NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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NAT REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Oconee State Park Historic District
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 624 State Park Road not for publication
city or town Mountain Rest vicinity X
state South Carolina code SC county Oconee code 073 zip code 29664

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 __ nationally _x_ statewide _ locally. (_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds 5/3/04
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property __ meets __does not meet the National Register criteria. (__See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

V entered in the National Register — Edson W. Beall — 6/16/04
__See continuation sheet.
__determined eligible for the National Register
__See continuation sheet.
__ determined not eligible for the National Register
__ removed from the National Register
__ other (explain):

Oconee State Park Historic District
Name of Property

Oconee County, South Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

__ private
__ public-local
_x_ public-State
__ public-Federal

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)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
24	30	buildings
		sites
39	29	structures
	1	objects
63	60	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Historic Resources of South Carolina State Parks

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category:	Subcategory:
Recreation and Culture	Outdoor Recreation
Landscape	Park
Landscape	Conservation Area

Current Functions
(Enter caregories from instructions)

Category:	Subcategory:
Recreation and Culture	Outdoor Recreation
Landscape	Park
Landscape	Conservation Area

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Late 19th and Early 20th Century
American Movements
Other: Rustic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Stone, Concrete
walls	Wood; Weatherboard, Log
roof	Asphalt
other	

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Oconee State Park Historic District
Name of Property

Oconee County, South Carolina
County and State

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)

x 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 a grave.
__ d a cemetery.
__ e a reconstructed building, object,or structure.
__ f a commemorative property.
__ g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Conservation
Entertainment/Recreation
Landscape Architecture
Architecture

Period of Significance

1935-1942

Significant Dates

1935, 1942

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # ____

Primary location of additional data:

__ State Historic Preservation Office
__ Other State agency
__ Federal agency
x Local government
__ University
__ Other

Name of repository:
S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism

Oconee State Park Historic District
Name of Property

Oconee County, South Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1,165 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	307345	3861343	3	17	308994	3860922	5	17	308698	3859426	7	17	306240	3860121
2	17	307465	3861083	4	17	309339	3859426	6	17	307677	3858564	8	17	306400	3860462

___See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kevin Allen
organization S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism date 20 January 2002
street & number 1205 Pendleton Street telephone (803) 734-0154
city or town Columbia state S.C. zip code 29201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets
Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs
Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.
Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism
street & number 1205 Pendleton Street telephone (803) 734-0154
city or town Columbia state S.C. zip code 29201

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. 470 et seq.). **Estimated Burden Statement**: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Oconee State Park is located in Oconee County in northwestern South Carolina, twelve miles north of the town of Walhalla. Situated in the Piedmont of the Blue Ridge, the heavily wooded park lies on a plateau near Stumphouse Mountain. The topography is characterized by two manmade lakes and a number of small creeks and springs. The park is a forest dominated by hardwoods and pine. Most of the contributing historic resources are arranged around a man-made swimming lake and include vacation cabins, a bathhouse, a central administrative building, two residences and two picnic shelters.[1]

The existing layout of the park remains faithful to the original design laid out by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) between 1936 and 1942. Although alterations have been made to the park since the end of the period of CCC involvement, most of the buildings and other park features remain intact today, in form, location and function.

The overarching design of the park's historic resources mirrors a rustic style established by the National Park Service and United States Forest Service in the creation of state and national outdoor recreational parks during the first part of the Twentieth Century. Both the park's overall design and its architecture consistently uphold the naturalistic aesthetic at the heart of the CCC mission. While buildings and structures reflect many of the elements of the Craftsman style, popular in the 1930s, they also emulate a rustic folk tradition. Built with native materials, they tend to maintain low profiles and blend into their natural surroundings. Most of the materials at Oconee were found locally, including blighted "wormy" chestnut lumber and stone taken from the nearby unfinished Stumphouse Mountain tunnel.[2]

The Oconee State Park Historic District contains 63 contributing historic resources and 60 noncontributing altered, deteriorated, or modern resources. The following descriptive categories are based upon an organizational structure proposed for the documentation of South Carolina's CCC resources by a Multiple Resources Listing prepared in 1989 for the National Register of Historic Places. The following list includes descriptions of contributing resources and, when noted, significant non-contributing resources built after the period of significance. Current park resource titles are followed, when available, by South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism facility numbers.[3]

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[1] "Oconee State Park General Management Plan, 2001," Resource Management Office, South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, Columbia, S.C. (hereafter referred to as SCPRT.)

[2] *American Guide Series, South Carolina State Parks* (Columbia: South Carolina Commission of Forestry, 1940), p. 41, copy in Resource Management Office, SCPRT. The general development of the park during the CCC period can be followed in *Annual Report*, South Carolina State Forestry Commission, 1934-5 through 1941-42, Resource Management Office, SCPRT.

[3] "Historic Resources of South Carolina State Parks," Multiple Property Listing, National Register of Historic Places, State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

Inventory of Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

Contributing Resources

The following historic resources **contribute** to the Oconee State Park Historic District:

1. Cabin #1 (OC-C1)
2. Cabin #2 (OC-C2)
3. Cabin #3 (OC-C3)
4. Cabin #4 (OC-C4)
5. Cabin #5 (OC-C5)
6. Cabin #6 (OC-C6)
7. Cabin #7 (OC-C7)
8. Cabin #9 (OC-C9)
9. Cabin #10 (OC-C10)
10. Cabin #11 (OC-C11)
11. Cabin #12 (OC-C12)
12. Cabin #13 (OC-C13)
13. Cabin #14 (OC-C14)
14. Cabin #15 (OC-C15)
15. Cabin #16 (OC-C16)
16. Cabin #17 (OC-C17)
17. Cabin #18 (OC-C18)
18. Cabin #19 (OC-C19)
19. Cabin #20 (OC-C20)
20. Superintendent's Residence (OC-2)
21. "King House" Storage Barn (OC-63)
22. Garage, Superintendent's Residence (OC-62)
23. Shelter #1 (OC-S1)
24. Shelter #2 (OC-S2)
25. Bathhouse (OC-25)
26. Diving Platform (OC-44)
27. Grill #1, Swimming Lake*
28. Grill #3, Swimming Lake*
29. Grill #1, Small Lake*
30. Grill #2, Small Lake*
31. Grill #3, Small Lake*
32. Roads (OC-RD-1)
33. Park Entrance

Contributing Resources, continued

34. Parking Area – Swimming Lake / Office Area (OC-PK-27)
35. Parking Area – Shelters #1 and #2 Area (OC-PK-S1)
36. Parking Structures – Small Lake (OC-PK-5)
37. Swimming Lake (OC-LA-1)
38. Swimming Lake Dam (OC-DA-1)
39. Spillway, Swimming Lake (OC-79)
40. Small Lake (OC-LA-3)
41. Small Lake Dam
42. Pumphouse at Shelter #3 (OC-83)
43. Water Fountain, #1 of 3*
44. Water Fountain, #2 of 3*
45. Water Fountain, #3 of 3*
46. Culvert #1*
47. Culvert #2*
48. Culvert #3*
49. Culvert #4*
50. Culvert #5*
51. Culvert #6*
52. Culvert #7*
53. Culvert #8*
54. Culvert #9*
55. Culvert #10*
56. Culvert #11*
57. Culvert #12*
58. Culvert #13*
59. Culvert #14*
60. Culvert #15*
61. Culvert #16*
62. Culvert #17*
63. Culvert #18*

Noncontributing Resources

The following resources **do not contribute** to Oconee State Park Historic District:

1. Office Building / Museum (OC-27)
2. Shop Building (OC-61)
3. Assistant Superintendent's Residence (OC-2)
4. Assistant Superintendent's Residence Garage (OC-62)
5. Fee Station (OC-80)
6. Personnel Barracks (OC-6)
7. Campground Recreation Building (OC-32)
8. Amphitheater (OC-26)
9. "The Barn", Multi-Purpose Building (OC-41)
10. Trading Post (OC-38)
11. Ice Machine Shed, Trading Post (OC-39)
12. Picnic Shelter #3 (OC-S3)
13. Picnic Shelter #4 (OC-S4)
14. Camping Area
15. Camping Area Lake (OC-LA-2)
16. Camping Area Lake Dam (OC-DA-2)
17. Campground Pump (OC-66)
18. Cabin #8 (now Ranger's Residence) (OC-3)
19. Boat Shelter (OC-40)
20. Male Latrine at Shelter #s 1 and 2 (OC-28)
21. Female Latrine at Shelter #s 1 and 2 (OC-29)
22. Treatment Plant (OC-69)
23. Campground Dump Station (OC-46)
24. Modern Icehouse (behind Office) (OC-71)
25. Waterwheel Interpretive Exhibit (OC-50)
26. Rock Springs
27. Rock Springs Cistern
28. CCC Bathhouse Foundation
29. Comfort Station #1 (OC-33)
30. Comfort Station #2 (OC-34)
31. Comfort Station #3 (OC-35)
32. Comfort Station #4 (OC-36)
33. Comfort Station #5 (OC-30)
34. Archery Range at Small Lake (OC-53)
35. Carpet Golf Course (OC-45)

Noncontributing Resources, continued

36. Carpet Golf Course Clubhouse (OC-31)
37. Existing Trail Network
38. Dump Station (OC-46)
39. Parking Area at Foothills Trail Trailhead (TR-4)
40. Storage Building over Original Icehouse Foundation (OC-70)
41. Booster Pumphouse, Cabin #13 (OC-68)
42. Playground #1 (near Carpet Golf) (OC-51)
43. Playground #2 (near Swimming Lake) (OC-52)
44. Pumphouse (OC-64)
45. Pumphouse at Shelter #1 (OC-67)
46. Pumphouse at Campground (OC-84)
47. Pumphouse at Bathhouse (OC-82)
48. Small Shed / Office (at Shop Area) (OC-73)
49. Water Storage Tank, Metal (behind Superintendent's Residence) (OC-78)
50. Water Storage Tank, Concrete (behind Superintendent's Residence) (OC-77)
51. CCC Monument
52. Small Shed (OC-75)
53. Tool Shed (OC-72)
54. Water Tower at Shop Area
55. CCC Water System Ruins
56. Water Tower Supports (OC-74)
57. Original Icehouse Foundation (behind Boathouse) (below OC-70)
58. Grill #2, Swimming Lake* (Ruined)
59. Cabin #8

*The numbers assigned to these resources have been generated for the purposes of this document and are not associated with any official park facility designations.

Residential Resources

Rental Cabins

Oconee State Park contains twenty cabins built as rental units for visitors grouped in three distinct clusters. The original cabins were roofed with wooden shake shingles, all of which had been replaced by the end of the 1940s.[4] All of the cabins feature porches that were originally designed as open air but screened in by the late 1940s.[5] Except where noted, all porch roofs are supported by square replacement posts and horizontal support boards installed in the early 1990s to replace earlier timbers.[6] Additionally, all twenty cabins include adjacent picnic area platforms built of poured concrete and framed with railroad ties. These platforms, built in the 1980s and 90s, also include outdoor grills and picnic tables. Most of the cabins were built on sloped ground, which tends to soften the transition between the building and its surrounding natural environment.

Cabins #1-6

Cabins 1-6 were the first cabins built and represent the widest variety of architectural styles. Construction on the cabins began by CCC Camp S-75 in 1935 and were finished for the park's opening in June of 1937. All of the cabins have two bedrooms and one bath. All six buildings maintain their original location, materials, design, and function.

Cabin #1 (OC-C1)

Cabin One is the westernmost in the string of cabins located on the peninsula at the north end of the swimming lake. This one-story frame building is arranged in a L-shaped floor plan and sits atop a stone rubblework foundation. The cabin's exterior walls consist of vertical board-and-batten siding and feature an exterior rubble stone chimney against the south gable end. Cabin One is fitted with single and paired casement windows framed by sloping lintels. The low-pitched cross-gable roof features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. A half porch is inset in the ell, screened, and covered with a shed roof. The porch, oriented to face the lake, is supported by square replacement posts that were installed in the early 1990s to replace earlier timbers. A low rubblework retaining wall surrounds the rear of the building.

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[4] Building inventory cards, compiled by Superintendent James W. Ray, 1949, Records of Oconee State Park, Resource Management Office, SCPRT.

[5] "Proposed plans, Oconee State Park," Resource Management Office, South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, Columbia, S.C.; Photograph of Cabin #3, #2, n.d., Photograph of Superintendent's Cabin, n.d., Records of Oconee State Park, Resource Management Office, SCPRT.

[6] Andy Davis, Superintendent at Oconee State Park and Earl Blakely, Ranger at Oconee State Park, Interview by Author, October 20, 2001.

Cabin #2 (OC-C2)

Cabin Two is situated between Cabins One and Three on the peninsula at the north end of the swimming lake. It is a 1.5 story cabin and consists of a rectangular plan that sits on a stone rubblework foundation. The cabin siding on the first story consists of solid peeled round logs arranged vertically and joined with concrete chinking. Solid horizontal peeled logs sit atop the vertical logs at the base of the gable ends and the gables themselves are sided with board and batten siding. An exterior rubble stone chimney is attached to the north gable end, and a smaller interior rubble chimney is located in the kitchen extension. The kitchen extension and west eave wall are sided with vertical board-and-batten. Cabin Two is fitted with single and paired casement windows framed by sloping lintels. The low-pitched gable roof features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. A wing half the length of the west eave wall (facing towards the parking space) is covered by a shed roof with a lower pitch than the principal roof and contains the kitchen and primary entrance. The original shake shingles can been seen in the segment of the principal roof which extends beneath the kitchen extension shed roof. A full porch extends across the west eave wall (facing the lake), is covered by a shed roof with exposed log rafter tails and is supported by newer replacement vertical beams connected by three rows of horizontal supports. A low rubblework retaining wall surrounds the rear of the building.

Cabin #3 (OC-C3)

Cabin Three is situated between Cabins Two and four on the peninsula at the north end of the swimming lake. The cabin features a rectangular plan situated on a stone rubblework foundation. The exterior walls consist of board and batten siding and an exterior stone rubblework chimney is attached to the north gable end. Cabin Two is fitted with single and paired casement windows framed by sloping lintels. The low-pitched end-gable roof features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. A full porch extends across the west eave wall (facing the lake), is covered by a shed roof with exposed rafter tails and is supported by newer replacement vertical beams connected by three rows of horizontal supports. Stone rubblework steps extend from the porch's south facing entrance. Another porch extends off the east eave wall, half covering the principle entry with a shed roof and the other half forming a sleeping porch accessible from the cabin interior. The lower half of the screened sleeping porch features board and batten siding.

Cabin #4 (OC-C4)

Cabin Four is situated between Cabins Three and Five on the peninsula at the north end of the swimming lake. This one-story frame building is arranged in a T-shaped floor plan and sits atop a stone rubblework foundation. The cabin's exterior walls consist of vertical board-and-batten siding and feature an interior rubble stone chimney centered along the primary roofline. Cabin Four is fitted with single and paired casement windows framed by sloping lintels. The low-pitched cross-gable roof

features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. A partial porch extends from the east eave wall and is covered by a gable roof with exposed rafter tails as well as the exposed porch ceiling beams. The porch, oriented east to face the lake, is supported by square replacement posts that were installed in the early 1990s to replace earlier timbers. A low rubblework retaining wall surrounds the rear of the building.

Cabin #5 (OC-C5)

Cabin Five is situated between Cabins Four and Six on the peninsula at the north end of the swimming lake. The cabin features a rectangular plan and is situated on a stone rubblework foundation. The siding consists of horizontal round logs chinked with concrete on the first story, with vertical board and batten siding in the gables. An exterior rubble stone chimney is attached to the north gable end, and an interior squared plaster sided chimney, originally sided with a rubblework stone veneer, sits at the building's south end. Cabin Five is fitted with single and paired casement windows, and its low-pitched end-gable roof features composite shingles and exposed beams in the gables. A full porch extends across the east eave wall (facing the lake), is covered by a shed roof and is supported by square replacement posts which were installed in the early 1990s to replace earlier round peeled log timbers. The exposed ends of the log rafter tails have been recently replaced. The porch features a stone patio that extends outside of the current roofed porch to wrap around the north gable end. This side porch originally featured round peeled log railings which continued from the front porch. Stone rubblework steps extend from the porch's east facing entrance.

Cabin #6 (OC-C6)

Cabin Six is the easternmost in the string of cabins located on the peninsula at the north end of the swimming lake. This one-story building sits atop a rubblework stone foundation. The cabin is built with square hewn chestnut logs chinked with concrete and joined in a dovetail pattern. The cross-shaped building sits atop a high stone rubblework foundation and exterior rubblework chimneys are attached to the north and west gable ends. Cabin Six is fitted with single, paired, and four-wide sets of casement windows framed by vertical chestnut boards. The cross-gable roof is covered with composition shingles and features exposed beams in the gables. A partial porch comprises the east gable end. The porch roof includes exposed beams, board and batten siding in the gable and is supported by square timbers with knee brackets, and three sets of horizontal railing supports. Newer wooden screen frames installed in the 1990s are visible from the exterior but do not obscure the original supports. Wooden steps extend from the south porch entrance. The principal entrance, along the south eave wall, is fitted with a modern wooden door installed in the 1980s.

Cabins # 7-13

This set of cabins is located on high ground to the southeast of the swimming lake, largely isolated from the rest of the park facilities. The cabins were the second set constructed at Oconee, and were built by enrollees from CCC camp F-1, which relocated to the park from nearby Mountain Rest in 1938. The design of these one-bedroom cabins is more uniform than the first six, abandoning log sided varieties for the consistent use of board-and-batten siding. Prior to the 1960s, Cabins 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12 had a single hall and full porches. During the 60s those cabin porches were divided in half in order to create separate bedrooms.[7]

Cabin #7 (OC-C7)

Cabin Seven is the easternmost cabin on the road connecting the park with the southern cluster of cabins. This one-story, rectangular planned building sits upon a stone rubblework foundation. The exterior cabin walls are vertical wooden board-and-batten, and the cabin is fitted with single and paired replacement, double hung six-over-six and four-over-four windows. An exterior rubble stone chimney is attached to the north eave wall. The low-pitched end-gable roof features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. A screened half porch is inset under the west gable end. The porch is supported by square replacement posts and horizontal support boards which were installed in the early 1990s to replace earlier timbers. The remnants of vertical stone step supports still remain beneath newer wooden stairs.

Cabin #9 (OC-C9)

Cabin Nine is located between Cabin Eight and Ten on the north side of the road connecting the park with the southern cluster of cabins. This one-story, rectangular planned building sits upon a stone rubblework foundation. The exterior cabin walls are vertical wooden board-and-batten. Cabin Nine is fitted with single and paired replacement double hung six-over-six and four-over-four windows. An exterior rubble stone chimney is attached to the north eave wall. The low-pitched end-gable roof features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. A screened half porch is inset under the west gable end. The porch is supported by square replacement posts and horizontal support boards installed in the early 1990s to replace earlier timbers. Stone rubblework stairs extend from the porch entrance.

[7] Andy Davis, Superintendent at Oconee State Park and Earl Blakely, Ranger at Oconee State Park, Interview by Author, October 20, 2001.

Cabin #10 (OC-C10)

Cabin Ten is located to the southeast of Cabin 12 on the north side of the road connecting the park with the southern cluster of cabins. This one-story, rectangular planned building sits upon a stone rubblework foundation. The exterior cabin walls are vertical wooden board-and-batten and an exterior rubble stone chimney is attached to the east eave wall. The cabin is fitted with single and paired replacement, double hung six-over-six and four-over-four windows. The low-pitched end-gable roof features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. A screened half porch is inset under the north gable end and is supported by square replacement posts and horizontal support boards which were installed in the early 1990s to replace earlier timbers. The remnants of vertical stone step supports still remain beneath newer wooden stairs.

Cabin #11 (OC-C11)

Cabin Eleven is located on the south side of the road connecting the park with the southern cluster of cabins, across from Cabin Ten. This one-story, rectangular planned building sits upon a stone rubblework foundation. The exterior cabin walls are vertical wooden board-and-batten and an exterior rubble stone chimney is attached to the west eave wall. Cabin Eleven is fitted with single and paired replacement, double hung six-over-six and four-over-four windows. The low-pitched end-gable roof features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. A screened half porch is inset under the south gable end and is supported by square replacement posts and horizontal support boards which were installed in the early 1990s to replace earlier timbers. The remnants of vertical stone step supports still remain beneath newer wooden stairs.

Cabin #12 (OC-C12)

Cabin Twelve is located between Cabin Ten and Thirteen on the north side of the road connecting the park with the southern cluster of cabins. This one-story, rectangular planned building sits upon a stone rubblework foundation and features a small gabled extension off the west eave wall. The exterior cabin walls are vertical wooden board-and-batten and an exterior rubble stone chimney is attached to the east eave wall. Cabin Twelve is fitted with single and paired replacement, double hung six-over-six and four-over-four windows. The low-pitched end-gable roof features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. A screened full porch is inset under the north gable end. The porch is supported by square replacement posts and horizontal support boards installed in the early 1990s to replace earlier timbers. The remnants of vertical stone step supports still remain beneath a wooden ramp connecting the cabin to a wooden deck installed in the 1990s for handicapped accessibility.

Cabin #13 (OC-C13)

Cabin Thirteen is located between at the end of the road connecting the park with the southern cluster of cabins. The L-shaped one-story building is of frame construction and is supported by a stone rubblework foundation. The exterior cabin walls are vertical wooden board-and-batten and an exterior rubble stone chimney is attached to the north gable end. Cabin Thirteen is fitted with single and paired replacement, double hung six-over-six and four-over-four windows. The low-pitched cross-gable roof features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. The porch is located under the west gable end, and is supported by square replacement posts and horizontal support boards which were installed in the early 1990s to replace earlier timbers. The remnants of vertical stone step supports still remain beneath newer wooden stairs.

Cabins #14-20 (#s 15, 17, 19 same design; #s 16, 18, 20 same design)

The third set of cabins built was arranged around the southeast shore of the swimming lake with porch views oriented towards the lake. These buildings were built between 1939 and 1940 by CCC Camp F-1 and retain integrity in their form as well as their wooded placement.[8] Significant changes since the period of significance include the installation of electricity, the construction of concrete walkways and patio areas and removal of shake roof shingles in the late 1940s and porch screening repairs. All seven cabins feature nine-pane casement windows, arranged in single, paired and tripled configurations. Although a number of interior and exterior repairs have been performed since their construction, the cabins maintain integrity in location, design, setting and association.

Cabin #14 (OC-C14)

Cabin Fourteen is the first in the cluster of cabins on the southeast shore of the swimming lake, located next to the swimming lake dam. The cabin is situated on a wooded slope between the lake and a small parking space. A retaining wall and set of steps at the parking space feature distinctive CCC stonework. The L-shaped one story building is of frame construction and is supported by a stone rubblework foundation. The exterior cabin walls are vertical wooden board-and-batten and an exterior rubble stone chimney is attached to the north gable end. The low-pitched cross-gable roof features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. A half porch is inset in the ell, screened, and covered with a shed roof. Stone rubblework steps extend from the porch's north facing entrance.

[8] *Annual Report*, South Carolina State Forestry Commission, 1939-40, p. 93; *Keowee Courier* (Walhalla, S.C.), May 29, 1940.

Cabin #15 (OC-C15)

Cabin Fifteen is located in the cluster of cabins on the southeast shore of the swimming lake. The cabin is situated on a wooded slope between the lake and a small parking space. CCC stonework can be seen in a wall surrounding the cabin. The 1.5 story rectangular one story building is of frame construction and is supported by a rubble stone pier foundation filled with concrete block. The exterior cabin walls are sided with vertical wooden board-and-batten. An exterior rubble stone chimney is attached to the north gable end. The low-pitched gable roof features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. A wing containing the kitchen and primary entrance runs half the length of the west eave wall (facing towards the parking space) and is covered with a shed roof pitched lower than the principal roof. A full porch extends across the length of the east eave wall (facing the lake), is screened, and covered with a shed roof that is also pitched lower than the principal roof. The porch is supported by square posts and horizontal support boards, and stone rubblework steps extend from the porch's north facing entrance.

Cabin #16 (OC-C16)

Cabin Sixteen is located in the cluster of cabins on the southeast shore of the swimming lake. The cabin is situated on a wooded slope between the lake and a small parking space. CCC stonework can be seen in a wall surrounding the cabin and in steps leading into the west entrance. Remnants of this work can also been seen at the top of a set of modern railroad-tie-framed poured concrete steps leading from the parking lot to the cabin. The L-shaped one story building is of frame construction and is supported by a rubble stone pier foundation filled with concrete block. The exterior cabin walls are vertical wooden board-and-batten. An exterior rubble stone chimney is attached to the north gable end. The low-pitched cross-gable roof features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. A half porch is inset in the ell, screened, and covered with a shed roof. The porch faces the lake and is supported by square posts and horizontal support boards. Stone rubblework steps extend from the porch's north facing entrance.

Cabin #17 (OC-C17)

Cabin Seventeen is located in the cluster of cabins on the southeast shore of the swimming lake. The cabin is situated on a wooded slope between the lake and a small parking space. The rectangular 1.5 story building is of frame construction and is supported by a rubble stone pier foundation filled with concrete block. The exterior cabin walls are vertical wooden board-and-batten and an exterior rubble stone chimney is attached to the north gable end. The low-pitched gable roof features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. A wing half the length of the west eave wall (facing towards the parking space) is covered with a shed roof with a lower pitch than the principal roof contains the kitchen and primary entrance. A full porch extends across the length of the east eave wall (facing the lake), is screened, and covered with a shed roof that is also pitched lower than the principal roof. Stone rubblework steps extend from the porch's north facing entrance.

Cabin #18 (OC-C18)

Cabin Eighteen is located in the cluster of cabins on the southeast shore of the swimming lake. The cabin is situated on a wooded slope between the lake and a small parking space. CCC stonework can be seen in a wall surrounding the cabin and in steps leading into the west entrance. Remnants of this work can also been seen at the top of a set of modern railroad-tie-framed poured concrete steps leading from the parking lot to the cabin. The L-shaped one story building is of frame construction and is supported by a rubble stone pier foundation filled with concrete block. The exterior cabin walls are vertical wooden board-and-batten and an exterior rubble stone chimney is attached to the north gable end. The low-pitched cross-gable roof features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. A half porch is inset in the ell, screened, and covered with a shed roof. Stone rubblework steps extend from the porch's north facing entrance.

Cabin #19 (OC-C19)

Cabin Nineteen is located in the cluster of cabins on the southeast shore of the swimming lake. The cabin is situated on a wooded slope between the lake and a small parking space. CCC stonework can be seen in a wall surrounding the cabin and in steps leading into the west entrance. Remnants of this work can also been seen at the top of a set of modern railroad-tie-framed poured concrete steps leading from the parking lot to the cabin. The rectangular 1.5 story building is of frame construction and is supported by a rubble stone pier foundation filled with concrete block. The exterior cabin walls are vertical wooden board-and-batten. An exterior rubble stone chimney is attached to the north gable end. The low-pitched gable roof features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. A wing half the length of the west eave wall (facing towards the parking space) is covered with a shed roof with a lower pitch than the principal roof contains the kitchen and primary entrance. A full porch extends across the length of the east eave wall (facing the lake), is screened, and covered with a shed roof that is also pitched lower than the principal roof. Stone rubblework steps extend from the porch's south facing entrance.

Cabin #20 (OC-C20)

Cabin Twenty is separated from cabins 15-19, set on higher ground above the southeast shore of the swimming lake. The cabin is situated on a wooded slope between the lake and to the north of a small parking space. CCC stonework can be seen in a surrounding retaining wall and in steps leading into the west entrance. Remnants of this work can also been seen at the top of a set of modern railroad-tie-framed poured concrete steps leading from the parking lot to the cabin. The rectangular 1.5 story building is of frame construction and is supported by a rubble stone pier foundation filled with concrete block. The exterior cabin walls are vertical wooden board-and-batten. An exterior rubble stone chimney is attached to the south gable end. Cabin Twenty features paired and tripled nine-pane casement windows, with a single pane replacement window in the kitchen. The low-pitched gable roof features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. A wing half the length

of the west eave wall (facing towards the parking space) is covered with a shed roof with a lower pitch than the principal roof contains the kitchen and primary entrance. A full porch extends across the length of the east eave wall (facing the lake), is screened, and covered with a shed roof that is also pitched lower than the principal roof. Rubblework steps extend from the porch's south facing entrance.

Cabin Interiors

Some of the original integrity remains in the cabin interiors as well, although many have experienced considerable alteration. All cabins interiors were originally open to the exterior siding, but were winterized in the 1960s and 70s. Exposed studs were lined with insulation and in many cases covered with board and batten vertical paneling and later Roughtex particle board.[9] This process was repeated in many of the ceilings as well. Some of the cabins (for example, #2, 3, 11 and 20) have continued to expose their rafters and purlins. While some interiors have been completely modernized (#18) most retain some of their original rustic character, whether in the exposure of structural elements such as window lintels or in smaller details like garment rods and hooks built from unpeeled branches.

Superintendent's Residence (OC-1)

The Superintendent's Residence is located on a high ground, and is the first visible feature as visitors enter the park. Built between 1935 and 1936, this signature building embodies many of the components of the rustic style.[10] The rectangular-plan building sits upon a rubblework stone foundation and features board-and-batten siding with rubblework veneer half-way up the first story façade. The residence is fitted with eight-over-eight double hung sash windows. One-over-one exterior storm windows partially obscure the original sash windows. The low-pitched gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The roof line features two interior plaster-faced chimneys which were covered with a stone rubblework veneer during the period of significance. A full porch extends across the length of the west eave wall, and unlike most of the other porches in the park, remains unscreened. The north end of the porch is enclosed and sided with board and batten. The south gable end originally featured a wrap-around porch which led to a screened porch. The south gable end has since been enclosed with board and batten. Photographic evidence also suggests that the rear extension that presently extends halfway across the east eave wall was added after the period of significance. The porch's shed roof is an extension of the principal roof and maintains a lower pitch.

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[9] Andy Davis, Superintendent at Oconee State Park and Earl Blakely, Ranger at Oconee State Park, Interview by Author, October 20, 2001.

[10] *Annual Report*, South Carolina State Forestry Commission, 1935-6.

The porch is supported by square timber posts connected by horizontal supports, and a rubblework stone staircase extends from its center. The bases of the square porch columns have been altered since the period of significance with the addition of square concrete supports. A double garage sided with board-and-batten sits behind the residence (see "Maintenance-Related Resources").[11]

Maintenance-Related Resources

A number of CCC-era maintenance-related resources are still present and used by park staff. Most of these structures are located in the non-public area to the north of the Superintendent's Residence.

"King House" Storage Shed (OC-63)

To the south of this office is a cross gabled storage shed often referred to as "King House," possibly a reference to long time park neighbor and adjacent landowner Lloyd King. The T-shaped building was brought to Oconee from Camp F-1 in 1938.[12] The storage shed features a low-pitched composite shingled roof and wide garage doors, and a rear lean-to roof extension. Although the building has been altered and repaired, it still maintains integrity of design, setting, materials and association.

Garage, Superintendent's Residence (OC-62)

This building was built during 1935-36 to accompany the Superintendent's Residence. The garage is a front-gable rectangular plan and is sided with vertical board-and-batten. The overhanging roof is low-pitched, featuring asymmetrical pitches. Two bays and a door allow entrance to the first story, and the north gable end features a door to a gable loft. The bays appeared to have been altered since the building was constructed, but the garage maintains integrity in materials, location, and association.[13]

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[11] Building inventory cards, compiled by Superintendent James W. Ray, 1949.
[12] Rowena Nylund, "Oconee State Park History," [on-line resource of SCPRT); available at http://www.discoversouthcarolina.com/sp, accessed 20 January 2002.
[13] *Annual Report*, South Carolina State Commission of Forestry, 1935-6, p. 74.

Recreation-Related Resources

Shelter #1 (OC-S1)

Shelter One was built between 1935 and 1937 by CCC enrollees from Camp S-75 and is one of the most distinctive structures at the park.[14] It sits on a prominent slope above the northwest shore of the swimming lake and offers a panoramic waterfront view. The shelter is a T-shaped plan and sits on a flagstone floor. The open-air cross-gable roof is supported by heavy peeled chestnut logs and features peeled log rafters connected by horizontal peeled log railings ands exposed king-post trusses. The roof material was originally wood shake shingles but was replaced with composition shingles some time after 1949.[15] A walled fireplace extension was built with stacked round logs chinked with cement and centered on a rubblework exterior chimney. While the original picnic tables have been replaced, the shelter features built-in benches around the interior perimeter made of horizontal chestnut boards supported by heavy logs. The bench backs consist of rows of smaller vertical logs.

Shelter #2 (OC-S2)

Shelter Two was built between 1937 and 1939.[16] It is located on the northwest shore of the lake, just north of Shelter #1. Four tapered stone pillars support a gabled roof over an open picnic shelter with a poured concrete foundation. The pillars are constructed with irregular courses of rough-cut ashlar stonework, in contrast to the uncut rubblework found in many other park resources. Three sides of the shelter feature a low wall built of the same stonework as the pillars.

Bathhouse (OC-25)

Situated at the south end of the swimming lake, the bathhouse was built by Camp S-75 in 1936-7 and has served a number of recreational and administrative functions.[17] Although the original conceptual plans for the bathhouse indicate board-and-batten siding, the walls of the rectangular-planned building were constructed with irregular courses of rough-cut ashlar stonework, in contrast to the uncut rubblework found in many of the park's other resources. A low-pitched hip roof extends over the north wall to create a piazza that stretches the length of the façade. The roof, featuring exposed rafter tails, is supported over the piazza by massive paired square timbers that join the roof line with square timber knee brackets. In 1947-1948 the timbers were replaced with like materials and reinforced with square concrete feet. A secondary roof extends from the east end of the primary

[14] "Newspaper Publicity Recreation Survey S.C. State Park System," 1938, unpublished report, SCPRT.
[15] Building inventory cards, compiled by Superintendent James W. Ray, 1949.
[16] *American Guide Series, South Carolina State Parks*; *Keowee Courier*, July 14, 1938.
[17] *Annual Report*, South Carolina State Forestry Commission, 1936-7.

roof, covering an inlet from the lake which leads to the dam spillway. Flagstone surfaces on both sides of the inlet once served as a covered boat landing; currently boats are docked at an adjacent boat shelter built after the period of significance.[18]

Diving Platform (OC-44)

A concrete diving platform is anchored at the south end of the swimming lake. The platform includes a diving board at platform level and another atop a metal tower. Two metal ladders extend into the water and metal pipe railings are attached to the platform at water level for swimmers to use for support. The platform was constructed in 1940 or 1941.[19]

Grills

The two original picnic areas were equipped with CCC-stone open grills, six of which remain. Three grills are located along the west shore of the swimming lake(#1, #2 and #3), and while only one is functional, the three sided stone forms are still intact and are contributing recreational resources. Three grills are also located around the north and east shore of the former small lake (#1, #2 and #3). While the grills are overgrown with vegetation, their stone forms are still intact and 5 out of the 6 should be considered contributing resources associated with park recreation (Grill #2 at Lake 1 is non-contributing).

Transportation-Related Resources

The transportation system contributes a great deal to the historic appearance of Oconee State Park. These transportation resources include roads, parking structures, and an entry gate.

Roads (OC-RD-1)

The road network in the park connects the principal developed areas. As the park expanded between 1936 and 1942, the road system and its associated formed the backbone of the overall park plan.[20] The historic road network consists of two main arteries that connect to the entry to the park from Route 107. A north road leads to the swimming lake parking area, the office/museum building, the two picnic areas, and Cabins One through Six. Photographic evidence shows a bridge

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[18] "Oconee State Park -- History Notes" Records of Oconee State Park, Resource Management Office, SCPRT.
[19] Building inventory cards, compiled by Superintendent James W. Ray, 1949; Photograph, swimming lake, n.d., Records of Oconee State Park, Resource Management Office, SCPRT.
[20] *The Oconee Mountaineer, The Official Organ of CCC Camp SC S-75, Company 3449* (February 21, 1938), p. 4; "Map of Oconee Forest-Park, Oconee County, South Carolina," November 1936, Resource Management Office, SCPRT.

constructed of stone piers and timber spanning a stream at a point midway between the former small lake parking area and Cabins One through Six. Fragments of the piers along the roadside are the only remainders of this feature. The southern road leads to the camping area, Cabins Seven through Thirteen, and a north-south spur that leads to Cabins Fourteen through Twenty.

Park Entrance

The park entrance is constructed of native stone and consists of a pair of low curved rubblework walls featuring piers at each end. Wooden signs bearing the name of the park are mounted at each wall and are replacements of the original signs.[21]

Parking Areas

The road network is distinguished by three CCC-built parking areas. The oval loop parking lot between the lake and park office features three sets of stone steps and rubble stone paths that converge into a single path which leads to the bathhouse (OC-PK-27). The parking area for Shelters One and Two is located off of the main road and is distinguished by a set of rubble stone steps flanked by stone piers connected by transverse square timbers. Approached from Shelters One and Two, the steps and piers, built into the sharply sloped hillside, are covered with vine growth and blend into the surrounding natural environment (OC-PK-S1). The third parking area is at a sharp bend in the north road, at the current archery range (the former small lake area)(OC-PK-5). The parking area is characterized by stone piers connected by transverse square timbers, and features a set of stone stairs at the west end of the lot.

Water Management-Related Resources

Swimming Lake (OC-LA-1), Dam (OC-DA-1) and Spillway (OC-79)

The construction of the thirty-acre swimming lake was the first construction project undertaken by S-75. In summer of 1935 workers began building an earthen barrier to dam two mountain streams. The dam forms the south end of the lake and is composed of fill dirt and stone. Its gently sloped mound forms a naturalistic bridge to Cabins #14-20, softening the man-made appearance of the lake edge. The swimming area of the lake is edged with a low stone border that continues the bathhouse stonework.

[21] Photograph of park entrance, Records of Oconee State Park, Resource Management Office, SCPRT.

A spillway between the bathhouse and dam was designed to drain water when the lake levels rise. This structure is formed of poured concrete and is edged by a low rubblework stone wall. The spillway begins beneath the east bathhouse roof extension and gradually curves behind the swimming lake dam, continuing into a gully that may represent the original path of the dammed streams.

Small Lake (OC-LA-3) and Dam

Northwest of the swimming lake, located off the north road, are the overgrown remains of a smaller man-made lake developed in 1935-36 as the centerpiece of a second picnic area. The lake was dammed at the south end and a significant portion of the concrete and rubblework stone structure remains. However its unstable footing has caused erosion to render the dam inoperable. A rock spring and collection cistern that were constructed for the purpose of providing drinking water to the picnic area, lie to the north of the lake. Water collected at the cistern followed an underground pipe to the rock springs where it served as a man-made stone fountain. The ruins of these features were repaired in 1993 but have fallen into disrepair once more. While the dam and the lake bed should be considered contributing resources, the rock springs and cistern have lost considerable integrity due to physical deterioration and are not contributing.[22]

Pumphouse at Shelter #3 (OC-83)

One of the pump stations that delivered water gathered from the waterwheel site is located south of the Superintendent's Residence and features distinctive CCC design. The bottom half of the small square-planned building is composed of a solid rubblework base, while the upper half is sided with cedar shake shingles. The pumphouse is fitted with four paned casement windows. The gabled roof is covered with composition shingles and has exposed rafter tails.

Water Fountains

While photographic evidence indicates a number of other water fountains around the park during the period of significance, only three of the CCC designed fountains still survive. The three fountains are tapered pylons built of stone rubblework. One fountain is located along the southwest shore of the swimming lake (#1) and two others are north of the first at the picnic area (#2&3). One of the fountains features a set of stone steps (#3).

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[22] "CCC Work Continues in Oconee State Park," *NACCCA Journal* [National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni] 17:4 (July 1994), 1.

Culverts

Some of the less conspicuous CCC-built features in the park are the culverts built at various places along roadways for the purpose of directing water flow. Many of the original culverts have been replaced with modern concrete units, and automobile accidents have dislodged some others. Remnants of some of theses broken culverts can still be found along the roadside. The culverts are constructed of stone rubblework, camouflaging their function. The eighteen CCC culverts, (#1-18) that continue to function should be considered contributing resources.

Noncontributing Resources

Water Tower at Shop Area (OC-74)

Another water management structure still extant from the CCC period is a round wooden water tower located in the shop area. The tank is covered with a conical roof and is currently used for storage. The tank once stood at one of the park's high points, near Cabin Seven, atop four tapered concrete pylons, and stored water collected at the waterwheel site. The tank was moved following the modernization of the water system, and for this reason is non-contributing.

Water Tower Pylons

The four concrete pylons are still intact and are located near Cabin Number Seven. However, the entire wooden superstructure of this resource has been removed, rendering it non-contributing.

CCC Water System Ruins

The ruins of the principal water source for both the CCC camp and the state park are located near the southeast boundary of the park. The site was constructed by Camp F-1 as one of the first projects in the construction of the park. The site sits at a spring in a deep gully and includes the stone rubblework remnants of the waterwheel house, five stone rubblework waterway supports, and a 190 foot well. The original waterwheel (OC-TR-6) is now located at an interpretive display (OC-50) which is now located at the end of the swimming lake spillway. Since the roof is no longer intact at the original site, and the waterwheel has been removed, this resource should be considered non-contributing.

Trails

Original plans and park information from the period of significance indicate the construction of a network of hiking trails throughout the park. Although trails currently follow some of the same general paths as those described in CCC-era records, no significant physical evidence remains of trail work and therefore the surviving trails cannot be considered contributing.

Campground

Records indicate the location of an eleven-site campground available at the park for the opening in 1937. The campground was located within the current campground at the area closest to the south road. No extant physical evidence of the original campground exists, and the current campground was constructed after the period of significance.

Office Building / Museum (OC-27)

The building that currently serves the multiple functions of park office, meeting space and museum is located to the west of the swimming lake. The core of the building is a CCC camp barracks, most likely brought to Oconee between 1938 and 1942 by Camp F-1.[23] The long L-shaped building is comprised of a main north-south hall joined to a newer east west wing. The north-south hall is sits upon a concrete pier foundation and is sided with horizontal weathboard (simple drop siding). This section of the building most closely resembles a CCC-era barracks, characterized by a very low-pitched gable roof and equally spaced sets of square windows along the length of the upper half of the façade. A full porch extends across the east eave wall and includes a brick foundation and stairs installed in the early 1950s. The north half of the porch is partially closed in and screened. The same brickwork can also be found in an exterior fireplace at the south end and an interior fireplace in the north end of the building. The extension containing the kitchen was added in the 1943-44 during an expansion of the recreation hall facilities.[24] A short gabled extension and two smaller shed-roofed extensions are attached to the west eave wall. These later additions were built upon a solid concrete foundation. The interior has also been altered, as the previously exposed trusses were enclosed with synthetic siding and a drop ceiling in the 1950s. Although the building was constructed through the adaptive reuse of CCC materials and is important to the history of the park, it has been significantly altered to accommodate a variety of park uses after the period of significance, and is therefore non-contributing.[25]

Tool Shed (OC-72)

Between the Assistant Superintendent's Residence and the shop building is a storage barn of unknown origin, with weatherboard and vertical railroad tie foundations. Oral tradition implies CCC association, but this should be verified with further documentation before this building is considered

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[23] From "Notes, Oconee State Park, Structures Built by the CCC," an unpublished report at Resource Management Office, SCPRT.
[24] *Annual Report*, South Carolina State Commission of Forestry, 1943-4, p. 12.
[25] Oconee State Park Photo Files; "Notes, Oconee State Park, Structures Built by the CCC," an unpublished report at SCPRT.

as a contributing resource. The building is a rectangular plan front gable with a south extension covered by a lower-pitched secondary roof.[26]

Modern Icehouse (OC-71)

A concrete block icehouse sits in a bank behind the park office building. A gable roof extends over the entrance and is supported by cast iron posts. The icehouse was built for use by the teahouse / restaurant when it moved from the bathhouse to the new recreation building (the current camp office).[27] This is a non-contributing building.

Small Shed (OC-75)

Directly southeast of the shop is a small front-gabled shed sided with simple-drop horizontal weatherboard. The building features a low-pitched roof surface with composite shingles and based on structural observation may have been brought to Oconee by Camp F-1. However, this should be verified with further documentation. Until that is done this building should be considered non-contributing. This small shed is currently used for oil storage.

Small Shed / Office (OC-73)

Just south of the tank is a small front gabled shed clad in horizontal weatherboard. The shed may have been transferred from Camp F-1 when they began work on the park in 1938. A gabled entry roof and lean-to was added when the shed was converted to office space, altering its appearance enough to make it non-contributing.

Shop Building (OC-61)

The present shop building is a rectangular board-and-batten sided building built upon a concrete block foundation and fitted with two central sliding doors in the south eave wall. The roof is a low-pitched side gable form and features composition shingles. The building was built after the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.

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[26] Andy Davis, Superintendent at Oconee State Park and Earl Blakely, Ranger at Oconee State Park, Interview by Author, October 20, 2001.
[27] Building inventory cards, compiled by Superintendent James W. Ray, 1949.

Assistant Superintendent's Residence (OC-2)

The Assistant Superintendent's Residence was completed in 1938, and may have been a CCC camp building moved to the park from camp F-1 at Mountain Rest.[28] It is located in a non-public maintenance area to the north of the Superintendent's Residence. The core shape of the residence is rectangular, with a small extension off the north gable wall and a perpendicular entry extension at the same end. The one-story building is sided with horizontal weatherboards, features an exterior brick chimney and is set on a concrete block foundation. A full porch extends off the south gable end. While the principal building unit still maintains some characteristics of a CCC camp building (low-pitch roof with minimal overhang and vertical siding), the alterations made in its transition to a residence make it a non-contributing resource. Adjacent to the residence is a garage built after the period of significance.

Cabin #8 (OC-3)

Cabin Eight was converted to staff housing in the 1960s and is the only cabin at Oconee no longer used as a rental residence.[29] It is located between Cabins Seven and Nine on the road connecting the park with the southern cluster of cabins. This one-story cabin was originally a rectangular planned building sitting upon a stone rubblework foundation. The 1960s addition almost doubled the size of the original cabin and is distinguished by its concrete block foundation and the change in the wood used in the board and batten siding (the original building, like all of the original cabins, features "wormy" blighted chestnut). An exterior rubble stone chimney is attached to the north eave wall. The cabin is fitted with single and paired replacement, double hung six-over-six and four-over-four windows, some of which are covered with storm windows. The low-pitched end-gable roof features exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. Thinner rafter tails further distinguish the newer extension. A later 1980s alteration includes an ell facing away from the road, covered with a shed roof. A screened half porch is inset under the west gable end and is supported by what may be the original square timbers. The porch is sided half way with plywood and the remnants of vertical stone step supports still remain beneath newer wooden stairs at the front entrance. The original cabin has been altered significantly and is therefore non-contributing.

Original Icehouse Foundation (below OC-70)

The original icehouse was located behind the bathhouse, and its extant foundation and staircase are composed of CCC stonework. A small gabled shed with vertical board-and-batten siding was built on the original foundation in 1949, as the original icehouse was replaced by a concrete block structure

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[28] Dennis Duncan, et. al. eds., *An Informal History of Mountain Rest, South Carolina*, (Taylors, S.C.: Faith Printing, 1984), p. 95.

[29] Andy Davis, Superintendent at Oconee State Park and Earl Blakely, Ranger at Oconee State Park, Interview by Author, October 20, 2001.

behind the office building. This building was once used as a lifeguard station, and is currently used for storage.[30] Neither the 1949 building nor its CCC stairs and foundations should be considered contributing.

Grill #2, Lake 1

Since only a small portion of this ruined grill remains, it should be considered non-contributing.

[30] Andy Davis, Superintendent at Oconee State Park and Earl Blakely, Ranger at Oconee State Park, Interview by Author, October 20, 2001.

Oconee State Park is significant for its association with the Great Depression-Era efforts of the Civilian Conservation Corps to protect South Carolina's natural areas through conservation and recreational development while providing job opportunities for unemployed American men. In addition, the park embodies the rustic architecture and landscape aesthetic, inspired by the National Park Service and United States Forest Service, and implemented by the CCC in the construction of state and national recreational parks during the Great Depression. The property meets National Register Criteria A and C and illustrates the historic context of the establishment and development of South Carolina's State Parks System.

The creation of the South Carolina State Parks system traces its origins in the early days of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal. The flurry of social and economic relief programs introduced, among other agencies, Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) in 1933 for the purpose of putting thousands of unemployed men to work, conserving America's threatened natural resources and creating public recreation areas. The independent agency was supplanted in 1937 by its more recognizable namesake, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).[31]

The construction of camps for the housing of this new source of labor began soon after the establishment of the ECW. Camps of approximately two hundred men were assigned to various existing agencies including the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service. Work projects ranged from soil conservation to timber replacement to the creation of state and national recreation areas. This influx of resources and labor into South Carolina spurred the creation of the Division of State Parks as a department within the State Commission of Forestry. While this department was not officially founded until 1937, work on state parks had begun in 1934 when construction began on Marlboro County's Cheraw State Park.[32]

Since the State of South Carolina did not own land suitable for state park development, much of the land used for state park development was donated by private individuals or local municipalities. In July of 1935, Oconee County granted an area of 1,165 acres for the development of a state park, maintaining the condition that the property would revert to the county if its original mission changed.[33] CCC Camp S-75 (Company number 3449) was founded on July 16, 1935. S-75 was located in administrative District "B" which included the northeast section of South Carolina and most of North Carolina and Tennessee. All fifteen state parks built in South Carolina during the CCC period were developed through the cooperation of either the National Parks Service or the United States Forest

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[31] Some excellent resources for the history of the ECW / CCC include: Kenneth S. Davis, *FDR: The New Deal Years, 1933-1937: A History* (New York: Random House, 1986); Perry H. Merrill, *Roosevelt's Forest Army: A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps* (Montpelier, Vt.: Perry H. Merrill, 1981); Leslie A. Lacy, *The Soldiers: The Civilian Conservation Corps in the Great Depression* (Radnor, Pa.: Chilton Book Company, 1976).

[32] *Annual Report*, South Carolina State Forestry Commission, 1934-5.

[33] Complete copies of deeds found in "Oconee Deeds, Deed Files," Offices of Recreation, Planning and Engineering, Resource Management Office, SCPRT.

Service, organizations skilled in the development and management of natural resources. Oconee State Park was built under the authority of the US Forest Service. Other nearby Forest Service CCC camps included F-1 at Mountain Rest and F-2 at Cherry Hill.[34]

While the National Park and U.S. Forest Services provided guidance on specific work projects, the United States Army was responsible for camp organization and discipline. S-75 was constructed according to standardized military forms and included administrative offices, barracks, a mess hall and library.[35] Although few records remain related to the camp itself, oral tradition suggests that the buildings were arranged around what is currently a playing field to the east of the south road. The main administrative building was most likely at the site of the current park office building. The current oval parking loop and the placement of a flag standard would follow the pattern encouraged by CCC officials for the organization of enrollee camps. The concrete foundation of what may have been the camp bathhouse survives to the north of the present carpet golf course.

Among the first projects initiated by S-75 was the creation of the swimming lake and dam and one of the park's signature features, the bathhouse. Fiscal Year 1935-6 (beginning and ending in June) also saw the construction of two picnic areas, as well as Shelter One. 1936-7 saw the construction of Shelter Two, the smaller lake and dam and seven fireplaces.[36] S-75 enrollees also developed most of the park's infrastructure, including the main north and south roads, three parking areas, telephone and electric lines, as well as a waterwheel and its accompanying water delivery system.[37] When the park opened to the public in June of 1937, visitors would have had access to Cabins One through Six, the bathhouse (which included a teahouse, changing areas, and boat rentals), both lakes, both picnic areas, and a number of hiking trails.

While the CCC was responsible for employing young men displaced by the Great Depression, camps also sought to improve the character of its workers. Like most other camps, S-75 and F-1 offered educational and recreational programs for the men. A number of enrollees learned to read or acquired vocational skills through their CCC involvement. Enrollees also participated in sporting events such as baseball and tennis.[38]

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[34] *The Oconee Mountaineer, Official Organ of CCC Camp SC S-75, Company 3449* (February 21, 1938); Records of Oconee State Park, Resource Management Office, SCPRT. Camp designations were alphanumeric, with the letter representing the area of work (F represented National Forest, S State Forest, etc.) and the number representing the order of camp establishment within a given state.

[35] *The Oconee Mountaineer, Official Organ of CCC Camp SC S-75, Company 3449* (February 21, 1938), 4,5.

[36] "Annual Report, Piedmont District S.C. State Commission of Forestry July 1, 1936-June 30, 1937, unpublished report found in Historical Files, South Carolina State Library, Columbia, S.C.

[37] "Newspaper Publicity Recreation Survey, South Carolina State Park System." 1938, unpublished report found in Records of Oconee State Park, Resource Management Office, SCPRT.

[8] "Historic Resources of South Carolina State Parks," Multiple Property Listing, National Register of Historic Places, State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C., p. E-4.

July 1938 marked the end of Camp S-75's involvement at Oconee, as the camp and all of its portable structures were transferred to Mount Mitchell, Georgia in June of 1938. Rigid structures (the waterwheel site, culverts, etc) were transferred to the State Division of Forestry.[39] Camp F-1, (Company 442) based at nearby Mountain Rest, continued work on the park. F-1 constructed the seven small cabins at the end of the south road during 1938-9 and followed with six cabins along the southeast shore of the swimming lake in 1939-40. Other features added at this period include the park entrance and the diving platform. F-1 also expanded the recreational programs at the park, introducing organized sporting events and nature programs.[40]

F-1 also contributed a number of buildings to the park, including maintenance structures, the assistant superintendent residence, and the core of what is now the office building. This building was originally used to facilitate the expanding recreational activities at the park, space that had recently been limited to the bathhouse. The former barracks building was soon used to expand the existing teahouse into a dining hall, and also provided a space for square dances.[41] During the first few years, Oconee maintained some of the highest visitation statistics in the South Carolina park system. The national CCC program was dissolved in 1942 and the resources at Oconee State Park were turned over to the State Forestry Commission.

Oconee State Park became an important resource to local residents, providing a public recreation area where local residents could affordably enjoy the outdoors. The work done by the CCC both at the park and on other projects throughout the area is still appreciated today by local residents. The program left a lasting legacy through both the development of a generation of young men and through the creation of permanent recreation opportunities for generations to come.

The second criterion for Oconee State Park's historical significance is the area of its design and construction (Criterion C). The construction methods, materials, and overall design philosophy used in the development of the park embody the characteristic style of public recreation facilities built during the Great Depression. The distinctive characteristics of these methods can be seen in Oconee's landscape design, road layout, building design and placement. Most of the extant buildings and structures at the park still express the principles of rustic architecture implemented by the United States Forest Service in the creation of state parks in the late 1930s and early 1940s. This particular style, developed in conjunction with National Park Service designers, combined a number of unique nineteenth and twentieth century architectural traditions which emphasized the challenges of blending the man made and natural environments.

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[39] "Civilian Conservation Corps Fourth Corps Area, Status Record of CCC Camps Authorized Since Inception of the Program up to and Including December 31, 1941," compiled by Office of the Liaison Officer, CCC 4th Corps Area, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., p. 100.
[40] Park Recreation Book, Resource Management Office, SCPRT.
[41] Duncan, et. al., *An Informal History of Mountain Rest, South Carolina*, p. 95.

While the National Park Service and US Forest Service maintained different designers, architects, engineers and landscape architects, the basic design philosophies remained similar. The style developed by these federal agencies can trace its origins to the nineteenth century, with the landscape and architectural designs of Andrew Jackson Downing, Frederick Law Olmstead and Henry Hobson Richardson. These styles stressed the value of building with native materials and the important relationship between a structure and it's natural environment. This tradition evolved in the twentieth century through the Arts and Crafts, Prairie Style and Bungalow movements. The "Great Camp" style of the turn-of-the-century resorts of New York's Adirondack region also exerted a strong influence on the rustic picturesque style used by park designers. Some of the defining characteristics CCC-era National Park Service designers and architects like Albert Good and Herbert Maier drew from these influences included small-scale buildings (one or two stories) with low pitched roofs and horizontal profiles. Straight lines were to be avoided, and local native materials were to be used whenever available. All park features, whether recreational, residential, administrative, or infrastructure, were to harmonize with each other and with their natural settings.[42]

Oconee's designers left behind few as built plans, but proposed elevations and plans reveal the design direction of the Forest Service, whose architectural guidance did not strive to reproduce definite historic styles but instead looked to create a romanticized representation of rural building types. Consulting Architect Ellis W. Groben's *Acceptable Building Plans: Forest Service Administration Buildings*, compiled in 1938, served as a summation of the rustic CCC design philosophy and included plans of successful examples. While few of Oconee's buildings can be traced directly to a specific plan (excepting Shelter Number One) the influence of this document, as well as the National Park Service equivalent, Albert Good's *Park and Recreation Structures*, can still be seen in most of Oconee's structures.[43]

Style for park buildings was also determined by geographic location. As a mountain park, Oconee State Park was built based upon regional styles built with native materials. Most of the materials at Oconee were found locally, including blighted "wormy" chestnut lumber and stone taken from the nearby unfinished Stumphouse Mountain tunnel.[44] Cabins Two, Five and Six, with their chinked log frames and rubblework stone foundations emulate a Pre-Railroad Folk Log style typically found in the southern Appalachians in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Shelter Number One also hints at this

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[42] For a complete review of many of the influences on the development of rustic style see Linda Flint McClelland, *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Parks Service, 1916-1942* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1993), Chapter 2, p. 11-72.

[43] Oconee State Park Plans, Resource Management Office, SCPRT; Ellis W. Groben, *Acceptable Building Plans: Forest Service Administration Buildings* (Washington, D.C. : United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1938); p. K-6; *The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-42* (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1986), p. 209; Albert Good, *Park and Recreation Structures* (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1938).

[44] *Annual Report*, South Carolina State Forestry Commission, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37; *Annual Report*, Piedmont District, South Carolina State Commission of Forestry, July 1, 1936-June 30, 1937, SCPRT.

tradition, but like the log-built cabins, also exhibits the 1930s rustic aesthetic in such Craftsman-influenced features as built-in log furniture. Park designers built the remainder of the rental cabins in a more contemporary rustic style. While these designs also featured the use of native fieldstone in their foundations, chimneys and retaining walls, the primary siding form is the more finished vertical board and batten, reflecting a later, post-railroad regional style.[45] Most of the cabins also feature overhanging roofs, exposed architectural features such as hand hewn rafters and purloins, and casement windows. In accordance with Forest Service design, many of the cabins were built into sloped hillsides, a technique that alters typically rigid foundation lines to create a more gradual contrast between building and forest.[46]

Native stonework was a technique used in public and private natural recreation areas since the late 19th century and sought to both allude to an earlier folk building tradition and also to relate to natural rock outcroppings found in mountainous regions. Most of the stonework at Oconee is laid in an irregular, horizontal stacked pattern, as a structural element in some cases and as an external veneer in others. The Superintendent's Residence, Shelter Number One fireplace, and the foundations and chimneys of most of the cabins are good examples of the typical CCC rustic rubble stonework, using rough faced native stone of various sizes, stacked horizontally and joined with mortar. Deep mortar joints help to disguise the man-made appearance and also encourages natural vegetation cover. CCC-stonework is also still evident in the ice house foundation, small lake dam, the waterwheel ruins, the pumphouse at Shelter Number Three, and the CCC-built culverts. The stonework found in the entrance gate, the six lakeside grills, the three water fountains, bathhouse and three parking areas are built in a similar style using more finished stones. Both methods follow the tradition developed by Forest Service and Park Service guidelines.[47]

Oconee State Park is a significant example of CCC-era design in terms of building placement and landscape design in addition to the value of its individual architectural features. The rental cabins are closely arranged in three clusters, yet built far enough apart to allow privacy for individual cabins. Park planners during the CCC-period emphasized the importance of landscape design in harmonizing natural and man-made elements, and also in creating appealing vistas for the visitor. Oconee's three signature buildings, the bathhouse, Shelter Number One and the Superintendent's Residence blend into their natural surroundings, both through their low horizontal profiles and native materials and through the intentional planting of local fauna. Historic photographs of these structures show young trees that have now grown to maturity, creating a wooded context.[48] All three structures were built at locations that allow them to be seen from a number of viewpoints (Shelter Number One

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[45] Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1996).
[46] McClelland, *Presenting Nature*, pp. 57, 59.
[47] A.D. Taylor, *Camp Stoves and Fireplaces* (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1937), 17,1883-88; Examples of this regional stonework can also be found throughout Good, *Park and Recreation Structures.*
[48] Photograph of Bathhouse, n.d.; photograph of Superintendent's Residence, n.d.; photograph of Shelter #1, n.d.; Records of Oconee State Park, Resource Management Office, SCPRT.

and the bathhouse are located along the swimming lake shore, the Superintendent's Residence at the park's entrance). While the office building was not built with CCC park principles in mind, the construction of a rubble stone retaining wall and the planting of native trees and shrubs help it to blend into the landscape. Like in many other CCC-era parks, Oconee's designers placed most of its maintenance structures away from the public areas.[49]

The construction of park roads was also done with the same overall design imperative. The CCC-era roads include the entry road, north and south road and the extension road to Cabins Fourteen to Twenty. While the surface of the roads have been resurfaced a number of times since the period of significance, the layout of the roads remains intact.[50] The curvilinear roads were built along the park's natural contours as suggested by Forest Service landscape engineers. Another important consideration in the construction of park roads was the process of bank blending. By grading the often drastic scars that result from road cuts, Oconee's engineers lessened the visual impact of park roads on the natural environment.[51] The planting of native species along the banks not only increased the visual appeal of roadsides, the process also helped to control erosion. The evidence of this process is still evident in some sections of the contributing roads.

The design and placement of culverts also contributes to the integrity of the roads. Built to drain water away from road surfaces, the surviving eighteen CCC-era stone rubblework culverts were designed according to the park landscape ethic and continue to blend with the park's landscape, often resembling natural rock outcroppings.

Other water management resources also follow the CCC-design philosophies. The waterwheel site and its sturdy rubblework frame and pylons still stand despite decades of neglect. Although the dam at the swimming lake was constructed with dirt and stone fill, the process of naturalizing grading and planting connotes a natural lake edge.

Forest Service Architect Ellis Groben, who asserted that the formation of an agency-wide standard would become "a monotonous repetition", encouraged variety within the typical rustic design guidelines. Post-war public recreation facilities would steer away from this philosophy towards a more uniform style.[52]

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[49] *The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942*, pp. 215-217.
[50] "Topographic Map Showing Layout of Oconee State Forest Park," State Commission of Forestry, September 1937 (Revised May 1938), Map files, Resource Management Office, SCPRT.
[51] McClelland, *Presenting Nature*, pp. 104, 213; Photograph of roads, n.d., Records of Oconee State Park, Resource Management Office, SCPRT.
[52] Ellis W. Groben, *Acceptable Building Plans: Forest Service Administration Buildings*, Foreword.

Oconee State Park stands both as a largely intact product of a significant Depression-era social program and also as an excellent example of a harmonious rustic design philosophy. The park continues to maintain integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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Interview with Andy Davis, Superintendent, and Earl Blakely, Ranger, Oconee State Park, 20 October 2001.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the heavy black line on the accompanying Map 1, "Park Overview," drawn at a scale of 1" = 1150'.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Oconee State Park Historic District are the boundaries of Oconee State Park as constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps and State Forestry Commission between 1936 and 1942, and as maintained by the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism since 1942.

All photos were taken by Kevin Allen; all negatives were submitted to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office with this nomination.

Residential Structures

1. October 28, 2001. Cabin #1, from southwest.
2. October 28, 2001. Cabin #1, from northeast
3. October 28, 2001. Cabin #2, from northwest
4. October 28, 2001. Cabin #2, from northwest
5. October 28, 2001, Cabin #2, from southwest
6. October 28, 2001, Cabin #2, interior
7. October 28, 2001, Cabin #3, from southwest
8. December 2, 2001, Cabin #3, from northwest
9. December 2, 2001, Cabin #3, from west
10. October 28, 2001, Cabin #3, interior
11. October 28, 2001, Cabin #4, from east
12. October 21, 2001, Cabin #4, from west
13. October 21, 2001, Cabin #4, interior
14. October 28, 2001, Cabin #5, from northwest
15. December 2, 2001, Cabin #5, from southeast
16. October 28, 2001, Cabin #6, from southeast
17. October 28, 2001, Cabin #6, from northeast
18. October 28, 2001, Cabin #6, interior
19. November 9, 2001, Cabin #7
20. November 9, 2001, Cabin #7
21. November 9, 2001, Cabin #9
22. November 9, 2001, Cabin #9
23. November 9, 2001, Cabin #10
24. November 9, 2001, Cabin #10
25. November 9, 2001, Cabin #11
26. November 9, 2001, Cabin #11
27. December 2, 2001, Cabin #11, interior
28. November 9, 2001, Cabin #12
29. November 9, 2001, Cabin #12

30. November 9, 2001, Cabin #13
31. November 9, 2001, Cabin #13
32. October 20, 2001, Cabin #14, parking, from east
33. October 20, 2001, Cabin #14, from southwest*
34. October 21, 2001, Cabin #14, from southeast*
35. December 2, 2001, Cabin #15, from west
36. December 2, 2001, Cabin #15, from northwest
37. October 20, 2001, Cabin #16, from northwest*
38. October 28, 2001, Cabin #16, from southeast*
39. December 2, 2001, Cabin #17, from southeast
40. October 28, 2001, Cabin #17, from west*
41. October 28, 2001, Cabin #18, from northwest*
42. October 28, 2001, Cabin #18, from southeast*
43. October 28, 2001, Cabin #19, from southwest*
44. October 28, 2001, Cabin #19, from southwest*
45. October 28, 2001, Cabin #20, from south*
46. October 28, 2001, Cabin #20, from southeast*
47. December 2, 2001, Cabin #20, interior
48. December 2, 2001, Superintendent's Residence, from southwest
49. December 2, 2001, Superintendent's Residence, from northwest
50. December 2, 2001, Superintendent's Residence, from northwest
51. December 2, 2001, Superintendent's Residence, from north

Maintenance Related Resources

52. December 2, 2001, "King House" Storage Shed, from west
53. December 2, 2001, Tool Shed, from southeast (non-contributing)
54. December 2, 2001, Small shed, from west (non-contributing)
55. November 9, 2001, Retaining wall, old icehouse, from west (non-contributing)
56. December 2, 2001, Retaining wall, old icehouse, from southwest (non-contributing)
57. October 20, 2001, Steps, old icehouse, from west.* (non-contributing)
58. December 2, 2001, Superintendent's Garage, from north

Recreation Related Resources

59. December 2, 2001, Shelter #1, from west
60. October 20, 2001, Shelter #1, from southeast*
61. October 20, 2001, Shelter #1, from east*
62. December 2, 2001, Shelter #1, interior
63. December 2, 2001, Shelter #1, detail, from west
64. December 2, 2001, Shelter #2, from southeast
65. December 2, 2001, Bathhouse, from northwest
66. October 20, 2001, Bathhouse, from west*
67. October 20, 2001, Bathhouse, from northwest*
68. October 20, 2001, Bathhouse, from southwest*
69. December 2, 2001, Bathhouse, from northwest
70. December 2, 2001, Bathhouse, covered spillway from south
71. December 2, 2001, Bathhouse,covered spillway from west
72. October 20, 2001, Diving platform, from south*
73. December 2, 2001, Grill #1, Swimming Lake
74. December 2, 2001, Grill #2, Swimming Lake (non-contributing)
75. December 2, 2001, Grill #3, Swimming Lake
76. December 2, 2001, Grill #1, Former small lake
77. December 2, 2001, Grill #2, Former small lake
78. December 2, 2001, Grill #3, Former small lake

Transportation Related Resources

79. December 2, 2001, Roads, North Road, from south
80. December 2, 2001, Roads, North Road (between parking area-former small lake and Cabins #1-6), from north
81. December 2, 2001, Roads, South Road (between intersection with road to Cabins #14-20 and Foothills Trailhead), from west.
82. December 2, 2001, Roads, South Road (just east of campground), from east.
83. December 2, 2001, Park entrance, south wall, from west.
84. December 2, 2001, Park entrance, north wall, from west.
85. December 2, 2001, Parking area – office/swimming lake, from southwest.

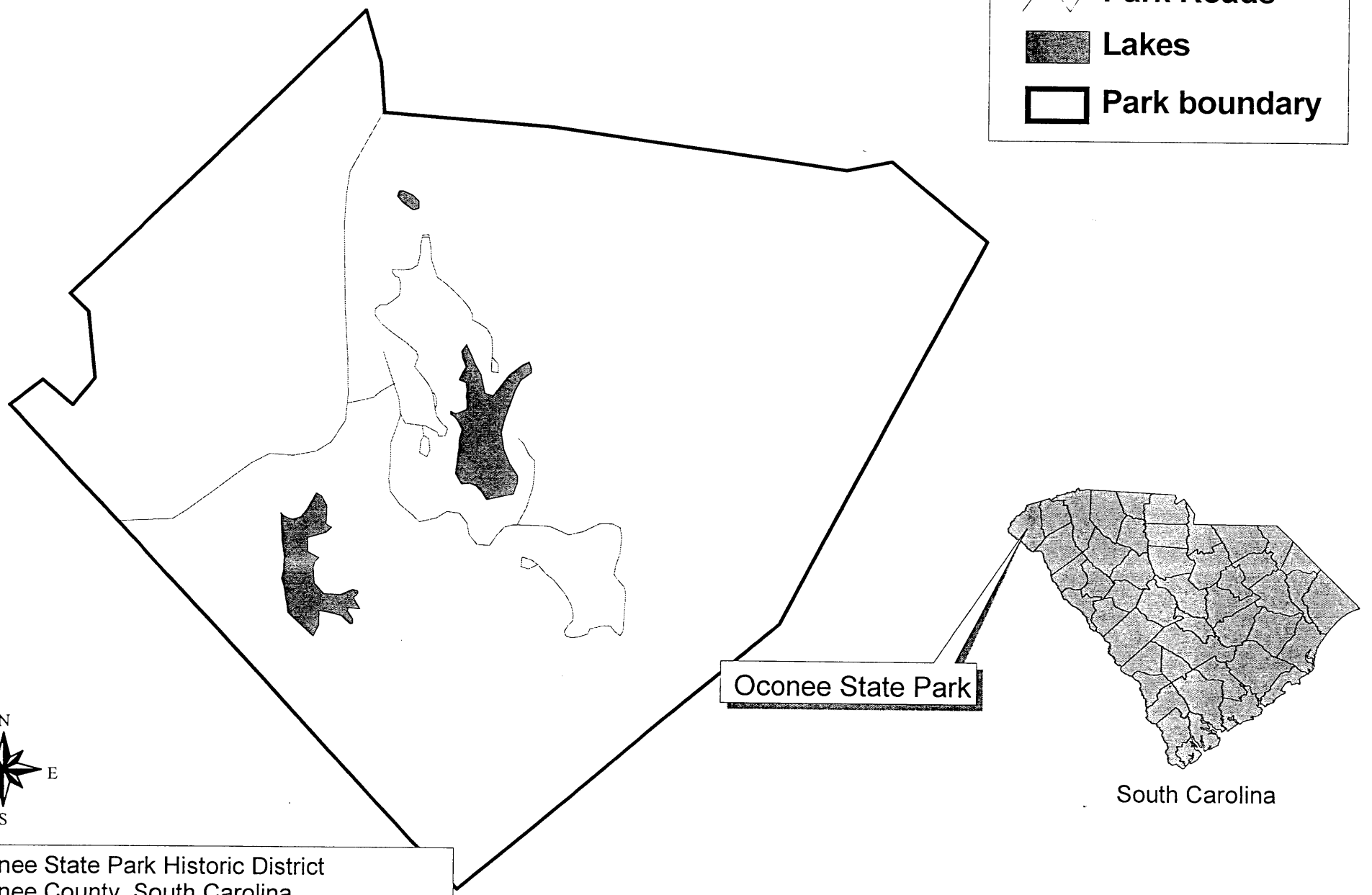
86. December 2, 2001, Parking area – office/swimming lake, (steps, south end) from southwest.
87. December 2, 2001, Parking area – office/swimming lake, (steps, center) from east.
88. December 2, 2001, Parking area – office/swimming lake, (steps, north end) from east
89. December 2, 2001, Parking area – office/swimming lake, (stone path to bathhouse) from east.
90. December 2, 2001, Parking area – Shelter 1+2, from southwest.
91. December 2, 2001, Parking area – Shelter 1+2, from northeast.
92. December 2, 2001, Parking area – former small lake, from southwest.
93. December 2, 2001, Parking area – former small lake, from northwest.

Water Management Resources

94. October 20, 2001, Swimming Lake, from west
95. October 20, 2001, Swimming Lake, from southwest
96. October 20, 2001, Swimming Lake Dam, from west
97. October 20, 2001, Spillway, Swimming Lake, from southeast.
99. December 2, 2001, Former small lake, from south.
100. December 2, 2001, Former small lake dam, from east.
101. October 28, 2001, CCC waterwheel site, from southwest. (Non-contributing)
102. October 28, 2001, CCC waterwheel site, from west. (Non-contributing)
103. October 28, 2001, CCC waterwheel site, from west. (Non-contributing)
104. October 20, 2001, pumphouse at Shelter #3, from south.
105. October 20, 2001, water fountain #1, from southwest.
106. December 2, 2001, water fountain #2, from southwest.
107. December 2, 2001, water fountain #3, from south.
108. December 2, 2001, water tank, from southwest. (Non-contributing)
109. December 2, 2001, water tower supports, from north. (Non-contributing)
110. October 20, 2001, Culvert#1, from east.

111. October 20, 2001, Culvert#2, from west.
112. December 2, 2001, Culvert #3, from west.
113. December 2, 2001, Culvert #4, from east.
114. December 2, 2001, Culvert #5, from north.
115. December 2, 2001, Culvert #6, from south.
116. December 2, 2001, Culvert #7, from west.
117. December 2, 2001, Culvert #8, from northeast.
118. December 2, 2001, Culvert #9, from north.
119. December 2, 2001, Culvert #10, from west.
120. December 2, 2001, Culvert #11, from northeast.
121. December 2, 2001, Culvert #12, from south.
122. December 2, 2001, Culvert #13, from north.
123. December 2, 2001, Culvert #14, from east.
124. December 2, 2001, Culvert #15, from west.
125. December 2, 2001, Culvert #16, from west.
126. December 2, 2001, Culvert #17, from southwest.
127. December 2, 2001, Culvert #18, from south.
128. December 2, 2001, Office Building, front elevation (Non-contributing)
129. December 2, 2001, Office Building, side elevation (Non-contributing)
130. December 2, 2001, Office Building, rear elevation (Non-contributing)
131. December 2, 2001, Shop Building (Non-contributing)
132. December 2, 2001, Assistant Superintendent Residence (Non-contributing)

Map 1: Park overview

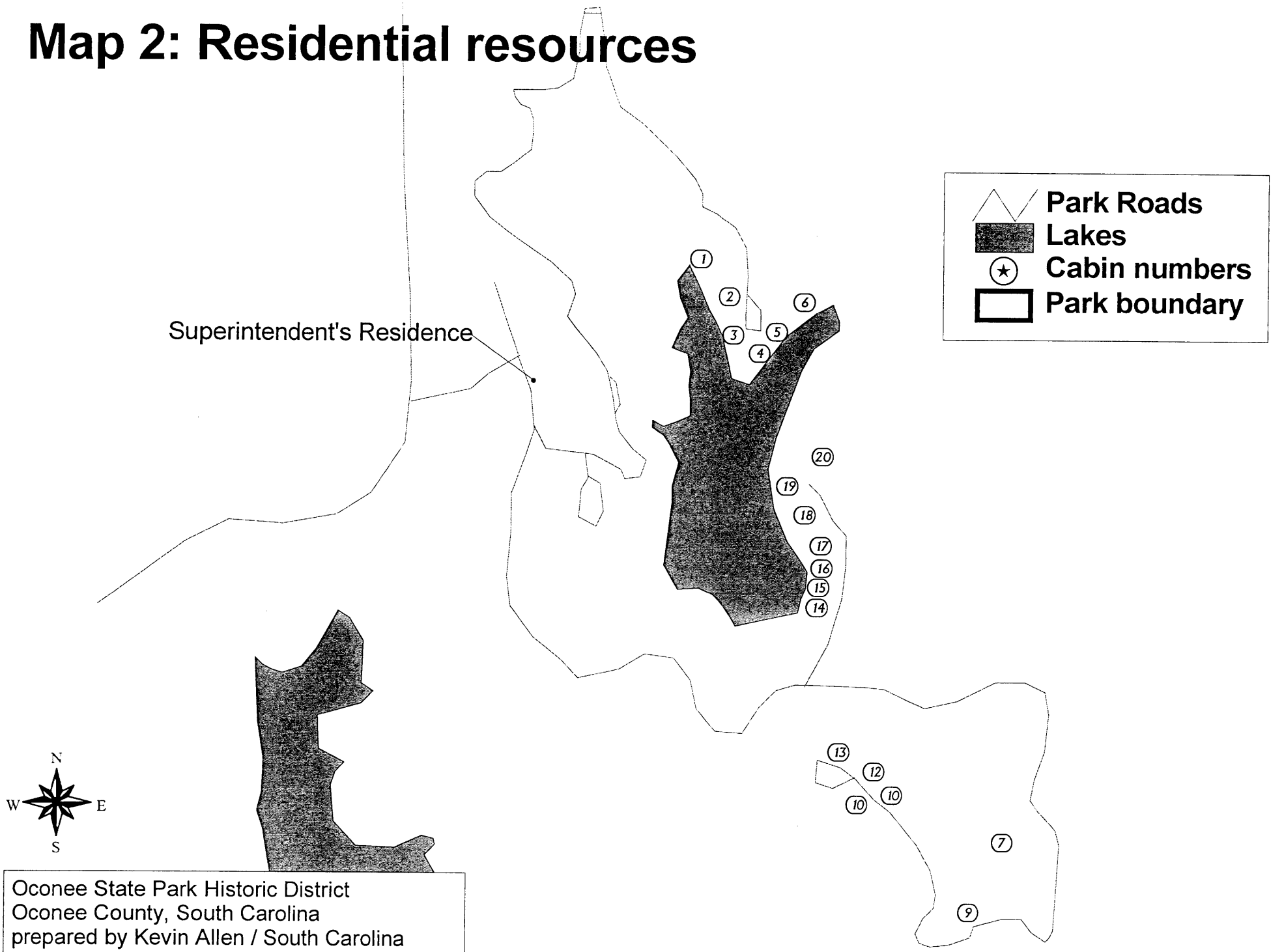


Oconee State Park Historic District
Oconee County, South Carolina
prepared by Kevin Allen / South Carolina
Department of Parks Recreation and Tourism

Approximate scale: 1inch=1150ft

01/2002

Map 2: Residential resources

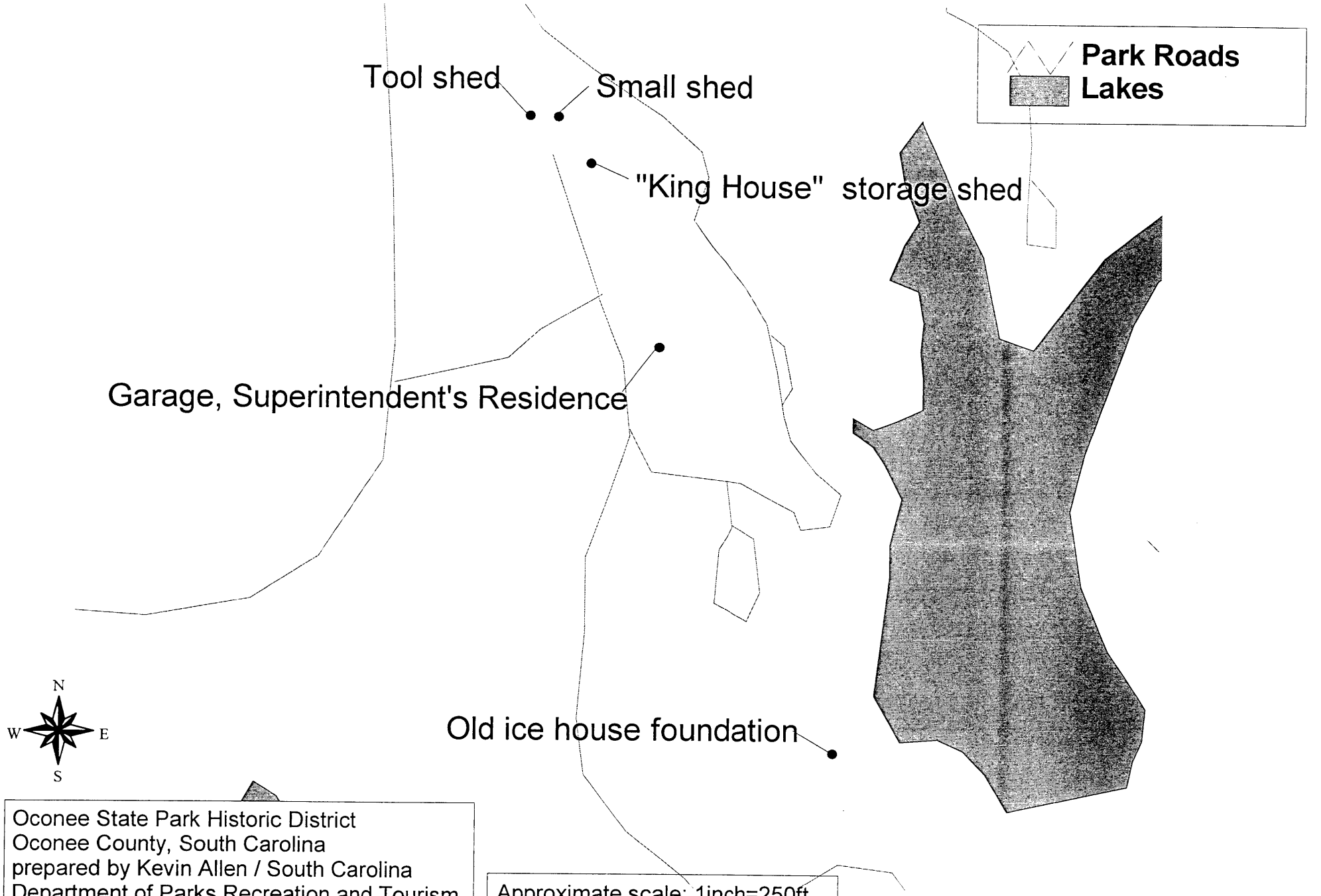


Oconee State Park Historic District
Oconee County, South Carolina
prepared by Kevin Allen / South Carolina
Department of Parks Recreation and Tourism

Approximate scale: 1inch=500ft

01/2002

Map 3: Maintenance related resources

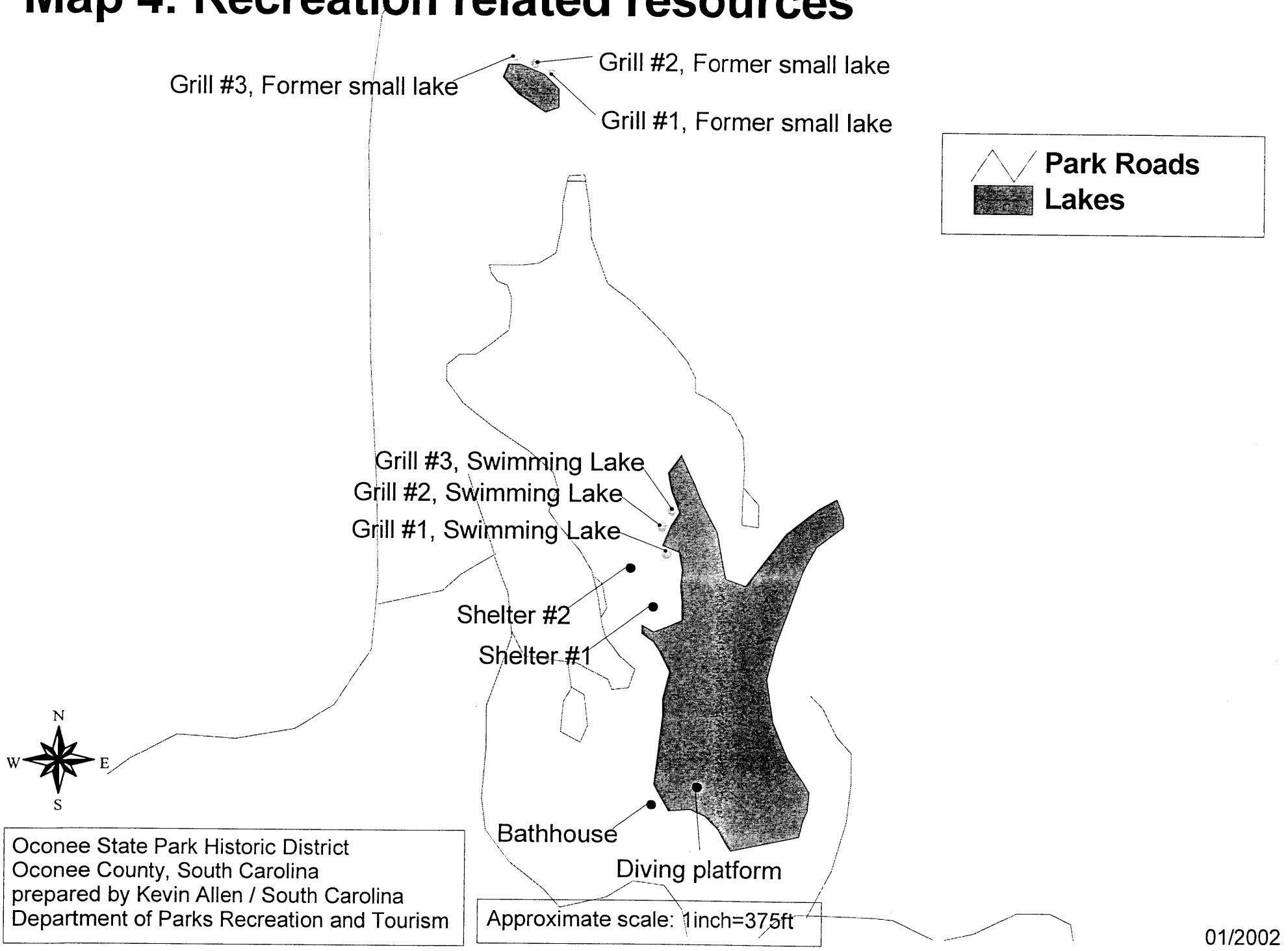


Oconee State Park Historic District
Oconee County, South Carolina
prepared by Kevin Allen / South Carolina Department of Parks Recreation and Tourism

Approximate scale: 1inch=250ft

01/2002

Map 4: Recreation related resources



Oconee State Park Historic District
Oconee County, South Carolina
prepared by Kevin Allen / South Carolina Department of Parks Recreation and Tourism

Approximate scale: 1inch=375ft

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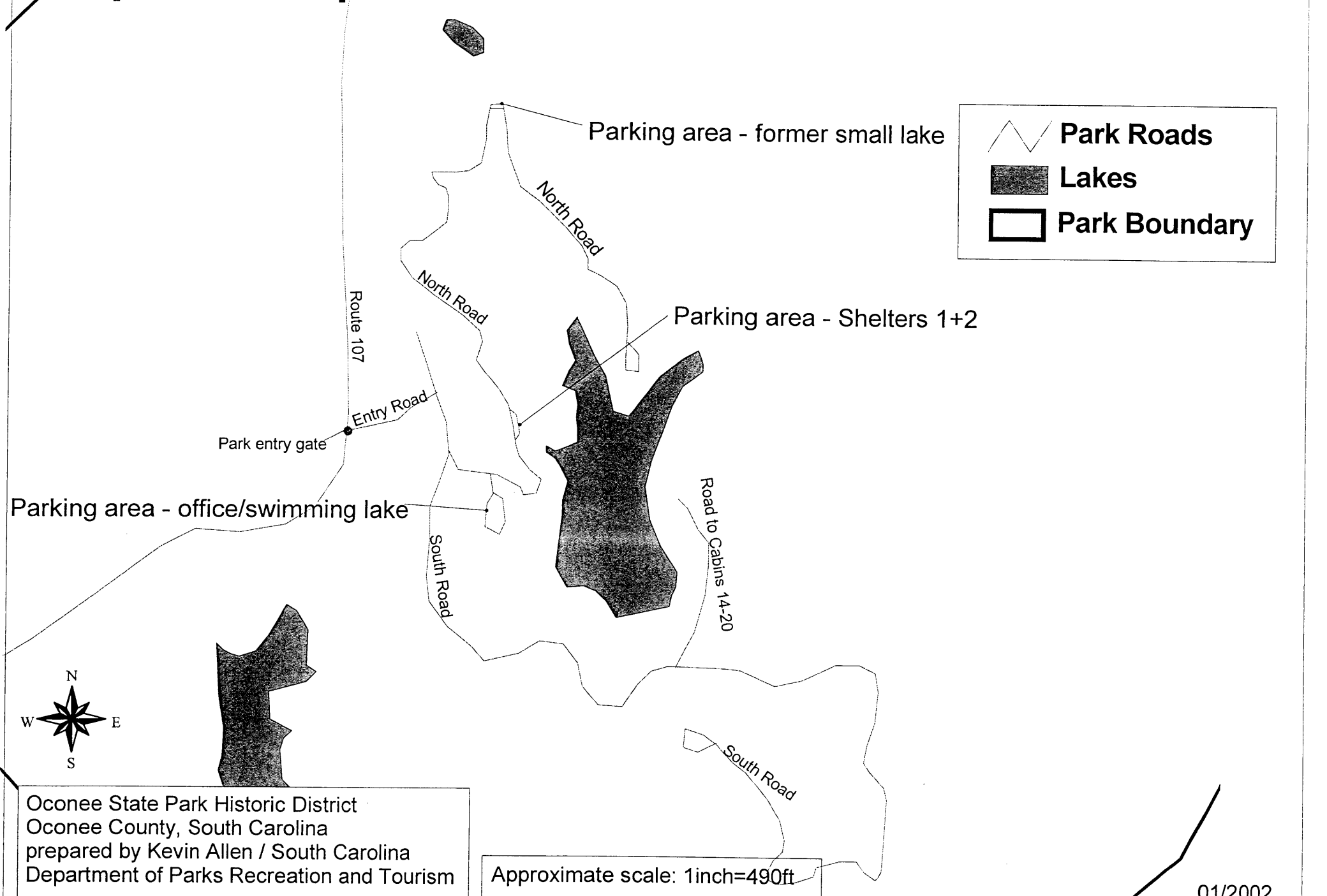
Map 5: Transportation Related Resources

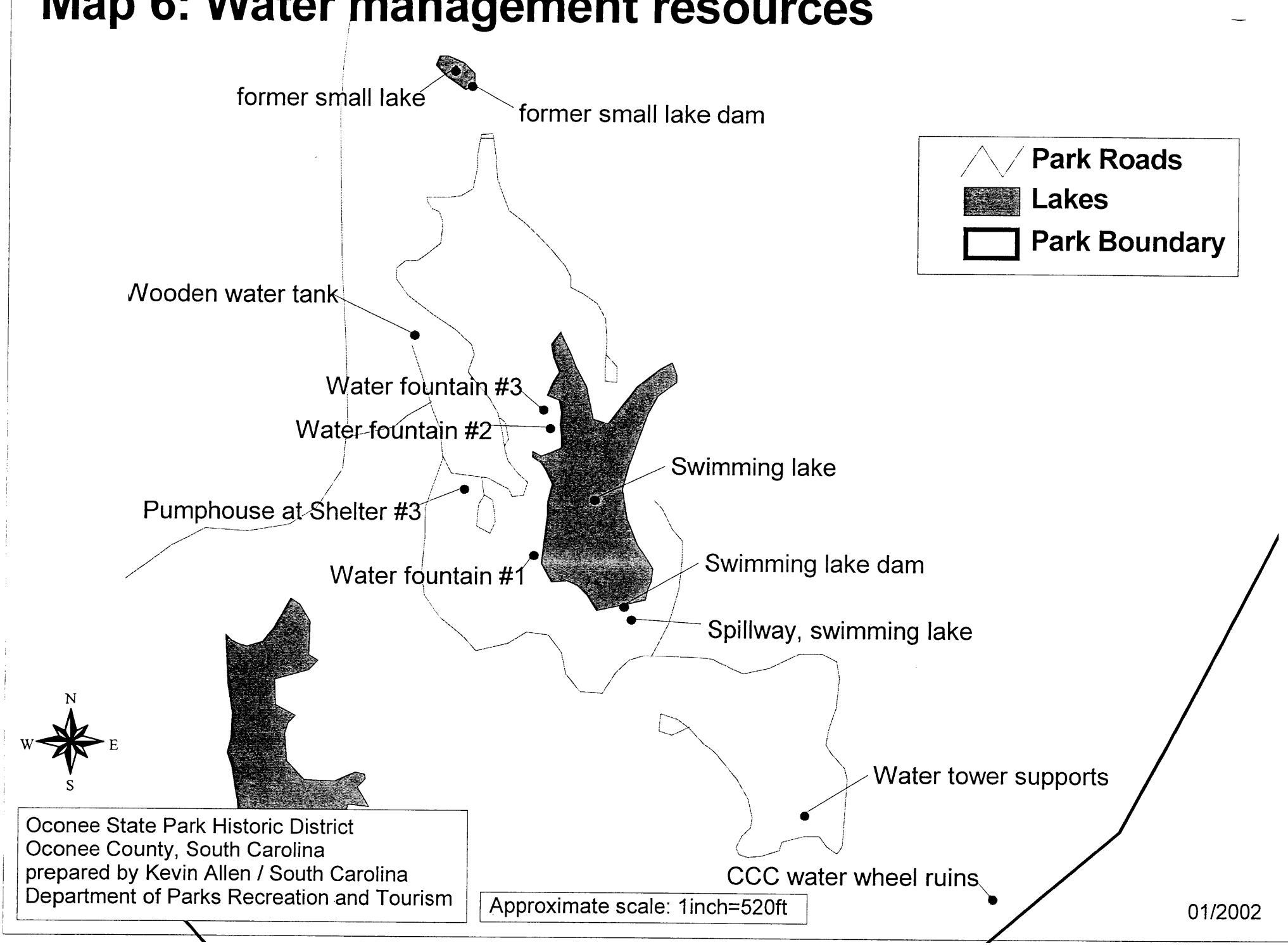


Oconee State Park Historic District
Oconee County, South Carolina
prepared by Kevin Allen / South Carolina Department of Parks Recreation and Tourism

Approximate scale: 1inch=490ft

01/2002

Map 6: Water management resources



Oconee State Park Historic District
Oconee County, South Carolina
prepared by Kevin Allen / South Carolina Department of Parks Recreation and Tourism

Approximate scale: 1inch=520ft

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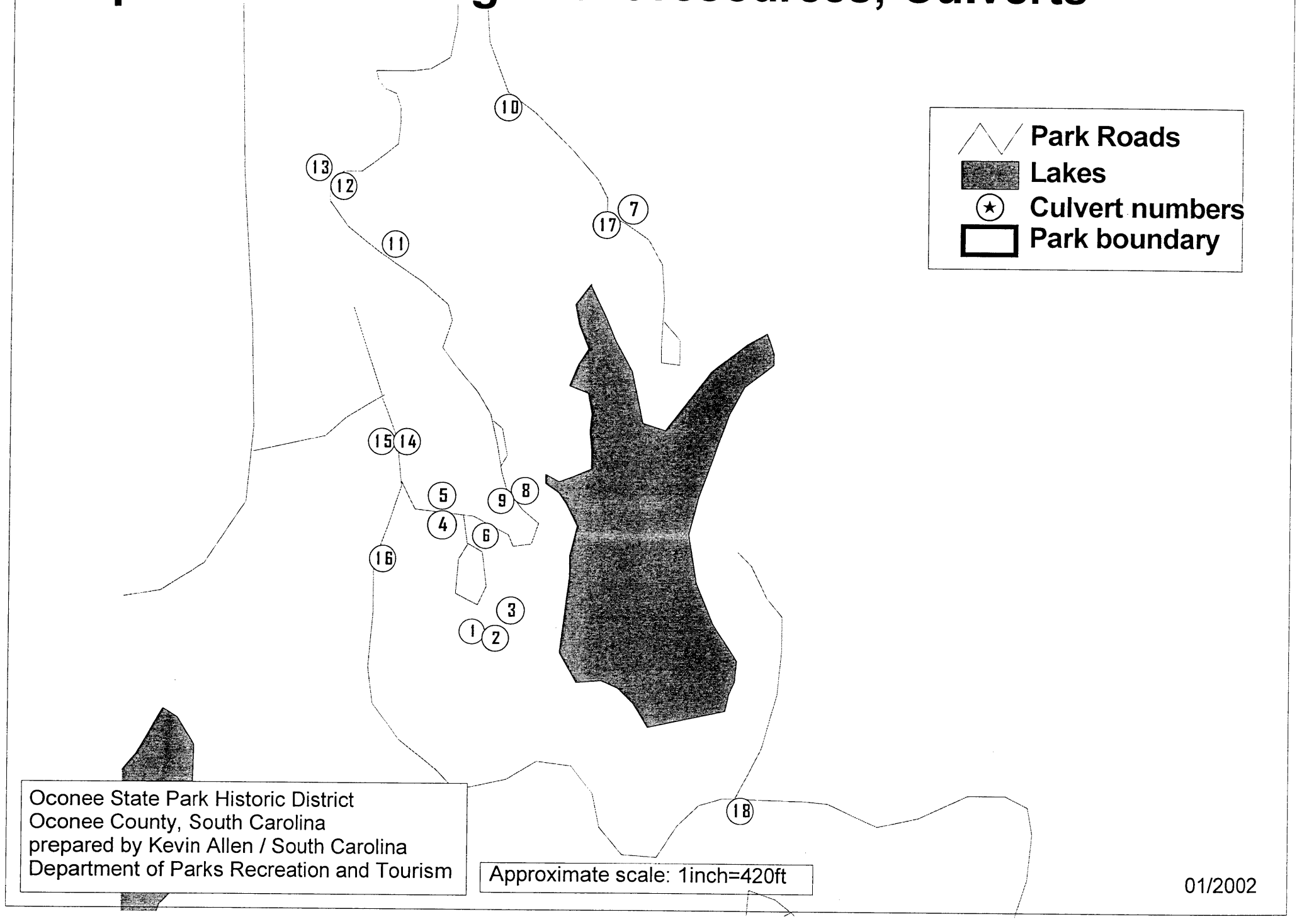
Map 7: Water management resources; Culverts



Oconee State Park Historic District
Oconee County, South Carolina
prepared by Kevin Allen / South Carolina Department of Parks Recreation and Tourism

Approximate scale: 1inch=420ft

01/2002