at Table Rock to be potentially eligible for the National Register and prepared the nomination. Staff members involved in the project included Martha W. Fullington, former Survey Manager; Sherry Piland, former National Register Architectural Historian; H. Thomas Shaw, Supervisor of Survey and Registration Branch; E. Thomas Sims, Survey Manager; Mary Parramore, Survey Historian; Julie Turner, Survey Architectural Historian; and Frank Brown, National Register Architectural Historian. Interviews were conducted with Miss Elizabeth Ellison, former Director of Camp Oolenoy (Roper House) and author of Echoes, a book about the Oolenoy valley and Pumpkintown areas; Ruth Roper Hendricks, daughter of the first park superintendent, Manning T. Roper; and several others who were associated with the CCC and the construction of Table Rock State Park. Staff members were also assisted by Mike Foley and John Rogers of the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, Joe

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number G Page 2

Hambright, the Table Rock State Park Superintendent, and Jill Bell, the park interpretive naturalist. John Rogers, in 1986, compiled a preliminary list of CCC-built structures in the South Carolina State Park System. This list was helpful in conducting the survey of Table Rock State Park. Staff at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History were instrumental in providing assistance in the use of CCC and related documents that are housed in the archives. Sharon Mackintosh, who is in charge of the screening process of these documents, was extremely helpful in assembling the records for in-house research. These records will be available for public research in August 1989.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number H Page 1

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Richard M. Garrett, Easley, S.C., 30 December 1988 (Telephone Interview).

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number H Page 2

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number H Page 3

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Continuation Sheet

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Section number H Page 5

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