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Jimmy Carter National Historical Park
Plains, Georgia

Jimmy Carter National Historical Park

Jack and Rachel Clark House

Historic Structure Report



Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division
Interior Region 2: South Atlantic-Gulf

Jimmy Carter National Historical Park

Jack and Rachel Clark House

Historic Structure Report

December 2024

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Under the direction of
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Interior Region 2: South Atlantic–Gulf
Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division



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About the cover: View of the façade and west elevation of the Jack and Rachel Clark House (WLA Studio, 2023).

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Jimmy Carter National Historical Park
Jack and Rachel Clark House
Historic Structure Report

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Foreword

We are pleased to make available this historic structure report, part of our ongoing effort to provide comprehensive documentation for the landscapes and historic structures of National Park Service units in Interior Region 2. A number of individuals and institutions contributed to the successful completion of this work. We would particularly like to thank the staff at Jimmy Carter National Historical Park for their assistance throughout the process. We hope this study will be a useful tool for park management in continuing efforts to preserve the historic structure and to others interested in the significance of the park's many cultural resources. We also hope that this report will help broaden interpretive stories at the park.

Julie H. Ernstein

Cultural Resources Partnership and Science Manager

Interior Region 2: South Atlantic–Gulf

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Management Summary

Introduction

At the request of the National Park Service (NPS), WLA Studio has developed this Historic Structure Report (HSR) for the Jack and Rachel Clark House at Jimmy Carter National Historical Park (JICA). WLA Studio consulted with Architectural Collaborative (Arcollab) and Sheats Structural Engineering to prepare this document. Historical documentation, NPS records, and park staff have all referred to the Jack and Rachel Clark House (LCS 091345) by different names since its initial construction. The National Register of Historic Places 2015 National Register Nomination refers to the building as the "Jack and Rachel Clark House," the "Clark house," and the "Clark tenant house." The 1993 *Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District General Master Plan* refers to the building as the "Clark tenant house" and "Clark house." For clarity and simplicity, this HSR uses the name "Clark House" for both the historical and contemporary contexts.



Figure M.1: A location map of Plains, showing its location within Georgia (NPS, Harpers Ferry Center).

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this HSR is to document the history, context, and current condition of JICA's Clark House and to supply recommendations for the treatment and use of this building. The Clark House is located at the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm complex in Archery, Georgia (Figure M.1, Figure M.2). It was the residence of Jack and Rachel Clark. The Clarks, who were African American, lived in the house when they were hired laborers at the Carter farm.[1] The HSR examines options for potential treatment and use of the Clark House. The NPS will use this report to inform and guide its stewardship of the historic resources.

The report includes *Part I: Developmental History and Part II: Treatment and Use*. Part I provides a brief review of the historical development of Jimmy Carter National Historical Park, known historical information about the construction and use of the building, and the transfer of the property to the NPS. The HSR supplies all available information about why the building was constructed, who constructed it, and how it was constructed. The HSR also provides a chronology of changes made to the building since its original construction circa 1921. This information is based on physical investigations and available historical documentation. A physical description provides a systemic accounting of the structure's features and materials. A summary assessment of their current condition is also included.

Part II provides recommendations for the treatment and use of the Clark House. The Treatment and Use chapter presents a proposed treatment for the historic structure. It emphasizes preserving existing historic material while conforming to applicable laws, regulations,

1. It should be noted that there are discrepancies in how Rachel Clark's name appears in historic documentation. While "Rachel" is the most frequent spelling, her name also appears as "Rachael" in several sources including census records.

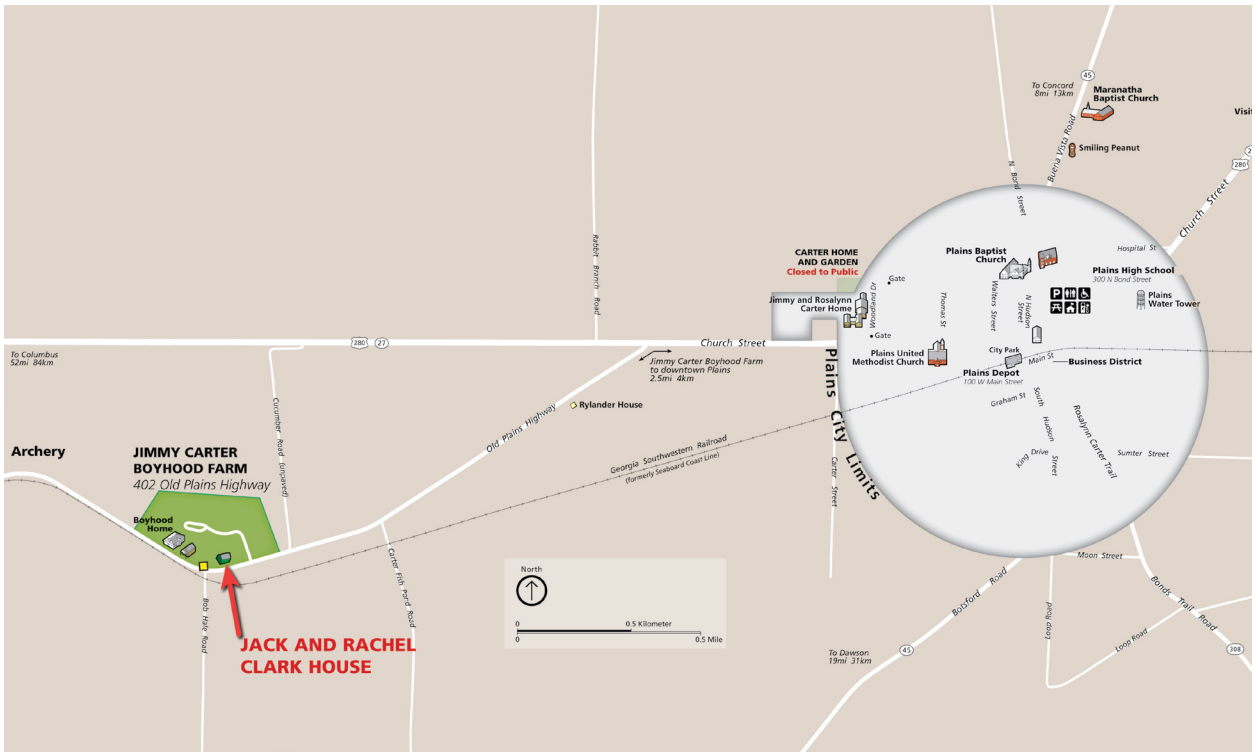


Figure M.2: An enlargement of a JICA map showing the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm and the Jack and Rachel Clark House, located west of Plains in the community of Archery. The previous location of the Clark House is noted in yellow (NPS Harpers Ferry Center, annotated by WLA Studio, 2023).

planning, and functional requirements. Treatment recommendations address foundation conditions, structural conditions, and deterioration of the physical structure.

A bibliography provides all sources of information this report references. An appendix contains enlarged maps, existing plans and elevations, structural analysis report, and pertinent historical documents.

Cultural Resources Data

National Register Status

Jimmy Carter National Historical Park was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1987 (NR01000272), and additional documentation was accepted in 2015.

Period of Significance

According to the National Register of Historic Places Additional Documentation (NRN) for Jimmy Carter National Historic Site (redesignated Jimmy National Historical Park in 2021) dated April 24, 2015, the park's period of significance begins in 1924 with the birth of President Jimmy Carter and extends to present time.[2] The Clark

2. Jill K. Hanson, Dale Jaeger, and Brian LaBrie, "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site" (National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, 2015), 15. The period of significance for the historic district is from 1924 to 2014/ongoing, per the National Register Nomination and Additional Documentation. The end date refers to the date of the National Register Nomination, as explained in the documentation's written justification. President Carter is still alive at the time of this document. The NPS will reevaluate the end date for the period of significance upon President Carter's death, with the intention that each site will have a distinct period of significance.

House is a contributing resource to JICA, and this HSR proposes a period of significance of 1921 to 1949 for the house as an individual resource. The period of significance begins with the house's construction circa 1921 and extends to when Jack and Rachel Clark moved from the property in 1949.

The Clark House is located in Sumter County, Georgia, at the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm, which was part of the historic African American community of Archery. The Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm reflects agricultural settlement patterns of southwest Georgia during the early twentieth century. The Clark House is named after Jack and Rachel Clark, who lived in the house from sometime after 1930 to 1949. Jack and Rachel Clark were important members of this farm community and pivotal figures in Jimmy Carter's childhood. This report outlines the history, usage, condition, and historic integrity of the resource. This report also includes recommendations for this resource's future preservation and use. Future research may highlight additional associations with the property and other resources, including connections between later tenants of the house and the continued agricultural use of the property.

JICA was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987 when the park was created.[3] The noncontiguous National Register of Historic Places listing includes JICA and the associated Preservation District, which also contains the Plains National Register Historic District.[4] The NPS prepared additional documentation in 1998 and expanded and submitted this documentation in 2014. The Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places accepted this documentation in 2015, at which time the period of significance of the park was determined to be 1924 to 2014. The beginning date reflects the birth year of Jimmy Carter. The end date reflects the year in which the NPS submitted the documentation, although the written justification extends to encompass President Carter's lifespan. The NPS interprets the features at the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm, including the Clark House, to 1937.

The National Register of Historic Places nomination lists areas of significance for the park unit as agriculture, architecture, community planning and development, education, exploration/settlement, and politics/government. As an individual resource, this report proposes that the Clark House appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Preservation under Criterion A for its association with the cultural and economic life of the largely African American agricultural community of Archery from 1921 to 1949 at the state and local levels. The Clark House appears to be individually eligible at the national level under Criterion B for its association with Jack and Rachel Clark and Jimmy Carter. The resource may meet Criterion Consideration B, as former owners of the property relocated the building about 250 feet away from its original location after the period of significance.

The construction of the Clark House pre-dates Jimmy Carter's birth. Unknown builders constructed the house on property owned by the Plexico family circa 1921, likely for a tenant farmer or sharecropper. This type of tenant farmer or sharecropper house was typical of agricultural landscapes in Georgia during the postbellum era, as defined by "Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage, A Context."[5] The construction of the Clark House falls within this statewide context. Research did not reveal the names of any occupants who resided in the home prior to around 1930, at which point Jack and Rachel Clark moved into the house.

The Carter family lived on the farm from around 1929 to 1949, and Jack and Rachel Clark occupied the Clark House for the majority of that period. Jack Clark served as the Carters' farm supervisor, with Jimmy Carter referring to him as the "lot man," and Clark was critical to the farm's daily operations. Rachel Clark also worked on the Carter farm and served as a caretaker for young Jimmy Carter, who spent many hours with the Clarks both on the farm and in the Clark House.

3. In 2021, the NPS designated this unit Jimmy Carter National Historical Park.
4. The Plains Historic District has a distinct period of significance extending from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, and that the Clark House falls outside that district boundary.
5. Denise P. Messick, J. W. Joseph, and Natalie P. Adams, "Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage - A Context" (Stone Mountain, Georgia: New South Associates, Inc., 2001), 28–32.

After the Carter family sold the farm in 1949, the Clarks moved out of the house and away from the farm. Thomas R. and Dorris Downer, the new owners, maintained the agricultural use of the farm and kept the Clark House on their property. It appears people continued to live in the house and constructed several additions to the building. Research has not revealed the names of these people, and it is currently unknown if they worked on the Downer farm. An unknown party moved the house around 1960 because of a road relocation project. The building has remained in that location ever since. The surrounding property continued to function as an agricultural site. The NPS acquired the property in 1994. In 1999–2000, the NPS modified the house to reflect the 1937 interpretive period at the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm. The NPS removed several post–1949 additions to the building and modified its historic fabric. The building still reflects the 1937 interpretation period with some additions to improve visitor access. Should future research reveal that the house continued to serve as a sharecropper, tenant farming, or hired labor rental house after the Clarks moved from the property, the NPS may want to consider extending the period of significance to include the time when any tenants continued to work on the Downer farm.

The Clark House is reflective of post–Civil War agricultural and settlement patterns in southwest Georgia, and its construction is typical of sharecropping and tenant houses in the area. The building continues to be associated with Jack and Rachel Clark, important figures in Jimmy Carter's upbringing. The building continues to exist in a farm setting, reflecting the patterns of agricultural development around Plains, Georgia, and continues to reflect the proposed period of significance of 1921 to 1949. Should future research reveal the names and associations of those who occupied the house after the Carter family sold the farm to the Downer family, the NPS may want to consider extending the period of significance under Criterion A for its association with agricultural and settlement patterns in Georgia.

The proposed period of significance (1921 to 1949) aligns with the National Register of Historic Places guidelines for selecting periods of significance because it encompasses the period of time the building was constructed, including the length of time the Clarks lived at the house and the length of time Jimmy Carter was associated with the property.

Statement of Significance

The following are excerpts from the statement of significance from the 2015 National Register nomination for the national historical park:

> The resources within the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site (NHS)[6] are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and B. Though geographically separate and linked by spaces that do not meet National Register criteria, these collective resources are significant for their associations with broad patterns of history and the life of Jimmy Carter, the 39th President of the United States. Under criterion A, the Plains High School and the Plains Depot are significant at the local level in the area of community planning and development. At the state level, the NHS is important in the areas of agriculture, exploration/settlement, and community planning and development as representative of rural development patterns.
>
> The Boyhood Farm is also significant at the state level under National Register criterion A as a representative example of the tenant/sharecropping system of agriculture that largely disappeared from the region with the advent of World War II. The NHS possesses national and local significance under criterion B. It is nationally significant in the area of government/politics due to its association with President Jimmy Carter.
>
> ….Together these resources reflect development patterns of small rural communities in the South from the 19th and 20th centuries. The noncontiguous district is significant at the state level as a rural historic landscape in the areas of agriculture, settlement, and community planning and development for the period 1885 to 1945. Settled as an agriculture-based community, Plains represents the rural development patterns of the American South. The majority of the town's residents worked as farmers up to the 1940s. In addition to transportation, the railroad provided a location for the development of

6. The official park name is now Jimmy Carter National Historical Park. However, the quoted documents pre-date this park name change.

> a central core of stores, businesses, homes, churches, and other establishments to support the agricultural community. The Boyhood Farm is important as it embodies structures and landscape features that continue to reflect the tenant/sharecropping system of agriculture that was in place here as well as other locations throughout the South.

As the statement of significance details, the Carter farm includes structures and landscape features that continue to reflect the tenant/sharecropping system of agriculture, which is a common but significant period in American history. The Carter farm also reflects how agriculture and tenancy served as an economic and societal foundation in the area's historical development. Further, the Clark House's past and present association with Jimmy Carter establishes its national significance. These areas of significance directly relate to the established period of significance for the site.

Cultural Resource Management

On December 23, 1987, *Public Law 100-206, 101 Stat. 1436* authorized JICA. The designated area included the Clark House. The enabling legislation focused on several interrelated themes, such as Jimmy Carter's life, his politics, and the agricultural history of Plains and Archery. The legislation established JICA "for the benefit, inspiration, and education of the American people. It directs The Secretary of the Interior…to preserve the key sites and structures associated with Jimmy Carter during his lifespan, to provide for the interpretation of his life and Presidency, and to present the history of a small rural southern town," and further "in order to preserve and interpret the life of James Earl Carter, Jr., and the rural southern town of Plains, including the 20th century south and the roles of agriculture and the agricultural economy."[7]

Historical Overview

Jack (1891–1978) and Rachel Clark (1890–1986), both African American, were key figures in the life of James Earl (Jimmy) Carter, Jr., who would become president of the United States in 1976. Around 1930, Jack and Rachel Clark rented a house and became hired laborers on the Carter farm, located in the unincorporated community of Archery. Jimmy Carter emphasizes the influence of the Clark family on his world view and credits his time spent in the Clark House as having a profound effect on his views on race, family, and hard work. The Clarks were two of the many Black laborers who worked for Jimmy Carter's family in Archery, all of whom "lived in five small clapboard houses, three right on the highway, one set further back from the road, and another across the railroad tracks directly in front of the [Carter's] house."[8]

Unknown laborers constructed the Clark House in the mostly African American community of Archery, Georgia. This community began around 1870, three miles southeast of Plains. The community of Archery included a St. Mark African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church (established 1870), a Black industrial college (established 1912), and the residences of local farm and railroad worker families. Historian Antoinette Jackson and current interpretation at the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm recount that residents describe the Archery of Jimmy Carter's childhood as "a tight-knit community in which the hard work and challenges of rural life brought people together. Farming, for example, fostered mutual dependence, accountability, and the achievement of goals that transcended preconceived notions of race, often disrupting the status quo."[9] A young Jimmy Carter interacted daily with members of this community. In the 1920s, about twenty to twenty-five Black families lived in Archery, including the Clarks, many of whom were sharecroppers, hired farm laborers, or railroad workers.[10] By 1940, census enumerators recorded twenty-three African Americans living on the Carter farm: all were hired farm laborers who, with their families, rented, but never owned, their houses from the Carter family.

The Carter farm was a representative example of a traditional White-owned, middle-class farm operation in the rural South. Here, a community

7. National Park Service, "Foundation Document: Jimmy Carter National Historic Site" (National Park Service, March 2013), 23–31.

8. Jimmy Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2001), 38.

9. Antoinette Jackson, "A Rural Community and a Train Stop: Archery, Georgia, and the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site," *Urban Anthropology and Studies of Cultural Systems and World Economic Development* 45, no. 3/4 (Fall-Winter 2016): 276.

10. Antoinette Jackson, "A Rural Community and a Train Stop: Archery, Georgia, and the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site," *Urban Anthropology and Studies of Cultural Systems and World Economic Development* 45, no. 3/4 (Fall-Winter 2016): 267, 276.

within a community developed: one dependent on people to work together toward common goals, though the rewards were often meted out unevenly.[11] Jimmy Carter described the farm's operation as "a huge clock, with each of its many parts depending on all the rest. Daddy was the one who designed, owned, and operated the complicated mechanism, and Jack Clark wound it daily and kept it on time."[12] While the exact number of workers at the Carter farm likely varied across growing seasons, the Carter family employed approximately two hundred African American men and women to work his four thousand acres of farmland spread out across the region. Jimmy Carter recalled that during the years of the Depression (1929–1939), his father, Earl Carter, paid the Archery farm workers "$1.25 for men, [$].75 for women and [$].25 a day for children."[13] Not only were women paid a lower wage than men, but women may also have performed tasks for which they were not paid. For example, Jack Clark reported working fifty-two weeks to a 1940 census enumerator, while Rachel Clark reported being paid for sixteen weeks of labor (likely during cotton harvesting season).[14] Women laborers like Rachel Clark not only worked in the farm's fields but also performed essential functions of the farmstead, including cooking, cleaning, maintenance, and other tasks. Carter recalled that his childhood was "shaped by black women" like Rachel Clark.[15] A young Jimmy Carter ate at the Clark's dinner table, slept at their house, and learned many life skills, lessons, and morals through his interactions with the Clarks. Jimmy Carter recounted that aside from his parents, Rachel Clark "was the person closest to me."[16] Such relationships and his time in the Clark House influenced Carter's future politics.

The Clark House

This report concerns the Clark House, one of many buildings at the Carter farm. Matthew Rylander was the earliest recorded owner of the land that would become the Carter farm, which passed to his heirs at his death in 1880. The Plexico family purchased portions of the property in 1911 and 1917. While the construction date of the Clark House is unknown, it is believed that workers constructed it sometime around 1921, close to the main Plexico farmhouse.

Jimmy Carter's father, James Earl Carter, Sr. (1894–1953), purchased the Plexico property in 1928 and moved there from Plains with his wife, Lillian Gordy Carter (1898–1983), and his children Jimmy and Gloria (1926–1990).[17]

Sometime around 1929, the Carter family moved to the former Plexico property. Shortly thereafter, the Clarks rented a house on the Carter farm. After the Clarks moved to the property, they added onto their house, constructing a bedroom, kitchen, and front and rear porches. Tamer (sometimes spelled "Tamar") Holt, Rachel Clark's mother, lived with the Clarks at times. Rachel's adult daughter, Bertha Mae Williams Ross, also visited occasionally.[18] The Clarks continued to occupy the house until 1949, when the Carters sold their farm to Thomas R. and Dorris Downer. Census records indicated that Jack and Rachel Clark moved to another address on Bodsford Road by 1950.

Around 1960, county workers realigned the road in front of the Clark House, resulting in the Downers or their tenants moving the house to the east. Around the time of the house move, someone enclosed the rear corner porch and constructed a rear shed-roofed porch addition. Residents of the house altered the interior, installing peel-and-stick wood paneling and linoleum or vinyl flooring. Research did not reveal who occupied the house during this period.

In 1987, the United States Congress passed Public Law 100-206, which established the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District.[19] After the unit's establishment, the NPS published

11. William Patrick O'Brien, "Special History Study: Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District" (National Park Service, 1991), 34–35.
12. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 38.
13. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 32.
14. Ancestry.com, "1940 United States Federal Census.," Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.
15. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 75.
16. Jimmy Carter, *A Full Life: Reflections at Ninety (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2016), 26.*
17. Elizabeth Barthold, "Plains Depot Written Historical and Descriptive Data" (Washington, DC: Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), National Park Service, 1989), 2. This description cites Sumter County Deed Book 9, page 290.
18. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 39.
19. The Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District, December 23, 1987 (Public Law 100-206).

a General Management Plan (GMP), which mistakenly identified the Clark House as the Hollis House (another tenant family at the farm). The NPS acquired the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm property, including the Clark House, in 1994, and Jimmy Carter corrected the identity of the building as the Clark House. The NPS's Denver Service Center then began to study the building and proposed a rehabilitation of the Clark House. NPS contractors completed this project in 2000. The goal of the rehabilitation was to return the house to its 1937 appearance. On the interior of the Clark House, the NPS installed interpretive panels, which they then removed in the fall of 2023 in order to present the house as it would have appeared during the Clark family's period of occupancy. The house is currently furnished to reflect its conditions during Jimmy Carter's boyhood. The NPS maintains the Clark House as a museum and interpretive space, and its stated management category of "must be preserved and maintained" has not changed.

Treatment and Use

The Clark House's Management Category is "must be preserved and maintained." The proposed treatment for the Clark House is Rehabilitation to support the interpretation of the site to 1937. The following is an outline of recommended treatments; details are found in Part 2 of this report.

Building Systems

- Establish regular cycles of inspection and maintenance.

Building Envelope Condition/Alterations/Integrity

- Replace front porch roofing in kind and install fasteners at corrugation ridges rather than valleys.
- When the main roof's extant wood shingles need to be fully replaced, replace the roof with metal roofing of a profile and size reflecting the roof's appearance during the period of significance.
- Improve the roof's structural system to provide code compliance:
    - Supplement false rafter plates with sistered wood members to ensure adequate structural support for the roof framing.
- If no additional historic paint evidence is uncovered, remove all non-historic dark green paint and any related primer(s) currently on the building to expose bare wood surfaces, followed by refinishing these surfaces with a semi-transparent stain or bleaching stain.

Structural Integrity: Deterioration of the Foundation and Building Superstructure

- Improve the management of rainwater runoff by repairing gutters and downspouts and ensuring connection to underground drains to convey water away from the building.
- Develop an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategy.
- Raise grade around open sides of the front porch approximately 3" to maintain a maximum distance of 30" between the porch edge and the ground for a distance at least 36" away from the porch edge. Verify required amount of backfill in the field. Raising the grade would negate the need for visually intrusive guards and porch railings.
- Repair the porches and steps using a strategy of replacing damaged members.

Exterior Materials and Components

- Consider treatment of exterior walls, including removal of some siding and replacement with better-grade wood.
- Clean and patch areas of exterior siding that need repair, and clearly mark non-historic supplemental members that date to the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project or later.
- Adjust the exterior door fit in the opening as necessary to prevent binding of the sash in the frame.
- Consider treatment of windows to repair ultraviolet radiation damage and water damage.
- Consider treatment of chimneys to stabilize and prevent further water infiltration.
- Consider treatment of porches, porch steps, and ramp to provide code compliance.
    - Consider a reduction in the size of new porch columns to better match historic proportions.

Interior Condition/Alterations/Integrity

- Retain woodwork, doors, and other features dating to the period of significance.
- Where the NPS has removed interpretive displays, ensure fasteners are removed from wood finishes.

- Consider covering open gaps in flooring using wood planking fastened from below.

Visitor Safety and Accessibility

- Consider removing non-compliant components of the ramp and replace with materials that allow greater visibility to the east elevation.

Resilience to Natural Hazards

- Consider improvements to the site and building for management and resilience to increased temperatures, more frequent and more intense storms, and wildfires.
- Execution of routine maintenance procedures will be crucial to identifying the impact of natural hazards on the building and preventing adverse effects.
- Install termite shields on foundation piers to prevent insect damage.
- Routinely monitor the condition of the exterior siding, particularly on the west elevation of the Clark House. The lack of a roof overhand leaves this elevation exposed and more vulnerable to damage caused by extreme weather patterns.
- Ensure that the site drains water away from the building to accommodate increased seasonal rainfall.
- Install UV-blocking film on the building's windows to prevent the fading and deterioration of interior features and reduce the impact of increased exterior temperatures.

Administrative Data

Location Data

Building Name: Clark House

Location: Jimmy Carter National Historical Park

County: Sumter County

State/Territory: Georgia

Related NPS Studies

Barthold, Elizabeth. "Jimmy Carter Boyhood Home (J.F. Plexico House)," Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), HABS no. GA-245, Historical Information, Summer 1989.

Dixon, Sandra. "Research Report of the Structures and Sites for the Proposed Jimmy Carter National Historic Site." Atlanta: National Park Service Southeast Regional Office, 1985.

Hanson, Jill K, Dale Jaeger and Brian LaBrie "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site; Additional Documentation," National Register of Historic Places. Registration Form, 2015.

National Park Service. *Foundation Document*, Jimmy Carter National Historic Site. 2013.

_____. *General Management Plan*, Jimmy Carter National Historic Site. 1993.

_____. "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site: Boyhood Farm," 2008. (http://npshistory.com/brochures/jica/boyhood-farm-2018.pdf).

O'Brien, William Patrick. "Special History Study, Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District." National Park Service, November 1991.

Oppermann, Joseph K. Jimmy Carter *Boyhood Home, Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, Historic Structure Report*. National Park Service, Interior Region 2, 2020.

Real Property Information

Acquisition Date: 1994

CRIS ID: 091345

Size Information

Total Floor Area: Approximately 600 sf

Number of Stories: 1

Number of Rooms: 3

Number of Bathrooms: 0

Cultural Resource Data

National Register Status The Clark House was listed as a contributing feature to Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and District, which was entered into the National Register of Historic Places in 1987 and updated in 2015. The park is now named Jimmy Carter National Historical Park.

Proposed Treatment The proposed treatment for the Clark House is "Rehabilitation."

Management Category Must be preserved and maintained.

Project Scope and Methodology

The required level of historical research, building investigation, and documentation defined in the Scope of Work for this HSR included documentary research and building investigation in readily available published sources that are easily accessible and known to be of high yield, brief interviews of readily available persons, historical documentation, studies, local and state historical societies and agencies, the National Archives, and the Library of Congress. The initial site visit for this HSR was conducted in July 2023.

Team members built on research from the prior projects at JICA, which included many pertinent administrative reports and National Register of Historic Places documentation. The team interviewed former Superintendent Fred Boyles and Denver Service Center Project Manager Joe Crystal, with an emphasis on their memories of the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project.

Research began with a review of documentation maintained by JICA and with research of publications and data, notably those collected for the National Register of Historic Places and previous archeological studies at the site. The project team conducted additional research at libraries and used published and electronic resources, including historic newspaper databases, census and vital records, trade journals and catalogs, maps, and archival collections.

Physical investigation and documentary research informed each other and provided a more detailed understanding of the building's evolution. Physical assessment of the property's historic fabric (architectural archaeology) began with a thorough visual examination of the building, including overall configuration and the details of materials and finishes. This examination identified evidence of the building's historic configuration and subsequent alterations.

Summary of Findings

The archival and field investigation brought a better understanding of both the physical evolution of the building over time and its current condition. The NPS has replaced many of the exterior components of the building, but many historic components remain intact, and most of that is in good or repairable condition. Character-defining features of the interior, such as the interior doors, flooring, and tongue and groove ceilings, remain intact. Some areas show material deterioration due to water staining or sagging. The windows, most of the exterior siding, and the roof are replacement materials and are in good condition overall. There are added components and some safety deficiencies at the Clark House, including the wood ramp on the east side of the building and a lack of railing along the porch to meet code requirements. Recommendations to rectify these issues are included in this report.

The Clark House is a critical component of the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm, which retains a remarkably intact historic setting, including original or reconstructed site features, site lines, and circulation. In its current state, the building has good potential for rehabilitation for interpretation to the 1937 period.

Recommendations for Further Study

This report recommends that JICA complete the following documentation to further the understanding of the Clark House:

- Documentation of any future exterior restoration and interior rehabilitation efforts.
- Historic materials testing to positively identify the presence and composition (or lack thereof) of paint on the exterior siding.
- Historic materials testing to identify mortar type, composition, and compatibility.

Part 1.A Historical Background and Context

Introduction

The Jack and Rachel Clark House (Clark House) is located close to the western border of Sumter County, outside of Plains, Georgia, in a small unincorporated predominantly Black community called Archery. The Clark House (occupied by the Clarks from around 1930 until 1949) is situated within the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm, where it served as a house for Jack (1892–1978) and Rachel Clark (1890–1986). Jack and Rachel Clark were a married couple employed by Jimmy Carter's family. They were among the two hundred Black people who worked on Earl Carter's agricultural properties in Sumter and Webster Counties and were one of five Black families who lived in rented houses on the Carter farm in Archery. Jack and Rachel were both entrusted with positions of authority on the farm and were also influential figures during Jimmy Carter's childhood. The Clarks often looked after Jimmy Carter when his parents were away, and he would sleep in the living room of the Clark House as a child. Jack and Rachel both mentored Jimmy Carter, teaching him how to work on the farm and imparting moral values that he would carry with him into adulthood. In 1994, the National Park Service (NPS) acquired the former Carter farm and rehabilitated the Clark House during the late 1990s. Now serving as an interpretive site, the Clark House provides visitors with interpretive connections to Jimmy Carter's childhood on the farm, the lives of Jack and Rachel Clark, and the systems of sharecropping, tenant farming, and hired labor that were common in Georgia at the time.

Early History

Pre-Contact Inhabitants

For thousands of years before European colonization of southeastern North America, Native Americans inhabited the area now known as southwest Georgia. Here, within the broad Coastal Plain between two large river systems, a dynamic and ecologically abundant landscape supplied generations of Native Americans a place to develop extensive cultural traditions related to kinship, religion, trade, warfare, and the use of natural resources. Over millennia, these traditions evolved, adapting to both environmental and societal changes.

Archeologists trace the region's Native American history back fifteen thousand years to the Paleoindian period.[20] Throughout this period, climate fluctuations, resulting in varying wet and dry periods, influenced the natural environment of the Coastal Plain, especially through compositional changes to flora and fauna communities.[21] During the Late Archaic period, around 4,000 BCE, the region's environment reflected present-day seasonality, "with high summer precipitation from thunderstorms with frequent lightning strikes."[22] Over time, a landscape characterized as longleaf pine wiregrass savanna developed across much of southern Georgia and north central Florida.[23] An "open canopy structure and rich understory of grasses and herbs" described this ecosystem, and it contained "some of the world's most diverse plant

20. William Patrick O'Brien, "Special History Study: Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District" (National Park Service, 1991), 11.
21. Daniel T. Elliot and Kenneth Sassaman, "Georgia Archaeological Research Design Paper No. 11: Archaic Period Archaeology of the Georgia Coastal Plain and Coastal Zone," University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology Series (Athens, GA, 1995), 18-19.
22. Elliot and Sassaman, "Archaic Period Archaeology," 17.
23. Reed F. Noss, *Forgotten Grasslands of the South: Natural History and Conservation* (Washington, DC: Island Press, 2013), 16.

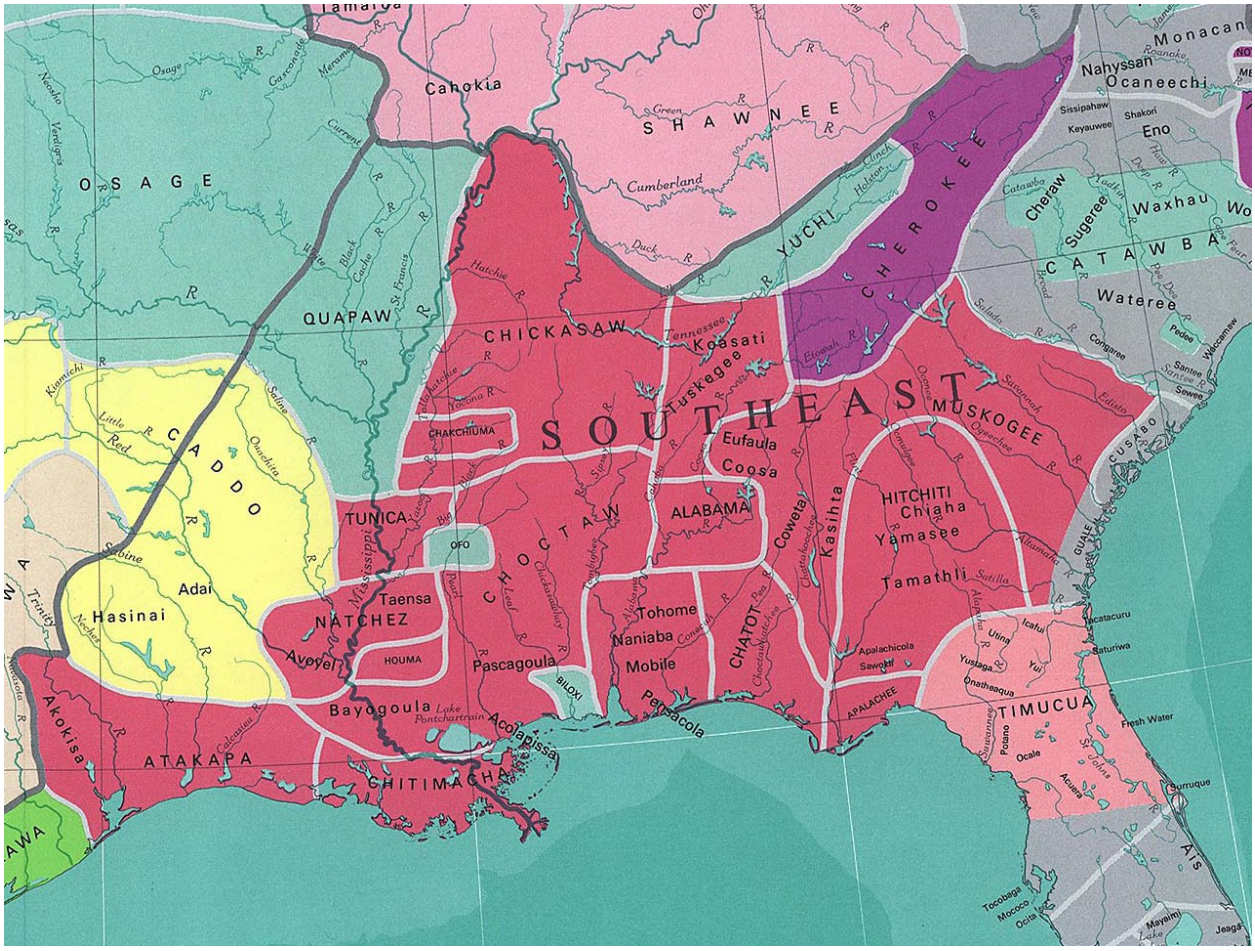


Figure A.1: A portion of a map showing the tribes, cultures, and languages of the United States, before colonization (Sturtevant, William C, and U.S. Geological Survey. National atlas. Indian tribes, cultures & languages: United States. Reston, Va.: Interior, Geological Survey, 1967. Map. https://www.loc.gov/item/95682185/).

communities, along with a unique complement of wildlife."[24]

Seasonal fires, in conjunction with topography, geology, and water, served as a "determining factor" in the historical presence of the longleaf ecosystem.[25] Though archeological data shows that lightning ignited the majority of the fires, southeastern Native Americans also intentionally lit fires to maintain and, in some areas, expand patches of grassland.[26] In doing so, they created the desired habitat for wildlife while also clearing land for the establishment of agricultural fields.[27] In this way, Native Americans of southwest Georgia worked in conjunction with natural cycles to create productive landscapes for humans and nonhumans alike.[28]

Beginning around 800 CE, an influential cultural florescence called the Mississippian period developed in the Mississippi Valley and spread throughout the Southeast.[29] Mississippian period societies established socially stratified chiefdoms characterized by extensive agricultural production, centralized and fortified towns, complex religious practices, long-distance trade, and chiefs who possessed the ability to direct large numbers

24. Noreen Parks, "Restoring a Disappearing Ecosystem: The Longleaf Pine Savanna," *PNW Science Findings* (Portland, OR: Pacific Northwest Research Station, U.S. Department of Agriculture, May 2013), 1.
25. Elliot and Sassaman, "Archaic Period Archaeology," 11.; Noss, *Forgotten Grasslands of the South*, 63.
26. Elliot and Sassaman, "Archaic Period Archaeology," 11.; Noss, *Forgotten Grasslands of the South*, 63.
27. Noss, *Forgotten Grasslands of the South*, 67; Charles Hudson, *Knights of Spain, Warriors of the Sun: Hernando de Soto and the South's Ancient Chiefdoms* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1997), 92.
28. Noss, *Forgotten Grasslands of the South*, 67.
29. Eric E. Browne, *Mound Sites of the Ancient South: A Guide to the Mississippian Chiefdoms* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2013), 3.

of people to conduct war or construct massive earthworks.[30] Within a few hundred years, however, many Mississippian chiefdoms collapsed because of a combination of factors.[31] When the Spanish began their occupation of the Southeast in the sixteenth century, Native Americans in the region had established or were in the process of establishing a new "multicultural and multilingual" social order known as the Late Mississippian period (Figure A.1).[32]

European Exploration and Colonialism

The Spanish encountered these newly formed groups as they traversed the panhandle of Florida and traveled into southwest Georgia and beyond, engaging with Native Americans through both trade and cooperation as well as combat and pillage.[33] No matter the type of engagement, all interactions resulted in the Spanish exposing Native Americans to European diseases for which they had no immunity. The diseases swept through settlements, decimating local populations and shattering social cohesion. By the time Britain and France expanded their own colonial projects in North America during the seventeenth century, the recently reorganized Late Mississippian chiefdoms had collapsed, "leaving the survivors to organize themselves along simpler lines."[34] The fallout resulted in an "incalculable loss of knowledge and traditional practices."[35]

Southern Native Americans who survived the first wave of European colonization formed what are known as "coalescent societies."[36] Several coalescent societies developed in the region, including the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Catawba. In the Deep South, the survivors "integrated into what became known as the [Muscogee] Creek" Confederacy.[37] Rather than being a monolithic group, people from various ethnic backgrounds formed the Muscogee (Creek) Confederacy, though many spoke variants of the Muskogean language.[38]

Totaling around eight thousand in 1730, the Muscogee (Creek) population rose throughout the 1700s. By the late eighteenth century, "73 towns, ranging in size from as few as 10 to 20 families to more than 200 families, comprised the [Muscogee] Creek Confederacy… in total about 15,000-20,000 people."[39] These towns spread across an expansive swath of territory, encompassing large parts of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.[40]

Relations between Europeans and the Muscogee (Creek) throughout colonization varied and evolved. In general, some Muscogee (Creek) groups aligned themselves more closely with the Europeans and adopted Western forms of political structure, marriage, land ownership, and economy, including chattel slavery.[41] Others sought to retain their traditional culture and homelands and rebelled against assimilation.[42] As part of a continuum of hostilities since the arrival of Europeans, the division resulted in the outbreak

30. Browne, *Mound Sites of the Ancient South*, 3.
31. Noss, *Forgotten Grasslands of the South*, 65.
32. Charles Hudson, *Knights of Spain, Warriors of the Sun: Hernando de Soto and the South's Antient Chiefdoms* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1997), 30.
33. Hudson, *Knights of Spain, Warriors of the Sun*, 30; O'Brien, "Special History Study," 11.
34. Hudson, *Knights of Spain, Warriors of the Sun*, 30.
35. Robbie Ethridge, *Creek Country: The Creek Indians and Their World* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 22.
36. Ethridge, *Creek Country*, 24.
37. Beth Wheeler Byrd, "Horseshoe Bend National Military Park Cultural Landscape Report" (National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, 2013), 7.
38. The federally recognized tribe is the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. According to the national website, "In 1867, the Muscogee people adopted a written constitution that provided for a Principal Chief and a Second Chief, a judicial branch and a bicameral legislature composed of a House of Kings and a House of Warriors. Tribal towns determined representation in both houses of this Legislative assembly. This "constitutional" period lasted for the remainder of the 19th century. A new capital was established in 1867 on the Deep Fork of the Canadian at Okmulgee. In 1878, the Nation constructed a familiar native stone Council House, which remains at the center of the modern city of Okmulgee." "Culture/History – Muscogee (Creek) Nation," accessed August 7, 2019, https://www.mcn-nsn.gov/culturehistory/. According to the tribe's constitution, "The name of this Tribe of Muscogee (Creek) people shall be 'The Muscogee (Creek) Nation,' and is hereby organized under Section 3 of the Act of June 26, 1936 (48 Stat. 1967)." "Constitution of the Muscogee (Creek)Nation," accessed August 7, 2019, http://thorpe.ou.edu/constitution/muscogee/index.html.
39. Ethridge, *Creek Country*, 31.
40. Claudio Saunt, *A New Order of Things: Property, Power, and the Transformation of the Creek Indians, 1733–1816* (Cambridge: University of Cambridge Press, 1999), 12.
41. "Creeks in Alabama," *Encyclopedia of Alabama*, accessed September 19, 2018, http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-1088; O'Brien, "Special History Study," 12.
42. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 13.

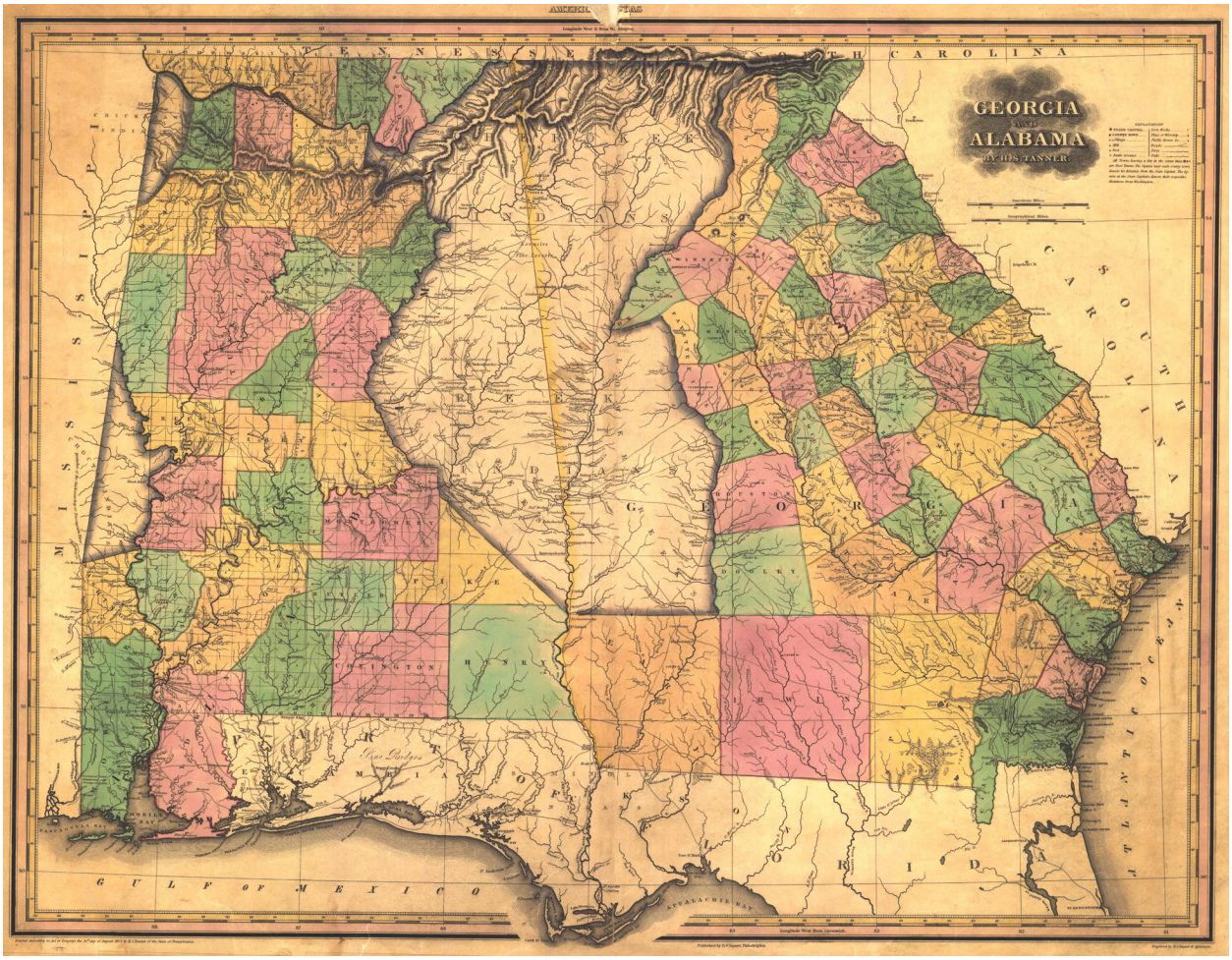


Figure A.2: An 1823 map of Georgia and Alabama showing Native American lands after a period of cessations ("Georgia and Alabama" by H. S. Tanner. Published by H. S. Tanner, Philadelphia. Engraved by H. S. Tanner & Assistants. Entered 20th day of August 1823, by H. S. Tanner Pennsylvania. American Atlas).

of civil war between the two factions in 1813.[43] While the reasons for the conflict were numerous and complex, "in broad terms, the Creek Civil War was a clash between those building a capitalist nation-state and those fighting against it."[44] Soon, the United States, which the Muscogee (Creek) had generally supported during the American Revolution, became involved, waging war on the traditionalists and their Black allies.[45] With the support of the United States military, the war ended with the defeat of the traditionalist faction at Horseshoe Bend.

Afterward, the 1814 Treaty of Fort Jackson forced both groups of Muscogee (Creek) peoples to cede an immense piece of land containing much of central and southern Alabama and Georgia to the United States, twenty-three million acres in total.[46] As a result of this treaty and others signed in subsequent years, by 1827, the Muscogee (Creek) occupied only a fraction of their former territory—a small area straddling the Alabama-Georgia border, including the area that would soon become Sumter County (Figure A.2). These treaties marked the end of the Muscogee (Creek) control of the region; a region occupied by Native Americans for over ten thousand years.

The United States government passed the Indian Removal Act in 1830. Though the federal government offered land and money to the Muscogee (Creek) people in exchange for the land, it also maintained the right to forcibly remove any Native American unwilling to leave the area. Many Muscogee (Creek) resisted, but ultimately,

43. Byrd, "Horseshoe Bend National Military Park Cultural Landscape Report," 13.
44. Cameron Shriver, "Reflecting on Justice 200 Years after the Creek Civil War," *Origins: Current Events in Historical Perspective*, accessed September 21, 2018, https://origins.osu.edu/milestones/september-2013-reflecting-justice-200-years-after-creek-civil-war.
45. Saunt, *A New Order of Things*, 270.
46. Saunt, *A New Order of Things*, 272.

federal authorities forced those who remained to leave their homeland along the Trail of Tears for reservations west of the Mississippi. Hundreds of Muscogee (Creek) died along the route west and upon arrival in the new territory. Despite the loss of their traditional homelands and accompanying place-based cultural practices, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation has persevered in the face of cultural genocide and exists as a thriving society in the twenty-first century.

American Territory in Southwest Georgia

White emigrants began streaming into southwest Georgia after the Treaty of Fort Jackson in 1814, establishing farms, communities, towns, and counties. Then, following the 1828 Treaty of Washington, "six whites and a free black couple crossed the Flint River at Shelby's Ferry, thus becoming the first non-native peoples of record to settle in the Creek territory that would later become Sumter County."[47] An act of the Georgia Legislature dedicated a portion of Lee County for the creation of Sumter County in 1831.[48] White emigrants then established a new town, Americus, to serve as the county seat. Most newcomers acquired land through the 1827 state land lottery, and "like many of those moving into southwest Georgia at the time, quickly turned their property into cotton farms and plantations."[49]

The Flint River formed Sumter County's eastern border. The use of steamboats for transporting goods and people along and across the river developed concurrently with the settling of the county. Though a network of wagon roads crisscrossed the region, steamboats allowed for faster travel over long distances and the ability to transport a greater volume of goods, such as cotton. The Flint River thus connected the Gulf Coast of Florida with the interior of Georgia, facilitating long-distance commerce in the region. Pioneer farmers valued the increased access to markets and situated their nascent agricultural communities in relation to these transportation routes. Soon, the population of Sumter County grew exponentially, but "Although the population increased tenfold between 1830 and 1840, with farms making up 80 percent of the countryside, three-fourths of the region remained uncleared for cultivation."[50] Webster County, established in 1853, is just west of Sumter (Archery is partially in Webster County). By the 1860 census, the majority of the population of Sumter and Webster Counties were Black, with the vast majority of Black people enslaved. These neighboring counties were part of what became known as the "Black Belt," which described the area of rapidly expanding agriculture and plantations in the Southeast, particularly in Alabama and Mississippi.[51]

Jimmy Carter's patrilineal ancestors moved to Georgia around 1787 from North Carolina before the formation of Sumter County. Kindred Carter (circa 1750–1800), his wife, four children, and ten enslaved persons "worked a 307-acre farm" in the area, "raising wheat and cotton."[52] Kindred's son, James (1773–1858), was also a farmer and enslaver, enslaving six people by the time he died in 1858. Generational wealth accumulated in the Carter family, with James' son Wiley (1798–1864) purchasing a 2,400-acre farm in Glascock County, eight miles north of present-day Plains, which "produced some 147 bales of cotton in 1860" and enslaving thirty individuals.[53] Other families, such as the Gordys, Jimmy Carter's matrilineal ancestors, moved to the area around 1803. James Thomas Gordy (1828–1889), Jimmy Carter's matrilineal great-grandfather, enslaved six individuals by the 1860 census.

47. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 13.
48. John C. Inscoe, "Sumter County," *New Georgia Encyclopedia,* accessed September 21, 2018, https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/counties-cities-neighborhoods/sumter-county.
49. John C. Inscoe, "Sumter County."
50. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 16.
51. By the 1900s, the term Black Belt took on a second meaning. Booker T. Washington wrote in 1902, "So far as I can learn, the term was first used to designate a part of the country which was distinguished by the colour of the soil. The part of the country possessing this thick, dark, and naturally rich soil was, of course, the part of the South where the slaves were most profitable, and consequently they were taken there in the largest numbers. Later, and especially since the [Civil] war, the term seems to be used wholly in a political sense – that is to designate the counties where the black people outnumber the white." Booker T. Washington, *Up From Slavery* (Chesterland, OH: General Bookbinding Co., 1901), 108.
52. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 14.
53. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 17.

Community Development: Plains and Archery

Plains

Early newcomers to the area established a community called the Plains of Dura in the western portion of Sumter County by the mid-1830s.[54] As John H. Goff explains, the "crossroads at Plains of Dura was the intersecting point for two early traces," Bond's Trail and a former Muscogee (Creek) path now known as the Old Americus-Preston Road.[55] White emigrants used these routes to traverse the newly acquired landscape of southwest Georgia.

The Plains of Dura was established during a period of rapid population growth in the county, which resulted in the establishment of several other nearby communities, including Magnolia Springs.[56] The area's gently rolling topography and ample water sources lent themselves to farming, and landowners transformed the preexisting environment into an extensively cultivated landscape. Though relatively close to the county seat and the Flint River to the east, Plains of Dura nevertheless "operated as a small agricultural center, isolated and self-sufficient."[57] By 1839, the small community had grown large enough to have a post office—one of the first in the region.[58] The community offered "educational facilities of a high order," including a women's boarding school, "where literature, ornamental needle work, and drawing and painting and music were taught by an accomplished young lady" by the mid-1840s.[59] An 1857 letter to the editor published in a local newspaper celebrated the "lovely," "agreeable," and "healthy" location of the settlement, stating that amid the collection of houses and buildings of the community, "health, happiness, and true contentment can be found."[60]

54. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 15.
55. John H. Goff, *Placenames of Georgia* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2007), 32.
56. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 16.
57. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 16.
58. Goff, *Placenames of Georgia,* 35.
59. M. B. Pickett, "Reminiscences of the Schools at the Plains of Dura from 1842 to 1860, No. IX," *The Weekly Sumter Republican*, August 8, 1884, Vol. 31, No. 25 edition.
60. "Letter to the Editor," *The Weekly Sumter Republican*, May 21, 1857.

The Civil War in Sumter and Webster Counties

While Sumter and Webster Counties did not serve as the stage for any Civil War (1861–1865) battles, "with the establishment of Andersonville prison some 20 miles to the northeast of the Plains of Dura, the war took on a new, grisly reality for the residents of the Flint River region."[61] Here, the horrors of the Civil War were concentrated and distilled into a terrible scene that impacted later remembrances and complicated recollections of the war's ultimate purpose. As the NPS summarizes,

> Andersonville, or Camp Sumter as it was officially known, was one of the largest of many Confederate military prisons established during the Civil War. It was built early in 1864 after Confederate officials decided to move the large number of Federal prisoners kept in and around Richmond, Virginia, to a place of greater security and a more abundant food supply. During the 14 months the prison existed, more than 45,000 Union soldiers were confined here. Nearly 13,000 died from disease, poor sanitation, malnutrition, overcrowding, and exposure to the elements.[62]

It is probable that farmers in Sumter and Webster Counties produced crops for the military prison. In this way, the prison was not an isolated outpost but linked to the daily lives of those who lived nearby. Both counties provided troops for the Confederate army, and in Webster County, authorities raised the first Confederate flag in Georgia on March 31, 1861.[63] After the war ended and word spread about the conditions of Camp Sumter, a moral outrage among Northerners coalesced, prompting a spirited Southern defense of the prison. While the prison came to serve as a "blot on Southern honor" for some, for others, the attitude was that the "Yankee prisoners got what they deserved" or simply that the allegations of mistreatment were greatly exaggerated.[64] Such debates over the Civil War, its events, heroes, villains, and causes

61. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 18.
62. National Park Service, "Andersonville National Historic Site Foundation Document" (National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, 2014), 3.
63. "Webster County History," accessed April 9, 2024, https://webstercountyga.org/history/.
64. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 20; Douglas Brinkley, "A Time for Reckoning: Jimmy Carter and the Cult of Kinfolk," *Presidential Studies Quarterly* 29, no. 4 (December 1999): 790.

continued well after the war's end and shaped how Reconstruction transpired at national and local levels.

Post–Civil War Community Development

In the Flint River region, as elsewhere in the South, the upheaval caused by the Civil War presented an opportunity for sweeping economic, political, and social change—a Reconstruction of the country. Millions of formerly enslaved African Americans envisioned a future where they could work, raise families, socialize, and fully participate in American society. Poor White farmers looked to climb out of the debt and insecurity accompanying their agricultural operations. However, the wishes of both Black and White members of the working class faced significant obstacles as attempts to institute equality met fierce resistance. The passage of racially discriminatory laws, often enforced with violence, curtailed African American's rights to assembly, voting, and employment throughout the recently reunified country. The intensification of a capitalist economic system that did not include equitable use and allocation of resources further undermined progressive change.[65] Though the Reconstruction era (1861–1900) produced some notable achievements, it proved to offer only limited advances in creating equity across class and race.[66] Regardless of its social and environmental costs, the period ushered in revolutionary advancements in industrial technology and agricultural science that not only influenced the development of cities and farms but also provided new opportunities for wage work and massive economic gains for investors.[67]

In the Flint River region, the expansion of the railroad network and a new agricultural system based on sharecropping and crop diversification catalyzed the region's economic recovery. However, both relied on the continued exploitation of human labor.[68] The manufacturing industry also came to the region, as demonstrated by the post-war establishment of a steam-powered shoe factory in the Plains of Dura that employed hundreds of workers.[69] The Reconstruction era nevertheless profoundly affected the development of southwest Georgia and the growth of the Plains of Dura despite the unequal distribution of the benefits of the economic transformation.

By April 1890, a local newspaper noted that "our post office at this place is no longer Plains of Dura, but simply Plains."[70] The biblical reference was reportedly dropped from the town's name for "the convenience of the new businesses in the town."[71] Plains grew rapidly, adding a "row of single-gabled white frame structures on the south side of the track, that in time, would be replaced by more substantial, two storied brick buildings."[72] Contemporaneously, "residential neighborhoods developed to the north and south of the railroad tracks."[73] In May 1890, workers completed the construction of a new depot in Plains, possibly replacing an older depot. Plains was incorporated in 1896, and the town's population increased.[74] Residential and commercial growth continued into the twentieth century.[75]

Like other small railroad towns, Plains' limits radiated outward from the depot, placing the building at the center of the town.[76] As historian John Stilgoe explains,

> in the years after 1880, railroad depots became the hubs of small-town life; around them developed businesses dependent on train transportation, and in them converged people anxious to learn the latest telegraphic news, to

65. William J. Cooper Jr., Thomas E. Terrill, and Christopher Childers, *The American South: A History, Fifth Edition*, vol. II (Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2017), 492; William D. Bryan*, Price of Permanence: Nature and Business in the New South, Environmental History and the American South* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2018), 179.
66. Cooper Jr., Terrill, and Childers, *The American South: A History*, II:439–40.
67. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 21.
68. O'Brien, 21; Bryan, *Price of Permanence: Nature and Business in the New South*, 175.
69. M. B. Pickett, "Reminiscences of the School at the Plains of Dura."
70. "From Plains," *The Americus Times-Weekly Recorder*, April 18, 1890.
71. Elizabeth Barthold, "Plains Depot Written Historical and Descriptive Data" (Washington, DC: Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, 1989), 3.
72. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 22.
73. Andrea Niles, "Plains Historic District" (National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, 1984), 3.
74. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 22.
75. "New Homes Are Going Up at Plains," *The Americus Daily Times-Recorder*, March 20, 1912.
76. Steve Storey et al., "Georgia's Railroads, 1833-2015: Historic Context and Statewide Survey" (Atlanta: Georgia Department of Transportation, 2018), https://g92018.eos-intl.net/eLibSQL14_G92018_Documents/13-03.pdf.

> greet travelers from the corridor, and to depart from traditional life to the mysteries of the Pullman sleepers and underground terminals. No longer did the general store, barber shop, and post office focus small-town life.[77]

By 1910, Plains contained several new establishments, including the depot and row of commercial buildings, as well as a hotel, stable, warehouse, tannery, bank, shoe factory, telegraph office, high school, post office, and several churches.[78] A 1913 newspaper article notes that "the ring of the hammer is heard here every day… Taken altogether this is one of the busiest building seasons that has been known here in some time."[79] By the end of the decade, the city had added a water works and an electrical plant.[80] Wise Sanitarium, constructed in 1921, was a modern health facility. While the commercial enterprises served as the town's physical representative, agriculture remained its foundation, though its resilience in this position was repeatedly tested, most dramatically by the Great Depression of the 1930s.

World War II (1939–1945) led to additional hardships through shortages and the disruption of daily life. While Plains and the rest of the South eventually recovered in part from the ravages of the economic depression and the challenges of wartime, by 1950, the region emerged significantly transformed through both economic and societal changes—especially related to race relations between Black and White residents of Sumter County.

Archery

Archery is a community located approximately three miles west of Plains, spanning the boundary between Sumter County and Webster County. The community emerged around 1870, coinciding with the establishment of the St. Mark African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church just west of the Sumter County line. In 1870, Sumter County had a majority Black population (64 percent), and Webster County had nearly the same number of Black and White residents.

The community consisted primarily of Black families working on the railroad or as sharecroppers, tenant farmers, or wage laborers on nearby farms. In 1912, AME Bishop William Decker Johnson moved to the community, overseeing the Sublime Order of Archery, a philanthropic relief organization of the AME Church. The community's original name remains unconfirmed, but some historical evidence suggests that it was known as "Jennings" before Bishop Johnson's arrival.[81]

An 1892 railroad map showing the railroad line from Americus to Preston shows a stop in this approximate location, labeled "Jennings" (Figure A.3).[82] Similarly, an 1892 newspaper advertisement for the Savannah, Americus & Montgomery Railway published in *The Americus Daily Times-Recorder* lists Jennings as a train stop, located between stops Markett to the east and Wise to the west. The train depot in Plains was two stops east of the stop in Jennings.[83] Newspaper records indicate that this location may have also been known as "Jennings' crossing." In 1892, *The Americus Daily Times-Recorder* published an advertisement for a farm superintendent named Lee Daniel, advertising mule colts at his farm "at Jennings' crossing on the S. A. & M. railroad near Plains."[84] In 1889, *The Americus Weekly Recorder* described a railway incident at this location, saying, "Yesterday morning the freight train on the S. A. M. road that leaves Americus at 7:30, happened to a slight accident near Jennings' crossing."[85]

77. John R. Stilgoe, *Metropolitan Corridor: Railroads and the American Scene* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1983), 193.
78. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 22.
79. "Building Boom Is Now on at Plains," *The Americus Daily Times-Recorder*, May 14, 1913.
80. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 22.
81. Joseph K. Oppermann (JKOA), "Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm Historic Structure Report," (Plains, GA: National Park Service, Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, 2020), 3.
82. Rand McNally, *Georgia* (Chicago, IL: Rand McNally and Company, 1897), https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~20768~560049:Rand,-McNally-&-Co--s-New-business-#; The GDOT statewide railroad context indicates that the line through Plains and Archery is the Georgia & Alabama (GAAL) Railroad, a component of the Seaboard Airline (SAL) Railway. Storey et al., "Georgia's Railroads, 1833-2015: Historic Context and Statewide Survey."
83. "SAM Route. Savannah, Americus & Montgomery Railway," *The Americus Daily Times-Recorder*, April 3, 1892.
84. "Mule Colts," *The Americus Weekly Times-Recorder*, September 2, 1892.
85. "A Slight Run-Off," *The Americus Weekly Times-Recorder*, October 11, 1889.

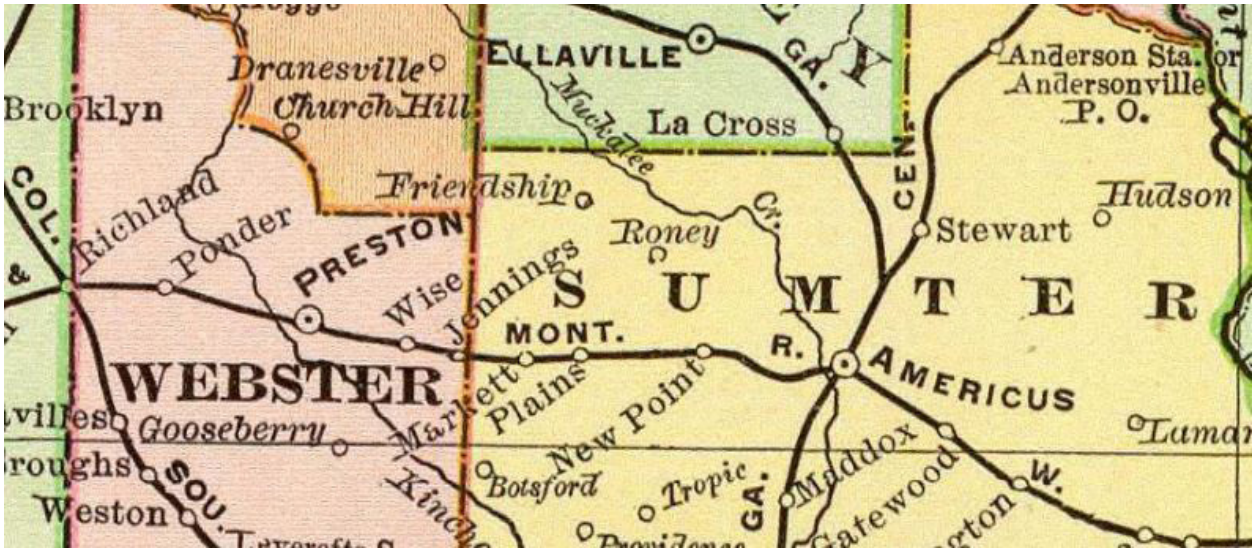


Figure A.3: A portion of the Rand McNally and Company's 1897 map of Georgia, depicting the railway running between Americus and Preston. Note the location of the Jennings stop, near present-day Archery (*Georgia*, published by Rand McNally and Company, Chicago, Illinois; Image available through the David Rumsey Historical Map Collection, https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~20768~560049:Rand,-McNally-&-Co--s-New-business-#).

The name of several rail stops along the Savannah, Americus & Montgomery Railway (S. A. & M.) appear to coincide with the names of large landowning families, including Jennings, Wise, and Markett. In 1891, *The Americus Weekly Times-Recorder* published a brief article describing the damage left behind in the wake of a powerful storm, which destroyed the cotton crops of several farms in the area. According to the article, "A cyclone, accompanied by hail stones as large as hen's eggs, passed through the farms of G. W. Markett, W. S. Moore, Charles Jernigan, W. T. Cannon, W. L. Thomas and Messrs. Wise, Jennings and Derrick, near the Plains Monday evening, damaging the growing crops very badly indeed."[86] Several farmers' names in the article, notably Markett, Wise, and Jennings, correspond with train stops in an 1892 S. A. & M. Railway advertisement.[87] Presumably, these farms were among the primary clients and proponents of the rail line as they relied on it to export their products. They established depots on their respective properties to provide easy access to nearby markets.

Residing in a predominantly Black community offered some respite from the racial tensions of the segregated South for residents of Archery. In an interview with NPS intern David Whitworth, resident Milton Raven, born in 1931, described growing up in Archery:

> .. . and Archery was about as well structured as a community, which was predominantly black. There were very few whites living in the neighborhood. They had a white section foreman, he lived right on the railroad, he worked the railroad. There was the Carter family lived up the road from us and the Bacon family lived a little further over. I guess less than a dozen white families lived in that Archery community, so it was a predominately black community that I grew up in. I can remember very little hostility even though it was segregated, but my early remembrances of getting along was so well coordinated that I cannot remember friction.... I mean segregation was taught and I never agreed with it, but it was an actual way of life.[88]

Importantly, foundational institutions, including churches and schools, developed within these predominantly Black communities. The Black church's importance to post–Civil War era

86. "Cotton Stripped by Hail," *The Americus Weekly Times-Recorder*, June 12, 1891.

87. For more information about the history of the S. A. & M. Railway and the history of railroads in Georgia, please refer to the "Georgia's Railroads, 1833-2015: Historic Context and Statewide Survey" and its various appendices, produced by the Georgia Department of Transportation in 2018. Available at https://www.dot.ga.gov/GDOT/pages/CulturalResourcesProjects.aspx.

88. Reproduced in Antoinette Jackson, "A Rural Community and a Train Stop: Archery, Georgia, and the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site," *Urban Anthropology and Studies of Cultural Systems and World Economic Development* 45, no. 3/4 (Fall-Winter 2016): 278.

communities was enormous. Historians note that joining a church was joining the community, and in cities and small towns alike, community members' lives revolved around the church.[89] In interviews, people who grew up in Archery emphasized "the importance of religion, both in their lives and in relation to the community as a whole."[90] Archery resident Mary Minion stated in a 2010 interview, "We had to go to church. Yeah, we had to go to church every Sunday. Sunday morning, Sunday evening...And we had prayer meeting Wednesday night."[91] In addition to community, "the church, with the enthusiastic support of Black women, who were still disenfranchised, was the center of African American political activity."[92]

Political life for African Americans in post–Civil War Georgia was turbulent at best. During Congressional Reconstruction (1867–1876), Black men participated in the Georgia political sphere for the first time. Sixty-nine Black men participated as members of the state legislature or in the Georgia Reconstruction constitutional convention (1867–1868), held to meet the federal government's requirement for re-entering the United States.[93] Georgia sent one Black delegate to the U.S. Congress from 1870 to 1871. However, these advances were short-lived. By the 1870s, tactics such as "personal intimidation, threats of dismissal from employment, harassment of Republican party voters and supporters, manipulation of ballots and returns...came to compose the materials of various 'plans' for ridding the former Confederate states of Republican rule and black power." Violent and intimidating "riots" erupted at Republican political gatherings, which intimidated the party and its members and at times resulted in the murder of multiple Black people.[94] Due to intimidation and lack of access, Black political representation in Sumter and Webster Counties was thin. In August 1883, Elbert Head and James Ellis were the first Black jury members to serve on the Sumter Superior Court. In February 1890, President Benjamin Harris appointed local Black Republican Party leader David A. Dudley postmaster, but opposition from local Democratic leaders killed the nomination.[95]

According to historian John Henry Cable, "By 1918, sporadic African American political mobilization and protest in southwest Georgia was occurring—and had been occurring since the reconstruction period—despite a long and tragic history of intense racial violence in the region."[96] Cable notes that by 1930, "out of the twenty-three counties that composed the southwest Georgia region... fifty percent or more of the African-Americans resided in rural areas where they mostly lived and worked on farms. Therefore, the social and political concerns that informed black southwest Georgians' various forms of resistance were almost entirely those of the rural agricultural laborer."[97] By 1920, the National Association of Colored People (NAACP) had established a branch office in Sumter County, where its advocacy work "focused primarily on educational improvements," including "the addition of seventh grade and above in African American schools."[98]

The Black population of Sumter County was 19,862 (67 percent) in 1920. The effects of the First Great Migration (1910–1940) were apparent by 1930, with the Black population dipping to 17,390 (64.9 percent). Population statistics show that the majority of Black residents of Sumter County lived in rural areas (73.4 percent), mostly in what the census categorized as "Rural-Farm" areas. The census shows that 8,268 Black people were of voting age in Sumter County in 1930. School attendance was high at this time, with 88 percent of seven to thirteen-year-olds enrolled. This trend helped decrease the rate of illiteracy, which was 33.6 percent of the population in 1920 and 25

89. Allison Dorsey, *To Build Our Lives Together: Community Formation in Black Atlanta, 1875-1906* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2004), 80–81.
90. Jackson, "A Rural Community and a Train Stop," 282.
91. Jackson, "A Rural Community and a Train Stop," 282.
92. Edmund Drago, "Black Legislators during Reconstruction," *New Georgia Encyclopedia* (blog), July 25, 2023, https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/black-legislators-during-reconstruction/.
93. Drago, "Black Legislators during Reconstruction."
94. Steven Hahn, *A Nation Under Our Feet: Black Political Struggles in the Rural South from Slavery to the Great Migration* (Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2003), 288–92.
95. Alan Anderson, "Local Black History Chronology," accessed April 9, 2024, http://www.sumtercountyhistory.com/history/BlackHx.htm.
96. John Henry Cable, "The Roots of Organized Resistance: African American Political Mobilization in Southwest Georgia, 1918–1945," *The Corinthian*, n.d., 4.
97. Cable, "The Roots of Organized Resistance," 3.
98. "Our History," Sumter County Ga NAACP, accessed April 10, 2024, https://www.naacpsumterga.org/s/stories/our-history.

percent by 1930. Webster County had a smaller Black population, almost exclusively in rural areas. The Black population of Webster County was 3,080 in 1920 and 3,038 in 1930. Over half of the population was of voting age in 1930. As it was in Sumter County, school attendance for seven to thirteen-year-olds was high in Webster County, and the illiteracy rate was 14.6 percent in 1930. The majority of the rural population lived in rural-farm areas, with only 383 Black residents living in rural-nonfarm areas. [99]

Like most large-scale agricultural farms operating during the Reconstruction era, farmers around Plains likely relied heavily on the labor of tenant farmers, wage laborers, and sharecroppers, many of whom were formerly enslaved people or the descendants of formerly enslaved people. As noted in O'Brien's special history study, "Emancipation, Reconstruction and Jim Crow legislation summed up the experience for blacks of the post Civil War Period...Black farmers worked as sharecroppers, many continuing to live on the same farms and in the same sort of shacks their families had occupied as slaves. . .Some managed to leave farms and move into settlements," such as Archery.[100] In the American South, few farm operators were full owners (defined as "farm operators who own all the land which they operate"). Of the total Black farm operators in the United States, "15.8 percent were owners, 4.7 percent part owners, 11.1 percent cash tenants, 44.7 percent [share]croppers, 23.5 percent other tenants, and 0.1 percent managers." In the South, the average size of farms operated by Black full owners was 64.1 acres.[101] Statistics for 1930 show that African Americans operated 1,419 farms in Sumter County but owned only 5.1 percent of those farms.[102] This same statistic is not available for Webster County.

St. Mark African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church

Established around 1870, St. Mark AME Church was part of a larger campaign to establish Black churches and communities after the Civil War. The AME Church was the product of the Free African Society, formed by Richard Allen and Absalom Jones in Philadelphia in 1787.[103] Allen and Jones, both free Black men, established the Free African Society to provide a mutual aid network for free Black people who were denied aid from discriminatory White Methodist congregations. Initially, Allen operated under the purview of White Methodist leaders and the established Methodist Church. By 1816, Allen and fellow Black church leaders organized to develop their own independent denomination, the AME Church. By this time, membership had grown to include 1,400 people. From the AME's earliest inception, Allen and his peers identified education as a primary means for social equality and empowerment for free Black people.[104]

Throughout the early nineteenth century, the AME Church continued to grow, spreading throughout the Northeast and Midwest, and "By 1846, there were 298 churches in six AME Church districts located throughout 14 states." AME churches welcomed formerly enslaved people who had fled bondage, and many AME churches had "secret basements which indicate their use in the Underground Railroad." In the years leading up to the Civil War, many AME churches offered their congregants various educational opportunities and resources, including Sunday schools, "literary societies, day schools, and libraries."[105] During and immediately after the Civil War, the AME Church began extending its reach into the South. Members of the AME Church "would follow northern troops, sometimes serving as chaplains, and immediately begin to set up communities among former slaves," and "By 1880, there were nine districts including areas of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and Florida."[106]

In Georgia, Henry McNeal Turner was among the most impactful members of the AME Church immediately after the end of the Civil War and through Reconstruction. After the war, Turner

99. Charles Hall, *U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Negroes in the United States, 1920–1932*, 2nd ed. (New York: Greenwood Press, 1969), 709–11.
100. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 24.
101. Hall, *U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Negroes in the United States, 1920–1932*, 569.
102. Hall, *U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Negroes in the United States, 1920–1932*, 592.
103. "The Free African Society," Historical Society of Pennsylvania, n.d., https://hsp.org/history-online/exhibits/richard-allen-apostle-of-freedom/the-free-african-society.
104. Michael Barga, "African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church," Virginia Commonwealth University Social Welfare Historic Project, n.d., https://socialwelfare.library.vcu.edu/religious/african-methodist-episcopal-a-m-e-church/.
105. Barga, "African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church."
106. Barga, "African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church."

spent three years "traveling throughout Georgia, helping to organize the AME Church in what was virgin, but not always friendly, territory."[107] Despite facing relentless pursuit by terrorist groups like the Ku Klux Klan and violent White vigilante mobs, Turner and other members of the AME Church successfully expanded the denomination throughout Georgia and the Southeast. When Turner initially joined the AME Church in 1858, he was among an estimated 20,000 fellow members. Membership numbers ballooned after the AME Church expanded into the South following the Civil War. According to historian Stephen Ward Angell, the AME Church had 452,725 members by 1896, with 357,250 individuals living in former Confederate states. Angell notes that "The most important consequence of the great missionary movement was to transform the A.M.E. Church from a small regional institution in the North and Midwest to a truly national denomination with a much broader range of influence."[108]

St. Mark AME Church was organized in August 1870 in Archery. The first trustees included Alfred Rylander, James Rylander, James Pullan, Riley Harris, and Jack Neal. In 1890, the church moved from its original location to its current site, which is located on County Road 61 in Archery. Early ministers included Revs. Sammie Milton, Reynolds, Camel, Davis, Sandford, Upsons, Malery, Whitaker, Holms, H. Battey, J. Mitchell, and T. Malton.[109] The Black communities that developed alongside churches like St. Mark AME Church were part of a larger trend occurring throughout the former Confederacy, in which newly freed Black people sought to form new communities with independent religious, social, and cultural institutions.

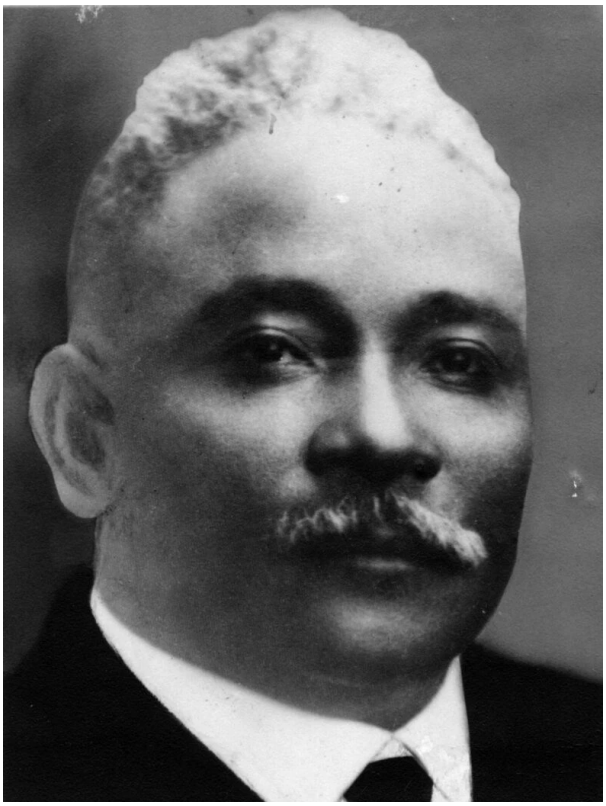


Figure A.4: A portrait of Bishop William Decker Johnson, date unknown (*New Georgia Encyclopedia*, "William Decker Johnson," University of Georgia Press, https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/counties-cities-neighborhoods/webster-county/m-3515/).

Bishop William Decker Johnson

Sometime during the early 1900s, AME Bishop William Decker Johnson (1869–1936) relocated to the new community that had formed around the St. Mark AME Church. Johnson, born in Thomas County, Georgia, was the son of a minister and "one of the pioneers of the A.M.E. church work in Georgia."[110] Johnson soon renamed the community Archery, borrowing the name from a charitable organization of the AME Church called the Sublime Order of Archery. The Sublime Order of Archery offered aid to congregants during times of need, serving at least five thousand members throughout the Southeast, including "South Georgia, North Florida, South Alabama, and South Mississippi."[111]

107. Stephen Ward Angell, "Henry McNeal Turner, 1834-1915" (Athens: University of Georgia Press, August 4, 2020), https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/arts-culture/henry-mcneal-turner-1834-1915.
108. Stephen Ward Angell, *Bishop Henry McNeal Turner and African-American Religion in the South* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1992), 3–4, https://archive.org/details/bishophenrymcnea0000ange/mode/2up.
109. Milton Raven, "St. Mark A.M.E. Church," in History of Webster County, by Weston Women's Club (Roswell, GA: W. H. Wolfe Associates, 1980), 94–95. The scope of this HSR did not include genealogical research into James and Alfred Rylander, Black residents of Webster County by 1870. The Rylander name is shared between these trustees and the Matthew Edmund Rylander family, who were White and owned the property that would later become the Carter farm. The 1860 Federal Census Slave Schedule notes that Matthew Rylander enslaved forty individuals at his Sumter County farm. Alfred and James Rylander may have been descendants of these enslaved persons.
110. "Georgia Leader of Fine Ability," *Twin City Star* (Minneapolis, MN) 5, no. 15 (September 11, 1915).
111. Larry Gierer, "Minister Remembered for Role in Education," *The Ledger-Enquirer*, May 2, 1998, sec. Faith & Spirit, https://www.newspapers.com/image/858836427/.

Bishop William Decker Johnson oversaw an AME district that included five states, requiring him to travel frequently, but Archery and St. Mark AME Church were his home. In his recollections, President Jimmy Carter remembers that Bishop Johnson was arguably the most important and well-known person from Archery. In *An Hour Before Daylight*, Jimmy Carter recalls the following:

> In Archery, a black man enjoyed the highest social and, our community believed, financial status. He was African Methodist Episcopal Bishop William Decker Johnson, whose primary religious responsibilities encompassed five Midwestern states…The entire Plains community knew when Bishop Johnson was at home, and about once a year he invited our family and perhaps the Watsons to come to worship service at St. Mark AME Church. In honor of his presence, a choir from Spelman College, or one of the other black institutions in Atlanta, would come down to sing, and the bishop would preach.[112]

According to an oral history provided by Archery resident Milton Raven, Bishop Johnson was responsible for adding a train stop at Archery in front of St. Mark AME Church, saying, "We had a stop, a train stop in Archery. He was instrumental in getting that done…He could get the train there in Archery and to anywhere, buy a ticket in Archery and go anywhere in the United States."[113]

President Carter also remembers that Bishop Johnson was a respected and revered community member, and his family's relationship with Bishop Johnson defied the de facto racial hierarchy that existed in the Jim Crow South.[114] In *An Hour Before Daylight*, President Carter says the following:

> Bishop Johnson was certainly aware of the racial customs of the day, but he did not consider it appropriate to comply with all of them. It was understood, for instance, that he would not come to our front door when he wished to talk to my father – but neither would he deign to come to the back. After ascertaining through a messenger that we were at home, he would arrive in his chauffeured black Packard or Cadillac, park in our front yard, and sound the horn. My father would go outside to the automobile for a conversation, while Bishop Johnson either stayed in the car or came out so the two men could stand together under the shade of a large magnolia tree. I don't remember that he ever came closer to our house. We could see them talking and laughing together, and afterward Daddy always said that they just exchanged ideas about the bishop's work and the farming situation around the home.[115]

Following the tradition of AME leaders before him, Bishop Johnson was a proponent of educational opportunities for Black people. Bishop Johnson purchased land to build a college in Archery through the philanthropic aid of the Sublime Order of Archery, providing sorely needed educational opportunities for Black people in Archery and throughout the surrounding area.[116]

The Johnson Home Industrial College

In 1912, *The Americus Daily Times-Recorder* published an article informing readers of a charter application for the Johnson Home Industrial College in Archery. Petitioners for the charter included Bishop Johnson, as well as Francis M. Johnson, J. G. Myres, George W. Barnes, Louis S. Raven, and Andrew J. Johnson. According to the charter application, "Petitioners ask the privilege of operation said above named college [Johnson Home Industrial College] to teach normal, industrial and collegiate courses, to grant diplomas, and confer degrees to such persons as may complete any or all of the courses prescribed by the faculty." The application also requests the right to "operate such mills, factories and farms as may be necessary in teaching the courses prescribed."[117]

The Johnson Home Industrial College was situated on a two-hundred-acre parcel of land on the south side of the S.A. & M. Railway line. Over time, the college grew to include "elementary, secondary, collegiate, and vocational" curricula, housed in three wood-frame buildings with classrooms and

112. Jimmy Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2001), 21.
113. Jackson, "A Rural Community and a Train Stop," 284.
114. Jackson, "A Rural Community and a Train Stop," 285.
115. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 23.
116. Jackson, "A Rural Community and a Train Stop," 286.
117. "Webster County," *The Americus Times-Recorder*, December 6, 1912.

boarding facilities for live-in students.[118] According to *The Americus Daily Times-Recorder*, Bishop Johnson spoke at a Black Masons meeting in 1913, informing members about progress at the fledgling institution, which "is engaged in the uplift of negro youth and the boys and girls are taught to work. They are allowed to pay board and tuition in any kind of provisions that can be used by man or beast."[119] In 1913, Bishop Johnson's wife, Winnifred, gave a fundraising speech at an AME conference in Buena Vista, Georgia. A brief article about the conference in *The Atlanta Constitution* noted that her "speech was impressive" and "A liberal contribution was given [to] the Johnson Home Industrial College" because of her efforts.[120]

Newspaper records indicate that 225 students were enrolled at the Johnson Home Industrial College by 1914. At this point, ten teachers staffed the school, and operational costs totaled approximately $5,000 per year. Profiled in an article about different Black learning institutions throughout Georgia, *The Atlanta Constitution* reported that Professor A. J. Johnson, Bishop Johnson's brother, was the school's principal, and the college was "a bright light in that section of the state and is filling a long-felt need there."[121] Several other members of the Johnson family served as instructors for the Johnson Home Industrial College, including "Bishop Johnson's daughter, Fannie Johnson; his son W. D. Johnson Jr.; and his daughter-in-law, Beatrice Johnson."[122] The Sublime Order of Archery offered financial assistance for students unable to afford tuition.[123]

Bishop William Decker Johnson passed away in 1936 at the age of sixty-seven. His funeral was held at St. Mark AME Church, and he was buried in the church cemetery.[124] In *An Hour Before Daylight*, Jimmy Carter recalls that Bishop Johnson's funeral was the largest ceremony he had ever seen, and "The procession of automobiles, mostly large and black, extended for more than a mile."[125] Rachel Clark recalled the fondness the community had for Bishop Johnson and his family, remembering, "Everybody looked [up] on Bishop Johnson," and when he died, "they had a big funeral. They sure did. . .. And there were more folks there than I'd ever seen. They was there from all parts of the world."[126]

The Johnson Home Industrial College did not remain operational for long after Bishop Johnson's death. In an anthropological study of Archery, Professor Antoinette Jackson notes that community members offered conflicting memories about the fate of the college, and "Some say it began to decline after Bishop Johnson's death," and "others spoke of a storm in the 1940s that blew it over followed by a tornado that wiped out the school building." According to Jackson, "many students continued their studies at St. Mark A.M.E. for a few years before attending public schools designated for African Americans in the area."[127] Research has not produced any additional information about the final years and closure of the Johnson Home Industrial College. At the time of an interview in 1978, Rachel Clark reminisced about the absence of the school in Archery, "No I think all them buildings is about torn down. I haven't been out that way in a long time. But I think they're all about torn down. I know that his business is gone now, his house and all the schoolhouses and everything they had there. They had a big business there at Archery. They sure did."[128]

118. Dr. Jason Berggren and Adrienne M. Petty, "'Instilling Wisdom, Building Character' A Study of Segregation, Politics, and Public Education in Sumter County, Georgia, 1930s-1970s" (Plains, Georgia: National Park Service, December 2021), 14–15.
119. "Closing Session of Colored Masons Here," *The Americus Times-Recorder*, June 13, 1913.
120. "Busy Day Is Passed at A.M.E. Conference," *The Atlanta Constitution*, November 16, 1913.
121. "Schools for Colored Youths Second to None," *The Atlanta Constitution*, May 12, 1914, sec. Negro Progress.
122. Berggren and Petty, "'Instilling Wisdom, Building Character' A Study of Segregation, Politics, and Public Education in Sumter County, Georgia, 1930s-1970s," 15.
123. Gierer, "Minister Remembered for Role in Education."
124. "Final Rites Held for Negro Bishop," *The Macon News*, June 24, 1936.
125. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 193.
126. Rachel Clark, Oral History Interview, interview by Marie B. Allen, November 9, 1978, Carter/Smith Family Oral History Project, Jimmy Carter Presidential Library and Museum.
127. Jackson, "A Rural Community and a Train Stop," 288.
128. Clark, Oral History Interview.

The Carter Family Farm

Rylander Ownership

At the onset of the Civil War, the future site of the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Home was part of Matthew Edmund Rylander's agricultural estate. Originally from Bibb County, Rylander relocated to Sumter County around 1853. Rylander purchased three tracts of land from John C. Douglas, including two lots (48 and 49) in the 17th District and one lot (17) in the 26th District, totaling 607 acres.[129] Rylander built a house for himself, his second wife, and their six children (the Rylander House is still extant, located approximately one mile east of the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Home). At the time, the area where Rylander settled was called Lebanon. Rylander was a devout Methodist and established a Methodist church in Plains, and "his efforts aided in the formation of a strong Methodist community in the area, and his descendants were active in the founding of the Plains Methodist Church."[130]

Census records indicate that Matthew Rylander was a wealthy landowner by the onset of the Civil War. In 1850, census records indicate that Rylander enslaved eighteen people, ranging in age from two years old to sixty-three years old. Five of the eighteen people enslaved by Rylander were children.[131] In 1860, the federal census recorded the value of Rylander's real estate to be $10,000, while his personal estate was valued at $27,000.[132] During the Civil War, Rylander drafted a will outlining the contents of his estate. According to his will, Rylander enslaved twenty people. His farm contained "six mules or horses, twelve cattle, 100 hogs and sheep, a four-horse wagon, and 500 acres of land."[133] Research has not produced any additional information about the identities or fates of the enslaved people who lived on the Rylander estate.

In 1877, Matthew Rylander deeded one hundred acres of his estate to his daughter, Eunice A. Price, and her husband, James L. Price. According to the deed, Eunice received "six acres more or less off of lot no. eighteen in the 26th District Sumter County. . .sixty eight (68) acres off of lot no. seventeen (17) in the 26th District of Sumter County and twenty four (24) acres more or less off of lot no. sixteen (16) making in all one hundred acres."[134] The following plat map is included in the deed (Figure A.5).

Following Rylander's death in 1880 and the subsequent death of his wife in 1897, Rylander's numerous heirs, including his children and grandchildren, inherited his estate. Over the next several decades, the Rylander property changed hands numerous times, and portions of the estate were sold off. In 1940, members of the Wise family obtained the Rylander house, and Thad Wise remained in the house until he died in 1956. Despite their childhood memories of the house being haunted, Jimmy and Rosalyn Carter rented the Rylander house and lived there in the early 1960s while contractors built their house in Plains.[135]

Transitional Ownership at the Turn of the Century

The exact chain of title for the portion of the former Rylander estate that would become the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm remains somewhat obscured. In 1890, R. S. Oliver sold one hundred acres of property to W. J. Gammage for $800. The deed describes the property as "six (6) acres of land off of lot number (18). Sixty Eight (68) acres off of lot number (17), and twenty four (24) acres off of lot number (16). All of said land lying and being in the 26th District of Sumter County, containing in all one hundred acres more or less."[136] The property described in this deed directly corresponds with the property deeded to

129. Research has not produced information about how or when John C. Douglas acquired the property, or under what circumstances he sold the property to Matthew Rylander.
130. Elizabeth Barthold, "Matthew Edmund Rylander House (Jimmy Carter Interim House)," Historic American Buildings Survey (Plains, Georgia: National Park Service, Summer 1989), https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/master/pnp/habshaer/ga/ga0500/ga0576/data/ga0576data.pdf.
131. Ancestry.com, "1850 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules" (Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004).
132. Ancestry.com, "1860 United States Federal Census" (Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009).
133. Barthold, "Matthew Edmund Rylander House (Jimmy Carter Interim House)."
134. "Deed Book R, Pg. 631-632" (Sumter County, Clerk of Courts, December 14, 1877).
135. Barthold, "Matthew Edmund Rylander House (Jimmy Carter Interim House)."
136. "Deed Book Y" (Sumter County, Clerk of Courts, December 15, 1892).

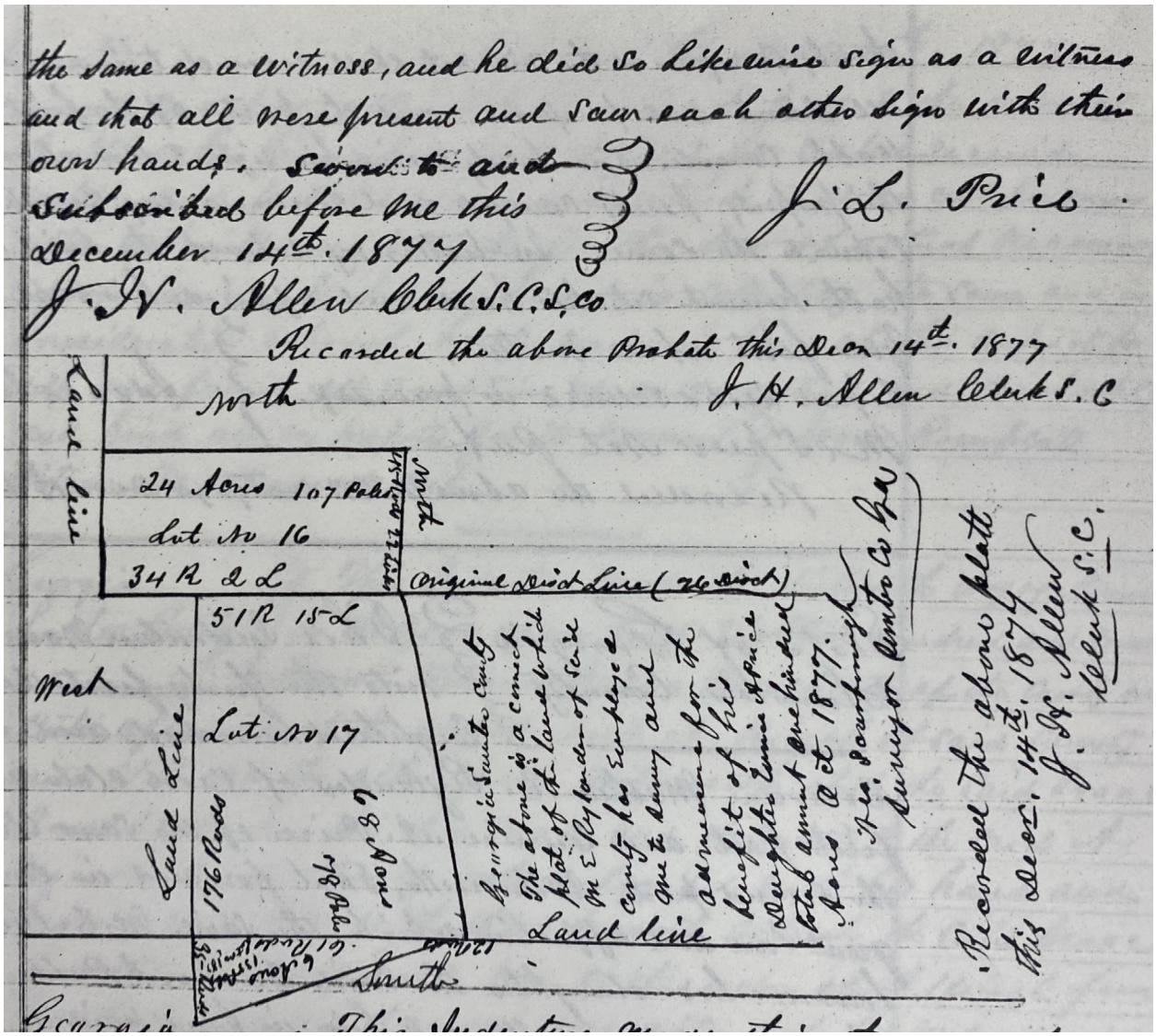


Figure A.5: The plat map of the land deeded to Eunice A. Price in 1877 (Deed Book R, 631–632, Sumter County Clerk of Courts).

Eunice A. Price by her father, Matthew Rylander, in 1877.

Research has not uncovered evidence about when R. S. Oliver acquired this property. However, research determined that Eunice A. Price died in 1880, and her husband and children relocated to Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1885.[137] On December 11, 1884, James L. Price published an advertisement in *The Americus Daily Recorder* to sell various pieces of property, saying, "As I intend leaving the State, I wish to sell Three Hundred acres of land, twelve miles from Americus on the Americus, Preston and Lumpkin Railroad, near first station. Place in pretty good condition; good tenants."[138] This three-hundred-acre property likely included the one-hundred-acre portion of the former Rylander estate that Matthew Rylander deeded to Eunice A. Price. The location of this property is elaborated by a subsequent advertisement published in *The Weekly Sumter Republican* on February 27, 1885, which describes it as "three hundred acres of land in the old 26th district of said county [Sumter] near, Lebanon church, and known as the J. L. Price place."[139] Based on this description, it is highly probable that this three-hundred-acre parcel contains the one-hundred-acre property previously owned by Price's deceased wife, which was subsequently sold

137. "Pen Points," *The Americus Weekly Times-Recorder*, April 3, 1885.

138. "For Sale," *The Americus Daily Times-Recorder*, December 11, 1884.

139. "Guardian's Sale," *The Weekly Sumter Republican*, February 27, 1885.

to R. S. Oliver at an unknown time between 1885 and 1890.

In 1905, W. J. Gammage forfeited the property he had obtained from R. S. Oliver in 1890 to F. W. Griffin to settle a debt, reading as follows:

> W. J. Gammage hereby…conveys unto the said F. W. Griffin, his heirs and assigns, the following tract or parcels of land…SIX (6) acres off of lot of land No. 18; SIXTY EIGHT (68) acres off of lot of land No. 17, and twenty five acres of land off of lot of land Number 16; containing in all One Hundred (100) acres of land, more or less, all of said land lying and being in the Old Twenty Sixth District of Sumter County, Georgia.[140]

Unfortunately, these deeds did not provide additional information about what residential buildings or agricultural structures may have existed on this property before the Plexico family's purchase. Although it is known that the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Home was not yet extant, it is possible that various residential and agricultural outbuildings existed by this point to accommodate any tenant farmers, wage laborers, or sharecroppers that may have been living on or near this property during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century.

Plexico Ownership

During the 1910s, James S. Plexico purchased two tracts of land near the border of Sumter and Webster Counties. On July 30, 1911, *The Americus Daily Times-Recorder* published a brief article discussing land sales in the county, noting that "immigrants from South Carolina still show their preference for Sumter county lands." The article informs readers that "Mr. J. S. Plexico has purchased two farms, with a total area of 400 acres, all the places mentioned being near Plains."[141] James Plexico was born to a large and successful agricultural family in South Carolina, where his father was a well-established farmer. Although James Plexico initially purchased the Georgia property, his brother, John, assumed residency in Sumter County around 1920.[142]

On April 4, 1920, *The Americus Times-Recorder* again informed readers of the initial property transaction, noting that Plexico purchased four hundred acres west of Plains for $6,000. The article notes, "Mr. Plexico has improved this farm and now has a beautiful residence on same."[143] The article does not specify if the Mr. Plexico referenced is James, the initial purchaser, or his brother John. The following year, on February 17, 1921, *The Americus Times-Recorder* reported that John Plexico was traveling to North Carolina following his father's death, noting that "Mr. and Mrs. Plexico will move into their new home west of Plains on their return home."[144] Later that year, on November 2, 1921, *The Americus Times-Recorder* published a social notice, informing readers that "Miss Julia Plexico, of Rock Hill, S. C., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. T. [*sic*] Plexico at their pretty country home near Plains."[145]

These newspaper records contradict Perry Plexico, John Plexico's son's recollections that the house was built in 1922.[146] Based on the various mentions of the Plexico residence in local papers, the house was extant by 1921, possibly as early as 1920. Unfortunately, the various deeds and newspaper records dating to the period of Plexico ownership do not mention what other outbuildings or residential buildings may have been extant on the property at that time, specifically the Jack and Rachel Clark House.

The Plexicos built a one-story bungalow with stylistic elements typical of residential architecture at the time of construction. In his autobiography, Jimmy Carter recalls that the Plexico family built the house "using plans obtained free from Sears, Roebuck and Company," the nation's largest distributor of ready-made house plans and building kits.[147] Upon further investigation,

140. "Deed Book JJ, Pg. 542" (Sumter County, Clerk of Courts, April 22, 1910).
141. "Carolinians Continue to Buy Sumter Lands," *The Americus Times-Recorder*, July 30, 1911.
142. Oppermann (JKOA), "Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm Historic Structure Report," 8–9.
143. "A Partial List of Land Sales," *The Americus Times-Recorder*, April 4, 1920.
144. "Plains," *The Americus Times-Recorder*, February 17, 1921.
145. "Party Leads in Plains Event," *The Americus Times-Recorder*, November 2, 1921.
146. Oppermann (JKOA), "Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm Historic Structure Report," 9.
147. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 119.

however, this version of events appears unlikely, as the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Home does not correspond with any known Sears, Roebuck and Company house plans. Additionally, a Historic Structure Report (HSR) completed for the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Home in 2020 notes that Sears, Roebuck and Company did not typically sell house plans and building materials separately, as "the money was in selling the materials." The HSR raises the possibility that the Plexicos purchased a house plan from another provider and then sourced the building materials through Sears.[148]

Carter Ownership

According to President Carter's recollections, the family moved to the property in 1928, when Jimmy Carter was around three or four years old (President Carter's exact age at the time of the move varies between sources). President Carter recalls his father's explanation that he and John Plexico arranged a swap. According to his father, Earl, "The Plexicos had the place out in Archery and were wanting to move to town, so we agreed on a price for the land and just swapped houses." Up to that point, Earl Carter had owned the J. E. Carter & Company store and warehouse in Plains, which he operated alongside Mr. Edgar Shipp, President Carter's godfather. Over time, however, Earl Carter developed a growing interest in agriculture and the timber business. According to Earl Carter's recollections, he would buy run-down farmsteads and sell the lumber, fix up the property, and sell for a profit. Quickly, he "saw that this was a lot better way to make money than in the store business" and decided to "become a full-time farmer."[149] Earl Carter and the Plexicos then reached an agreement, and the Carter family relocated to Archery.

According to deed records, Earl Carter paid $4,100 for the Plexico farm, which totaled 256 acres in Webster County and 202-½ acres in Sumter County and included the original portion of the Rylander estate inherited by Eunice Price.[150] The Carter family lived on the property until December 14, 1949, when Earl Carter sold the property to Thomas and Dorris Downer.[151] By that time, President Carter had been away from the farm for several years. Carter left home in 1941 to attend college, eventually graduating from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1946. After graduation, Jimmy Carter returned to Plains to marry Rosalynn Smith before departing for his naval deployment.

The Carter family lived at the farmstead in Archery throughout Jimmy Carter's adolescence and early adulthood, and farm life had a lasting impact on him. Many of Jimmy Carter's formative memories occurred in the periphery of a small, tight-knit community that was primarily Black. When Jimmy Carter lived in the area, approximately twenty-five Black families comprised Archery. The only White family apart from the Carters was the family of Edward Watson, who was employed as a supervisor for the railroad.[152]

Earl Carter oversaw a successful and robust agricultural operation, including the farm in Archery and additional agricultural property nearby in Webster County. The Carter farm produced a variety of staple crops, including corn, peanuts, and cotton.[153] In addition to these crops, the Carter farm grew "watermelons, sweet potatoes, black-eyed peas…tomatoes" and "squash, peas, cabbage, Irish potatoes… and beans."[154] Earl Carter eventually owned four thousand acres of property between Sumter and Webster Counties. The vast size and productivity of Earl Carter's agricultural operations relied on the labor and sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and wage hands. Earl Carter employed "approximately 200 black men and women" as laborers.[155] On the Carter farm in Archery, Earl Carter entrusted a Black couple, Jack and Rachel Clark, with positions of authority to help manage the farm and mentor his son, Jimmy.

148. Oppermann (JKOA), "Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm Historic Structure Report," 22.
149. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 163.
150. "Deed Book 9, Pg. 289-290" (Sumter County, Clerk of Courts, January 17, 1928).
151. Oppermann (JKOA), "Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm Historic Structure Report," 13.
152. Oppermann (JKOA), "Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm Historic Structure Report," 3.
153. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 28.
154. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 30.
155. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 32.

Sharecropping, Tenant Farming, and Hired Labor in Georgia

On the heels of the Civil War, Georgians faced an uncertain future. The system of enslavement that had long defined the agricultural economy of the South ceased to exist. Many plantation owners who had previously relied on the unpaid, coerced labor of enslaved people could not afford to pay laborers after the war, and labor shortages were soon compounded by bad weather and poor crop yields immediately after the war. Many White Georgians responded to the end of slavery with hostility and abuse, giving way to White terrorist groups like the Ku Klux Klan, who sought to reaffirm the prewar racial hierarchy through violent vigilantism and fear. Meanwhile, nearly half a million formerly enslaved Black Georgians found their newfound freedom undercut by social, political, and economic oppression.

As it became apparent that the supposed "forty acres and a mule" were a false promise, free Black people in Georgia faced limited options for employment. At this time, "Cotton lay at the nucleus of Southern social, political, and economic life: the ownership and use of land, obtaining and controlling labor, the rise and fall of individual fortunes as measured by pocketbooks and place in society, and how far the South would distance itself from its antebellum roots and the destruction of war and defeat."[156] To maintain "King Cotton," a new agricultural system based on tenancy and sharecropping was developed on farms and plantations throughout the South. Though many African Americans left the fields for work in cities, many others returned to (or stayed on) the same plantations that had previously enslaved them, switching to tenancy or sharecropping (Figure A.6).

Tenant farming meant that a prospective farmer rented a piece of land, often along with a house, from a landowner to grow crops for market. The tenant then paid rent to the landowner upon selling their crop. Tenant farmers often owned their means of production, such as animals, seeds, and plows, which allowed tenants to better negotiate prices with the landowner. Because of this autonomy, tenant farmers preferred this arrangement to sharecropping, which developed



Figure A.6: A photograph of a young boy sharecropping in Sumter County during the Great Depression (Dorothea Lange, "Thirteen-year old sharecropper boy near Americus, Georgia," July 1937, https://www.loc.gov/item/2017770438/).

simultaneously. Sharecropping left smaller farmers in a more precarious position, as they received some portion of the crop in exchange for their labor. This portion was typically half, but the quantity varied depending on the availability of labor.[157] Black sharecroppers still favored sharecropping to being paid in cash, as they "believed it allowed them a place in the decision-making on the farm and hence greater personal freedom."[158] As a Sumter County sharecropper John Lundy relayed, with sharecropping, "you wouldn't make more money but you'd have more pleasure."[159] Lundy continued, "Yeah, see wages, you'd farm every day. And a sharecropper, along this time of year, we'd be gathered up and we didn't have anything to do but fish and hunt. . .On them rainy days and cold days, we'd be in the house. But wages—you've got to be there, you know, you're straight time."[160] However, the social, political, and economic power remained with White landowners, who controlled farm laborers through various legal and extralegal means.[161] For this reason, some recently freed African Americans opted not to participate in this new system, purchasing land and establishing autonomous farmsteads.

156. Cooper Jr., Terrill, and Childers, *The American South: A History,* 2017, II: 456.

157. Cooper Jr., Terrill, and Childers, *The American South: A History*, II: 459.
158. Cooper Jr., Terrill, and Childers, *The American South: A History*, II: 459.
159. John Lundy, Interview by Ed Bearss, December 18, 1985, 4, JICA Archives.
160. Lundy, Interview, 5.
161. Cooper Jr., Terrill, and Childers, *The American South: A History,* 2017, II: 456-459.

An 1870 newspaper article highlighted the animosity between the Black sharecroppers and the White owners of the farms they worked on in the Plains of Dura, stating:

> …at a meeting of colored people held at the Plains of Dura, on Wednesday last, several of the speakers advised their race not to work on the farms of any of the whites, for less than one-half the crops, and the proprietors to pay the entire expense of the farm and furnish their rations. They also said that they would not vote for any white man for office, and if any of their color did, and could be found, they would kill them.[162]

Some White landowners paid laborers a wage rather than a share of the crop (as with sharecroppers) or a share of the crop's profit (as with tenant farmers). These hired laborers might live on the employers' farm and may have received some of their payment in the form of housing, an area to garden, and wood for fuel from the owner's property. By 1935, 537,000 sharecropper families and 737,000 hired farm worker or wage laborer families were in the eight principal cotton production states (Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina). A 1940 journal article stated that in these eight states, "the total number of workers in sharecropper families, assuming 3 workers per family, was 1,611,000." In the 1930s, sharecropping was more typically the labor agreement for farm workers in the eastern states like South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. Wage labor was more common in western farms in Texas and Oklahoma, and statistics showed a decreased number of sharecroppers in these states between 1930 and 1935. Tenancy farming was distributed evenly among the principal cotton production states. The report continues that the economic basis for the decline in sharecropping over the 1930s was due to the "evidence of [tenure and economic] instability" of these workers, leading to a "net change decidedly in the direction of wage labor" in some localities.[163]

As African Americans worked to secure their prosperity, many White landowners saw such changes related to the agricultural system as "threatening to the established systems of society and government."[164] Fear of change led to the rise of the Ku Klux Klan, which, as early as 1884, had a presence in the Plains area.[165] Racial terrorism through extralegal "court systems" continued into the twentieth century. In 1903, a mob lynched Benjamin Gorman, a farm worker in Webster County, who had been imprisoned for an alleged assault.[166] In 1913, a mob lynched William Collum in Americus.

Modernization of the Agricultural Economy and Farm Labor

While many localities in the South industrialized around the turn of the century, Sumter and Webster Counties' economies, like much of the surrounding region, remained predominantly agricultural, with cotton as the primary cash crop. A 1917 agricultural report on the county noted that "one-third of all farm lands in the county [were] in cotton, one-third in woods and the remainder in other crops and pasture."[167] Secondary crops grown at this time included corn, cowpeas, and oats. While cotton remained the principal commodity crop grown in the region, farming this crop proved increasingly difficult, and thousands of cotton farmers in their region did not have easy or secure lives. Cotton farmers, whether White or Black, "worked hard and often earned little more than subsistence. Effort did not lead to success. Instead, cotton prices fell, debts mounted, and tenancy grew. By contrast, the railroads, the banks, and the army of middlemen who serviced agriculture seem to thrive."[168] Such dire prospects were not made any easier by the arrival of the cotton boll weevil in 1915. While the boll weevil disrupted cotton production in Sumter County in particular, it did not have the same devastating

162. "Bad Advisors," *The Weekly Sumter Republican*, December 16, 1870, Vol. 17, No. 43 edition.
163. "Farm Labor," *Monthly Labor Review* 51, no. 5 (November 1940): 1151–1154.
164. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 22.
165. "Kuklux in Limbo," *The Weekly Sumter Republican*, February 29, 1884.
166. "Negro Lynched," *The Marion County Patriot* (Marion County, Georgia), no. 23 (June 5, 1903): 5.
167. H.M. Dixon and H.W. Hawthorne, "An Economic Study of Farming in Sumter County, Georgia," U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin Number 492 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1917), 1.
168. Cooper Jr., Terrill, and Childers, *The American South: A History,* 2017, II, 557.

effect as it had on other areas.[169] Still, its arrival forced farmers to diversify their crops, resulting in a decline in cotton production. Between 1913 and 1918, cotton acreage per White-owned farm decreased by one-third, while corn and peanuts increased.[170] Peanuts soon became the foundation of the Plains' area agricultural economy and its cultural identity.

Before the twentieth century, farmers saw peanuts as an alternative to cotton. Enslaved Africans, who likely brought the crop to North America, had long grown peanuts in Georgia.[171] Peanuts were a "staple of household gardens" of the enslaved, and White Americans did not recognize the plant's economic possibilities.[172] By the mid-nineteenth century, some southern Georgia farmers saw the potential for peanuts as a feed crop. Still, farmers did not begin planting peanuts in any sizable acreage until the turn of the twentieth century.[173] Soon thereafter, "improvements in machinery for growing and handling peanuts as well as increased knowledge about their food value to humans and animals allowed peanuts to develop into an important commercial crop by World War I."[174]

Around 1910, a northern farmer planted peanuts on a Sumter County farm as an "agricultural experiment."[175] Initially, no stable market for peanuts existed in the region. Further, farm workers picked peanuts by hand at this time, making peanut production a labor-intensive process. Thus, Plains area farmers were slow to adopt the crop. By 1916, however, a market for the crop materialized, and area farmers began planting the peanut as a side crop to cotton, selling the peanuts for peanut oil manufacturing and candy.[176] That year, a peanut mill opened in a neighboring county. By 1918, peanuts represented 10 percent of total crop acreage on White-owned farms in Sumter County, up from 2 percent in 1913.[177] Over the next several decades, peanut production continued to grow alongside cotton. While farmers planted 1,500,000 acres of peanuts in 1942, peanuts did not overtake cotton as the area's principal crop until after World War II.[178] While the growth of the peanut industry benefited many area farmers, the combined effect of advancements in peanut harvesting machinery and the decline of cotton production "left many blacks in southwest Georgia and elsewhere unemployed."[179]

Hired Labor on the Carter Farm

Unlike some of the more abusive White landowners who employed terror and violence to police free Black people, Earl Carter did not join the Ku Klux Klan or participate in White vigilantism. However, Earl Carter did maintain a conservative political stance throughout his life and "supported the established social and economic structures" of his era.[180] As noted, Earl Carter oversaw a large agricultural operation. He was heavily reliant on the labor of Black sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and wage laborers, employing an estimated two hundred Black men and women to work on his property.[181]

Only a handful of Black families lived on the farmstead in Archery. Jimmy Carter recalls, "The workers on our place, all black, lived in five small clapboard houses, three right on the highway, one set farther back from the road, and another across the railroad tracks directly in front of our house. This was the community in which I grew up, all within a stone's throw of the barn."[182] President

169. H.W. Hawthorne, H.M. Dixon, and Frank Montgomery, "Farm Management and Farm Organization in Sumter County, Ga.: An Analysis of the Business of 534 Farms in 1913 and 550 Farms in 1918," U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin Number 1034 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1922), 2.
170. Hawthorne, Dixon, and Montgomery, "Farm Management and Farm Organization in Sumter County," 3.
171. Denise P. Messick, J. W. Joseph, and Natalie P. Adams, *Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage - A Context* (Atlanta, Georgia: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, 2001), 42.
172. Messick, Joseph, and Adams, *Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage - A Context*, 42.
173. "Peanuts Have Found Ready Market Here," *The Americus Daily Times-Recorder*, March 20, 1912.
174. Messick, Joseph, and Adams, *Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage - A Context*, 72.
175. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 23. The author did not provide a name or citation for this information.
176. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 23.
177. Hawthorne, Dixon, and Montgomery, "Farm Management and Farm Organization in Sumter County," 3.
178. Messick, Joseph, and Adams, *Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage - A Context*, 43.
179. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 43.
180. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 27.
181. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 32.
182. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 38.

Carter goes on to describe these houses in notable detail, saying:

> All the workers' cabins were constructed with rough boards produced by one of the travelling sawmills that came to our farm every now and then to harvest our pine trees. The clapboard siding was the only barrier to the outside heat, cold, wind, and rain, so occupants covered the inside of the boards with old newspapers pasted on with a mixture of flour and water. The wooden windows were kept closed during cold weather, making it necessary to depend on the lamp and fireplace to illuminate the cabin. There were no screens on the doors or windows, so flies and other insects had unimpeded access. It was impossible to seal the floor, and I could see the ground underneath through the cracks between boards. Except for these design limitations inherent in any simple clapboard structure, Daddy made sure that we kept our tenant houses in good shape, with necessary repairs made during the winter months between harvest and land-breaking time.[183]

The 1940s census enumerates the different families living on the Carter farm. These included Roosevelt and Bertha Wakefield and their ten children, Bishop and Bertha Mae Berry and their four children, Jack and Rachel Clark and Rachel's mother, Tamer Holt, Marvin and Leola Howard, and Earl and Lillian Carter with their four children. Besides the Carters, all of these families were Black, and all were enumerated as renting their homes.

Like many landowners who employed hired laborers, Earl Carter operated a small commissary on the Carter farm for his employees. Initially, Earl Carter used his store in Plains to stock the commissary. Once he closed his store in Plains, he transferred unsold goods to the commissary, including "canned foods and other nonperishable groceries, some hardware, and dry goods." Earl Carter also stocked the commissary with various tobacco products and clothing, such as "overalls, denim shirts, work shoes, gloves, and straw hats."[184] Other staple items sold at the commissary included "plow points, rope, mule collars, hand tools, side meat, sugar cane syrup, meal and flour, lard, sugar, salt, kerosene," and various patent medicines. According to Jimmy Carter's recollections, Earl Carter expected his employees to shop at the commissary when they needed food, medicine, or other goods, and Earl Carter extended cash and credit loans to his employees.[185]

The Architecture of Sharecropping, Tenant Farming, and Hired Laborers

The system of tenantry in the Old South recognized several classes of tenants, divided by their relationship with the landowner and their level of independence. At the bottom lay hired hands who worked at unskilled jobs on a farm and had no land of their own. These men, women, and able-bodied children received pay commensurate with their skills and responsibilities. During the Great Depression, typical daily rates on the Carter farm were "$1.25 for men, [$].75 for women and [$].25 a day for children."[186]

Tenantry's largest group was the sharecroppers. A land owner assigned them a plot of land, usually about fifteen to twenty acres (the amount one family could manage with pre-industrial equipment), which they farmed with supplies and equipment purchased from or furnished by the landowner to grow crops dictated by the owner. The sharecroppers would purchase goods and farming supplies at the owner's commissary throughout the year, which typically offered advanced credit until harvest season. The commissary was the agricultural equivalent of the company store. At harvest time, half of the proceeds from the plot went to the owner and the other to the sharecropper. However, the landowner would deduct the sharecropper's commissary debts from their share of the profit. It was quite easy for landowners to exploit this system and defraud sharecroppers, overcharging them or intentionally miscalculating the debts they had accrued, and "sharecroppers often had little recourse when informed that proceeds from the sale of their crops were insufficient to settle debts" and "workers were bound to the landlord for another season." Often, sharecroppers found

183. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 43.
184. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 124.
185. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 126.
186. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 32.

themselves in a cycle of "perpetual debt" that tied them to land indefinitely.[187]

Tenant farmers rented land from a landowner and kept all the proceeds from their crops minus cash they owed due to rent and commissary debts. If the rent were fair, this would potentially be the most advantageous arrangement for the tenant because the tenant could keep more profit from their hard work. Earl Carter had sharecroppers and perhaps rental tenants on his other agricultural properties, but on the Carter farm, he employed only hired hands, most of whom Earl Carter paid daily wages. Earl Carter paid Jack Clark, who Jimmy Carter called the "lot man," a monthly salary, and he had a position of greater authority than the other workers on the Carter farm. Several families who worked on the Carter farm lived in small tenant houses on the property, arranged along the road in front of the farm, so their work was not far away. From the farm boss down, the tenantry thus possessed a complex social and economic structure.

This system consolidated virtually all economic power in the hands of White landowners and kept most landless Black and White farmers quite poor. However, the poor state of worn-out land, the boll weevil, and low prices for farm commodities, especially cotton, kept many landowners far from rich. Jimmy Carter's description of his life growing up indicates this lack of affluence, at least during his boyhood. Later, after World War II, his family's peanut business allowed the family to attain significant wealth.

The houses of tenant farmers present a picture of the complex social structure characteristic of the South during Reconstruction and the Jim Crow era. Tenant houses came in a wide range of sizes, depending on the position of the occupants and the economics of the time, although none would have been as large or nicely appointed as the landowner's houses. At one end were the notorious "sharecropper shacks," which were often small, flimsily constructed, leaky, and bereft of any sort of amenity or finish. At the opposite end of the spectrum, when cotton prices were high, and many farms were prosperous, tenants might live in houses that architectural historians could classify as small bungalows, equivalent to middle-class suburban houses built in streetcar suburbs outside American cities. This was especially true in the 1910s and early 1920s.[188] Between these two extremes, however, lay the majority of tenant houses, of which the Clark House was one.

W. E. B. Du Bois studied the houses of Southern tenant farmers and listed the elements that, he felt, resulted in physical and moral harm to the tenants, undercut their ability to improve their lot, and, ultimately, held back all of Southern society. Poor light fostered depression and hindered work and study. Bad air, lack of sanitary facilities, and poor protection from the weather contributed to health problems. Inadequate provisions for storing and preparing food also fostered gastrointestinal ailments. Crowding and lack of privacy created social conflict within the family. Finally, a lack of beauty dampened the spirits of tenant families.[189] The direness of these conditions regarding any given tenant houses varied widely.

Several elements determined the quality of a tenant house. A fundamental feature was the number and size of the rooms, from a single small space upward, with perhaps two or three rooms on average. The Clark House started as one large room, but someone quickly enlarged it with two smaller spaces. Also important was how many of these spaces were heated. In the Clark House, the living room had a fireplace, while the kitchen had a stove. Virtually all tenant houses were wood-framed buildings, and how well-built these structures were determined much about their quality. Tenant houses could have a strong frame with fairly closely spaced joists, studs, and rafters. In contrast, they could have light framing

187. James C. Giesen, "Sharecropping," in *New Georgia Encyclopedia* (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, September 29, 2020), https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/sharecropping/. Research did not reveal why the Carter family elected the hired labor/wage system for the Archery farm over sharecropping or tenant farming systems. Jimmy Carter seems to use the terms interchangeably in his recollections of the farm workers who worked on the properties the Carters owned, so potentially, the Carters used all three systems of payment, depending on the circumstances of the property and workers' needs.

188. See Mark Reinberger, "The Architecture of Sharecropping: Extended Farms of the Georgia Piedmont," *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture 9* (2003): 125 and 127.

189. W.E.B. Du Bois, "The Problem of Housing the Negro," *Southern Workman* 30, no. 7 (July 1901), 390-95; 30, n. 9 (September 1901), 486-93; 30, n. 10 (October 1901), 535-42; 30, n. 11 (November 1901), 601–604; 30, n. 12 (December 1901), 688–693.

with widely spaced and small structural members, rendering the buildings vulnerable to the weather and subject to rapid deterioration. The original room of the Clark House had a fairly durable frame, which is still mostly intact, while the later additions were somewhat more lightly built.

The level of interior finish also conveys much about a house's quality and the landowner's respect for their tenants. Many houses had no interior sealing on the walls, with the backs of the clapboards visible inside. These houses would have been bitterly cold in the winter. In Greene County, Georgia, 13 percent of houses inhabited by White tenants and 58 percent by Black tenants had no interior sheathing.[190] The poorest sharecropper houses had no glass windows and simply had wood shutters closed against the wind and elements. Finer tenant houses may have had paneled doors, while board-and-batten doors were lower down the hierarchy. The Clark House, it appears, had some of each. The poorest of tenant houses had virtually no hardware; a string and a wood latch allowed tenants to open and close the door. Fireplaces may or may not have had mantels, and rooms may or may not have had trim, such as baseboards or door and window casings. The Clark House appears to have a substantial amount of hardware; the fireplace has a mantel, and several rooms have baseboards and door and window casings.

Placed in the context of other tenant houses in Georgia, it becomes clear that there are better and poorer quality examples than the Clark House. For example, James Jackson and his family lived in a tenant house from 1912 until at least 1930 on the property of Ira Washington Ethridge in Jackson County, Georgia, constructed around 1912. Like Jack Clark, Jackson held a position of greater authority and responsibility on the farm. His house was a proper bungalow, with four rooms, two porches, and nice trim features (Figure A.7). In contrast, writer and photographer Phil Grout recounts camping in an abandoned sharecropper house not far from the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Home in his book *A Spell in Plains*. Grout followed the tradition of James Agee and Walker Evans, who had attempted to embed themselves in the Southern landscape during the Great Depression to create *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*. Grout's photographs of the building show a striking similarity between it and the Clark House in size and floorplan. However, Grout's temporary house was poorly constructed in comparison and had fewer interior finishes. Notably, the house Grout photographed had small, flimsy porch supports, no fireplace surrounds except a mantel shelf, crudely made door trims, and plain rough boards covering the interior walls.

Sharecroppers likely knew life was hard in the rural South countryside, and the agricultural, economic, and social systems were irremediably broken. Much of the quality depended on the character of the landowner, the landowner's relative wealth, and the relationship between a landowner and their tenants.

Jack and Rachel Clark

It remains unclear when Jack and Rachel Clark began living in the Clark House and working on the Carter property. It is possible that Jack and Rachel Clark were already living and working on the property before Earl Carter acquired it. They may also have moved there shortly after Earl Carter assumed ownership. Regardless, it is clear that they were living on the property when Jimmy Carter was still a young boy, and he relied on Jack and Rachel Clark both to teach him about farm life and to take care of him when his parents were not at the farm.

By 1900, the federal census states that Tyler [Jack] Clark lived with his mother, Leah, in Sumter County. Jack Clark was nine years old at the time. The census records show that Jack Clark was born in Georgia, while his parents hailed from Alabama.[191] The identity of Jack's father remains unknown. Additionally, research has produced very little information about the life of his mother, Leah Clark. The 1910 census records for Jack Clark indicate that he lived with his sister Ida Clark and his nieces and nephews in the 759th Militia District of Sumter County, which included the area south of Plains.[192] Enumerators recorded Jack Clark in the 1910 census by his first name, "Tiler." Jack

190. Arthur Raper, *Preface to Peasantry: A Tale of Two Black Belt Counties* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2005), 63.

191. Ancestry.com, "1900 United States Federal Census" (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004).

192. "Maps," Sumter County History, May 21, 2009, http://www.sumtercountyhistory.com/maps/SumterMap/gmd.htm.

Clark was eighteen years old and worked as a wage laborer on a farm.[193] At various points, both Ida and Jack Clark lived with their mother. In 1880, when Ida Clark was six years old and before Jack Clark's birth, the federal census listed Ida Clark as a resident of Sumter County, where she lived with her mother and three other brothers. According to the census, Ida was born in Georgia.[194]

Very little is known about Jack and Rachel Clark's early lives before their arrival on the Carter farm. Based on information recorded on Jack Clark's World War I registration card from 1917, Jack Clark registered under his first name, Tyler (often spelled Tiler in historical records, including his registration card and the census). His home address is not listed in full; instead, it says "Americus," suggesting he lived there or in the vicinity at this time. The registration card also notes that B. P. Wise employed him as a farmer and paid him wages. He is also noted to be married, with a seven-year-old child (presumably referencing Rachel and their daughter Bertha Mae).[195] His registration card indicates that he was born in Sumter County, Georgia, in 1891.

Based on available information, Rachel Idlette Clark's birth surname was Jones. (Park interpretation states that Rachel's full name is Rachel Idlette Holt Clark. However, census research did not reveal that she used the last name Holt; rather, this was associated with her mother, Tamer.) In a 1978 interview, Rachel stated that she had lived around Plains her entire life. She stated, "I've been around Plains all my life. I've been around Plains, but I ain't lived in Plains. But I've been around Plains eighty-eight years...I was born and raised down here." Rachel Clark continued describing her upbringing, "And they carried me from there down to the Miller place, way out in the country. But I was around Plains. See, it wasn't but five miles from Plains where I was raised up. I ain't never been nowhere but Plains."[196]

The 1900 census is the first federal enumeration to list Rachel Clark, listing her mother, Tamer Jones (sometimes spelled "Tamar"), as the head of the family with three children, Rachel, Effie, and Aura Lee. This census lists Rachel's birthday as September 1889. (Park interpretation lists Rachel's birthday as April 1890, but the source of this information is unclear.)[197] Tamer Jones and her family lived next door to Cooper Bullock, whom she married on January 29, 1904.[198] By age twenty, Rachel had given birth to two children with Sonny Boy Williams, but research did not reveal marriage records.[199] One of the children died, and by 1910, census enumerators reported that Rachel was widowed and living with Bertha Mae, her surviving child, near her mother, Tamer, and Tamer's husband, Cooper Bullock. The Bullocks shared their residence with Tamer's mother, Mintie Floyd.[200] Sumter County marriage records indicate that Jack and Rachel Clark were married on November 30, 1912.[201]

By 1920, Jack Clark, Rachel Clark, and Rachel's daughter Bertha Mae Williams were living in Sumter County south of Plains, close to her

193. Ancestry.com, "1910 United States Federal Census" (Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006). "Tiler" is sometimes spelled "Tyler" in other public records for Jack Clark.
194. Ancestry.com, "1880 United States Federal Census" (Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010).
195. Ancestry.com, "Tyler Jack Clark World War I Draft Registration Card," U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2005), M1509, 4,582 rolls., World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918. Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration.
196. Clark, Oral History Interview.
197. "Rachael Jones," in *1900 United States Federal Census [Militia District 759, Sumter, Georgia]* (National Archives and Records Administration, 1900), 24 (roll 221), https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/9442731:7602.
198. "Sumter. Marriage Record Indexes • FamilySearch," accessed April 10, 2024, https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9B2-VV2C?view=index&personArk=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3AQ289-LMXC&action=view.
199. "African American Cemeteries and Obituaries: Black Cemeteries," accessed April 10, 2024, https://www.blackcemeteries.com.
200. "Rachel Williams," in *1910 United States Federal Census [Militia District 759, Sumter, Georgia]* (National Archives and Records Administration, 1910), 20b (roll T624_213), https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/3787049:7884. Despite Rachel being listed as a widow, she may have been divorced or separated, though no documentation of this fact has been located. Her daughter, Bertha Mae Ross's (1908–1989) obituary lists her relatives, including her father, Sonny Boy Williams, stepmother, Annie Bell Williams, and two sisters. Since Rachel Clark did not have other living children, those sisters may have either preceded Rachel and Sonny Boy Williams relationship or may have postdated it.
201. "Tyler Clarke, 'Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950' | FamilySearch," accessed April 10, 2024, https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q289-V163.

mother, Tamer Holt, who had remarried to Clinton Holt at an unknown date.[202] Tamer was enumerated as living with Rachel and Jack Clark by 1930, though Jimmy Carter recalled that "Rachel's mother, Tamar, or her grown daughter Bertha Mae, came to stay with them for a few days."[203] According to the 1930 census, Tamer and Rachel's father were both born in Georgia, her maternal grandfather was born in Virginia, and her maternal grandmother was born in Georgia.[204]

Jack and Rachel Clark were living on Barnes Trail Road in 1930 in the 759th Militia District, which was the area located south of Plains, including Archery.[205] Barnes Trail may refer to the road known as Boyd's or Bond's Trail, which runs east to west and is sometimes referred to as Old Americus and Preston Road.[206] There are no modern roads in the area with this name. Meanwhile, the Carter family was living in the 884th Militia District, located north of Archery, indicating that the Carter family perhaps had not fully relocated to the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm property by that time.[207] While deed records indicate that they owned it as of 1928, it is possible they had not yet made it their permanent residence. However, it should be noted that census information was often gathered up to a year before the publication of the census. Therefore, it is possible that both the Clarks and the Carters moved to what is now the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm during the interim period between the recordation and publication of the 1930 census. Rachel Clark recalled in a 1978 interview that the Carter family had lived at the farm for "some time" before she and her husband moved there.[208] Regardless, by 1940, census records indicate that the Carter and Clark families lived close to one another. They are both listed as living in the 759th Militia District in Sumter County, and the Clarks were renting their residence from the Carter family.[209] The proximity of the Clark and Carter residences is evident in how close the two households appear in the enumeration. The Clarks are enumerated, then the Howard family, and then the Carters.

The Clark Family and Life on the Carter Farm

Jack and Rachel Clark were both laborers on the Carter farm, where they held positions of higher esteem and responsibility than the other laborers who worked the farm. Unlike other workers on the Carter farm, Jack Clark received a monthly salary rather than daily wages, and the Carters and their workers saw him as second in command around the farm. Jimmy Carter describes the farm operation as a complicated system, "like a huge clock, with each of its many parts depending on all the rest." While Earl Carter was "the one who designed, owned, and operated the complicated mechanism," Jack Clark was the person who "wound it daily and kept it on time."[210]

It is unknown why Earl Carter preferred the wage system at the Carter farm over a sharecropping arrangement. Jimmy Carter questioned the sharecropping system, stating, "Share-cropping was paradoxical—it both helped everybody and hurt everybody at the same time."[211] According to Jimmy Carter, Jack Clark was the "lot man" who worked as a supervisor to the other laborers, noting that "he spoke for my father, he issued orders or directions to the other hands in a somewhat gruff voice, always acting as the final arbiter over which field each hand would plow and which mule he would harness."[212] Put simply, "Jack worked directly under Daddy, and seemed to us boys to have ultimate authority over the farm's life, an illusion he was careful not to dispel."[213] Jack Clark had numerous responsibilities on the Carter farm and was "in charge of the barn, the mules and horses, the equipment and harness, and all the other livestock." He also rang a large bell on the

202. "Rachel Clark," in *1920 United States Federal Census [Militia District 759, Sumter, Georgia]* (National Archives and Records Administration, 1920), 6B (roll T625_278), https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/8346102:6061.
203. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 39.
204. Ancestry.com, "1930 United States Federal Census" (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2002).
205. Ancestry.com, "1930 United States Federal Census."
206. John H. Goff, *Placenames of Georgia*, 36.
207. Ancestry.com, "1930 United States Federal Census."
208. Clark, Oral History Interview.
209. Ancestry.com, "1940 United States Federal Census" (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012).
210. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 38.
211. Brinkley, "A Time for Reckoning: Jimmy Carter and the Cult of Kinfolk," 724.
212. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 36.
213. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 39.

property every morning before sunrise and tended to a large garden on the property that provided food for both the Carter and Clark families.[214]

Jack and Rachel Clark's home was situated in front of the main barn on the Carter farm, and the physical location of their home reflected the couple's unique status on the farm. The barn was a focal point on the farm and something that Earl Carter took great pride in. According to Jimmy Carter, the barn was "perfectly symmetrical," and it was "built by an itinerant Scottish carpenter named Mr. Valentine, whose basic design was well known in our farming region." Jimmy Carter remembers that his father "was very proud of its appearance and its practical arrangement."[215] Earl Carter entrusted Jack Clark with the main barn, further demonstrating his authority on the Carter farm.

Rachel, similarly, played a key role on the Carter farm. Alongside her husband, Jimmy Carter recalls that the Clarks "were the ultimate arbiters of all disputes that did not warrant my parent's personal attention." Members of the Carter family and other workers at the farm respected Rachel Clark and her agricultural skills. Jimmy Carter states, "Rachel was famous in the community for her natural ability in the field. She was capable of picking an extraordinary amount of cotton, half again as much as any fieldworker who, at sundown, had a day's work weighed alongside hers."[216]

Jimmy Carter recalls that his mother never asked Rachel Clark to perform domestic duties at the Carter Home. According to Carter, such requests would have been below her station on the farm and a waste of her agricultural skills. Jimmy Carter notes that "Although my parents and other White people frequently employed black women as servants in their home, it would have seemed inappropriate to ask Rachel to assume such duties."[217] However, Rachel Clark recalled this relationship differently in a 1978 interview. When asked when she began working for the Carters and "helping Miss Lillian in the house," Rachel Clark answered, "I didn't start as soon as we moved out there. She had been out there some time. Of course, we lived on the farm, but we lived back down in the country. [In] later years, we moved back up to the home place. That's when I went to helping them; Jimmy was a good-sized little boy. [He] was big enough to follow me." When asked about her employment in the Carter Home, Rachel Clark recalled, "I took the house over. I cooked, I washed, I ironed and I fed Jimmy and the children. I done all of it." She stated that she worked in the house every day.[218]

Rachel Clark recalled that she and Jack held an annual Fourth of July barbeque on the Carter farm at their home, hosting "all the farmers" for the event. Recounting the number of people who attended these large events, she stated, "I couldn't count them all because there was a heap of them." The events were held for all the Carter farm workers, even those from other farms. She recalled, "They'd come down to my house where I lived then. There were some China[berry] trees there. [They] made a good shade. Well, that's where they'd eat dinner at, out there in my yard. All that crowd would come to my house. They had their barbeque down there."[219]

Rachel and Jack Clark worked long hours for their wages at the Carter farm. The 1940 census shows that Jack Clark worked all fifty-two weeks of the previous year, averaging fifty-five hours of labor per week, earning $624 that year. Rachel worked sixteen weeks, averaging fifty-five hours of labor per week, and earned $64. The Clarks were still renting property at the Carter farm at this time.[220] According to statistics, comparing the median wage and salary incomes of "white and nonwhite persons" from 1939, the average White male made $1,112, and nonwhite males made $460. White females earned an average of $676 yearly, while nonwhite females earned $246 yearly.[221] By 1945, White farm workers earned an average of $1,602,

214. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 29–32.
215. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 36.
216. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 76–77.
217. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 75–76.
218. Clark, Oral History Interview.
219. Clark, Oral History Interview.
220. Ancestry.com, "1940 United States Federal Census."
221. U.S. Department of Labor, "The Economic Situation of Negroes in the United States" (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, Revised 1962), 9.

and nonwhite farm workers earned an average of $559 per year.[222]

Jack and Rachel Clark's Impact on Jimmy Carter

As a young man, Jimmy Carter spent much of his time around the Black families that lived on the Carter farm or in the larger Archery community. Many of Jimmy Carter's childhood friends were Black children who lived nearby, such as Alonzo "A. D." Davis, who lived with his aunt and uncle on the Carter farm. Jimmy Carter recalls that he and Davis felt comfortable around one another and frequented each other's homes, crossing racial barriers that may have been more restrictive for adults.[223] However, their friendship was not immune to the prescribed racial hierarchy of the time, and Jimmy Carter recalls that when they went to the movie theater in Americus they sat separately in segregated seating.[224] In addition to friendship, Jimmy Carter also found surrogate families and mentorship from the Black families who lived on the Carter farm. Jimmy Carter reflected upon this period, commenting that his "own life was affected most profoundly by Jack and Rachel Clark."[225]

Throughout his childhood, Jimmy Carter relied on Jack and Rachel Clark for mentorship around the farm and companionship and caretaking. The Clarks both helped teach Jimmy how to work on the farm. Rachel, renowned for her skills in the field, often picked cotton alongside Jimmy Carter when he was young. Rachel, who could pick up to 250 pounds of cotton in a day, encouraged Jimmy Carter to try and keep pace with her, and he worked alongside her in the fields, often "barefoot and clad in only blue jean overalls without a shirt."[226] Rachel recalled Jimmy Carter working alongside her when she picked cotton, "He'd come out there and go to work. He sure would. He used to tote my cotton sack for me. We had cotton sacks and sheets to put our cotton on. He liked to put his sheets along side of mine and he'd tote my cotton to my sheet. I didn't have to carry it. He'd take it. He just liked to follow me, that's all. He liked to be where I was at."[227]

Rachel Clark also had a profound impact on Jimmy Carter's worldview. He describes his time with her as follows:

> Rachel was the one who taught me how to fish in the creeks that drained our land, and on our long walks together, sometimes as much as five miles from our home, she would tell me about the flora and fauna around us and let me know that God expected us to take good care of His creation. Much more than my parents, she talked to me about the religious and moral values that shaped a person's life, and I listened to her with acute attention. Without seeming to preach, she taught me how I should behave.[228]

Rachel Clark recalled a conversation with Jimmy Carter after he had become president, stating:

> But he told me the other day, "Rachel, I just sort of feel like you're sort of the cause of me being what I am." I said, "Well, I'm glad to hear you say that about me." He said, "Well you is, so you helped me." And the same way, I told him that when he got to be the President. "I didn't know what you were going out to do. I don't know yet, but I want you to do right, ask the Lord to help you. If you put trust in him, he'll lead you right."[229]

On the other hand, Jack Clark imparted a wealth of practical knowledge to Jimmy Carter about the day-to-day farming tasks. Jimmy Carter milked cows alongside Jack Clark in the afternoons after he returned home from school. The Carters had between eight to twelve cows, and Jimmy Carter "took care of about three of the cows while he [Jack] finished the others."[230] Jack Clark was also instrumental in teaching Jimmy Carter how to operate a plow. As a young man, President Carter recalls being eager to learn how to operate various

222. Mary S. Bedell, "Employment and Income of Negro Workers–1940-1952" (Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 1953), 600, https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1953/article/pdf/employment-and-income-of-negro-workers-1940-52.pdf.
223. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 73–75.
224. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 95–96.
225. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 39.
226. O'Brien, "Special History Study," 32.
227. Clark, Oral History Interview.
228. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 76.
229. Clark, Oral History Interview.
230. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 88.

farming implements, as each new skill "was an indication of maturity." Earl Carter, however, "was not interested in accommodating my ambition, so I naturally turned to Jack Clark, who would sometimes let me walk immediately in front of him behind the plow handles, imagining I was the one managing the mule and plow." Eventually, Jimmy Carter was able to operate a plow in the family garden, recalling that "Jack Clark let me go into the barn lot and catch Emma, the most docile and well-tempered mule, hitch her to a simple turning plow, and direct her to the garden gate with shouts and tugs on the plowlines."[231]

Day to day, Jimmy Carter spent considerable time with the Clarks and inside the Clark House. When Jimmy Carter's parents were away, he often stayed with the Clark family during their absence, sleeping on a mattress in the living room. As a result, Jimmy Carter retained detailed memories of the house as it existed during his childhood. He describes the Clark House as follows:

> The Clarks' house was the one I know most intimately, because I spent a lot of time with them. Only about a third of the size of ours, it followed the standard design of the other tenant houses on the place. There was a small private bedroom where Jack and Rachel slept, one end almost completely filled by a bed frame on which was a tick that could be stuffed with eighter corn shucks or wheat straw. A large pine chifforobe in the corner held some clothes and the Clarks' other personal belongings; with no closets in the house, most of their clothing or other possessions were hung on nails or placed on shelves along the walls. The main room, much larger, contained a rough-hewn four-foot-long table with a bench on each side, and two straight chairs that could be moved near the fireplace or out on the front porch. Next to one wall was a pallet on the floor, which consisted of a narrower mattress similar to that in the bedroom. This is where I always slept when my parents were away, dragging it near the fire on cold nights. Jack and Rachel had a kerosene lantern that hung from the ceiling over the table, and a lamp that could be moved around the house…
>
> An enclosed shed on the back of the house served as the kitchen and held a woodstove, a wood box, a wide shelf against the wall, and a churn. A back door opened onto a tiny back porch, where the major item was a washbasin on a shelf, with a towel hanging on a nail. Just below was Rachel's bait bed, where the red wiggler worms were fed discarded water, coffee grounds, and any food scraps available from the kitchen. The house also had a narrow porch extending across the entire porch, very close to the road, where we sat on the steps or on the chairs and benches that were moved back and forth from inside.[232]

Jimmy Carter does not specify the exact circumstances surrounding his nights at the Clark House. However, it is clear that both of his parents maintained heavy workloads. Earl was likely preoccupied with his sprawling agricultural operation and various businesses in town. At the same time, Lillian worked as a nurse, often taking twelve- and twenty-hour shifts at the Wise Sanitarium in Plains. Carter recalls that it was common for his mother to be away at work when he returned home from school, and "she would usually leave us a note on a little black table." Apparently, this happened so often that Jimmy and his sister "would tease Mama by claiming that we always thought the little black table was our real mother."[233] The Carters employed a young Black woman named Annie Mae Hollis as a full-time domestic worker, and Carter recalls that she often helped care for Carter's children.[234] Still, Jimmy Carter recalls that he often preferred to stay with the Clarks. Carter remembers his time in the Clark House fondly, saying:

> As in the fields or woods when no white adults were around, the place would be filled with a natural exuberance, loud talk and arguments, and subtle jokes that I enjoyed even though I didn't always understand them. Except in my own room in our house, this is where I felt most at home.[235]

231. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 164.
232. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 39–41.
233. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 110–11.
234. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 75.
235. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 41.

Jimmy Carter's parents allowed him to stay with Jack and Rachel Clark rather than at home with a hired domestic worker or perhaps with another family member. This speaks to the level of trust between the Carter and Clark families, which defied the formal and informal barriers of racial segregation during the Jim Crow era.

As Jimmy Carter grew older, he recalls that he began to spend more time with his White school friends in Plains and that he began drifting away from his Black friends in Archery during his last few years of high school. Around the age of fourteen, there was a shift in his dynamic with A. D. Davis and his other Black friends. According to Carter, they became increasingly deferential to him, and he found that he "was not reluctant to take advantage of my new stature by assuming, on occasion, the authority of my father." Jimmy Carter laments this change, noting that "a precious sense of equality had gone out of our personal relationship, and things were never again the same between them and me." Jimmy Carter acknowledges his own complacency with this change, saying, "I guess all of us just assumed that this was one more step toward maturity and that we were settling into our adult roles in an unquestioned segregated society."[236]

Presumably, too, Jimmy Carter became less dependent on the guidance and care of Jack and Rachel Clark as he transitioned into young adulthood. In 1941, Jimmy Carter left Plains to attend Georgia Southwestern College in nearby Americus before transferring to Georgia Tech in Atlanta, where he studied engineering. Jimmy Carter then attended the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, and served in the Navy. Jimmy Carter returned to Plains in 1953 following the death of his father, Earl Carter.[237] By that time, Earl Carter had sold the Carter farm to Thomas and Dorris Downer, who acquired the property in 1949.

According to census records, Jack and Rachel Clark no longer lived on the property by 1950. Jack and Rachel Clark, along with Rachel's mother Tamer Holt, had relocated to a house on Bottsford Road (spelled Bodsford in the census), west of the former Carter farm. According to the 1950 census, Jack Clark owned a farm and was self-employed as a farmer, while Rachel also worked on the farm and kept house.[238] At an unknown point, Rachel moved into a public housing complex in Plains, where she lived until her death in 1986. Jack Clark died in 1978.[239]

In 1976, Jeremy Engle (age ten) and Robin Moulds (age twelve) conducted a series of interviews for "The Children's Express," a "monthly news-and-features magazine written by children 13 years old and younger," which was published in *The New York Times*. Engle and Moulds interviewed several people in Plains, including various members of the Carter family and Rachel Clark. The children described Rachel, saying, "She's so nice, and she's real funny. She laughs a lot but in a sort of cackle. She goes he-he-he." The children asked her what lessons she imparted to President Carter when he was young, and she responded, saying, "Oh yeah, I tell him right from wrong. Therefore and therefore. And he listened at it. I can tell him now. He be glad to talk with me know." When asked if Carter had visited recently, she said, "No, he ain't been out here since he's been runnin' for President. He come here when he was Governor, and he brought me home from Plains one evenin'. I know why he ain't been here, he ain't got time, he's busy. But he don't forget us. He don't forget us. He's just as nice to us as he can be." When asked what she wanted to be when she grew up, Rachel said, "I wanted to be a good person, that's what I wanted to be, you know. I made it."[240]

236. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 229–30.
237. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 256–59.
238. Ancestry.com, "1950 United States Federal Census" (Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2022).
239. "Georgia, U.S., Death Index, 1919-1998 - Ancestry.Com," accessed April 11, 2024, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/2058110:5426?tid=&pid=&queryId=c452a66b-fcbb-4096-9abc-d969266393a6&_phsrc=Qhz189&_phstart=successSource.
240. Jeremy Engle and Robin Moulds, "2 Acorns in Peanutsville," *The New York Times*, November 18, 1976, https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1976/11/18/issue.html.

Post-Carter Ownership to Present

Downer Ownership

Thomas and Dorris Downer acquired the property from the Carters in 1949 and lived there for forty years until Thomas's death in 1985. While the Downer family owned the property, the Clark House underwent substantial changes. Based on historic aerials, it appears that someone, perhaps the Downers, moved the house sometime between 1956 and 1968 to accommodate a slight straightening of the road that ran in front of the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Home (Figure A.10 and Figure A.11).[241] As Jimmy Carter noted in his autobiography, accidents were common at the bend, which was directly in front of the Clark House. It was common for Jack Clark to help drivers who had skidded off the roadway and landed in a nearby ditch.[242]

After someone moved the house to its present location, residents constructed additions on the east and north elevations, and the building's footprint expanded. (The NPS later removed these additions.) According to former Superintendent Fred Boyles, the Downers rented the Clark House to tenants until 1985, after which the house sat vacant.[243] The NPS acquired the property in 1994, following a lengthy legal dispute with Dorris Downer and later with her estate following her death in 1992.

NPS Acquisition and Management

In 1987, the United States Congress passed Law 100-206, establishing the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District (redesignated Jimmy Carter National Historical Park in 2021). As stated in the 1993 *General Management Plan* (GMP), the purpose of the new NPS site was to "Interpret President Jimmy Carter's life and presidency in relation to Plains, Georgia; preserve the resources associated with that story; present the history of Plains as a small rural southwestern Georgia town; interpret the influence of the rural South on Jimmy Carter during his formative years." The four sites included in the new park included Plains Depot, Jimmy Carter's Boyhood Home, Plains High School, and the Carter Compound. The NPS identified resources at the Carter farm, which they would restore to their appearance from 1930 through 1941, representing the time when Jimmy Carter lived on the property.[244] Initially, the NPS misidentified the Clark House as the Hollis House, and researchers initially believed that the Downers had demolished the Clark House prior to the NPS acquisition.[245] The 1993 GMP calls for further study of the Clark House, which "will be interpreted onsite with message repeaters and wayside exhibits to demonstrate Jimmy Carter's close ties to the Clarks," and "Archeological investigations will establish the precise location, orientation, and outline of the tenant house."[246] A site plan in the 1993 GMP labels the location of the "Rachel and Jack Clark House Site" roughly in its original location but does not label the building where it was, and still is when the NPS began planning for the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site (now Jimmy Carter National Historical Park). Regarding plans for the Clark House site, Appendix G of the 1993 GMP budgets $68,640 to "Represent Clark House."[247]

Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation" Report (1999)

According to former park Superintendent Fred Boyles, Jimmy Carter was the first person to realize that the NPS had misidentified the Clark House, which was, in fact, still extant.[248] NPS site planning documents indicate that they had corrected this mistake in their planning documents by 1997.[249]

241. The Denver Service Center's 1999 "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation" report dates the Clark House's move to the sometime during the 1960s.
242. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 45.
243. Research has not produced information about who may have occupied the house after the Clark family left.
244. National Park Service, "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District, General Management Plan and Development Concept Plan" (Denver Service Center, National Park Service, September 1993), 5–7.
245. Kenneth Earl Dunmon, "Survey For: National Park Service / Jimmy Carter National Historic Site: Carter Boyhood Home," March 27, 1996.
246. National Park Service, "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District, General Management Plan and Development Concept Plan," 25.
247. National Park Service, "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District, General Management Plan and Development Concept Plan," 72.
248. Fred Boyles, Clark House, interview by Mark Reinberger and Joe Smith, October 10, 2023.
249. Denver Service Center, "Floor Plan/Elevation, Existing Configuration, Clark House," April 1997.

Site plans drawn in 1998 were included in the "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation" report, prepared by the Denver Service Center in 1999 (referred to in this report as the 1999 "Boyhood Farm Restoration" report). The 1999 "Boyhood Farm Restoration" report describes plans for the Clark House:

> The Clark house will be rehabilitated. During the 1960's [*sic*] this building was moved from its original location. The two rooms on the east end of the structure and the current back porch were added sometime unknown time [*sic*] after the restoration period. These additions will be removed during the rehabilitation returning the overall configuration of the house back to circa 1937.
>
> A new pier foundation system needs to be constructed. This will require lifting the building and chimney off their existing foundations (and demolishing the piers) to allow construction of the new piers and footings.
>
> It is likely that many of the floor joists and beams will require replacement or sistering.
>
> All other components of the structure need to be evaluated and repairs made employing replacement in-kind.
>
> An exterior ramp will be added to meet accessibility criteria. The ramp is detailed to match the existing one on the Carter family home (at the boyhood farm).[250]

The 1999 "Boyhood Farm Restoration" report included numerous photographs of the building's existing conditions. At the time of the NPS acquisition, the eastern half of the front porch had collapsed, and many of the house's windows were broken or missing. The addition on the east elevation of the building had vertical wood board siding, while the rear porch was enclosed with wood clapboard (Figure A.12 and Figure A.13). The Clark House portion of the report is included in this document as in Appendix A. Following the publication of the report, the Clark House was subject to an extensive rehabilitation project, which is discussed in depth in Section 1.B of this report.

Jimmy Carter National Historic Site National Register Registration Form (2015)

When the United States Congress passed Law 100-206 and established the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, it was automatically listed on the National Register of Historic Places.[251] In 2015, the NPS commissioned a National Register Nomination Form for the Jimmy Carter Historic Site (NHS), which the Jaeger Company completed in 2015. The National Register Nomination for the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site established the period of significance for the NHS, which corresponds with the lifespan of President Carter, from 1924 to the present.

The National Register Nomination lists the Jack and Rachel Clark House as a contributing resource within the Boyhood Farm complex. Regarding the significance of the Boyhood Farm and the Jack and Rachel Clark House, the National Register Nomination Form says the following:

> The Boyhood Farm is also significant at the state level under National Register criterion A as a representative example of the tenant/sharecropping system of agriculture that largely disappeared from the region with the advent of World War II…
>
> Carter's Boyhood Farm and the Carter Compound…are nationally significant under criterion B for their association with President Jimmy Carter…
>
> His Boyhood Farm is a representative example of a southern farm of the early 20th century. The remaining outbuildings, including the Commissary and the Clark and Berry tenant houses, and landscape features, including the pecan grove and the fields behind the house, provide evidence of the successful farm owned and operated by the family and contribute to the national significance of the Boyhood Farm. The Clark house meets the requirements of criterion consideration B. Although moved to its present location between 1956 and 1962, the house is the structure directly associated with the Clark

250. National Park Service, "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation" (Denver Service Center, National Park Service, 1999).

251. In 2021, the Department of the Interior redesignated the park Jimmy Carter National Historical Park (NHP).

> family and one of only two surviving tenant houses on the farm. The Clark family played a prominent role in Carter's early life, teaching him life skills as well as taking care [of] him when his parents were away.[252]

Current Use

After the 1999 rehabilitation, the Clark House became an interpretive element of the larger Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm, alongside the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Home and the various outbuildings and landscape features on site, including the commissary, garden, tennis court, and barn. The NPS uses the Clark House to convey several important themes related to the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm, including the impact of Jack and Rachel Clark on Jimmy Carter during his childhood, the nature of work and life for sharecroppers and tenant farmers in Georgia, the interior features of sharecropper and tenant house houses, and the living conditions typical for sharecroppers and tenant farmers at the time.

252. Jill K. Hanson, Dale Jaeger, and Brian LaBrie, "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site" (National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, 2015).

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Part 1.B Chronology of Development and Use

Timeline

1911	James Plexico purchases property in Sumter County, west of Plains, Georgia, for his brother John Plexico.
Ca. 1921	John Plexico and his family move to Archery, Georgia, just west of Plains, and Plexico constructs the building currently known as the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Home.
	John Plexico constructs the building currently known as the Jack and Rachel Clark House (Clark House).
1928	James Plexico sells the property to Earl Carter.
Ca. 1929	Earl Carter and his family relocate to their new property purchased from Plexico in Archery, Georgia, just west of Plains.
Ca. 1930	Jack and Rachel Clark move to the Carter farm to work for Earl Carter and move into the Clark House.
	The Clarks or the Carters add a bedroom and kitchen onto the building and the front and rear porches.
1949	Earl Carter sells the property to Thomas and Dorris Downer.
1950	Census records indicate that Jack and Rachel Clark have moved to Bodsford Road.
Ca. 1960	The road in front of the Carter farm is straightened, and the Downers move the Clark House to its current location.
	Downers or unknown tenants build the east addition, enclose the rear corner porch, and construct the rear shed roof porch addition.
	Residents alter the interior of the Clark House, installing peel-and-stick wood paneling and linoleum or vinyl flooring.
Ca. 1960–1985	Unknown tenant occupies the Clark House.
	Residents alter the interior of the Clark House, installing peel-and-stick wood paneling and linoleum or vinyl flooring.
1985	Thomas Downer dies, and Dorris Downer vacates the Carter farm where the Clark House is located.
1987	The United States Congress passes Law 100-206, establishing the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District.

1992	Dorris Downer dies.
1993	The National Park Service publishes a General Management Plan (GMP) for the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site.
	NPS staff misidentify the Clark House as the Hollis House.
	The NPS identifies the former site of the Clark House, proposing archeological investigation and on-site interpretation.
1994	The National Park Service acquires the Carter farm, including what would become known as the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Home.
1997	Jimmy Carter correctly identifies the Clark House in its current location.
1999	The Denver Service Center publishes the "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation" report.
1999–2000	NPS staff modify the Clark House to appear in its circa 1937 condition.
	The NPS installs interpretive panels inside the house and uses the Clark House for guided and self-guided tours.
2021	Department of the Interior redesignates the park Jimmy Carter National Historical Park (NHP).
2022	NPS staff replace the ramp on the east side of the Clark House.
2023	NPS staff remove the interpretive panels located on the interior of the Clark House.
To present	The Clark House is subject to routine maintenance.

Chronology of Development and Use Drawings are included in this document in Appendix A.

Plexico Ownership (1911–1928)

James Plexico purchased two large tracts of land in Sumter County during the 1910s but never lived on the property. Instead, it was his brother, John, who moved to the outskirts of Plains with his family in 1920. Based on newspaper records, the John Plexico family finished the construction of the future Jimmy Carter Boyhood Home in 1921. Presumably, John Plexico built tenant houses on the property around that time to accommodate the laborers he likely needed to help operate the farm. Although research has been unable to confirm an exact date of construction for the Clark House, circumstantial evidence presented in the history chapter suggests that John Plexico built the house circa 1921. When originally constructed, the Clark House consisted of one room, which later functioned as the living room. Such small, one-room dwellings were typical for tenant farmers at the time. Historic aerial photographs reveal several other tenant houses of a similar size and configuration on the property (Figure B.1).

Initially, the living room would have been a multi-purpose space used for sleeping, cooking, and living, with the fireplace providing heat and a cooking fire. Many of the interior elements of the living room survive from the original construction. The tongue-and-groove walls, wood board ceilings, and wood floorboards in this room are largely original, as are the fireplace mantel, doors, and door casings (Figure B.2). It appears that residents painted the simple 1×4 door casings, the door to the kitchen, the ceiling boards, and a trim board several times, and multiple layers of paint are visible (Figure B.3). It is possible that the bottom layer of paint dates to around the time of the building's initial construction. Further investigation via paint analysis could confirm this possibility.



Figure B.1: A sharecropper cabin in Greene County, Georgia, taken in 1939. Note the simplicity and small footprint of the house. These features were typical of sharecropper and tenant houses in Georgia and across the Southeast (Marion Post Wolcott, "Sharecropper cabin with tin roof. Greene County, Georgia," 1939, https://www.loc.gov/item/2017800926/).



Figure B.2: An interior photograph of the original portion of the Clark House (Room 102). Note the original features still extant in the room, including the wood floorboards, the tongue-and-groove wood walls, the baseboards, the fireplace mantel, and board-and-batten door and door casing, the ceiling boards, and the ceiling trim (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure B.3: An image of the multiple layers of paint on the ceilings of Room 102 in the Clark House (WLA Studio, 2023).

The front doorway on the south elevation, leading into the living room, is a six-panel solid-core wood door. This style of door is typical of early twentieth-century residential architecture and is likely original. Similarly, the board-and-batten door on the north wall of the living room, also typical among tenant houses built around this time, is also likely original. Pre-rehabilitation photographs taken by the NPS Denver Service Center in 1999 show horizontal wood clapboard on the visible south elevation of the original block of the house as well as a wooden single-hung sash window (Figure B.4). The wood clapboard and window may have been original to the house. However, the NPS removed both elements during the rehabilitation process.

At the time of its construction, the Clark House was situated close to the roadway, facing a sharp bend in the road. Well-constructed with nice finishes compared to more rudimentary tenant houses, it is possible that Plexico invested more in this specific house because it occupied a prominent and visible location on the farm, as it was both close to the main house and to the roadway. Research has not produced any information about who may have lived in the house when the Plexico family owned the property prior to the arrival of Jack and Rachel Clark.



Figure B.4: An image of the front elevation of the Clark House taken by the Denver Service Center in 1999. It is possible that the wood clapboard and window on this section were original to the building. However, the NPS removed both features during rehabilitation. The front door, also likely original to the house, is still extant (Denver Service Center, 1999).

Carter Ownership (1928–1949)

In 1928, Earl Carter purchased the Plexico property. Soon after, Jack and Rachel Clark moved to the farm to work for Carter. Jack Clark was referred to as the "lot man" and was tasked with greater responsibility and authority than the other workers on the farm. Jimmy Carter, who spent a considerable amount of time in the Clark House during his childhood, remembered the configuration of the house during that time. By this time, the house featured additions to the original construction, and they pre-date the earliest historic aerials. Taking this into consideration, these additions either pre-date or coincide with Jack and Rachel Clark's arrival on the farm.

The addition on the west elevation served as Jack and Rachel Clark's bedroom, while the rear addition became the kitchen. Those building the addition extended the gable ridge westward to cover the new bedroom addition and extended the rear slope of the roof of the main block at a slightly shallower pitch to cover the kitchen addition and a small back porch. Pre-rehabilitation photos taken by the Denver Service Center in 1999 show the exterior wall of the west elevation bedroom addition flush with the gable roof line and no roof overhang. Pre-rehabilitation photos also show boxed eave returns visible on this elevation (Figure B.5). These photos also show a clear line in the wood clapboard siding on the south elevation where the main block and the east bedroom addition meet (Figure B.6). At some point, residents outfitted the rear kitchen addition with a brick chimney that punched through the roof slope, which likely connected to the woodstove that Jimmy Carter remembers from his childhood (Figure B.7).[253]

253. Jimmy Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2001), 41.

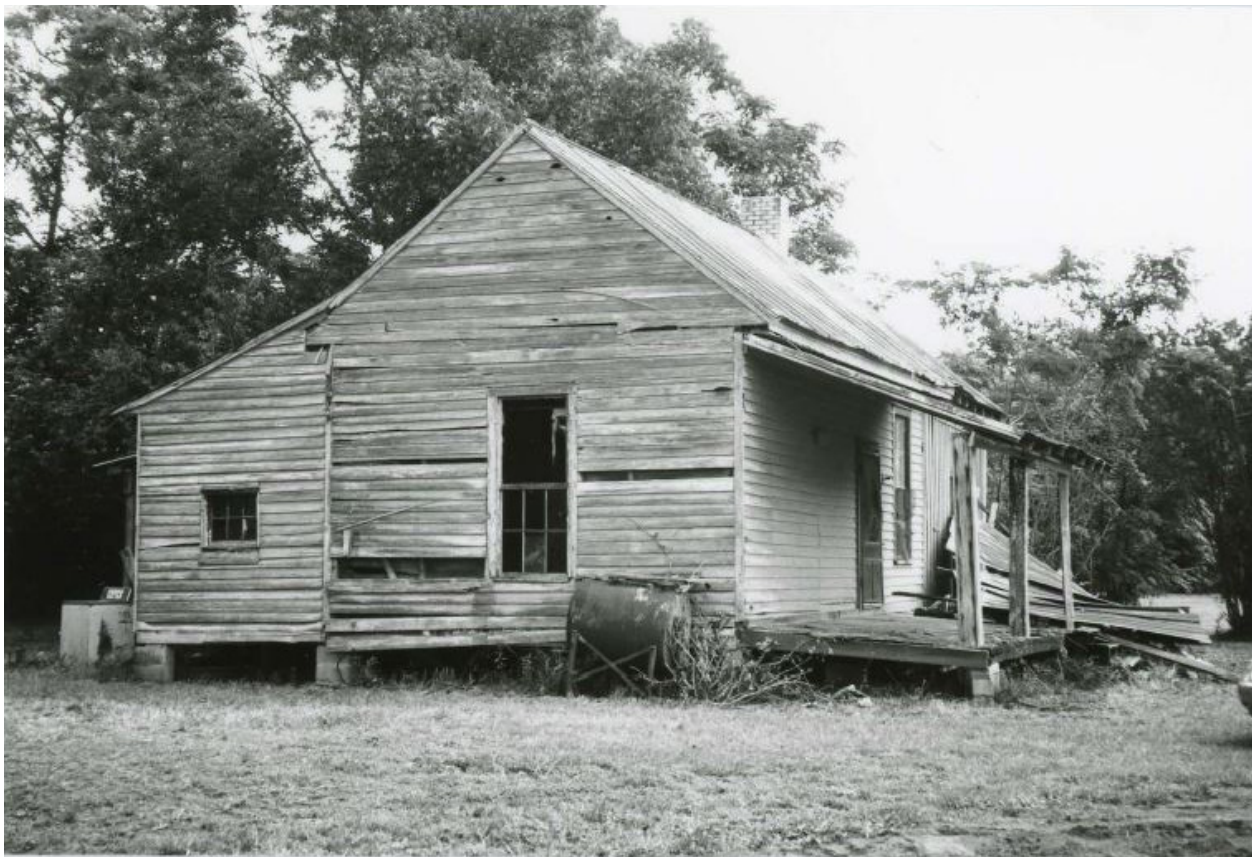


Figure B.5: A photograph of the west elevation of the Clark House, taken in 1999. Note that the exterior west wall is flush with the gable roof line, and no roof overhang protects the siding from rainfall. Also note the presence of boxed eaves (Denver Service Center, 1999).

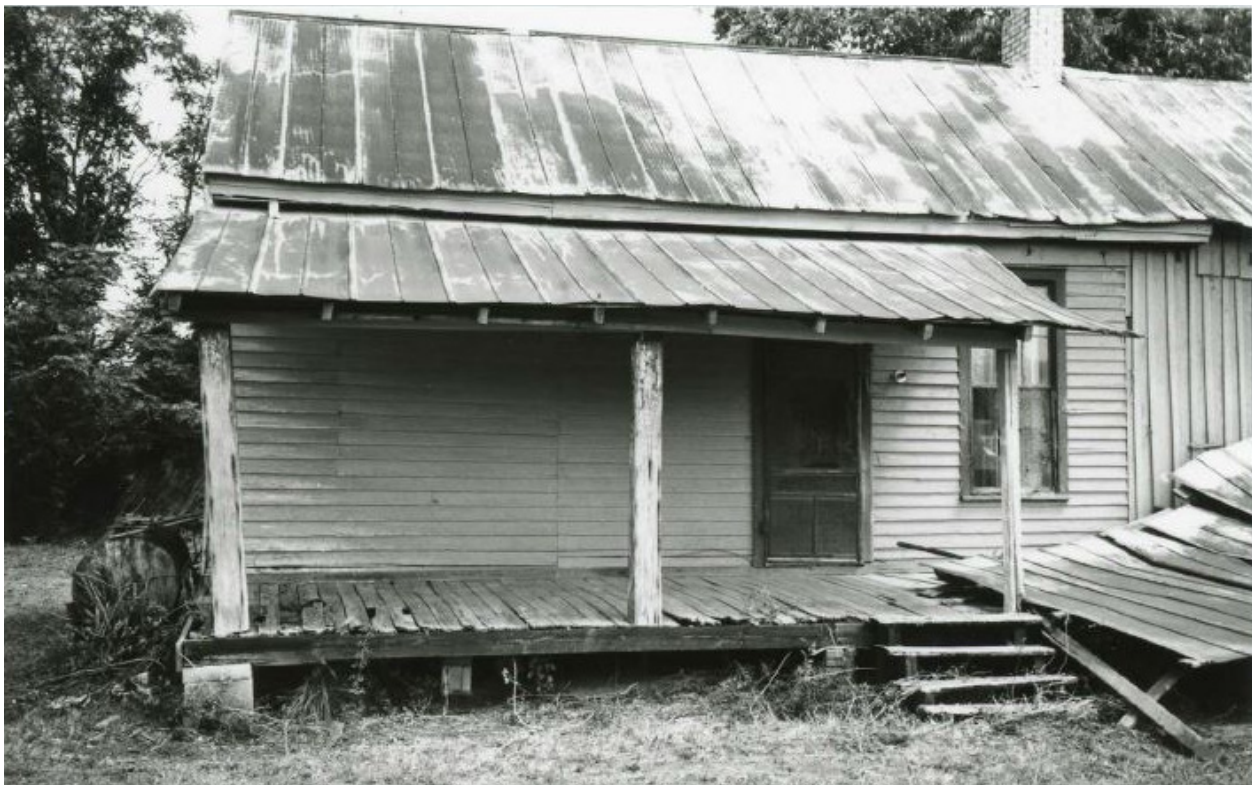


Figure B.6: A photograph of the south elevation of the Clark House, taken in 1999. Note the visible seam in the clapboard siding where the west elevation bedroom addition (Room 100) meets the original block of the house (Room 102). Additionally, note that the west end of the front porch spans the full width of the addition, suggesting residents either constructed or augmented it when they constructed the bedroom addition (Denver Service Center, 1999).



Figure B.7: An interior photograph of the kitchen (Room 101), taken in 1999. Note the presence of the suspended brick chimney that intersects with the roof slope above the rear kitchen addition. This chimney is likely connected to the wood stove Jimmy Carter remembers from his childhood (Denver Service Center, 1999).

The construction of these additions was somewhat lighter than the original block of the house, and it is possible that Jack Clark himself did some of the carpentry and construction work. For example, a pre-rehabilitation photograph taken by the Denver Service Center shows the west elevation of the Clark House, where a missing clapboard left of the bedroom reveals only the window post, the corner post, and a single stud between, along with a diagonal corner brace (Figure B.8). This is a notable contrast to the regularly spaced studs of the Clark House's original room. Similarly, the north wall of the kitchen also reveals the widely spaced framing member of that room's construction (these have since been supplemented by additional structural members). According to Jimmy Carter's memories, the kitchen was in an "enclosed shed on the back of the house," and it is possible that it was originally the back porch.[254] Variations of such light construction were sometimes called boxed framing, which was common in secondary rooms of tenant houses (Figure B.9). The wood clapboard siding in the 1999 pre-rehabilitation photograph was likely original to the bedroom and

254. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 41.



Figure B.8: An image of the west elevation of the Clark House, taken in 1999. Note the exposed framing (indicated) adjacent to the window. The framing on this addition is relatively light, which was common in secondary rooms and additions to sharecropper and tenant houses. Also note the wood clapboard siding on the west elevation of the bedroom and the bottom six-pane sash of the window, both of which were possibly original to the house (Denver Service Center, 1999).



Figure B.9: A 1938 image of a sharecropper cabin in Tift County, Georgia. Note the board-and-batten addition on the right side of the main block, which has clapboard siding. Additions like this were common features on tenant and sharecropper houses, and the overall composition of this house bears a striking resemblance to the Clark House (Dorothea Lange, "Colored tobacco sharecroppers house near Tifton, Georgia," 1938, https://www.loc.gov/resource/fsa.8b32781/).

kitchen additions, but the NPS removed it during rehabilitation (Figure B.8).

It is possible that the residents constructed or altered the front porch when they built the bedroom and kitchen additions. As noted, pre-rehabilitation photographs from 1999 show a clear seam in the wood siding on the south elevation between the original block and the bedroom addition. The front porch spans the length of the south elevation, and there is no clear division in the porch framing corresponding with the seam in the exterior siding (Figure B.6). Additionally, the shed roof above the kitchen addition was



Figure B.10: An interior view of the bedroom addition (Room 100). Note the original exterior wood clapboard on the original portion of the house (Room 102) indicated in blue on the east wall, as well as the tongue-and-groove walls (indicated, yellow), the wood ceiling boards, the ceiling trim, floorboards, the baseboards, and the board-and-batten door (indicated in red) (WLA Studio, 2023).

likely extended to cover the full width of the north elevation, creating the back porch.

Pre-rehabilitation photographs taken by the Denver Service Center in 1999 show the bottom sash of a wooden single-hung sash window on the west elevation of the bedroom, with a six-pane pattern on the bottom sash (Figure B.8). It is possible this window was original to the addition; however, the NPS removed it during rehabilitation.

Surviving interior materials in the bedroom and kitchen additions are similar to those in the living room. The east wall of the bedroom and the south wall of the kitchen both retain the original exterior wood clapboard of the main block. The floorboards in both additions appear to be original (Figure B.10 and Figure B.11). In the bedroom, the tongue-and-groove wall boards, ceiling boards, ceiling trim, baseboards, and board-and-batten door all appear to be original (Figure B.10). In the kitchen, there is no interior wall covering, and the original structural members are visible on the north and west walls, which have since been supplemented by non-historic framing elements (Figure B.11). The kitchen has also retained the hanging chimney (Figure B.7).

Thanks to the Rural Electrification Administration, the Carter farm received electricity in 1938. The main house was soon equipped with light fixtures, a refrigerator, and a stove.[255] However, Jimmy Carter's memories of the Clark House suggest that it was not equipped with electricity, and he recalls that "Jack and Rachel had a kerosene lantern that hung from the ceiling over the table, and a lamp that could be moved around the house."[256] Research has not determined when the house received electricity. Cloth-insulated dead wiring is currently located in the attic, suggesting the house received electricity sometime between 1938 and 1960. It is possible that this occurred toward the end of the Carter ownership period or perhaps later during the Downer ownership.

255. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 70.
256. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 39.



Figure B.11: An interior view of the kitchen (Room 101). Note the original exterior clapboard on the original portion of the house (Room 102) on the south wall (right side of image) and the original floorboards. The exposed framing on the north wall (left side of image) and ceiling of the kitchen has been supplemented by new structural members (WLA Studio, 2023).

The earliest known aerial images of the Carter farm and the Clark House date to 1937, during the period of Carter ownership. A 1937 aerial image shows the Clark House in its original location, south of the barn, and a pathway connects the two buildings (Figure B.12). According to Jimmy Carter, the barn was "the centerpiece of our farm," and the Clark House's clear alignment and connectivity with the building was not only practical but likely honorific.[257] The Clark House's proximity to the barn and central location on the larger property certainly would suggest to visitors that the residents of the house assumed a prominent position on the farm. The aerial image shows that several large trees frame the house, and the vegetation obscures the house and its footprint. According to interviews with Rachel Clark, these were Chinaberry trees (*Melia azedarach*).[258]

Several other tenant houses are visible in the 1937 aerial image. Three tenant houses are located east of the Clark House, including two small houses close to the road (the houses are no longer extant) and the Berry House at the eastern end of the property (still extant). There is another small tenant house across the road, south of the railroad tracks that parallel the road. Aspects of the farm's arrangement, including the location of the Clark House and the other tenant houses, remain consistent in historic aerials taken in 1941 and 1948. However, by 1948, the Carters or another unknown party removed one of the tenant houses between the Clark House and the Berry House (Figure B.13 and Figure B.14).

257. Carter, *An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, 36.
258. Rachel Clark, Oral History Interview, interview by Marie B. Allen, November 9, 1978, Carter/Smith Family Oral History Project, Jimmy Carter Presidential Library and Museum.



Figure B.12: The earliest known aerial of the Carter farm, taken in 1937. Note the prominent location of the Clark House (circled in yellow), which is situated close to the roadway, and the clear connectivity to the barn, which was a focal point of farm life. The house is framed by several large trees, and it is partially obscured by tree coverage. Also note the other tenant houses on the property (circled in blue), including three on the north side of the road and one south of the railroad (University of Georgia, Map Library, 1937).



Figure B.13: An aerial image of the Carter farm, taken in 1941. Note that the overall configuration of the farm remains consistent with the 1937 aerial. The Clark House is circled in yellow, while other tenant houses are circled in blue. This aerial provides a clearer view of the Clark House (University of Georgia, Map Library, 1941).



Figure B.14: An aerial image of the Carter farm, taken in 1948. Note that the overall configuration of the remains consistent, except for one of the tenant houses between the Clark House and the Berry House. The Carters or another unknown party removed this house sometime between 1941 and 1948. The Clark House is circled in yellow, while other tenant houses are circled in blue (University of Georgia, Map Library, 1948).

Downer Ownership (1949–1994)

The Clark House underwent substantial changes while owned by the Downer family. During the early 1960s, the road in front of the Downer farm was reconfigured and straightened. As noted in the previous report section, car accidents were common at the sharp bend in the road that was directly in front of where the Clark House was originally situated. As a result of the road realignment, the Downers moved the Clark House approximately 250 feet east-northeast. The house remained in its original location during the early years of Downer ownership, as seen in a historic aerial dating to 1953 (Figure B.15). This aerial also indicates that an unknown party (possibly the Carters or the Downers) removed the second tenant house situated between the Clark House and Berry House by this time.

The new location of the house is visible in a 1968 aerial, which shows the building in its current location (Figure B.16). There are no trees situated around this building at this time. This aerial also indicates that the footprint of the house expanded by this time. The Downers or unknown tenants extended the gable ridge and constructed a large addition on the east elevation of the house; extended the front porch across the new addition; enclosed the back porch and expanded the interior kitchen space; and built a shed roof porch on the north elevation of the kitchen (Figure B.17, Figure B.18, Figure B.19, and Figure B.20). Based on these photographs, the main block of the Clark House has brick foundation piers, while the front porch and enclosed rear porch have concrete masonry unit (CMU) piers. Jimmy Carter's memories of the house do not include descriptions of these additions or alterations, further confirming that they post-date the period of the Carter family's ownership.

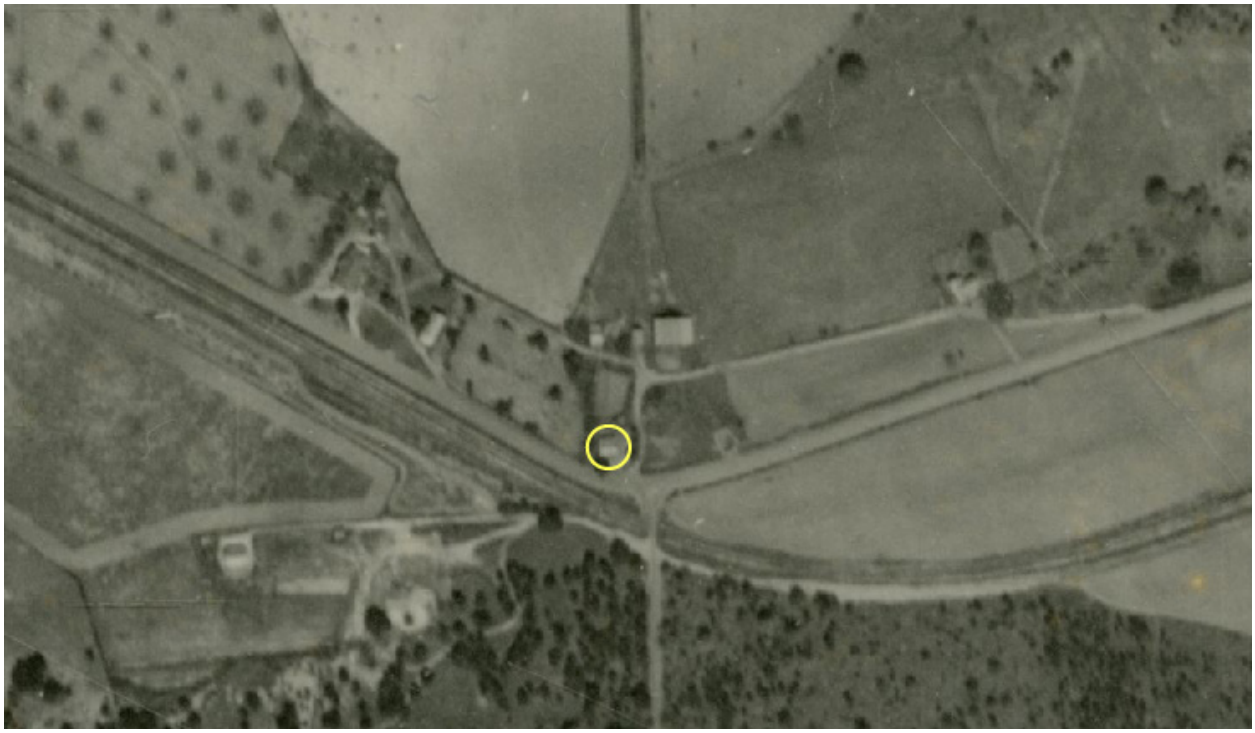


Figure B.15: A 1953 aerial photograph showing the Clark House in its original location, south of the barn and close to the bend in the roadway (University of Georgia, Map Library, 1953).



Figure B.16: A 1968 aerial showing the Clark House in its current location, southeast of the barn and set back from the roadway (University of Georgia, Map Library, 1968).



Figure B.17: A photograph of the south elevation of the Clark House, taken in 1999. Note the 5-V galvanized steel roofing material, which has a seam where the east addition meets the original portion of the house. Also note the board-and-batten siding and secondary entrance on the east addition, as well as the substantial overhand above the east elevation of the house. The original six-over-six single-hung sash window and front door on the original portion of the house are visible, and the exterior paint appears weathered and faded (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999).



Figure B.18: A photograph of the north elevation of the Clark House, taken in 1999. Note the rear corner porch enclosure on the northwest corner of the house, as well as the rear shed roof porch addition with narrow wooden post porch supports. Also note the new doorway opening on the kitchen's north wall (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999).

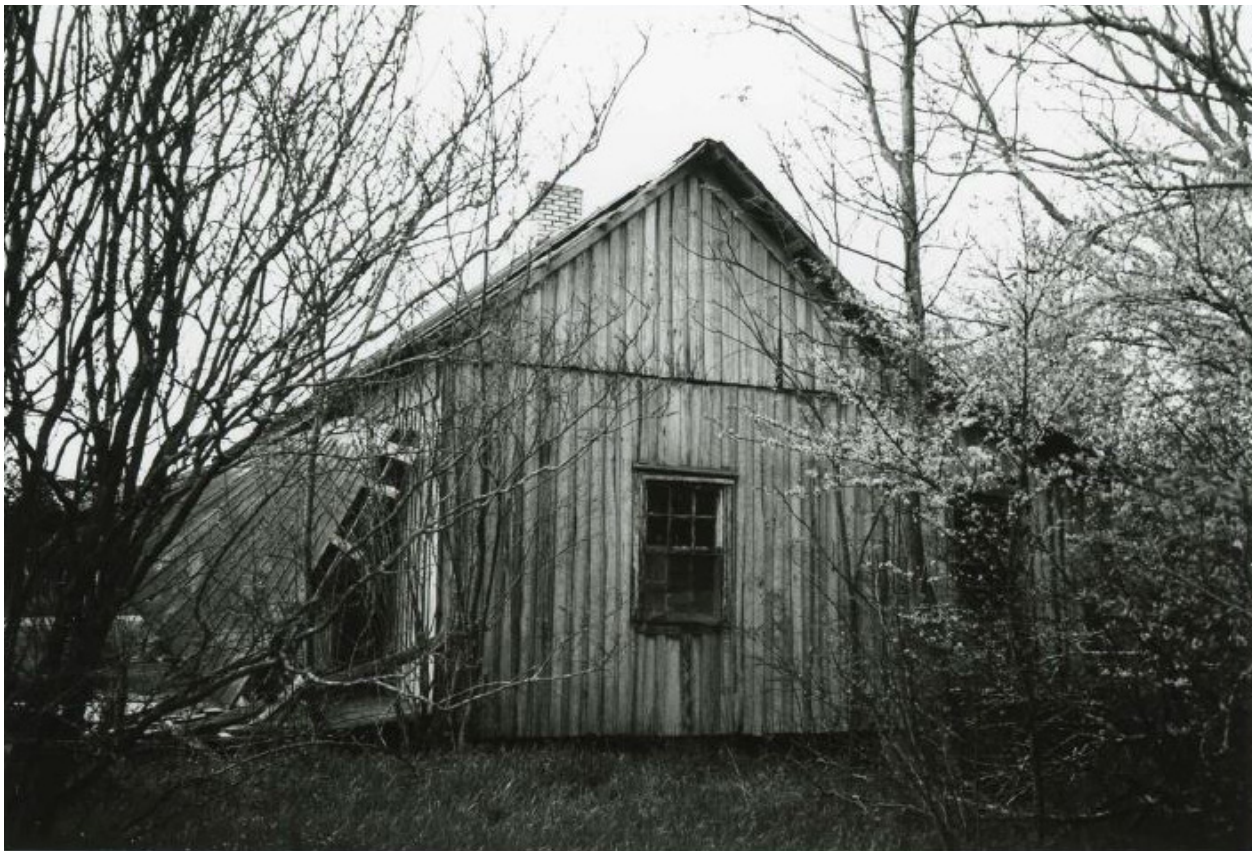


Figure B.19: The east elevation of the Clark House, with the east addition intact, taken in 1999. Note the substantial overhang above this elevation, as well as the six-over-six single-hung sash windows (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999).



Figure B.20: The west elevation of the Clark House, taken in 1999. Note the visible seam in the wood clapboard siding where the enclosed corner porch meets the exterior wall of the bedroom (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999).



Figure B.21: An interior photograph of the east wall of the Clark House living room (Room 102), taken in 1999. Note the doorway right of the fireplace, which provides access to the east addition. Also note the enclosed fireplace and circular cut-out, likely used for a wood-burning stove heater (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999).

Pre-rehabilitation photographs taken by the Denver Service Center provide an idea of what the house looked like at the end of the Downer ownership period. The exterior of the east addition had wooden board-and-batten siding, while the enclosed back porch had horizontal wood clapboard siding (Figure B.17 and Figure B.20). The entire house had a 5-V galvanized steel roof, with a visible seam between the main block and the addition (Figure B.17 and Figure B.18). The east addition had a doorway on its south wall, opening onto the front porch. The portion of the front porch above the east elevation addition collapsed before the NPS's acquisition of the property. The roof above the east elevation had a substantial overhang, unlike the roof above the west elevation, and the east elevation of the east addition had two wooden single-hung sash windows, each with a six-over-six pane pattern (Figure B.17 and Figure B.19). Narrow wooden post porch supports supported the rear shed roof porch addition, and the residents or owners created a new doorway opening on the north elevation wall of the kitchen (Figure B.18). The north elevation of the original kitchen addition had one window with an unknown pane pattern east of the new doorway opening, while the north and east elevation walls of the back porch enclosure each had one fixed wooden window with a six-pane pattern. Previous residents had painted the building's exterior green, with brown trim and doors, which had weathered and faded in many sections (Figure B.17).



Figure B.22: An interior photograph of the Clark House's east addition, taken in 1999. Note the drywall enclosure around the chimney, as well as the doorway between the two rooms within the east addition (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999).



Figure B.23: An interior photograph of the Clark House kitchen (Room 101), taken in 1999. Note the short doorway in the east wall of the kitchen, which provided access to the rear addition (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999).

The addition on the east elevation of the house contained two rooms, while the enclosed back porch expanded the kitchen. The south room in the east addition was accessible via a doorway from the living room on the south side of the fireplace (Figure B.17 and Figure B.21). The south room also shared a door with the north room in the east addition. Access to the north room to the kitchen occurred via a noticeably short doorway on the east wall of the kitchen (Figure B.22 and Figure B.23). It is possible this short doorway provided access to an exterior wood box prior to the east elevation addition. Although research has been unable to confirm their respective uses, the south room in the east elevation likely functioned as a bedroom, while the north room in the east elevation possibly served as a bathroom. According to former park Superintendent Fred Boyles, the Downers rented the house to tenants until around 1985. Presumably, the house remained vacant until the National Park Service purchased the property in 1994.



Figure B.24: An interior photograph of the Clark House bedroom (Room 100), taken in 1999. Note the peel-and-stick wood paneling on the wall as well as the patterned linoleum flooring (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999).



Figure B.25: An interior photograph of the Clark House kitchen (Room 101), facing the enclosed rear corner porch. The presence of a sink on the kitchen's north wall suggests that the house had been outfitted with plumbing by this time (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999).

During Downer ownership, the Downers or unknown tenants made several notable interior changes. In the living room, the original portion of the house, and the west bedroom addition, residents applied peal-and-stick wood panel wallpaper to the interior walls and covered the floors in a patterned material, possibly an adhesive vinyl or linoleum (Figure B.21 and Figure B.24). Residents enclosed the fireplace and made a circular cut-out, possibly to install a wood-burning stove heater in the living room (Figure B.21). There is also evidence that residents outfitted the Clark House with plumbing around this time, demonstrated by a sink in the kitchen (Figure B.25).

NPS Ownership (1994–present)

Early Planning Efforts

As noted previously, during early planning efforts, the NPS incorrectly identified the Clark House as the Hollis House.[259] According to former Superintendent Boyles, Jimmy Carter was the first person to realize that NPS staff had misidentified the Clark House.[260] President Carter also provided a sketch of the Clark House, depicting it as he remembered the house during his childhood (Figure B.26). By 1997, NPS documents and drawings began to reflect this information.[261] During the late 1990s, the NPS began planning for the upcoming rehabilitation of the Carter farm and its historic features, including the Clark House. Based on NPS documents, there were several iterations of proposed plans for the Clark House. In 1998, the NPS published a set of construction drawings that retained the east elevation additions. Based on the drawings, the addition rooms were slated for use as interpretive exhibits with audio elements and display lighting. Meanwhile, the construction drawings show the three original rooms without audio elements or interpretive exhibits.[262] Ultimately, the NPS did not pursue this plan for the Clark House.

The Clark House Rehabilitation, 1999–2000

By 1999, the NPS finalized plans for the Clark House. The Denver Service Center published the "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation" report, which outlines existing conditions, proposed treatment, and future uses for visitor interpretation for each resource. The report says the following about the Clark House:

Existing Condition:

This is a wood frame structure rests on a brick pier foundation and has metal roofing. The structure is standing, although the east half of the south porch roof has collapsed.

Treatment:

The Clark house will be **rehabilitated**. During the 1960's [*sic*] this building was moved from its original location. The two rooms on the east end of the structure and the current back porch were added sometime unknown time [*sic*] after the restoration period. These additions will be removed during the rehabilitation returning the overall configuration of the house back to circa 1937.

A new pier foundation system needs to be constructed. This will require lifting the building and chimney off their existing foundations (and demolishing the piers) to allow construction of the new piers and footings.

It is likely that many floor joists and beams will require replacement and sistering.

All other components of the structure need to be evaluated and repairs made employing the replacement-in-kind.

An exterior ramp will be added to meet accessibility criteria. The ramp is detailed to match the existing one on the Carter family home (at the boyhood farm).

Visitor Experience:

Visitors will be able to enter the Clark House and view all its rooms. An audio program is intended for this structure.[263]

The Denver Service Center included numerous drawings outlining demolition and construction plans, as well as necessary structural and electrical work, in the "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation" report. The portion of the report concerning the Clark House is included in this Historic Structure Report in Appendix A.

259. Kenneth Earl Dunmon, "Survey For: National Park Service / Jimmy Carter National Historic Site: Carter Boyhood Home," March 27, 1996.
260. Fred Boyles, Interview with Fred Boyles, Former Superintendent of the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, October 10, 2023.
261. Denver Service Center, "Floor Plan/Elevation, Existing Configuration, Clark House," April 1997.
262. Denver Service Center, "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, Boyhood Farm Restoration" (National Park Service, 1998).
263. "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation" (Denver Service Center, National Park Service, 1999).

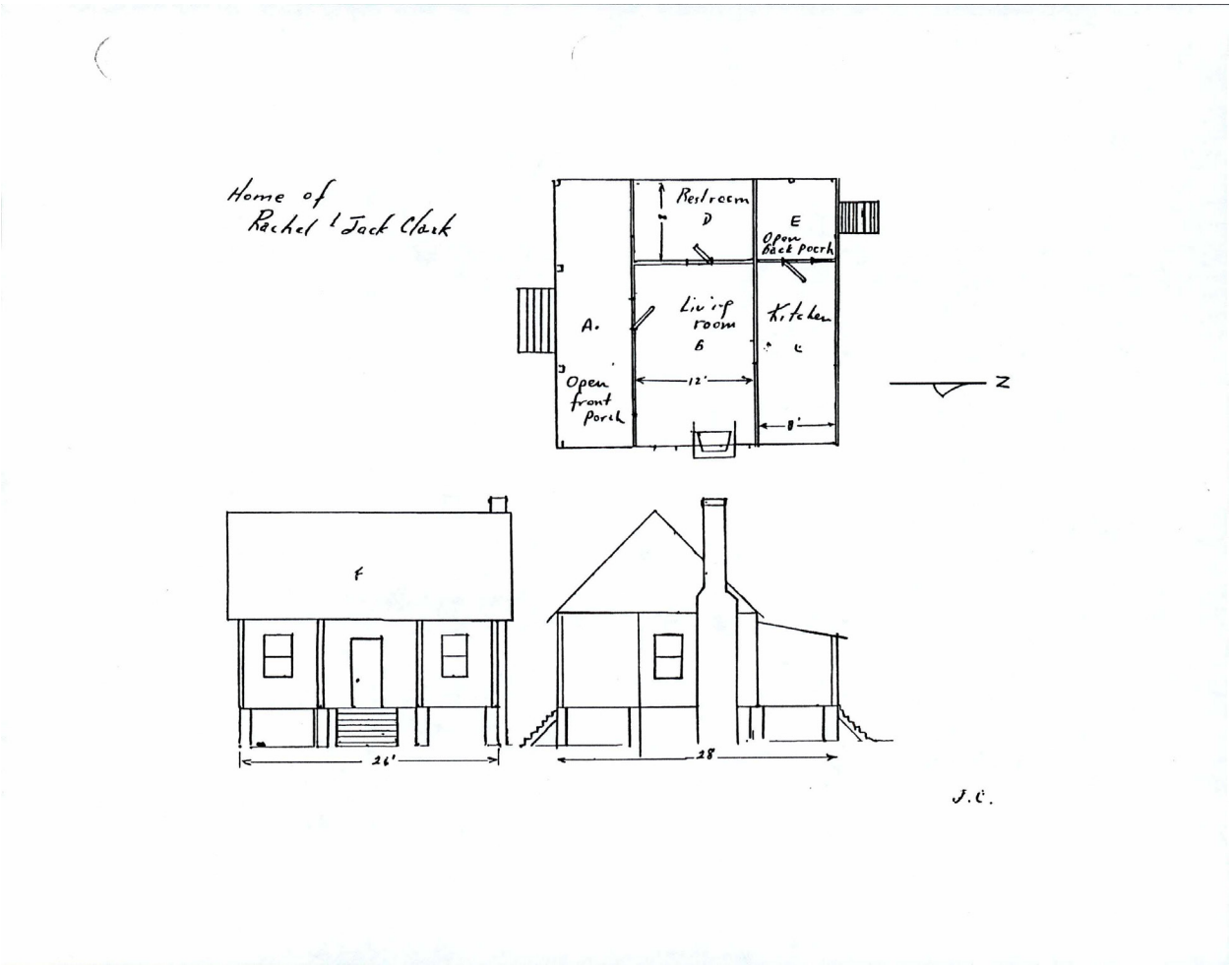


Figure B.26: Jimmy Carter's drawing of the Clark House, depicting how he remembered the house during his childhood. Note his initials in the bottom right corner of the drawing (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999).

It is important to note that although the Denver Service Center proposed reverting the Clark House to its appearance circa 1937, the construction plans did not propose relocating the building closer to its original location before the house was moved around 1960. According to first-hand accounts provided by JICA staff, there have been multiple traffic incidents at the intersection of Old Plains Highway and Bob Hale Road in which vehicles drove onto the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm property. If JICA staff moved the Clark House to its original location, it would likely endanger the building.

Demolition

The report includes two demolition plans, "D1, Clark House Floor Plan Demolition" and "D2, Clark House Elevations Demolition" (Figure B.27 and Figure B.28). These demolition drawings outline several important changes to the Clark House, returning it to its appearance and floorplan circa 1937. According to these drawings, work would remove all additions that post-date 1937, including the entire addition on the east side of the house, as well as the rear porch enclosure west of the kitchen and the rear shed roof porch addition off the kitchen's north wall. The drawings also called for the removal of the existing 5-V galvanized steel roof and the replacement of "rotted roof sheathing in kind" (Figure B.28). Additionally, demolition drawings call for the removal of the front porch, including the foundation, the decking, and the porch roof.

Structural Work

The proposed structural work is outlined in two drawings, "S1, Clark House Foundation Plan and Floor Framing Plan" and "S2, Clark House Roof Framing and Building Section" (Figure B.29 and Figure B.30). A major aspect of the rehabilitation project was work on the Clark House foundation. Replacing the foundation required work to lift

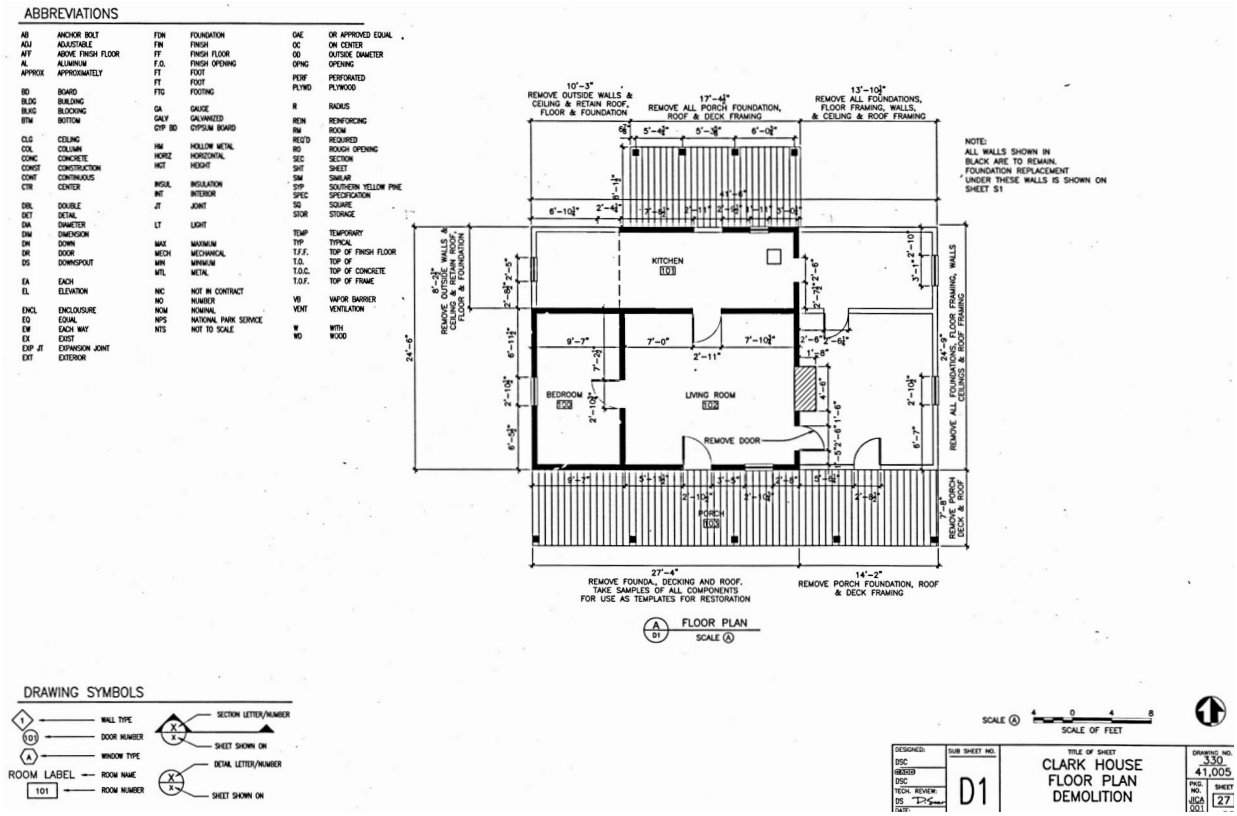


Figure B.27: "D1, Clark House Floor Plan Demolition" drawing, showing work to remove post-1937 additions to the house (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999, see Appendix A for enlarged version).

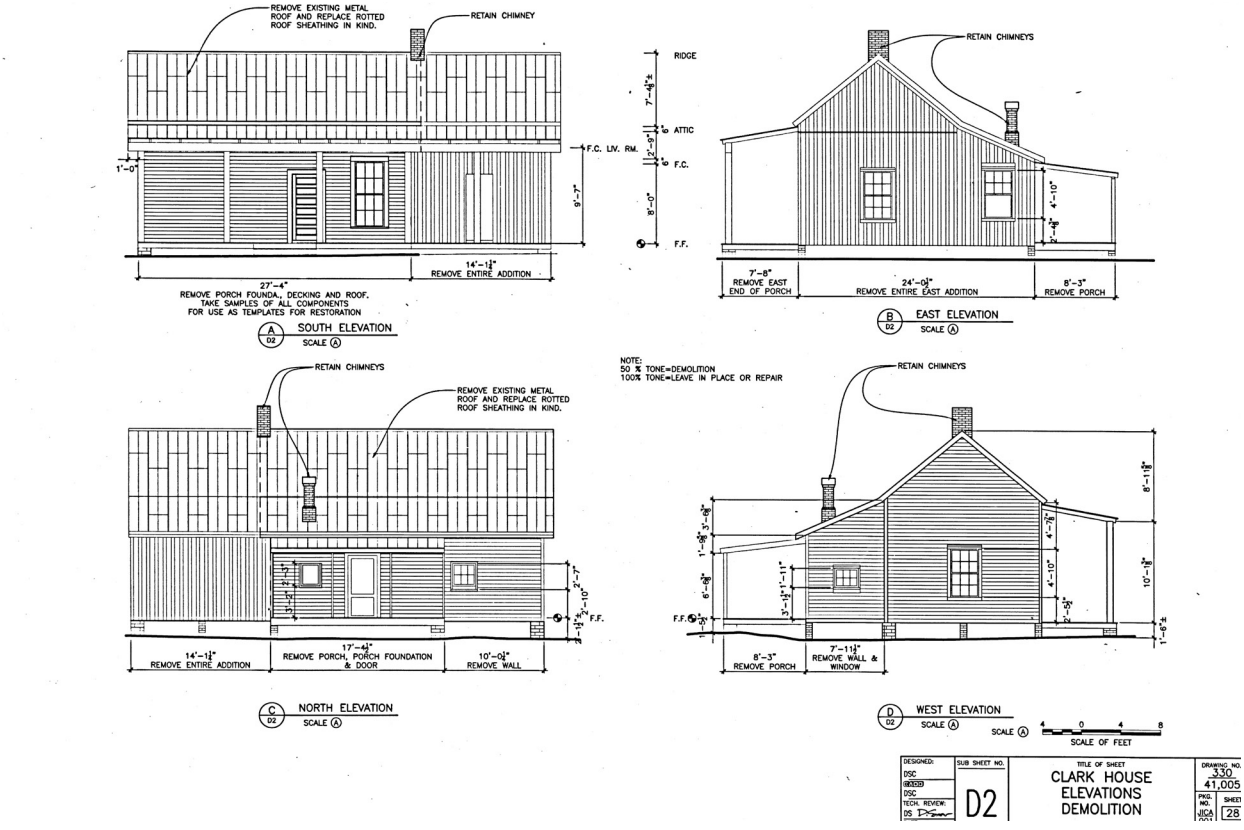


Figure B.28: "D2, Clark House Elevations Demolition" drawing, showing work to remove post-1937 additions to the house (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999, see Appendix A for enlarged version).

the entire building off its existing foundation to construct new foundation piers. According to the S1 drawings, the rehabilitation process would replace existing foundation piers, which consisted of brick and concrete masonry units, with new 14″ by 14″ poured concrete piers. To maintain an appearance similar to the pre-rehabilitation foundation piers, a brick veneer encased the new piers at the visible perimeter of the Clark House. Despite their brick veneer, the new foundation piers are much larger than those that existed under the house originally, and they give the building a sturdy appearance that is contrary to the lighter construction typical of most tenant houses. The rehabilitation resulted in these new foundation piers being wider and taller than their predecessors. In addition, contractors raised the house's finish floor elevation.

The rehabilitation process also supplemented and replaced portions of the existing floor framing. According to the S2 drawings, contractors anticipated a "50% replacement of floor framing" (Figure B.30). The NPS replaced or supplemented existing floor joists under the interior rooms of the house using 2×10 floor joists, placed at 16″ off center, running north to south, while the front porch and rear corner porch were both reconstructed using 2×8 floor joists at 16″ off center, running east to west. The NPS used 2×12 stringers to reconstruct the front and rear stair sets and 2×6 joists under the accessibility ramp (JICA staff replaced the accessibility ramp in 2022, and the 1999 accessibility ramp is no longer extant). The NPS also supplemented exterior wall framing with additional studs when they removed the exterior siding during the rehabilitation process. By inserting these new structural members from the outside, the structural work left the interior walls relatively undisturbed.

During the rehabilitation process, the NPS left the existing roof framing largely intact. Like the floor and wall framing, the NPS supplemented the existing roof framing in the attic with additional joists and rafters placed between the originals. In the kitchen, the NPS also supplemented the existing roof structure with additional structural members and removed the interior roof paneling to expose the structural members of the rear shed roof.

Exterior Work

Construction drawings, numbered A1–A5, show planned changes to the Clark House (Figure B.31, Figure B.32, Figure B.33, Figure B.34, and Figure B.35). These drawings note that "Prior to removal of any historic fabric, an architectural conservator shall perform an interior and exterior paint analysis so that appropriate paint color chronology and application can be determined" (Figure B.31). Former Superintendent Boyles recalls that the NPS did perform paint analysis, but research did not produce any documentation or records of these tests or their potential findings.[264]

According to the construction drawings, the NPS planned to "replace deteriorated siding as required to achieve a weathertight condition" and to "assume 50% replacement."[265] Ultimately, however, field observations suggest that the rehabilitation process resulted in a far higher than 50 percent replacement rate for the exterior siding.

Additionally, the NPS planned to reconstruct the front porch on the south elevation and the back porch that was west of the kitchen. Workers were to rebuild wooden stairs to provide access to the porches, and the front porch columns were "boxed wood columns," replacing pre-existing columns in kind. Construction drawings also note that the rehabilitation process would raise the front porch 3″ to "match finish floor for accessibility." It should be noted that the 1999 rehabilitation plans show the back porch stairs on the north elevation of the rear porch, contrasting with their present location on the west elevation of the rear porch.

On the back porch, rehabilitation plans called for a new boxed wood column in the northwest corner. Workers would also install a new doorway and door on the west wall of the kitchen to provide access to the back porch, using a six-panel door to match the doorway on the front of the house. According to "A5, Clark House Window & Door Schedules," the NPS salvaged all other doors in the Clark House during the rehabilitation process, and the exterior kitchen doorway is the only door not original to the house (Figure B.35).

264. Boyles, Interview with Fred Boyles, Former Superintendent of the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site.

265. Denver Service Center, "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site Boyhood Farm Restoration, Project Specifications Volume II" (National Park Service, n.d.), 06100–06101.

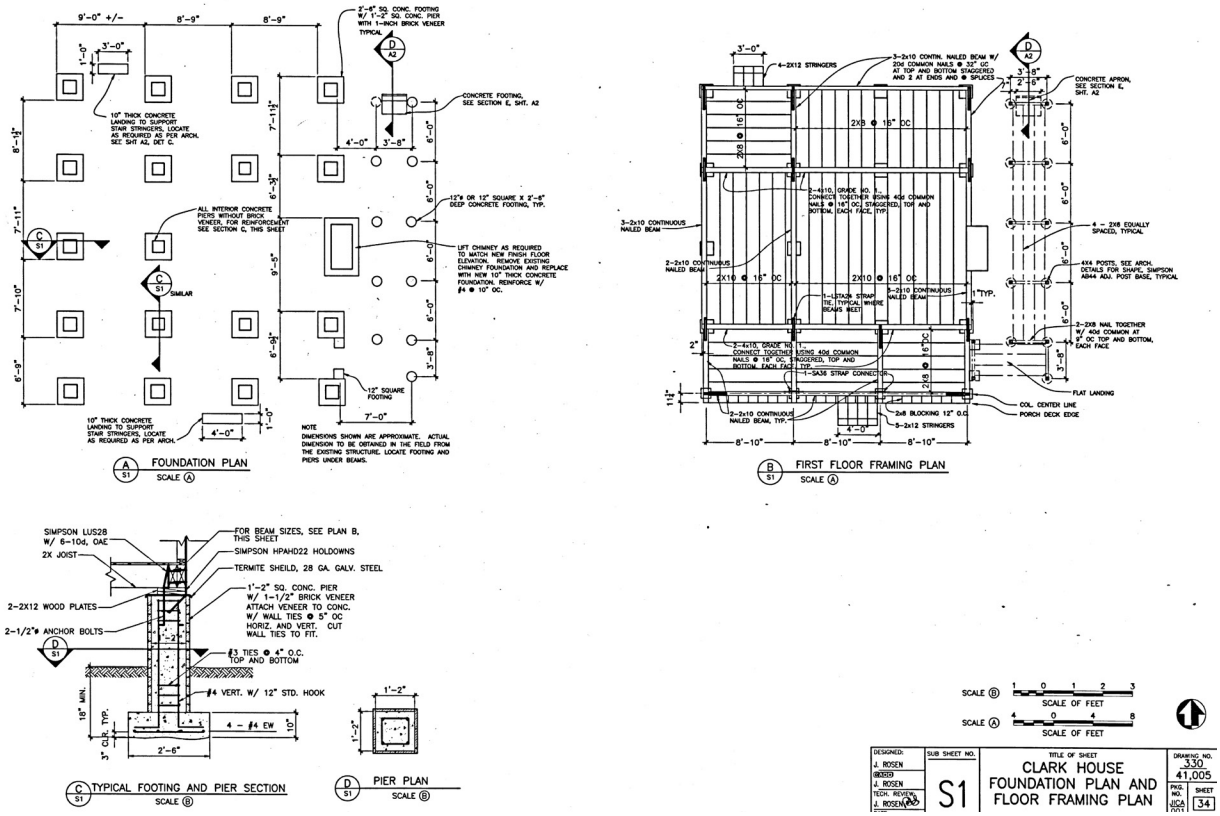


Figure B.29: "S1, Clark House Foundation Plan and Floor Framing Plan" drawing showing the new foundation plan and supplemental floor framing (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999, see Appendix A for enlarged version).

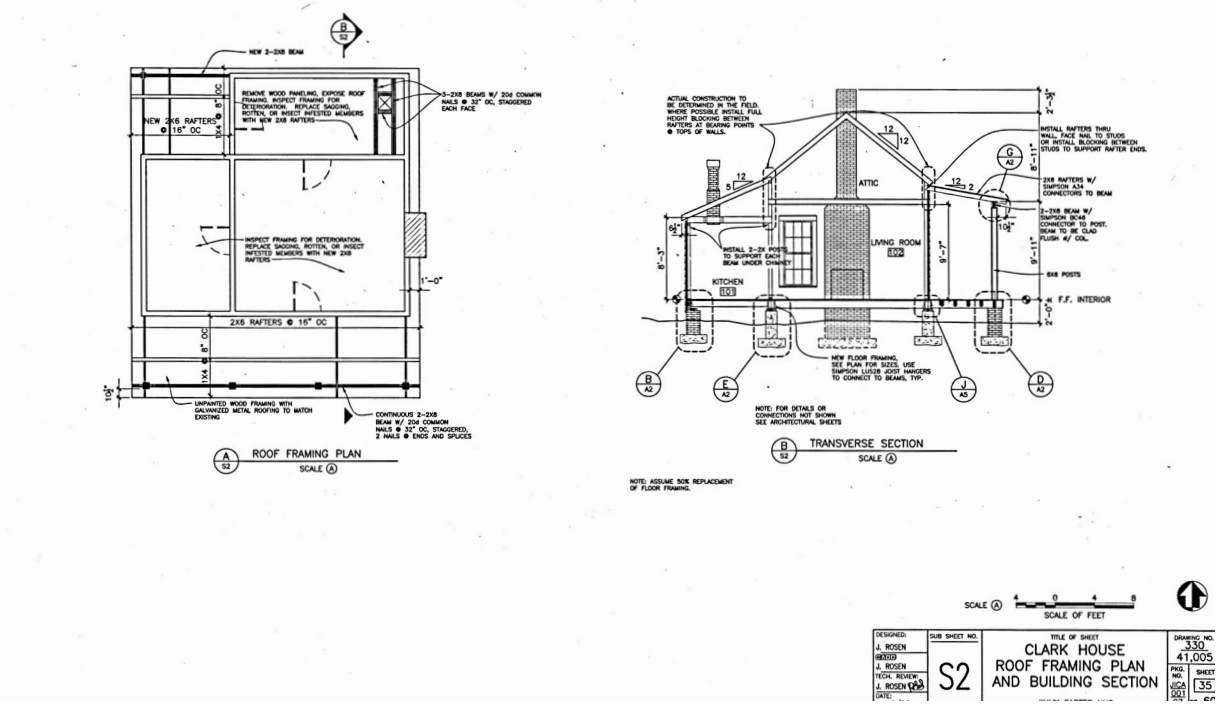


Figure B.30: "S2, Clark House Roof Framing and Building Section" drawing showing new and supplemental roof framing (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999, see Appendix A for enlarged version).

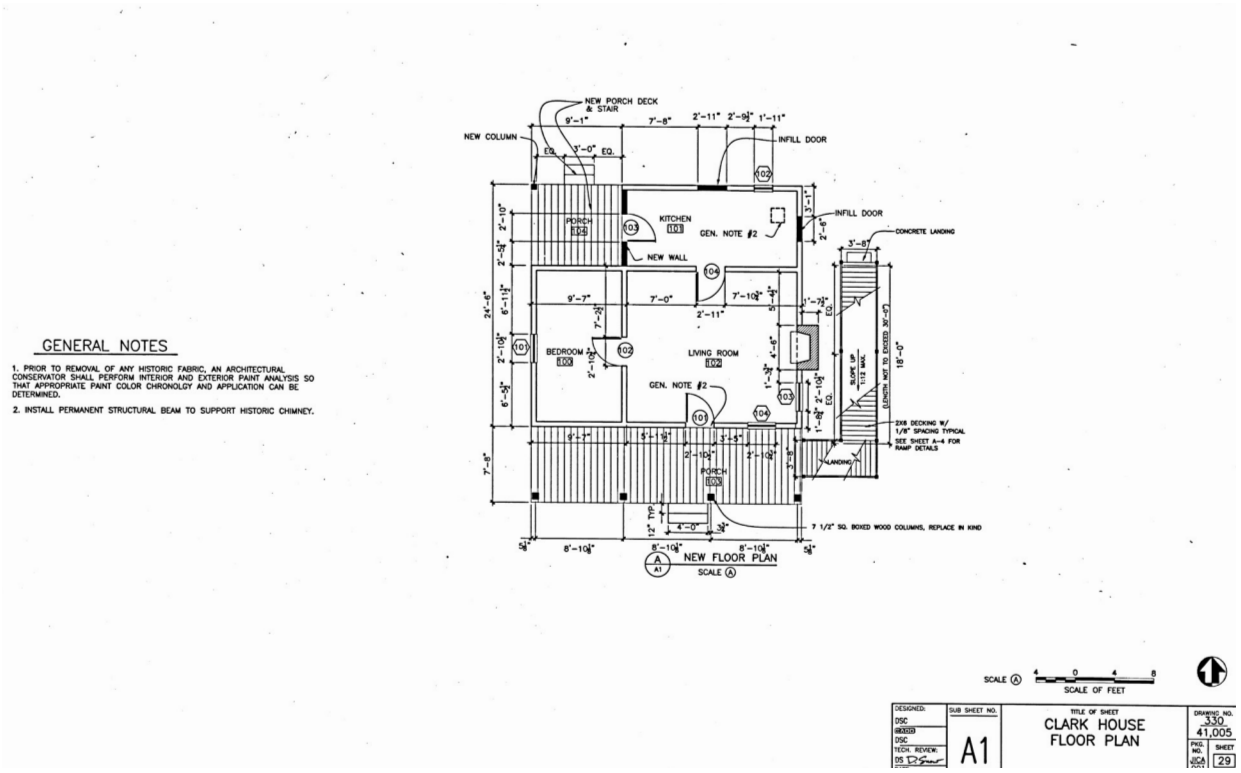


Figure B.31: "A1, Clark House Floor Plan" drawing, showing the proposed post-rehabilitation floor plan (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999, see Appendix A for enlarged version).

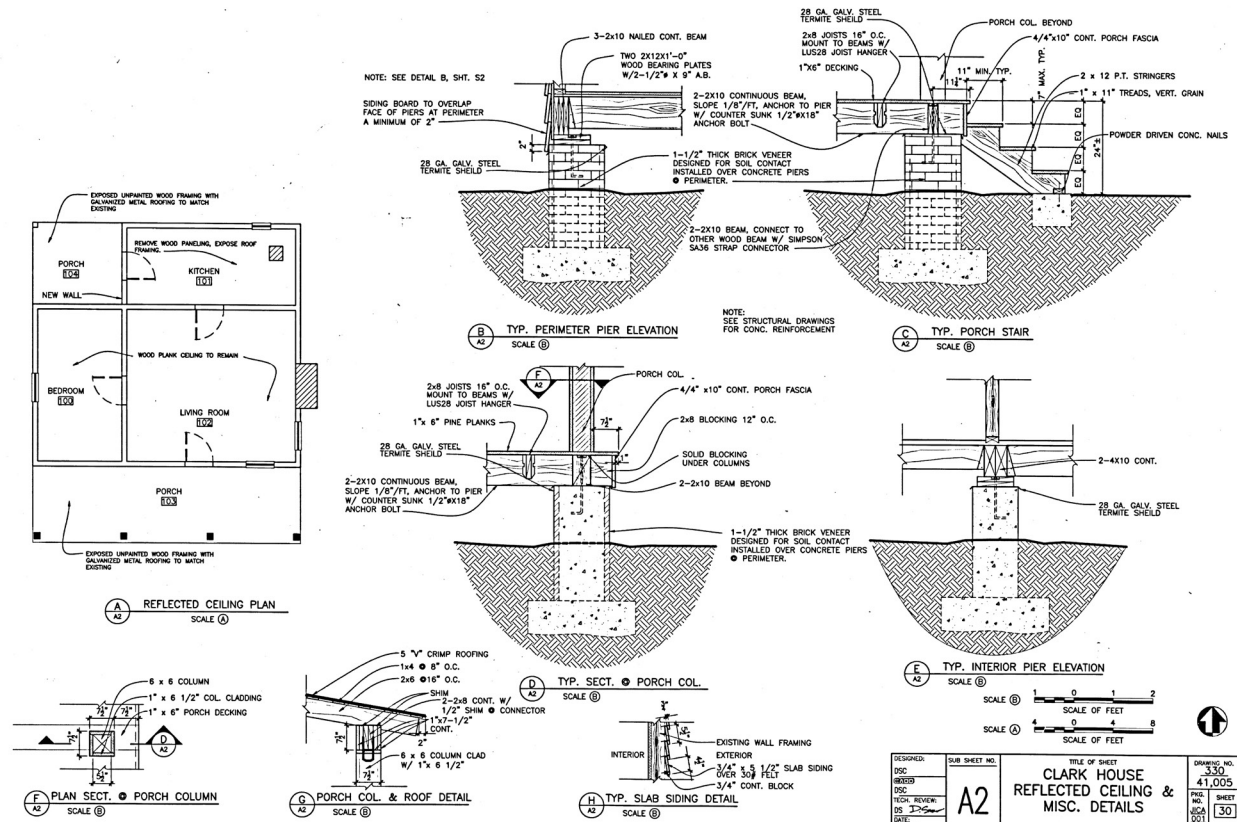


Figure B.32: "A2, Clark House Reflected Ceiling & Misc. Details" drawing, showing details about the building's foundation plan and ceiling treatments (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999, see Appendix A for enlarged version).

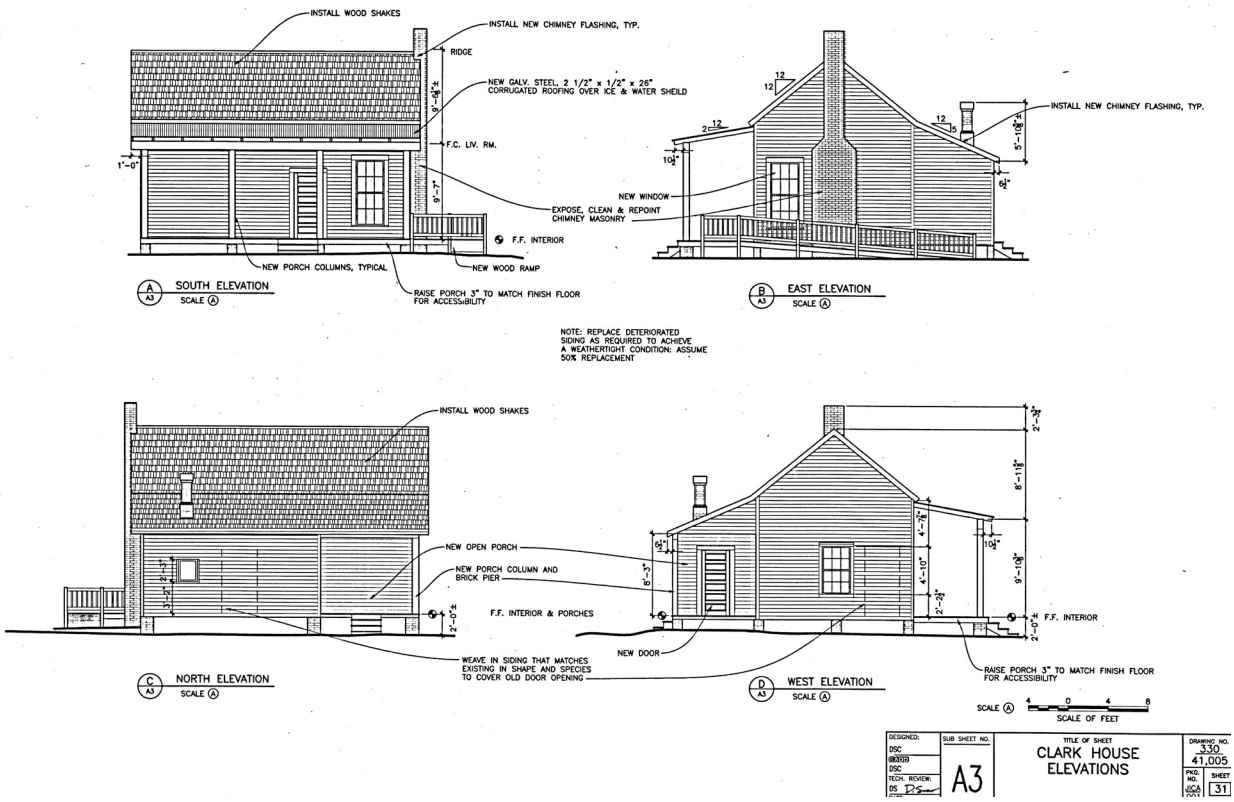


Figure B.33: "A3, Clark House Elevations" drawing, showing proposed exterior changes during rehabilitation, including reopening the rear porch, adding an accessibility ramp, and weaving siding to obscure entrances added after 1937 (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999, see Appendix A for enlarged version).

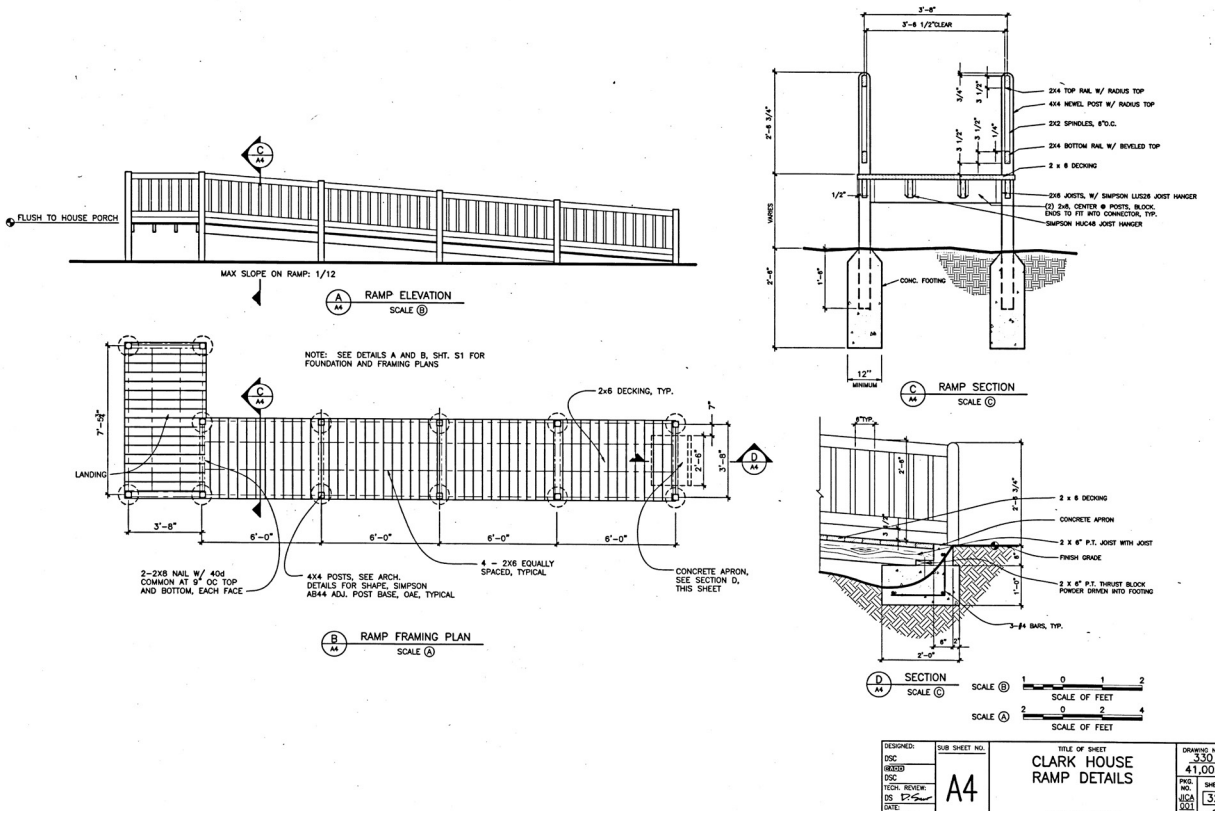
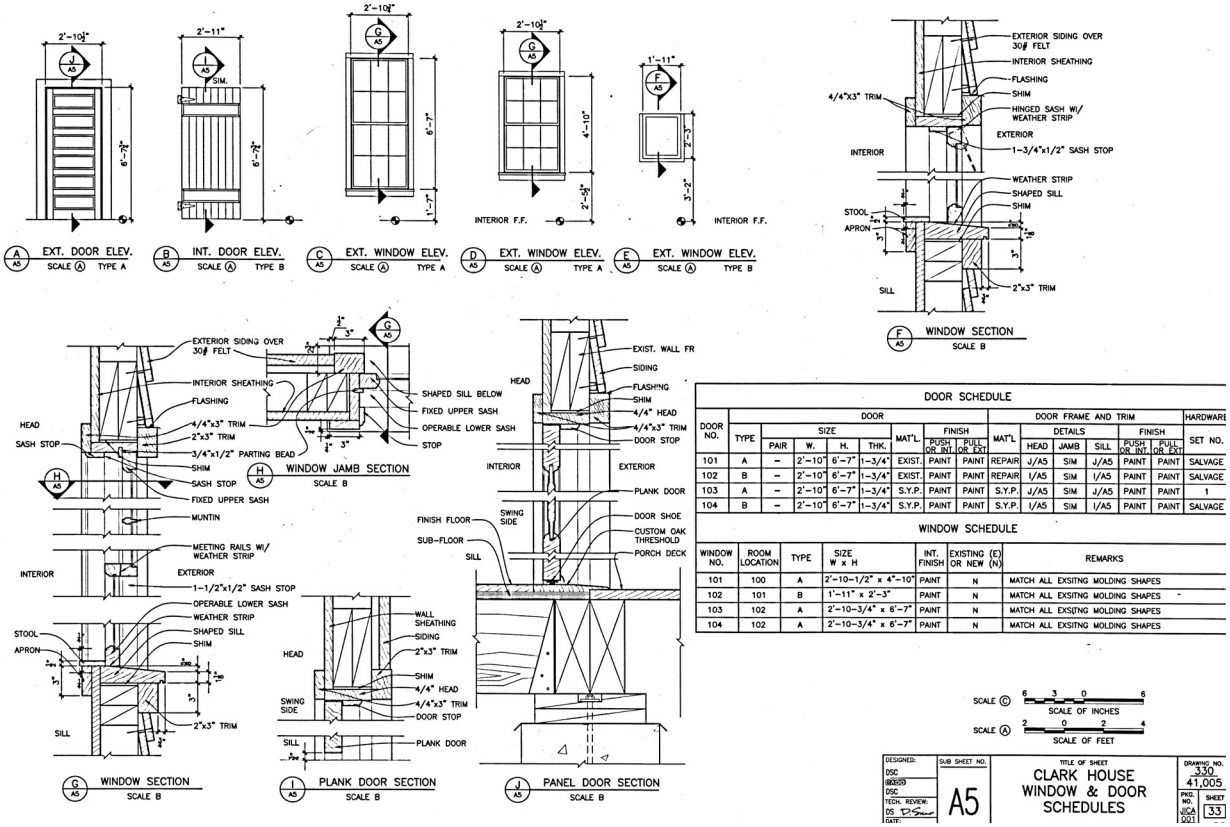


Figure B.34: "A4, Clark House Ramp Details" drawing showing construction details for the accessibility ramp (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999, see Appendix A for enlarged version).



DOOR SCHEDULE

DOOR NO.	DOOR TYPE	SIZE PAIR	SIZE W.	SIZE H.	SIZE THK.	DOOR MAT'L	DOOR FINISH PUSH INT. OR PULL EXT.	DOOR FINISH PULL INT. OR EXT.	FRAME AND TRIM MAT'L	DETAILS HEAD	DETAILS JAMB	DETAILS SILL	FRAME FINISH PUSH INT. OR PULL EXT.	FRAME FINISH PULL INT. OR EXT.	HARDWARE SET NO.
101	A	–	2'-10"	6'-7"	1-3/4"	EXIST.	PAINT	PAINT	REPAIR	J/A5	SIM	J/A5	PAINT	PAINT	SALVAGE
102	B	–	2'-10"	6'-7"	1-3/4"	EXIST.	PAINT	PAINT	REPAIR	I/A5	SIM	I/A5	PAINT	PAINT	SALVAGE
103	A	–	2'-10"	6'-7"	1-3/4"	S.Y.P.	PAINT	PAINT	S.Y.P.	J/A5	SIM	J/A5	PAINT	PAINT	1
104	B	–	2'-10"	6'-7"	1-3/4"	S.Y.P.	PAINT	PAINT	S.Y.P.	I/A5	SIM	I/A5	PAINT	PAINT	SALVAGE

WINDOW SCHEDULE

WINDOW NO.	ROOM LOCATION	TYPE	SIZE W x H	INT. FINISH	EXISTING (E) OR NEW (N)	REMARKS
101	100	A	2'-10-1/2" x 4"-10"	PAINT	N	MATCH ALL EXSITNG MOLDING SHAPES
102	101	B	1'-11" x 2'-3"	PAINT	N	MATCH ALL EXSITNG MOLDING SHAPES
103	102	A	2'-10-3/4" x 6'-7"	PAINT	N	MATCH ALL EXSITNG MOLDING SHAPES
104	102	A	2'-10-3/4" x 6'-7"	PAINT	N	MATCH ALL EXSITNG MOLDING SHAPES

Figure B.35: "A5, Clark House Window & Door Schedules" drawing showing a detailed inventory of the doors and windows present at the Clark House (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999, see Appendix A for enlarged version).

The NPS infilled the doorways on the north and east elevations of the kitchen that post-dated 1937, and plans note that the NPS would "weave in siding that matches existing in shape and species to cover old door openings." Elevation drawings erroneously show a doorway on the west elevation, south of the window (Figure B.33). There is no documentation to suggest that this doorway ever existed. It is possible that this drawing intended to show this doorway on the east elevation of the kitchen, where the doorway between the kitchen and the east addition was infilled. Construction drawings accurately depict this infilled doorway on the floor plan drawings (Figure B.31).

"A5, Clark House Window & Door Schedules" notes that the rehabilitation process would replace all the existing windows. The plans depict three types of windows, including two single-hung sash windows with varying heights, each with six-over-six pane patterns, and a single-pane window. According to the drawings, all windows were to "match all existing molding shapes" (Figure B.35).

Construction drawings note that workers would retain both chimneys; workers were to "expose, clean, & repoint chimney masonry" on the east elevation chimney. The NPS also installed new flashing around both chimneys to prevent water infiltration (Figure B.33). According to former Superintendent Boyles, however, workers did remove the east elevation chimney. Ultimately, the NPS reconstructed the chimney and interior firebox using brick they found on-site.[266] However, there is no information about the exact source or age of the brick used for this project.

Another change outlined in the construction drawings was a new roofing material. According to the construction drawings, the rehabilitation process would remove that existing 5-V galvanized steel roofing above the main block and replace it with a wood shingle roof, while the front porch would have a corrugated steel roof (Figure B.33). Both metal and wood shingles were common roofing materials on sharecropper and tenant houses, and according to former Superintendent Boyles, there was evidence that the roof circa 1937

266. Boyles, Interview with Fred Boyles, Former Superintendent of the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site.

was wood shingle and that the NPS discovered remnants of shingle roofing underneath the metal roof.[267] According to the "Project Specifications" document, the NPS installed the new wood shingle roof on top of a weather-proof membrane to prevent water damage.[268]

To make the Clark House accessible to those with mobility issues, the NPS constructed a wooden accessibility ramp on the east side of the building. The ramp runs along the length of the east elevation and provides access to the east end of the front porch. Although somewhat visually intrusive, the design of the Clark House ramp mirrors that of the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Home ramp. NPS later replaced the ramp in 2022.

During the 1999–2000 rehabilitation, the NPS painted the exterior of the building a dark green color. According to former Superintendent Boyles, the NPS used paint analysis to determine that this was an appropriate paint choice.[269] However, research has not uncovered documentation of the paint analysis process or its findings.

Another aspect of the 1999–2000 rehabilitation that remains unclear is the presence of a small, infilled window cut-out on the exterior face of the north bedroom wall. The window cut-out is clearly visible from the rear corner porch, but it is not visible in the interior tongue-and-groove wall boards. Construction and demolition drawings do not depict this window, and research has not produced any documentation proving that a window existed in this location. However, it is possible that the bedroom did have a window in that location at some point in time. It is unclear why the NPS chose to leave the infilled window cut-out in place.

Interior Work

During the rehabilitation process, the NPS removed non-historic materials, including the vinyl stick-on wood panel wallpaper and the adhesive vinyl or linoleum floors. The NPS also removed non-historic interior furniture and miscellaneous items left behind by previous tenants. Generally, the NPS left all extant historic materials and finishes in place, leaving the historic interior relatively unchanged. However, due to their deteriorated state, the NPS replaced and reconstructed all the interior window moldings during rehabilitation. The NPS retained the front door and both interior doors, as well as their respective casings, which are likely original to the house.

The NPS left the existing wood plank ceilings, tongue-and-groove walls, floorboards, baseboards, ceiling trim, and mantel pieces in place in the living room. The NPS also left painted surfaces, including the ceiling, ceiling trim, doors, and door casings, as they were prior to the rehabilitation. The NPS left the existing wood plank ceilings, tongue-and-groove walls, exposed exterior clapboard, floorboards, baseboards, and ceiling trim in place in the bedroom.

In the kitchen, the NPS left the floorboards and exposed clapboard walls intact and left the north wall and ceiling unfinished to expose the structural members. On the east wall of the kitchen, the NPS retained the interior outline of the former doorway that provided access to the east addition. It is unclear why the NPS chose to retain the interior outline of the doorway while also obscuring the outline of the doorway on the exterior siding. As noted, it is possible that this doorway provided access to a wood box prior to the east addition. Perhaps the NPS was unable to confirm or refute this possibility and thus chose to leave the outline intact.

As part of the interior rehabilitation effort, the NPS installed several interpretive panels on the walls of the living room and bedroom to inform visitors about the lives of Jack and Rachel Clark, their relationship with Jimmy Carter when he was a child, and the nature of sharecropping and tenant farming on farms in the South. The NPS also installed period-specific newspapers on the southeast interior walls of the living room, which was a common practice at the time. The NPS outfitted the interior spaces with period-appropriate furniture to communicate the domestic lives of the Clarks further.

267. Boyles, Interview with Fred Boyles, Former Superintendent of the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site.
268. Denver Service Center, "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site Boyhood Farm Restoration, Project Specifications Volume II," 07312–2.
269. Boyles, Interview with Fred Boyles, Former Superintendent of the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site.

Electrical Work

The NPS removed all the interior electrical features to restore the house to its appearance circa 1937. There are circular cut-outs in the living room and bedroom ceilings, presumably the locations of former light fixtures. According to the "EC1, Clark House Power Plan" drawing, the NPS outfitted the Clark House with access to buried power lines to provide electricity for audio presentations that correspond with the interior interpretive panels for visitors (Figure B.36).

Post-Rehabilitation Maintenance to Present

After the NPS completed the rehabilitation of the Clark House, it became an interpretive resource within the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm complex. It is open to the public during visitor hours and offers guided and self-guided tours.

The NPS has completed several ongoing maintenance projects of the Clark House since the completion of the 1999–2000 rehabilitation. According to JICA staff, the NPS replaced the accessibility ramp on the east elevation of the Clark House in 2022. Field observations indicate that the NPS repainted the Clark House at an unknown point after the building was initially painted during the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project. In August 2023, the NPS replaced the wood shingle roof. In the fall of 2023, the NPS removed the interpretive panels in the Clark House. The NPS plans to interpret the house as it would have appeared when the Clark family lived there, as opposed to as a space for housing interpretive displays. Removing these panels is the first step in that effort (Figure B.37–Figure B.40).

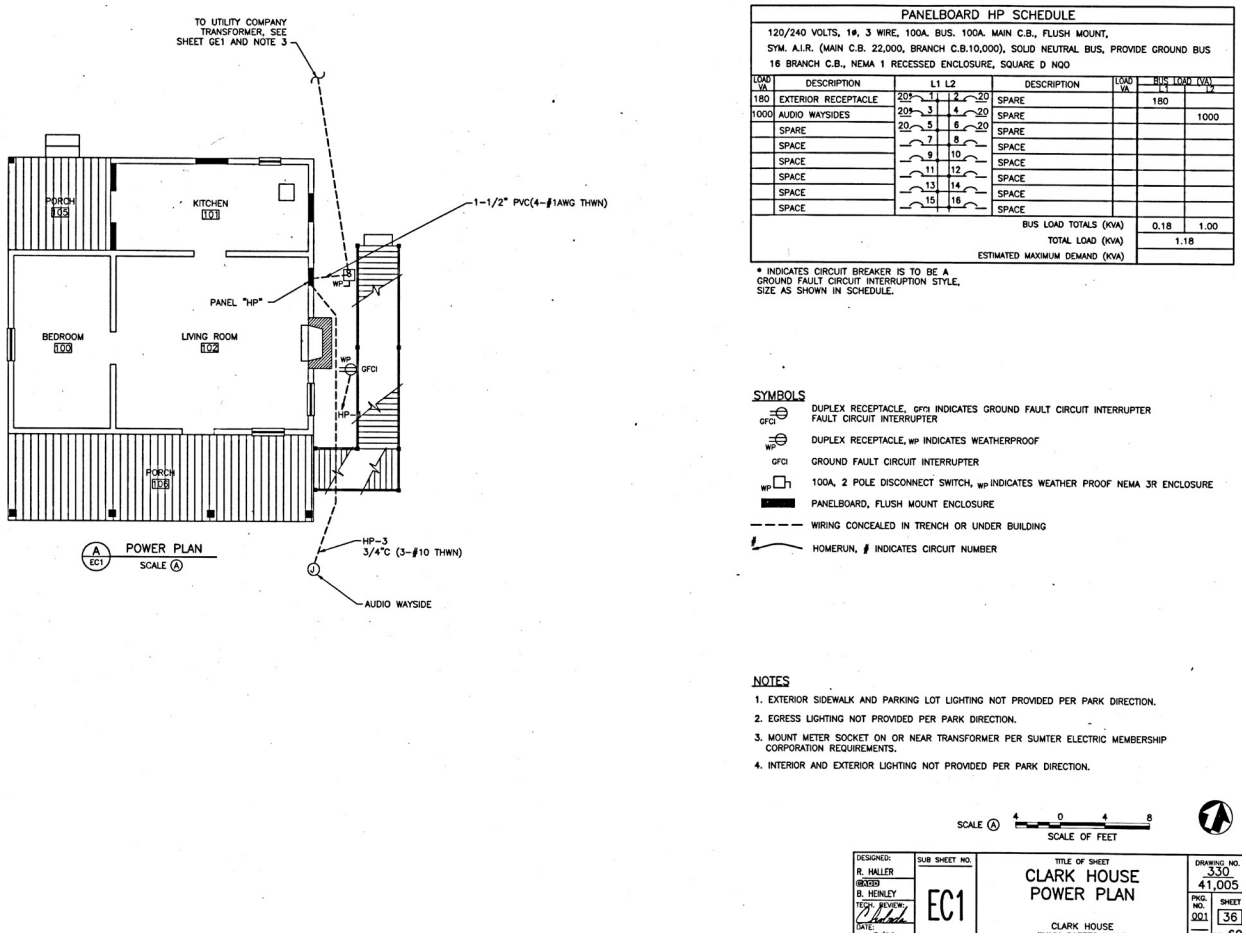


Figure B.36: "EC1, Clark House Power Plan" drawing showing electrical wiring present at the Clark House (Denver Service Center, "Boyhood Farm Restoration, Historic Structures Documentation," 1999, see Appendix A for enlarged version).



Figure B.37: View of the living room after the NPS removed interpretive panels and displays (JICA, 2024).



Figure B.38: View of the living room after the NPS removed interpretive panels and displays (JICA, 2024).



Figure B.39: View of the living room after the NPS removed interpretive panels and displays (JICA, 2024).



Figure B.40: View of the bedroom after the NPS removed interpretive panels and displays (JICA, 2024).

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Part 1.C Existing Conditions and Condition Assessment

Existing Conditions

Physical Description

Site Overview

The Jack and Rachel Clark House (Clark House) is situated within the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm. The Clark House is located near the south boundary of the farm, approximately 50′ north of the edge of the Old Plains Highway roadbed. The front elevation of the Clark House faces south-southeast, but for the purposes of this report, the building will be described as facing south. The immediate surroundings of the Clark House include open turf grass areas to the east and west. There are several mature trees east of the house, including a Chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*), Bradford pear (*Pyrus calleryana*), crape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), dogwood (*Cornus florida*), and southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*). An unidentified tree (either an apple or pear) (Malus spp.) is located off the house's northwest corner. A fenced-in horse pasture is north of the house, while several reconstructed outbuildings are situated to the northwest. An auxiliary road at the east end of the property provides access to a parking area and visitor comfort station at the north end of the farm property. The Clark House is accessible via a concrete pathway system that provides pedestrian access throughout the property. The concrete pathway approaches the Clark House from the north.

Climate

A 2012 "Climate Change Trends for Park Planning at Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, Georgia" report by Patrick Gonzalez provides insight into both trends and potential climate change impacts on JICA resources. Gonzalez notes that while the climate of the United States has been warming, JICA has actually cooled slightly due to a combination of "increased precipitation, the El Niño-Southern Oscillation and other factors." The report deemed this trend "not statistically significant," and the long-term prediction is that JICA will warm between two and four degrees Celsius by the year 2100, with more frequent extreme temperature events. However, the report notes that climate models do not agree on precipitation trends, with some models projecting scenarios ranging from a decrease to an increase in precipitation.[270]



Figure C.1: View of the Clark House, facing northeast (WLA Studio, 2023).

Architectural Overview

Existing Conditions drawings of the Clark House are in Appendix B of this report.

The Clark House is a one-story, wood-framed building with a rectangular footprint, clad in clapboard siding (Figure C.1, Figure C.2). The NPS has applied a dark green latex-based paint to the exterior clapboard on all elevations. The building has a side-oriented gable roof, running east to west, with mono-slope shed roof extensions on the north and south elevations. The side-gabled roof and rear shed-roofed kitchen extension are clad in wood shingles, while the shed roof above the front porch is clad in corrugated sheet metal. The front and rear shed roofs have a shallower pitch than the main side gable roof.

The finished floor of the building is about 3′ above grade. The building sits on concrete foundation piers, and the piers around the building's outer perimeter have a brick veneer. The Clark House

270. Patrick Gonzalez, "Climate Change Trends for Park Planning at Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, Georgia" (National Park Service, December 19, 2012), 1.

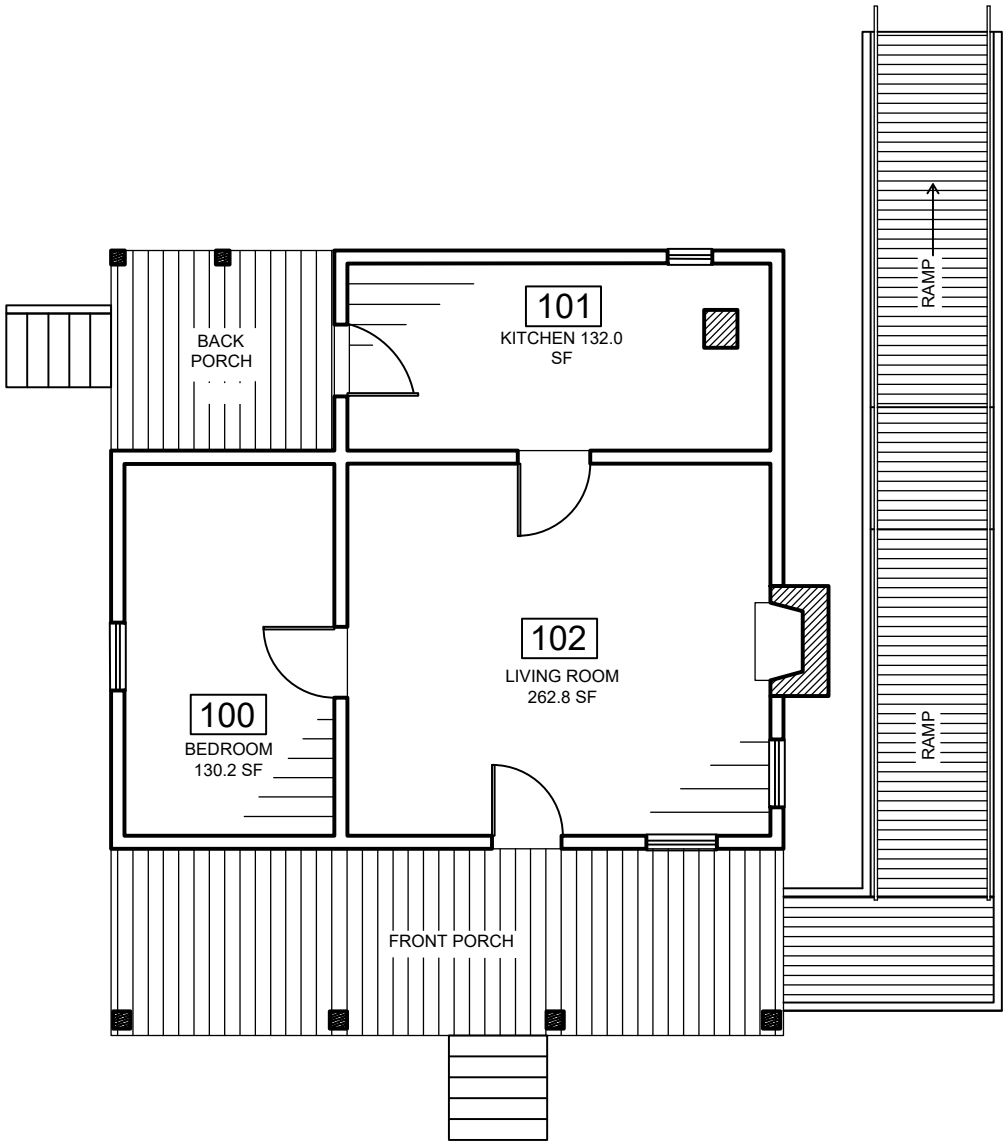


Figure C.2: Floor plan of the Clark House at Jimmy Carter National Historical Park (WLA Studio, 2023).

has minimal exterior detailing, limited to casings around the windows and doors, the boxed eaves at both gable ends, and exposed rafter tails under the front porch roof.

The main entrance is on the south elevation, off-center to the east. The main entrance opens to the living room, which has a doorway to the bedroom on its west wall and a doorway to the kitchen on its north wall. The rear porch is accessible through the kitchen via a door on the west wall. The building has three wood six-over-six single-hung sash windows and one wood single-pane window. A brick exterior chimney is present on the east elevation, corresponding with the fireplace in the living room. Another chimney is situated within the rear shed-roofed kitchen extension, connecting to the kitchen stove.



Figure C.3: South elevation of the Clark House (WLA Studio, 2023).

Exterior Organization

South Elevation

The south elevation of the Clark House contains the main entryway door and one window, both of which are offset to the east end of the south elevation. The entryway door is a wood six-panel door, and the window is a wood six-over-six single-hung sash window. The entryway door and window both have simple wood casing moldings (Figure C.3).

The front porch spans the width of the south elevation and has exposed rafter tails under its front eave. Four evenly spaced, unpainted wood box columns, measuring approximately 7½″ by 7½″ support the front porch. Each box column is positioned above a concrete foundation pier with brick veneer. A wood, five-step stair provides access to the front porch. The stair is approximately 2′-8″ tall, with 7″ to 10″ treads. A wood ramp connects to the east end of the front porch, wrapping around the east elevation of the house before connecting with the concrete pathway system that runs throughout the site.



Figure C.4: North elevation of the Clark House (WLA Studio, 2023).

North Elevation

The eastern two-thirds of the north elevation of the Clark House contains the exterior rear wall of the kitchen, and the western third is recessed to the rear exterior wall of the bedroom (Figure C.4). The recessed space forms the covered back porch. The shed roof above the kitchen on the north elevation of the Clark House has a flat wooden fascia board and wooden soffits, which project over the face of the exterior elevation. The rear porch has two unpainted boxed columns, each measuring approximately 5½″ by 5½″. There is a wood shelf between the two boxed columns. There is one small, fixed-pane window on the north elevation, positioned toward the east end of the north elevation. There are four evenly spaced foundation piers visible on the north elevation.



Figure C.5: East elevation of the Clark House (WLA Studio, 2023).

East Elevation

The east elevation of the Clark House contains the east face of the front porch, the east exterior wall of the living room, the east exterior wall of the kitchen, and the wood ramp (Figure C.5). The east exterior wall of the living room contains one wood six-over-six single-hung sash window and an exterior brick chimney that intersects with the gable peak. The window is on the south side of the chimney and has wood casing. The window head has a small wooden drip cap projection. The chimney is centered on the exterior living room wall and is wider at the bottom, tapering at the shoulders approximately 10′-4″ off the ground.

The side-gabled roofline on the east elevation has flat wooden fascia boards, wood soffits, and simple eave returns. The shed-roofed kitchen extension is situated above the eave return at the north end of the gable slope, with flat wood fascia and soffits. The roofline of the side-gabled and rear shed-roofed kitchen extension portions project beyond the face of the exterior elevation, and the roof's raking barge board runs over the top of the chimney, continuing the line of the gable and completely covering the chimney in the wood structure. There is a visible seam in the siding of the living room and kitchen exterior walls, directly below the northern eave return.

The wood ramp obscures the bottom half of the east elevation. The ramp alternates between two 5′ level sections and two 15′ sloped sections. The 5′ flat section at the south end of the east elevation is level with the front porch floor, and the north end of the final sloped 15′ section is level with the concrete walkway. The ramp is made of modern dimensional lumber, including 4×4 wood posts with 2×2 spindles between. The ramp also has a wood guard rail with a 2×6 cap and a 2×4 runner. The ramp handrail is a 1½″×1½″ steel tube.



Figure C.6: West elevation of the Clark House (WLA Studio, 2023).

West Elevation

The west elevation of the Clark House is composed of the west face of the front porch, the west exterior wall of the bedroom, and the west exterior wall of the kitchen, situated beneath the recessed back porch (Figure C.6). The west exterior wall of the bedroom contains one wood six-over-six single-hung sash window, slightly off-center to the south end of the elevation. The window has wood casing molding and a small drip cap on top of the window head. The gable roofline on the west elevation does not project beyond the exterior siding, and the raking barge boards are instead nailed directly to the exterior clapboards. The gabled ends are boxed eaves and do not have eave returns. The clapboard siding on the west elevation shows signs of warping and rot.

Under the recessed porch is a doorway on the western wall of the kitchen, framed by wood moldings. On the west end of the recessed porch, there is a wooden five-step stair with a wood railing. On the west elevation, there are five concrete foundation piers with brick veneer.

Construction Characteristics

Foundations and Footings

Twenty concrete block piers with dimensions of approximately 14″ by 14″ support the floor framing. Brick veneer encases the perimeter piers. There is no brick veneer on the interior concrete block piers. Steel strap anchors, set into the concrete core of the piers, connect most perimeter piers to the supported wood framing. According to the 1999–2000 Clark House rehabilitation plans, the concrete core is set on a poured concrete footer, set below grade.

In the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project, brick-veneered concrete foundation piers replaced concrete block piers installed after the house's relocation in 1960. These new foundation piers are both wider and taller than their predecessors. In addition, contractors raised the house's finished floor elevation during the rehabilitation. Refer to the structural conditions assessment (Appendix C) and 1999–2000 rehabilitation drawings for information regarding the placement, detailing, size, and connection data for current foundation piers.

Floor Framing

Main House

The first-floor framing is typically visible throughout the crawlspace. Except for the porches, first-floor joists generally appeared to consist of 2×8 members spaced at approximately 20″ to 26″ on center spanning north to south. Joists are primarily older members – with newer members interspersed in some locations. One double joist below the wall separates the bedroom from the living room. Wood beams generally consist of newer 2×12 members. Wood beams below the north wall of the kitchen, kitchen/living room wall, south wall of the living room, and north and south walls of the bedroom have top-of-beam elevations that match the tops of the joists. Steel joist hangers connect most joists to these beams. The wood beam below the center of the living room and bedroom – that approximately aligns with the roof ridge above – is dropped below the continuous joists. Band joists below the east and west walls consist of newer 2×12 members.

Front Porch

The framing below the south porch consists of newer 2×8 joists spaced at approximately 16″ on center and spanning east to west. Double 2×10 sill beams at the west and east edges of the porch support these joists, and two intermediate support locations are aligned with the masonry porch piers.

Back Porch

The framing below the northwest porch generally consists of newer 2×8 joists spaced at approximately 16″ on center and spanning east to west. Four 2×12 beams at the wall between the northwest porch and the kitchen and double 2×12 beams at the west edge of the northwest porch support these joists. The top of this beam is notched approximately 3″ to support the stair stringers.

Wall Framing

The building's exterior wall framing consists of historic +/- 2×4 wood studs, supplemented with modern 2× studs, ripped to match the historic stud depth.[271] Contractors installed the supplemental 2× studs as part of the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project midway between historic studs. The assessment team made visual confirmation of this supplementation scope in the kitchen north wall, where this framing is exposed. In other locations, the team could not confirm the presence of the supplemental framing due to the presence of intact interior and exterior finishes.

Where exposed at the interior, the NPS has stained the supplemental studs to resemble the color of historic studs. Instructions from the 1999–2000 rehabilitation drawings indicate that contractors should stamp or otherwise mark all supplemental members with the year of their installation. However, the assessment team was not able to confirm this practice where supplemental members are visible.

Ceiling and Roof Framing

The Clark House has a side-gabled roof with the ridge oriented east–west. The front of the house faces south, and a shed-roofed porch sloping southward away from the house is attached to the front wall below the roof soffit. The north side of the main roof is spraddled to create a north-sloping shed-roofed kitchen and rear porch.

Framing for both the main roof and shed-roofed kitchen consists of wood rafters oriented north to south with circular-sawn wood skip sheathing fastened to the top surface of rafters (Figure C.7). The main roof rafters bear on false plates supported on the top surface of ceiling joist outriggers, which form the attic floor. NPS contractors supplemented the Clark House's roof and ceiling joists as part of the 1999–2000



Figure C.7: The north slope of the Clark House's main roof as viewed from the attic. Modern, standard-dimension lumber supplements the roof rafters and ceiling joists. Both modern and historic roof rafters bear on a historic false plate, while modern roof rafters are also tied to the supplemental ceiling joists with plywood flitches. Modern ceiling joists have been notched to maintain alignment with historic false plate (Arcollab, 2023).

271. The depths and dimensions of historic +/- 2×4s is variable.

rehabilitation project by inserting new members (of standard dimensional lumber) midway between historic structural members. Ceiling joists on the south side of the attic are connected to the top wall plate with light-gauge steel hurricane ties. Supplemental ceiling joists on the north side of the attic are tied to supplemental roof rafters using side-nailed triangular plywood flitches (Figure C.8).

Attic/ceiling joists typically consist of older 2×6 wood members spaced at approximately 26″ on center and interspersed with newer 2×8 members. The newer members are roughly halfway between the older joists. Attic/ceiling joists appear to span north to south throughout. There is one row of 2×4 bridging above the top of the attic/ceiling joists near mid-span. This bridging is connected only to the newer ceiling joists due to the difference in the top of joist elevations, as described below.

The roof framing consists of older 2×4 wood rafters spaced at approximately 26″ on center. Newer 2×6 wood rafters are spaced approximately halfway between the older rafters. Although nominally 2×4 members, the older rafters above the bedroom are significantly smaller than those above the living room. The rafters span north to south throughout the building and align with the ceiling joists. To support the roofing, 1×4 wood lath set at approximately 6″ on center sit on the rafters. At approximately 3′ below the ridge, 2×4 collar ties connect each pair of rafters.

There is a ½ × 6 ridge board above the living room, and the rafters are butted (with no ridge board) above the bedroom. Ceiling joists typically bear on the north and south walls of the living room and bedroom, with the top of the newer joists set above the top of the older joists and the top of the newer joists notched to accommodate the 1×6 or 1×12 plate. Older joists are notched approximately 2″ at the wall plate, which extends above the ceiling. There are steel hurricane clips at the connections between the ceiling joists and the wall plate. There are plywood gussets at most rafter-to-ceiling joist connections above the north wall of the living room (and at the newer rafters above the north wall of the bedroom), where the shed rafters from the kitchen and northwest porch penetrate the primary gable roof and extend to the top of the primary rafters.



Figure C.8: Light-gauge steel hurricane ties connect the joists to the top wall plate on the south side of the Clark House attic (Arcollab, 2023).

There are braces consisting of 2×6 diagonal members spaced at approximately 24″ on center (three braces per end wall) at the east and west gable end walls. The upper ends of these braces are connected to double 2×10 horizontal braces connected to the studs directly below the collar ties. The lower ends of these braces connect to 2×6 bridging, extending approximately 6′ from the wall. At the eastern gable end wall, studs generally consist of older 2×4 wood studs spaced at approximately 26″ on center. There are newer 2×4 wood studs spaced approximately halfway between the older studs. At the western gable end wall, studs generally appear to consist of newer 2×4 wood studs spaced at approximately 12″ on center.

New supplemental members, differently sized than the historic framing members, were notched as needed to maintain alignments with historic members. However, in the supplemental roof rafter framing instance, the supplemental members were straighter than the downward-deflected historic rafters, leaving gaps between some historic rafters and the new roof sheathing. NPS contractors replaced all roof sheathing in the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project.

NPS contractors fully reframed the house's west gable end wall stud with new material above the wall top plate (Figure C.9). The east gable end wall was supplemented with new members. Both gable end walls were braced against lateral forces with angled kickers fastened to a face-nailed ledger at each side of the attic. The bottoms of the kickers bear on sleepers oriented perpendicular to the ceiling joists and face-nailed down into the top



Figure C.9: West gable end wall, which NPS contractors completely reframed with new material above the wall top plate (Arcollab, 2023).

of the ceiling joists. Light-gauge steel framing connectors connect all members in the bracing system.

Utility Systems

Mechanical

There are no mechanical systems present within the Clark House.

Electrical

Electrical systems within the Clark House are limited to the east half of the party wall between the living room and kitchen (Figure C.10).[272] The NPS installed these electrical systems to provide audio for the interpretive panels in the living room. Electrical lines reach the house via buried rigid PVC conduit pipes visible underneath the building. These PVC pipes enter the building through the floor in the southwest corner of the kitchen. There are no other electrical systems extant within the Clark House. There are circular holes in the living room and bedroom ceilings where the NPS removed light fixtures and associated electrical systems. There is dead wiring in the attic near the northwest corner of the bedroom, indicating the former location of the electrical service.

Plumbing

There are no plumbing systems present within the Clark House.



Figure C.10: Electrical wiring in the southeast corner of the kitchen (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.11: The handheld fire extinguisher in the Clark House living room (WLA Studio, 2023).

272. The term 'party wall' refers to a shared wall between two adjoining rooms.



Figure C.12: The metal hasp on the main entryway (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.13: The padlock used to secure the main entryway (WLA Studio, 2023).

Fire Alarms and Suppression Systems

There are two handheld Amerex brand Class ABC dry-powder fire extinguishers inside the Clark House (Figure C.11). One is mounted on the north wall of the living room, immediately left of the doorway to the kitchen, while the other is on the opposite side of the wall inside the kitchen. There are no other fire alarm or suppression systems within the Clark House.

Security

The front and rear doorways have historic locking mechanisms. The front and back doors are both secured using metal hasps and padlocks (Figure C.12 and Figure C.13). There is no electronic security system present within the Clark House.

Exterior Features

Siding and Trim

Trim details on the Clark House include the flat fascia boards present on all elevations, as well as the eave returns on the east elevation and the boxed eaves on the west elevation (Figure C.14 and Figure C.15). The exposed rafter tails under the front porch are also notable trim details (Figure C.16).



Figure C.14: Eave returns on the east elevation (WLA Studio, 2023).

The Clark House's exterior wall surfaces are finished with a combination of historic and modern wood lap siding with a ±4 ½″ typical exposure (Figure C.17). The knots in the modern lap siding material indicate it is in the range of D-grade southern yellow pine. The modern lap siding is ½″ thick, dating to the 1999–2000 NPS rehabilitation project. The non-historic siding has a smooth, sanded surface, while the historic siding



Figure C.15: Boxed eaves and fascia boards on the west elevation (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.16: Exposed rafter tails under the front porch (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.17: The visible patch in the exterior siding on the north elevation wall under the recessed rear porch. Note the prominent circular-sawn texture visible on this section of clapboard (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.18: Rot and deterioration in the wood siding on the west elevation (WLA Studio, 2023).

exhibits deeply embossed circular saw marks and some raised grain due to surface erosion from former weather exposure. The historic wood siding planks appear to be sound in all locations; however, there is some noticeable warping and deterioration on the west elevation (Figure C.18 and Figure C.19).

Non-historic wood siding is located on the east and west exterior elevations of the main house and kitchen addition, as well as the north wall of the kitchen addition. The NPS has replaced 100 percent of the historic siding in these locations with new material. Historic siding remains on



Figure C.19: Rot and deterioration in the wood siding on the west elevation (WLA Studio, 2023).

the south exterior elevation. Historic siding also remains on the former west and north exterior walls of the living room, currently contained within the bedroom and kitchen additions. Contractors installed the historic siding directly onto the exterior face of the wall framing, an assembly repeated in the siding replacement work performed in the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project.

The Clark House is vernacular in character. The exterior trim consists of unadorned flat boards; no applied moldings are present. The cornerboards are "one-sided," meaning they are applied to the front and rear walls with no corresponding lap over the east and west walls. The roof has no overhang on the west wall, and rake boards are lapped directly over the siding. At the east elevation, a deep roof overhang fully engages the chimney, providing some protection from the weather to the shoulder below. Simple soffited roof returns are present at the east elevation. No skirt is present at the bottom of the sided walls.

The patched siding on the north wall of the back porch indicates the location of a former window. The NPS infilled this former window opening with similar circular-sawn lap siding.

The formerly exposed clapboard siding currently contained within the bedroom and kitchen additions is unpainted, suggesting that the structure's exterior was most likely unpainted at the time of the construction of the two additions. The owners of the house painted its exterior, including the now-removed east addition, at a later date, and the rehabilitated house remains painted today. Structural elements of the front and back porches (decking, skirt boards, beams, columns, rafters, and purlins), which all date to the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project, are unpainted. Likewise, the ramp at the east side of the building is unpainted.

The Clark House exterior is painted a deep forest green. All painted elements are the same color.

Exterior Doors

The Clark House has two exterior doors that provide access to the house. The main entry door is on the south elevation, under the front porch. The secondary rear entry door is located on the east elevation of the recessed back porch. The NPS has painted the exterior faces of both doorways with the same paint as the siding of the building.



Figure C.20: The opening of the main entryway on the south elevation (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.21: The exterior face of the main entryway door (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.22: The interior face of the entryway door (WLA Studio, 2023).

Front Door (South Elevation)

The front door, a six-panel ladder-type leaf, predates the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project and appears historic. The opening is 6′-6½″ tall and 2′-10⅛″ wide, and the door itself is 6′-5″ tall and 2′-9¾″ wide. The NPS has stained the inside face dark brown (Figure C.20, Figure C.21, and Figure C.22). The exterior casing is composed of 4¼″ wide plank boards. There is a simple drip cap along the top of the door frame. The interior casing is made of simple plank boards. The paint on the interior casing has been chipped and worn away in several areas, revealing earlier coats of paint and the wood beneath.

Toward the top end of the door's interior casing, there are two 2×4 planks on either side, approximately 10″ in length. The bottom half of the 2×4s are nailed to smaller planks, creating a narrow open space in the upper half. Field observations and pre-rehabilitation photographs indicate that contractors may have used these 2×4s to secure a wood plank barricade across the interior face of the door as an extra security measure.



Figure C.23: The beveled brass escutcheon and doorknob on the interior face of the main entrance (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.24: The portion of the metal chain door guard on the interior face of the main entryway (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.25: The five-knuckle hinge on the main entryway door (WLA Studio, 2023).

The front door is equipped with a traditional mortise lockset with beveled rectangular keyhole escutcheons (Figure C.23). The front door is fit with a hasp and combination padlock on the exterior and a chain clasp on the interior (Figure C.24). The wall-side chain is missing. The front door is hung on face-mounted square butt hinges fastened to the face of the interior casing (Figure



Figure C.26: The hook-and-eye latch on the main entryway door (WLA Studio, 2023).

C.25). The NPS has nailed wood planks to the interior face of the door jamb casing to create stirrups for barring the door. The front door is also equipped with a screen door latch and hook to serve as a hold-open (Figure C.26). This feature is mounted low on the interior face of the sash and does not appear historic.

Rear Door (West Elevation)
Construction and as-built drawings produced by the Denver Service Center during the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project indicate that this wall did not exist at the time. This door is made of southern yellow pine and was likely designed to match the extant front entryway door, mirroring the material and design. It is a six-panel ladder-type leaf.

The rear door matches the front entry in design, with an opening 6′-8½″ tall and 2′-10¾″ wide and a door 6′-8″ tall and 2′-10½″ wide. The NPS has stained the inside face of the door dark brown (Figure C.27). The exterior casing is composed of 3¾″ plank boards. There is a simple drip cap along the top of the door frame. There is no casing on the door's interior, and the wood door frame is visible (Figure C.28).

Both faces of the rear door have simple beveled brass escutcheons. The exterior face of the door has a round brass doorknob, while the interior face has a round white ceramic doorknob. The escutcheon and doorknob on the exterior face show substantial patina, while the interior set appears to be less aged. It is possible that contractors salvaged the hardware from the exterior face of the door during the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project. A metal hasp for a padlock is above the doorknob and escutcheons. Two



Figure C.27: The exterior face of the rear entryway (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.28: The interior face of the rear entryway (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.29: The five-knuckle hinge on the rear entryway door (WLA Studio, 2023).

brass five-knuckle hinges secure the door to the frame, each secured with four screws. Contractors installed the hinges inside the side of the door and the wood door jamb rather than on the interior face of the door.

The rear door is equipped with square-mortise butt hinges (Figure C.29). The rear door has a hasp mounted on the interior face of the door. The provenance of the lockset on the rear door is unclear, but it appears to be a vintage set.

Windows

Construction drawings produced by the Denver Service Center during the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project indicate that contractors replaced the frames and sashes of all the windows in the Clark House. The Clark House has four windows, one on each elevation. Window types present at the Clark House include three six-over-six single-hung sash windows and one single-pane window.

South Elevation Window

The south elevation window is on the right of the main entrance (Figure C.30). The window is a wood six-over-six single-hung sash window with wood casings. The window opening is 6′-5¾″ tall and 2′-10¼″ wide. The exterior wood casing is 3¾″ wide, and a small wood drip cap is along the top of the window casing.

East Elevation Window

The east elevation window is just left of the chimney (Figure C.31). Construction drawings and pre-rehabilitation photographs indicate that contractors constructed this window during the rehabilitation. Before rehabilitation, there was



Figure C.30: The south elevation window (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.31: The east elevation window (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.32: The north elevation window (WLA Studio, 2023).

a doorway between the living room and a now-demolished addition on the east end of the house. The door opening was partially enclosed and converted into a window during the rehabilitation. The window is a wood six-over-six single-hung sash window with wood casings. The window opening is 6′-4¼″ tall and 2′-9¼″ wide. The exterior wood casing is 3¾″ wide, and a small wood drip cap is along the top of the window casing.

North Elevation Window

The north elevation has a wood single-pane window (Figure C.32). The north elevation wall is on the rear exterior wall of the kitchen, positioned toward the east end of the exterior wall. The north elevation window is 2′-2¼″ tall and 1′-10⅛″ wide.

West Elevation Window

The west elevation window is on the exterior wall of the bedroom (Figure C.33). The west elevation window is a wood six-over-six single-hung sash window. The window opening is 4′-9″ tall and 2′-9½″ wide. The exterior wood casing is 3¾″ wide, and there is a drip cap along the top of the window casing.

Porches, Steps, and Ramp

The Clark House has two porches, which the NPS completely reconstructed as part of the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project. At the front of the house, on the south side, a full-width porch connects at its east side to a wood ramp. Off-center wood steps on the south side of this porch connect to grade. At the rear of the house, on the north side, a smaller porch is located at the northwest corner under



Figure C.33: The west elevation window (WLA Studio, 2023).

the spraddle roof it shares with the kitchen. Wood steps lead to the grade below on the porch's west side. At the back porch, a horizontal 2× board is mounted between columns in the west column bay, serving as an ad hoc railing.

Front Porch

The front porch runs along the south elevation and spans the length of the façade (Figure C.34). Four masonry foundation piers, approximately 2′ high, support the front porch. The front porch is 26′-10½″ wide and 7′-7½″ deep, with 2×6 wood plank flooring. The front porch ceiling is 9′-5″ tall at its highest point and 8′-6″ tall at its lowest point. Four evenly spaced box columns, which measure 7½″ by 7½″, support the roof. The wood framing under the porch roof is exposed, and the porch has exposed rafter tails under the front roof line. The rafters consist of 2×6 wood members.

The front porch is accessible via a wood stair on its south elevation, which dates to the 1999-2000 rehabilitation. The front porch is also accessible via a wood ramp on the east elevation, which dates to 2022. The wood stair has five steps and is approximately 2′-8″ tall, with 7″ to 10″ wide treads (Figure C.35). The front porch connects to the wood ramp on its east elevation (Figure C.36 and Figure C.37).



Figure C.34: View of the front porch. Note the square wood box columns and brick foundation piers (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.35: The wood stair leading onto the front porch (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.36: The wood ramp where it meets the porch on its east end (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.37: The wood ramp along the east elevation of the Clark House (WLA Studio, 2023).

Back Porch

Based on construction drawings and pre-rehabilitation photographs, the area that now comprises the back porch was an enclosed space before the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project. During the rehabilitation, the NPS removed the exterior walls surrounding the back porch and constructed the west exterior kitchen wall and entryway (Figure C.38). The rear porch has two box column porch supports, each measuring approximately 5½″×5½″. There is a wood shelf between the two porch supports, 3′-3½″ off the porch floor. The back porch is accessible via a wood five-step stair on its west end (Figure C.39). The stair has a wood railing on its north side.



Figure C.38: The back porch of the Clark House (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.39: The wood stair leading onto the back porch (WLA Studio, 2023).

Ramp

A freestanding, non-historic wood-frame ramp, constructed in 2022, is located on the east side of the house. It connects to the east side of the front porch, turns at a landing at the southeast corner of the house, and slopes to grade from south to north. The ramp and landing are equipped with a wood guardrail made of stained, preservative-treated dimensional framing lumber with a steel handrail mounted to the inside face of the guardrail. An aluminum sill transitions from the bottom of the ramp to a concrete walkway connecting the Clark House to other historic resources located in the Boyhood Home site. The ramp wraps around and extends along the east elevation of the building before meeting the concrete pathway north of the Clark House. The ramp has four sections, alternating between two sections of 5′ level flooring and two sections of 15′ sloped flooring. Square wood posts support the ramp.

Roof and Rainwater Dispersal

Construction drawings and pre-rehabilitation photographs indicate that the Clark House had a pressed 5V sheet metal roof prior to the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project. During the rehabilitation, the NPS removed the roof above the main side-gabled block and rear shed-roofed kitchen extension and replaced it with a wood shingle roof. The NPS replaced the roof with new wood shingles in July 2023. The NPS installed flashing around both chimneys during the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project to prevent water infiltration. The Clark House does not have a gutter system.

New cedar shingle roofing, installed in July 2023, covers the main and spraddle roofs. During the current re-roofing, contractors installed a synthetic woven underlayment layer over the skip sheathing with building paper installed under the shingled ridge cap. In the kitchen, where the sheathing is visible from the living space, building paper was installed below the underlayment (or perhaps in lieu of it). The front porch is roofed with corrugated galvanized steel, likely dating to the 1999–2000 rehabilitation. The slope of the main roof is ±10:12, while the spraddle roof is sloped at ±5:12. The front porch is sloped at ±2:12.

Chimneys

The Clark House has two brick-and-mortar chimneys. One chimney is on the exterior of the building's east elevation, while the other is within the roof surface above the kitchen. The exterior chimney on the east elevation (east chimney) is centered on the east exterior wall of the living room and extends through the roof ridge (Figure C.40 and Figure C.41). The chimney is wide at the bottom, tapering at the shoulders. The north shoulder is approximately 10′-4″ off the



Figure C.40: The exterior chimney on the east elevation of the Clark House (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.41: The portion of the east elevation chimney above the roofline. Note the metal flashing (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.42: The portion of the kitchen chimney above the rear shed-roofed kitchen extension. Note the metal flashing (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.43: The interior portion of the kitchen chimney is attached to the stove (WLA Studio, 2023).

ground, while the south shoulder is slightly higher and begins three brick courses above the north shoulder. Each chimney brick measures roughly 3¾″ by 8″. It is unclear if contractors sourced the brick for the chimney from the deconstructed historic chimney or procured salvaged brick from an outside source during the 1999–2000 repair project. The bricks are set in a running bond pattern with no visible headers. This brick is set in a light gray mortar, suggesting possible high Portland cement content. The mortar joints are roughly tooled flush with the face of the brick. The salvaged brick and gray mortar are also visible in the firebox interior and hearth in the living room.

The kitchen chimney was not rebuilt during the 1999–2000 rehabilitation. It is located near the east end of the kitchen and is suspended from iron straps supported by two wood framing members spanning the width of the room in a north-south direction. These wood supports bear on ledgers nailed into exposed studs on the north wall and into vestigial wood siding on the south wall. Both supports are elevated approximately 6′-6″ above the floor. The brick chimney is laid into what is now a rusted metal pan supported by metal straps. Between the straps, the pan is perforated by a single round hole into which the cookstove flue pipe would have been fit from below. The chimney is brick, approximately 17″×13″ below the roof, and it extends through a boxed, framed opening in the roof (Figure C.42 and Figure C.43).

Above the roof, the kitchen chimney corbels inward two steps after the sixth brick course from the lowest point of the roof slope. In total, fourteen brick courses are visible above the roof on the north side of the chimney, to a height of approximately 40″. The exterior faces of the chimney are heavily soiled and blackened in places, with remnants of a bituminous coating present on the corbel at the south side. Above the corbel, cementitious parging covers brick surfaces on all four faces. Below the corbel, the parging is spotty. A half-round strip of corrugated sheet metal, tied onto the top of the chimney with fencing wire, acts



Figure C.44: Plain-sawn, wide-plank pine flooring in the living room. Note the patch of an unknown material (WLA Studio, 2023).

as an open-sided cap and prevents most rainwater from entering the flue.

At three sides of the chimney/roofing intersection, gray metal counterflashing is set into a reglet cut into the brick and following the roof slope. This counterflashing appears to be missing at the upslope face of the chimney, where rusted metal flashing is visible tucked below a shallow brick overhang. Where counterflashing is present, it is wrinkled, distorted, and heavily oxidized. A messily-applied silicone bead seals the reglet and counterflashing joints from the weather. Flashings installed in conjunction with counterflashing were not visible for assessment.

At the time of the consultant field visit, a new wood shingle roofing project was underway. Contractors had not installed either the shingled ridge cap or the east chimney counterflashing. They had installed flashing at the east chimney, though the project team could not assess the final state of the flashing/counterflashing system intended for that location.

Common Interior Features

Flooring

The living room, kitchen, and bedroom all have plain-sawn, 1×12 plank pine flooring face-nailed into the joists below, with no subfloor (Figure C.44). The floorboard widths vary, with measurements ranging from 9½″ to 11″. This material appears to be largely original and is generally in good working order. Historic floor patches have been made using a variety of materials, including wood, tar paper, leather, sheet metal, and, at one location, a Georgia license plate,



Figure C.45: Simple plank baseboards on the west wall of the living room (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.46: Simple plank baseboards on the east wall of the living room (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.47: Simple plank baseboards on the east wall of the bedroom (WLA Studio, 2023).

which became embossed into the underlying floorboards.

Baseboards

The Clark House has simple plank pine baseboards in the living room and bedroom. In the living room, baseboards are present only on the east and west walls (Figure C.45 and Figure C.46). In the



Figure C.48: A view of the flush tongue-and-groove wood boards and flush wood ceiling planks in the living room (WLA Studio, 2023).

bedroom, they are present only on the east wall (Figure C.47). There are no baseboards present in the kitchen.

Walls and Ceilings

Some of the Clark House's interior walls were once exterior walls, and they are framed as such. Unpainted pine exterior lap siding is present on the east wall of the bedroom and on the south wall of the kitchen. All other walls in the bedroom and living room are finished in 3⅛" wide unpainted pine tongue-and-groove planking identical to that used on the ceilings (Figure C.48). Planked and sided walls at the north side of the bedroom



Figure C.49: A view of the clapboard siding, flush tongue-and-groove wood boards, and flush wood ceiling planks in the bedroom (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.50: A view of the exposed wall framing, exposed clapboard, flush tongue-and-groove wood boards, and exposed ceiling framing in the kitchen (WLA Studio, 2023).

are water-stained from a past roof leak, though, as previously noted, this leak is no longer active (Figure C.49).

In the bedroom walls, multiple small holes with a white substance in and around them exist at all heights in the room. These are potentially related to a later finish, such as gypsum wall board, removed in the 1999–2000 rehabilitation. Patched holes in the bedroom's west wall near the northwest corner may be related to the former electrical service entrance into the building.

A discontinuity in the wall planks below the window in the west wall of the bedroom suggests a door opening once existed here. Photos from 1997 indicate a large window was located in this wall prior to the rehabilitation. Similarly, a door opening at the east wall of the living room has been replaced with a window. Vintage newspapers, pasted over the wall planking in this area as part of the historic interpretation, obscure marks of the former opening.

The kitchen interior features a variety of wall finishes, including lap siding on the south wall, tongue-and-groove plank on the east wall, and exposed studs on most of the north and west walls (Figure C.50).

A simple painted wood plank mantel with a bracketed shelf surrounds the firebox on the east side of the living room. This mantel is painted a dark red color. Interior casings at the three door openings into the living room are painted a putty color matching the ceiling.

Ceiling types found within the Clark House include flush wood plank ceilings and exposed roof framing. (Figure C.48, Figure C.49, and Figure C.50). The ceiling finish in the living room and bedroom is wood, tongue-and-groove planking fastened directly to ceiling joists. In the kitchen, spraddle roof rafters and skip sheathing are exposed. The vestigial boxed cornice from the rear of the original house is exposed at the top of the kitchen's south wall and on the back porch. Attic access is through a narrow scuttle in the bedroom's ceiling. Cutouts for electrical junction boxes have been made in the ceilings of the bedroom and living room, one point per room.



Figure C.51: The living room face of the doorway between the living room and bedroom (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.52: The bedroom face of the door between the living room and bedroom (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.53: The living room face of the door between the living room and kitchen (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.54: The kitchen face of the door between the living room and kitchen (WLA Studio, 2023).

The living room's ceiling planks are painted a putty color. This paint has powdered away from the wood surface following the wood grain pattern, perhaps indicating the use of a water-soluble distemper (i.e., chalk-based) paint at this location.

Molding

There are minimal moldings present within the Clark House. The living room has simple flat board crown moldings on all walls, while the bedroom has simple 2⅝" wood flat board crown molding on its east, north, and south walls (Figure C.48 and Figure C.49). Apart from molding around the doorway to the living room, there are no examples of molding in the kitchen (Figure C.50).

Interior Doors

The Clark House has two interior doorways: one is located on the west wall of the living room, providing access to the bedroom (Figure C.51 and Figure C.52); the other is located on the north wall of the living room, leading into the kitchen (Figure C.53 and Figure C.54). The vertical planks in these doors are braced with face-nailed rails on the back of the door. The use of plank doors at openings from the original house into the bedroom and kitchen additions likely indicates these doors were installed after the construction of these additions. However, some discoloration, possibly due to former exterior exposure, is present on the bedroom door.

The bedroom door was once equipped with a simple cast iron rim lock, but it has been smashed, detached, and is missing most of its parts. The plank door leading into the kitchen from the living room was formerly fitted with a rim lock, but it is now missing and has no latch or lock other than a loop of fabric. As with the front door, a screen door latch has been installed low on the door as a hold-open. This door is hung using four face-mounted utility strap hinges, while the bedroom door is hung using two face-mounted square butt hinges thickly covered in white paint.

For a more detailed description of interior doors, see the Room-by-Room Descriptions.



Figure C.55: The 3½" wood casing and simple apron along the bottom of the bedroom window (Arcollab, 2023).

Interior Window Casings

According to construction drawings produced by the Denver Service Center, the NPS replaced all the windows and their casings during the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project. The south and east windows, both located in the living room, have matching 3½" wood casing with simple aprons along the bottom. The west window, located in the bedroom, also has 3½" trim and a simple apron along the bottom (Figure C.55). The north window, located in the kitchen, does not have an interior casing.

Room-by-Room Descriptions

Bedroom – Room 100

Flooring

The floorboards in the bedroom are roughly 9½" wide (Figure C.56). The floorboards underneath the west window show signs of damage, possibly due to water infiltration or insect infestation (Figure C.57).

Baseboards

The east wall of the bedroom has simple wood plank baseboards (Figure C.58).

Molding

The east, north, and south walls of the bedroom have simple 2⅝" wood flat board crown molding (Figure C.59). This 2⅝" crown molding is also present in the northeast and southeast corners, while the northwest and southwest corners of the room have simple wood quarter round molding (Figure C.60).



Figure C.56: A view of the Clark House bedroom, facing south. Note the large, plain-sawn, wide-plank pine floorboards (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.57: Deterioration of the floorboards along the west wall of the bedroom (WLA Studio, 2023).

Walls and Ceiling

The east wall of the bedroom has wood clapboard walls, while the north, south, and west walls have flush tongue-and-groove wood boards (Figure C.61). There is a visible seam in the tongue-and-groove boards on the west wall, directly under the bottom right corner of the window, as well as a visible patch at the bottom north corner of the east wall (Figure C.62). There is also noticeable



Figure C.58: The simple wood plank baseboards on the east wall of the bedroom (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.59: The wood flat board molding in the southeast corner of the bedroom (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.60: A view of the quarter round molding in the southwest corner of the bedroom (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.61: A view of the Clark House bedroom, facing the north wall. Note the exposed wood clapboards on the west wall, the flush tongue-and-groove wood boards on the north and east walls, and the flush wood ceiling planks (WLA Studio, 2023).

discoloration on the interior clapboard toward the upper north corner of the west wall, likely resulting from water damage (Figure C.63).

The bedroom ceiling is composed of unpainted flush wood planks (Figure C.64). The attic is accessible via a small hatch toward the northeast corner of the ceiling. There is a small circular hole in the center of the ceiling, presumably where a light fixture and any associated electrical wiring were located before the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project.

Doorways

There is one door on the east wall of the Clark House bedroom. The doorway opening is 6′-6″ from the north wall and 5′-4¾″ from the south wall. It is 6′-5″ tall and 2′-9″ wide with a 2⅝″



Figure C.62: The seam in the flush tongue-and-groove boards under the corner of the bedroom window (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.63: The discoloration in the exposed clapboard in the northeast corner of the bedroom. This discoloration is water damage, and the darkening and repair to the ceiling indicate the location of a former roof leak (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.64: A view of the bedroom ceiling. Note the circular hole in the center of the ceiling and the attic hatch toward the room's northeast corner (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.65: The broken and detached three-knuckle hinge with a ball top on the bedroom door (WLA Studio, 2023).

wide casing. The door measures 6′-3¾″ tall and 2′-9¾″ wide. The door is a wood board-and-batten plank door, with three battens affixed to the vertical planks on the bedroom face of the door. The door is attached to the frame with two hinges. The top hinge is a three-knuckle hinge, while the bottom hinge is a five-knuckle hinge. The upper three-knuckle hinge appears to be broken and detached from the door, and the door is hanging slightly askew (Figure C.65). The historic metal escutcheon is still extant on the bedroom face of the door, but it is broken and hanging from the upper right-hand screw (Figure C.66). The doorway casing in the living room is painted, while the bedroom casing is not. Neither face of the door is painted.

Windows

One window in the Clark House bedroom is located on the west wall. It is 6′-2″ from the north wall and 5′ to 7¼″ from the south wall. The window sill is 3′-2″ above the floor. It is a wood six-over-six single-hung sash window with 3½″ wood trim and a simple window apron along the bottom. Like the rest of the interior, it is unpainted.



Figure C.66: The broken rim lock on the bedroom door (WLA Studio, 2023).

Other Features

The NPS has staged the bedroom with historic furniture similar to the Clark family's. Three interpretive panels with information about Archery, the Clark family, and Jimmy Carter's childhood life on the farm were also present (removed after fieldwork in fall 2024).

Finishes

Interior finishes in the Clark House bedroom are minimal. None of the interior bedroom surfaces are painted. However, the interior walls and ceilings appear to have been treated with a stain.

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing/Fire Protection Systems

No mechanical, electrical, plumbing, or fire protection systems are present within the bedroom.



Figure C.67: The large black patch on the kitchen floor (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.68: The narrow hole and license plate imprint on the kitchen floor (WLA Studio, 2023).

Kitchen – Room 101

Flooring

The kitchen has plain-sawn, wide-plank pine flooring, with the floorboards nailed directly to the framing below. The floorboards in the kitchen are roughly 10″ wide. There is a large black patch on the kitchen floor of an unknown material, possibly tarpaper or asphalt roofing (Figure C.67). The patch is secured with nails. Near the stove, there is a long, narrow hole in the floor that has been filled from underneath the floorboards, probably during the rehabilitation. There is an imprint of a Georgia license plate that was previously nailed to the floor to cover part of the hole (Figure C.68). Several small portions of the license plate are still extant underneath the nail heads in the corners. People commonly used license plates to patch holes in wooden elements. Because license plates are metal, they prevent rodents from chewing through. There is also a visible patch in the plain-sawn, wide-plank flooring directly in front of the doorway to the living room (Figure C.69).



Figure C.69: A wood patch on the kitchen floor (WLA Studio, 2023).

Baseboards
There are no baseboards present in the kitchen.

Molding
There is no molding present in the kitchen.

Walls and Ceiling
The south wall of the kitchen is exposed clapboard measuring 4¾″ (Figure C.70). The north and west walls have exposed framing members, and the inside face of the exterior clapboard siding is visible between them (Figure C.71). There is a portion of flush tongue-and-groove boards near the kitchen window on the north wall. It is unclear why the NPS left these portions of tongue-and-groove boards in place or if they added them during the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project (Figure C.72). The west wall of the kitchen has flush tongue-and-groove boards, and there is a clear outline of an opening that was enclosed during the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project (Figure C.73). The exterior clapboard siding does not have a corresponding outline or seam, perhaps because contractors covered it during the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project. The former opening is 5′-⅜″ tall and 2′-8⅝″ wide with a 2⅝″ trim border.

The kitchen ceiling is unfinished, leaving all the roof framing visible (Figure C.71).

Doorways
There are two doorways in the Clark House kitchen—one on the south wall leading to the living room and one on the west wall leading to the rear porch.

The doorway to the living room has a 6′-6½″ tall and 2′-11″ wide opening with 4″ trim in the kitchen and 6″ trim in the living room. The door measures 6′-1″ tall and 2′-11″ wide. The door is a wood board-and-batten plank door, with two battens affixed to the vertical planks on the living room face of the door (Figure C.74 and Figure C.75). The door is attached to the frame by two metal strap hinges on the living room face of the door. The living room face of the door is painted, and two outlines indicate the previous locations of the strap hinges. The living room trim and door jamb are painted, while the trim in the kitchen is unpainted. Likewise, the living room face of the door is painted, and the kitchen face of the door is not. The kitchen door can be fixed in an open position using a hook-and-eye latch. The hook is attached to a small piece of 2×4, screwed into the floorboard below, and the eye is screwed into the bottom right corner of the door's living room face. This door does not have an extant latch, but a small piece of cloth or ribbon is tied around the keyhole to pull the door open and closed. On the kitchen face of the door, there is a small metal patch in the bottom left corner (Figure C.76), probably a



Figure C.70: The exposed clapboard on the south wall of the kitchen (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.71: The exposed framing on the kitchen's north wall and the kitchen ceiling. Note the exposed exterior clapboard between (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.72: The section of tongue-and-groove boards on the kitchen's north wall (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.73: The enclosed opening on the east wall of the kitchen (WLA Studio, 2023).

homemade repair where rats had chewed through the wood.

The rear door is a solid core wood door made of southern yellow pine, with six panels on its interior face. The doorway opening is 6′-8½″ tall and 2′-10¾″ wide, and the door is 6′-8″ tall and 2′-10½″ wide. The interior face of the door has been stained dark brown. There is no interior casing around the door, and the wood door jamb is visible. The door is affixed to the jamb with two five-knuckle hinges, each secured with four screws



Figure C.74: The kitchen face of the door between the living room and kitchen (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.75: The unpainted door casing between the living room and kitchen (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.76: The patch on the bottom left corner of the kitchen door to the living room (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.77: The five-knuckle hinge on the rear kitchen door (WLA Studio, 2023).

(Figure C.77). The inside face of the door has a brass escutcheon and ceramic doorknob, neither of which show signs of aging or patina (Figure C.78).

Windows

The kitchen window is located on the north wall toward the east end of the room. It is a wood single-pane window measuring 2′-2¼″ tall and 1′-10⅛″ wide. The kitchen window does not have a casing, and the wood jamb is visible.

Chimney and Stove

The kitchen chimney is connected to a large cast iron wood-burning stove (Figure C.79). Pre-rehabilitation photographs indicate that the NPS added this stove during the rehabilitation process

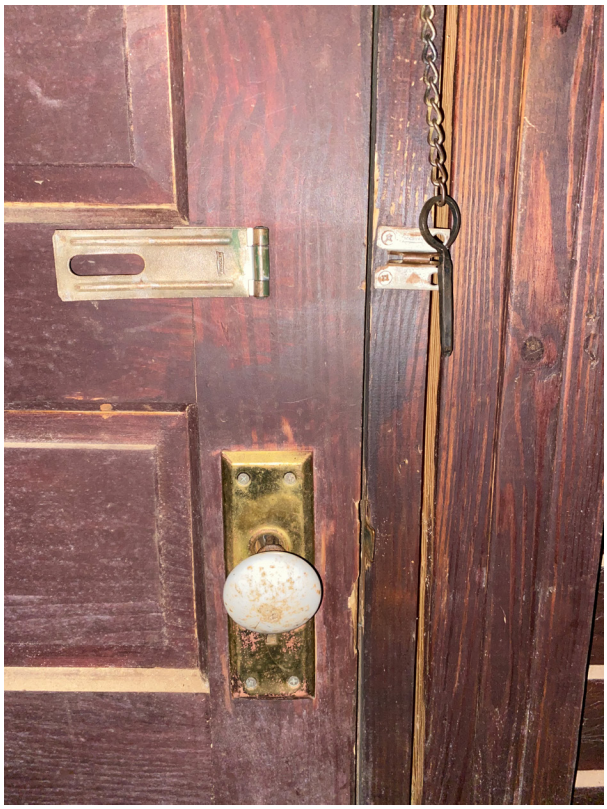


Figure C.78: The brass escutcheon and ceramic doorknob on the rear kitchen door (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.79: The kitchen stove (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.80: The iron straps supporting the kitchen chimney (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.81: The kitchen shelf (WLA Studio, 2023).

and that it was not present at the Clark House before that project. The stove is approximately 1′-10 ¾″ deep and 2′-3½″ tall, with a 6″ diameter pipe connecting to the base of the chimney. The stove has a label on the front that reads "New-Victor. The Jacobs MFG. Co. Bridgeport, ALA." The chimney is anchored to a raised shelving installation with iron straps (Figure C.80). The base of the kitchen chimney measures 1′-3¾″ by 1′-3¾″.



Figure C.82: A view of the plain-sawn, wide-plank wood flooring. Note the large section of patching around the fireplace, indicated (WLA Studio, 2023).

Other Features
There is a raised shelf that helps anchor the kitchen chimney (Figure C.81). The shelf is 6′-5¾″ off the floor and 1′-9½″ deep. The NPS uses the shelf to display historic cooking implements like the Clark family would have used. The NPS has staged the kitchen to include furniture like that used by the Clark family.

Finishes
Interior finishes in the Clark House kitchen are minimal. None of the interior kitchen surfaces are painted. However, the interior walls and ceilings appear to have been treated with a stain.

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing/Fire Protection Systems
There are no mechanical or plumbing systems in the kitchen. However, a handheld Amerex brand Class ABC dry-powder fire extinguisher is mounted on the south wall of the kitchen, immediately west of the doorway to the living room.

Living Room – Room 102
Flooring
The living room has plain-sawn, wide-plank pine flooring, with the floorboards nailed directly to the framing below. The floorboards in the living room are roughly 11½″ wide. There is a large section of patching around the living room fireplace, with visible seams in the floorboards (Figure C.82). There are also two sections of smaller patching, with one in the southeast corner and one along the west wall (Figure C.83).

Baseboards
The east and west walls of the living room have baseboards, while the north and south walls do not (Figure C.84).

Molding
There is simple wood flat board crown molding along the tops of all the living room walls. Each corner of the living room has wood quarter round molding (Figure C.85).

Walls and Ceiling
Each wall of the living room has 3⅛″ wide flush tongue-and-groove boards (Figure C.86). The walls in the southeast corner of the living room have newspaper covering the tongue-and-groove boards (Figure C.87). The newspapers are facsimiles of papers dating to the 1920s and 1930s.

The ceilings in the living room are painted flush wood planks (Figure C.86). There is a small circular hole in the center of the ceiling, the location of a former box for a light fixture and associated electrical wiring that existed before the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project (Figure C.88).

Doorways
The Clark House living room has three doorways, including one on the south wall, one on the west, and one on the north. The door on the south wall is the house's main entryway and opens onto the front porch. The front door is 5′-4¾″ from the west wall and 8′-⅞″ from the east wall. The doorway opening is 6′-6½″ inches tall and 2′-10⅛″ wide, and the door is 6′-5″ tall and 2′-9¾″ wide. The front door is a single slab, solid core wood door with six panels on its interior face. The interior face of the door is stained dark brown, and the interior casing is made of simple butted plank boards (Figure C.89). The paint on the interior casing has been chipped and worn away in several areas, revealing earlier coats of paint and the wood material beneath. Toward the top end of the door's interior casing, there are two 2×4 planks on either side, approximately 10″ in length. The bottom half of the 2×4s are nailed to smaller planks, creating a narrow open space in the upper half. Field observations and pre-rehabilitation photographs indicate that these planks may have been used to secure a wood plank barricade across the interior face of the door as an extra security measure (Figure C.90).



Figure C.83: A view of the living room flooring. Note the patching (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.84: The plank baseboards on the east wall of the living room, on either side of the fireplace (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.85: The flat board crown molding in the living room. Note the visible layers of paint and the quarter-round molding in the corner (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.86: A view of the tongue-and-groove walls and flush ceiling planks in the living room. Note the newspaper wallpaper in the southeast corner of the room (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.87: A close-up view of the newspaper wallpaper in the living room (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.88: The circular hole in the ceiling where a light fixture was removed (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.89: The interior face of the main entry door to the living room. Note the bevel brass escutcheon and doorknob, as well as the metal chain guard. The interior face of the door has been stained, while the surrounding casing is painted (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.90: The wood planks that have been nailed to the main entrance casing to hold a barricade across the door as an extra security measure (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.91: The hook-and-eye latch is used to fix the doorway in an open position (WLA Studio, 2023).

The front door has a simple beveled brass escutcheon and round brass doorknob on its interior face, both showing substantial patina. The escutcheon is secured to the door with flathead screws. There is a small metal hasp fixed to the inside face of the door, which is used to secure the entrance with a metal padlock. A portion of a metal chain door guard is extant on the interior face of the door, but the corresponding metal chain is no longer extant on the door frame (Figure C.89). The door is secured to the frame by two five-knuckle hinges, each secured by three flathead screws (there are screw holes to the right of each hinge, suggesting that they may have been replaced or repositioned at some point). The front door can be fixed in an open position using a small hook-and-eye latch. The hook is attached to a small piece of 2×4, which is screwed into the floorboard below, and the eye is screwed into the bottom left corner of the door's interior face (Figure C.91).



Figure C.92: The living room face of the doorway between the living room and bedroom. Note that the face of the door is unpainted (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.93: The butted casing of the doorway to the bedroom. Note that the casing has multiple layers of paint (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.94: The doorway between the living room and kitchen. Note that the living room face of the door and the surrounding casing are painted (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.95: A strap hinge of the doorway between the living room and kitchen. Note the outline of a hinge's former location above the batten, where the door is not painted. It appears that there was another additional hinge (or former location of this hinge) just above the existing hinge location as well (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.96: The hook-and-eye latch that can be used to fix the door in an open position (WLA Studio, 2023).



Figure C.97: The fireplace on the east wall of the living room (WLA Studio, 2023).

The door on the west wall of the living room provides access to the bedroom. The bedroom doorway is 6′-6¼″ from the north wall of the living room and 5′-5¼″ from the south wall of the living room. The bedroom doorway has a 6′-5″ tall and 2′-9″ wide opening, and the door measures 6′-3¾″ tall and 2′-9¾″ wide (Figure C.92). The door is a wood board-and-batten plank door, and it is attached to the frame with two hinges. The top hinge is a three-knuckle hinge, and the bottom hinge is a five-knuckle hinge. The upper three-knuckle hinge appears broken, and the door hangs slightly askew. There is no visible hardware on the living room face of the door. The trim surrounding the doorway is painted, while the door itself is not (Figure C.93).

The door on the north wall of the living room provides access to the kitchen. The doorway is 6′-11″ from the west wall and 7′-4½″ from the east wall. The kitchen doorway has a 6′-6½″ tall and 2′-11″ wide opening, and the door measures 6′-1″ tall and 2′-11″ wide. The door is a wood board-and-batten plank door, with two battens affixed to the vertical planks on the living room face (Figure C.94). The door is attached to the frame by two metal strap hinges on the living room face. The living room face of the door is painted, and two outlines indicate the previous locations of the strap hinges (Figure C.95). The living room side of the doorway has 6″ wide wood casings. Both the trim and living room face of the door are painted (Figure C.95). The kitchen door can be fixed in an open position using a hook-and-eye latch (Figure C.96). The hook is attached to a small piece of 2×4 screwed into the floorboard below, and the eye is screwed into the bottom right corner of the door's living room face. This door does not have an extant escutcheon, but a small piece of cloth or ribbon is tied around the keyhole to pull the door open and closed.

Windows

The living room has two windows, one on the south wall and one on the east. Both windows date to the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project. The window on the east wall of the living room was installed in the former location of a doorway, leading to an addition that the NPS removed during the project. The south wall window is east of the front doorway and is a wood six-over-six single-hung sash window with wood casings. The window opening is 6′-5¾″ tall and 2′-10¼″ wide. The interior trim surrounding the window is 3½″, and there is a simple window apron along the bottom. The east wall window is a wood six-over-six single-hung sash window with wood casings. The window opening is 6′-4¼″ tall and 2′-9¼″ wide, and there is a simple window apron along the bottom.

Fireplace

The living room has a fireplace on the east wall (Figure C.97). The fireplace has a brick firebox, brick hearth, wood apron, and wood mantel. The fireplace is 5′-2¾″ from the north wall and 5′-3½″ from the south wall. The brick firebox is 2′-5¾″ tall and 2′-8⅛″ wide. The firebox is 1′-4½″ deep at its bottom, and the firebox bricks are roughly 2½″ by 8″. The fireplace mantel is 4′-10¾″ tall and 4′-9¼″ wide. The mantel shelf is 9¾″ deep and is supported by two triangular brackets on either end (Figure C.98).



Figure C.98: The fireplace on the east wall of the living room. Note the triangular brackets supporting the fireplace mantel (WLA Studio, 2023).

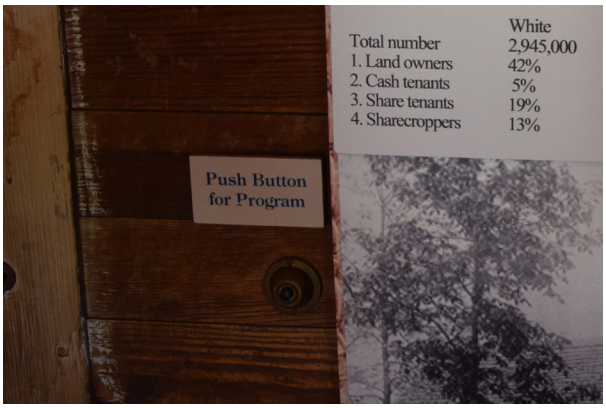


Figure C.99: A view of an interpretive panel and the adjacent button for an audio presentation (NPS staff removed the interpretive panels after fieldwork in fall 2023, while the button is still present) (WLA Studio, 2023).

Other Features

The NPS installed interpretive panels on the living room walls to inform visitors about farm life in the South during Jimmy Carter's childhood and the period of the Clark family's house occupancy (removed after fieldwork in fall 2024). There is a small doorbell-type button on the south wall that visitors can press for an auditory presentation narrated by President Jimmy Carter, in which he speaks about the Clark family and recites a poem he wrote about Rachel Clark (Figure C.99). The NPS has staged the living room to include furniture similar to what would have been present when the Clarks lived there.

Finishes

The finishes in the Clark House living room are minimal. The doorway casings, crown moldings, and ceiling planks are all painted. However, the paint has begun to chip away and deteriorate in several areas, revealing older layers of paint beneath.

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing/Fire Protection Systems

There are no mechanical or plumbing systems in the living room. However, a handheld Amerex brand Class ABC dry-powder fire extinguisher is mounted on the north wall of the room, immediately west of the doorway to the kitchen.



Figure C.100: The modern stud infill is visible along the north wall of the kitchen. In this location, the NPS inserted modern 2x4 supplemental studs between two historic king studs and stained them to resemble the historic wood (Arcollab, 2023).

Condition Assessment

The Clark House is in sound condition overall. Regular monitoring, cyclical maintenance, and sound conservation practices are cornerstones of a successful building preservation effort. The project team noted the following conditions during field investigations.

Exterior

Foundation Piers

The dimensions of the current piers do not match the former concrete block piers or the size or configuration of typical brick foundation piers found in houses of this type during the same period. Historic brick piers for a house of this size would likely be around ±12″ square or one-and-a-half- bricks wide. Piers would also likely have been L-shaped at outside building corners and T-shaped where the beams bear on piers. The current foundation piers are square in all locations, approximately 20″ by 20″ due to a thicker brick veneer that wraps the concrete pier cores.

Exterior Wall Framing

The stained finish of exposed modern members, coupled with the lack of easily identifiable dating, creates curatorial concerns due to the lack of easily discernible differentiation between new and historic materials (Figure C.100).

East Chimney

Since its reconstruction, the east chimney has developed a slight lean away from the east wall of the Clark House. A gap of approximately 3/8″ has opened between the siding and brick below the shoulder. This gap gradually tapers to a narrow crack near the bottom course of the lap siding. Refer to the structural assessment report (Appendix C) for an indication of the cause of this movement and its recommended treatment.

The mortar used in the chimney reconstruction may be incompatible with the brick. The loose packing of the mortar joints and the irregular shape of the bricks used in the reconstruction create openings for moisture to penetrate the joints.

No chimney cap is installed over the open flue, allowing rain to saturate the interior. This exposure to moisture has the potential to degrade the smoke chamber and smoke shelf (assuming these elements were included in the reconstruction) as well as any wood that is in contact with the brick masonry (Figure C.101, Figure C.102).



Figure C.101: The east face of the reconstructed east chimney. The mortar is light gray and loosely packed (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.102: The intersection between the east chimney and the exterior wall of the Clark House immediately below the chimney shoulder, as viewed from the south (Arcollab, 2023).

Suspended Kitchen Chimney

The suspended chimney suffers from the accumulated deterioration of many years of weather exposure and water infiltration. Though the chimney and roofing intersection appears to be weathertight, the ragged condition of the counterflashing and use of sealant to render the system weathertight offers only limited protection until this connection starts leaking again. The corrugated metal cap also offers little weather protection at the top of the chimney. The exterior parging likely signals a deterioration of mortar joints above the roofline.

Inside the kitchen, water exposure on the ferrous elements of the chimney supports is of concern. The base plate/escutcheon is heavily corroded, with significant rust-through in multiple locations. Refer to the structural conditions assessment for information regarding the repair and supplementation recommendations for the support of this chimney (Figure C.103, Figure C.104).

Roofing

The use of underlayment below the cedar shingles is potentially deficient, depending on the vapor-permeability of the membrane employed (Figure C.105). Traditional wood shingle/shake installations relied upon the exposure of the underside of shingles to promote airflow within the attic, allowing the shingles to dry evenly and avoid cupping and decay over time. If the shingle underlayment is insufficiently vapor-permeable, it may prevent this drying, which would shorten the lifespan of the roof.

Decay in the front porch roof purlins is evidence of ongoing water infiltration through the corrugated metal roofing (Figure C.106). This is likely caused by the installation of roofing fasteners in the valleys of the corrugations rather than at the peaks. The failure of aging elastic washers, which seal the fastener to the roofing surface, allows water to readily penetrate the roofing and rot the purlins.



Figure C.103: The hung chimney, as viewed from the exterior, illustrates the remaining rough parge coat, insufficient corrugated metal cap, and messy silicone bead at edge of metal counterflashing (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.105: From the attic, the synthetic woven underlayment is visible between skip sheathing and cedar shingles (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.104: The supporting interior structure of the hung chimney includes two ferrous cradles situated over historic ceiling joists and the corroded metal pan into which the brick is laid (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.106: Building paper installed either below or in lieu of the woven underlayment installed on other roof areas. Photo taken from the back (north) porch, looking up at the shed roof (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.107: The lap siding on the west wall of the Clark House, which NPS contractors completely replaced during the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project. Multiple areas of rot are evident as are cracked and expanded knots in the wood (Arcollab, 2023).

Exterior Siding and Trim

The solar orientation and lack of roof overhang at the west elevation have contributed to the deterioration of the lap siding and fasteners installed on that wall as part of the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project. The relatively low grade of pine chosen for use contributes to the loss of siding integrity at the west wall. Knots in the siding have cracked, popped, and shifted, creating avenues for water infiltration into the wall assembly. The consultant team observed numerous instances of siding rot on the west elevation at locations high and low. The harsh western solar exposure results in significant thermal expansion and contraction of the siding, and this movement has worked many fasteners out of the wall so that they now project outward of the face of the siding. Taken in total, the west elevation has experienced multiple siding failures affecting all areas of that side of the house.

Other elevations finished with non-historic lap siding show minor deterioration but nothing as severe as the west elevation. Some projecting nail heads were observed on the east and north elevations, and localized wood decay was observed in the end grain of siding planks where they abut cornerboards. Refer to the "Exterior Paint" section of this document for information regarding the condition of exterior painted finishes (Figure C.107–Figure C.110).



Figure C.108: The historic siding remains on the north wall of the bedroom addition and is characterized by its deeply embossed circular saw marks. An area of patched siding is clearly visible, indicating a former window location (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.109: At the north wall of the kitchen addition, the NPS has filled a gap between the top of the wall and the roof framing with expandable foam, as viewed from the kitchen interior (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.110: The west exterior wall of the kitchen addition under the back porch roof exhibits signs of bird nesting due to the projection of the siding beyond the face of the roof rafter (Arcollab, 2023).

Additional deficiencies in exterior siding and trim finishes are evident in the following locations:

- North kitchen wall exterior: A gap exists between the top of the wall and roof framing, which has been filled with expandable foam that is visible from the interior of the space. The use of expanding foam for such purposes is ineffective, and its irreversibility is contrary to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.
- Back porch: The siding at the top of the kitchen door wall projects enough beyond the face of the roof rafter to create a perch for birds and rodents. Rodent chewing has widened gaps in the skip sheathing near the top of the wall, which allows small animals to access the kitchen interior. Animal droppings have collected on the siding below this location.
- General: Sheltered areas under roofs and overhangs have collected dirt, debris, and biological growth, especially on top of the east elevation roof returns. Some holes are visible in the boards on top of these returns, potentially allowing animal access into the building interior.
- East elevation behind the chimney: A rodent has chewed a hole through the siding behind the chimney where it is detached from the east wall.



Figure C.112: The front (south) exterior door with a hasp and mortise lockset (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.111: Area of paint delamination and peeling at the north end of the west exterior wall (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.113: Exterior door from the kitchen to the back porch (Arcollab, 2023).

Exterior Paint

Though not the original finish on the house, exterior paint does protect its wood substrate, both historic and non-historic, from ultraviolet radiation (UV) degradation, weathering, and other forms of deterioration. This is especially important in non-historic wood, which is intrinsically less weather-resistant than its historic analog.

Paint deterioration and failure are widely evident at the west elevation. These defects, including paint delamination, cracking, and peeling, are visible in many areas of the west elevation, where substrate decay and fastener movement have broken the paint seal. Water infiltration behind the paint film accelerates paint failure and wood substrate deterioration.

Exterior paint in areas protected by roof overhangs does not exhibit widespread deterioration. Though small, damaged areas requiring spot paint repairs are present, the NPS could perform these as part of routine maintenance of the building. Friction surfaces of exterior doors show some paint damage due to the adhesion of paint between sash and frame surfaces as well as rubbing when doors are opened and closed (Figure C.111).

Exterior Doors and Door Hardware

The front door sash has settled slightly over time and is no longer square. While it does not yet scrape the floor when opening, it will eventually do so if not stabilized. The provenance of the kitchen door and its hardware is unclear. The door sash and hardware set may be vintage, though it is unknown if contractors sourced them from the Clark House or another location. This mixing of non-contextual vintage materials with historic fabric creates problems with the accurate interpretation of the historic resource.

The mix-and-match elements of door hardware speak to the historic use of the building, and while not in perfect working order, they nevertheless serve their intended interpretive purpose (Figure C.112, Figure C.113).

Windows

All the windows show signs of UV radiation and oxidation damage to the interior wood trim at the unpainted stools, frames, and sash frame interiors (Figure C.114). This damage is most severe at the west elevation window, affecting both the stained



Figure C.114: Finish damage at the stool and bottom sash of the east wood window due to UV and oxidation damage (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.115: Water staining is present on the wall below the west window (Arcollab, 2023).

interior finish and the underlying wood. Decay in the flooring below the west window, as well as water staining on the wall below the window, is evidence of previous water infiltration at this opening (Figure C.115). However, the flooring damage likely relates to the window removal as part of the building's rehabilitation, as it was missing most of its glass and sashes when photographed in 1999.

Porches and Porch Steps

The size of the boxed porch columns, ±8″ square, is a deviation from the smaller, solid wood porch posts present before the rehabilitation of the Clark House. The bulkier proportion of the columns creates a historically inaccurate appearance at both the front and back porches.

Due to rain and UV radiation exposure, the boxed wood columns and beams are oxidized, deeply checked, and warped. Large gaps have opened up between parts of the column and beam casings. In multiple instances, distortion of the casing has exposed underlying screws, which, in some cases, have pulled free of the structural column within. Decay and deterioration in the wood porch decking create an uneven walking surface. Both sets of steps are similarly weathered. Deteriorated material conditions create an unattractive appearance and exacerbate water infiltration issues in each column's structural members.

Neither porch is equipped with a guardrail to prevent visitors from walking off the edge of the porch decks, even though the drop exceeds 30″. Similarly, both sets of porch steps lack code-compliant handrails and guards. Both sets of porch steps also have open risers with open areas exceeding current code minimums. Though these conditions are not compliant with new construction code requirements, the lack of handrails and guards, as well as the open risers, is historically appropriate for the period to which the Clark House is interpreted (Figure C.116, Figure C.117).



Figure C.116: The boxed porch columns along the front (south) porch. At the bottom of each column, moisture absorption and warping have created flared bases (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.117: The boxed wood porch column at the southwest corner of the front (south) porch. An exposed screw and nail are visible, as is the underlying structural wood column below the column, due to the separation of box trim pieces at the column corner (Arcollab, 2023).

Ramp

Refer to the structural assessment report (Appendix C) to review the ramp framing conditions and any associated deficiencies. The ramp has handrails and guardrails, which do not comply with the height requirements of the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard (ABAAS). In addition, the use of 2×2 wood pickets and a heavy 2× cap rail in the guardrail blocks views of the lower portion of the east elevation (Figure C.118).



Figure C.118: The ramp at its northernmost point, where it intersects the park's concrete site path. The photo, looking east, illustrates the ramp's modern dimensional top rail, 2x2 pickets, and non-compliant handrail (Arcollab, 2023).

Interior

Attic

The attic shows evidence of rodent activity. The ceiling joist bays have collected many years' worth of dirt and debris, including nesting materials and rodent droppings. Some sections of the false plates between rafters show extensive rodent chewing. The NPS has filled some gaps between exterior finishes and the attic framing with expanding foam insulation, likely to prevent access for various fauna to the attic. This spray foam is not an effective barrier against chewing animals like rodents (Figure C.119, Figure C.120).

Interior Ceilings

The ceiling of the living room is out of level by about 1″ from east to west. However, there is no danger to the integrity of the structure because past floor, wall, and ceiling framing supplementation will prevent any further movement. Water staining, sagging, and some material deterioration are visible on the wood planks on the north side of the bedroom ceiling. This damage likely dates from a roof leak occurring prior to the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project. This condition is no longer active (Figure C.121).



Figure C.119: Example of dirt and debris accumulation between the rafter bays in the attic. Animal droppings and evidence of nesting materials are apparent throughout (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.120: The section of the false plate near the east gable end has been reduced to half its original width in some areas due to chewing rodent activity. Above, the NPS has used expanding foam insulation to fill the access hole to the exterior (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.121: Water staining, sagging, and material deterioration of the tongue-and-groove ceiling planking at the northwest corner of the bedroom (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.122: Holes filled with a white substance arranged in vertical lines along the south wall of the bedroom. These likely relate to a previously removed finish (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.123: The patched interior wall finish below the existing window in the west wall of the bedroom suggests a former door opening (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.124: Painted wood mantel surrounding the fireplace on the east wall of the living room (Arcollab, 2023).

Interior Walls, Wall Finishes, and Trim

Minor localized condition issues are evident on the interior finishes throughout the building. NPS staff removed large, wall-mounted boards installed as part of the building's interpretive program in 2023 (Figure C.122–Figure C.124).

Interior Doors and Door Hardware

The distinctive way interior doors are constructed, hung, and latched is consistent with the historic interpretation of the Clark House. Noted deficiencies include broken and/or missing door hardware and locksets (Figure C.125).

Flooring

Gaps between individual floorboards are generally not wide enough to admit animal pests. The largest un-patched holes are on either side of the fireplace hearth in the living room. In the bedroom, the flooring below the window is water-stained and exhibits some decay due to water infiltration in and around the window opening (Figure C.126, Figure C.127).



Figure C.125: Damaged rim lock installed on the interior bedroom door (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.126: Hole between the floorboards and the south edge of the fireplace hearth. Gaps between the flooring and the fireplace hearth are present at both the north and south edges of the hearth (Arcollab, 2023).



Figure C.127: Water staining and decay at the floor beneath the west window (Arcollab, 2023).

Post-Fieldwork Roofing Project

After the consultant team completed fieldwork for this project in July 2023, the NPS completed a roofing project for the Clark House that was in progress during the team's site visit. NPS staff provided the consultant team with photographs of the complete work. The photographs show the final condition of the flashing and counterflashing around the chimneys (Figure C.128, Figure C.129). It appears that contractors left the existing metal counterflashing in place and reused it with newly installed step flashing. The counterflashing that the consultant team observed during the July 2023 site visit was not completely weathertight, especially at the main chimney. In both chimneys, a bead of sealant or tar kept water from getting behind the counterflashing. This condition may provide weather tightness for a short period of time, but as it begins to fail, the roof will experience some small leaks.

The consultant team also noticed that on the newly installed roof, at the short section of the ridge outboard of the main chimney, the topmost shingles do not appear to have ridge shingles capping them at the ridge. Metal flashing may be installed below the topmost shingles, and the wood is decorative, but photos did not indicate if there is, in fact, a ridge cap.



Figure C.128: The flashing at both chimneys shows the metal counterflashing that was left in place and reused, with new step flashing installed with the new roofing (JICA, 2024).



Figure C.129: Counterflashing on the main chimney and the short ridge section (indicated) outboard the chimney, which may not have ridge shingles (JICA, 2024).

Character Defining Features

Site

- The Clark House's proximity to the barn and other farm outbuildings on the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm
- The surrounding agricultural fields and open pastures
- The large garden between the main house and the Clark House, which Jack Carter tended
- The Clark House's proximity to the road passing in front of the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm (despite not being in its original location)

Exterior

- The overall shape and size of Clark House, including the main gable ridgeline with front and rear shed-roofed kitchen extensions
- The simple footprint of the house
- The raised first-floor framing and open foundation
- The wood clapboard siding
- The corrugated steel on the front porch roof
- The square-boxed wood columns that support the front and rear corner porches
- The exposed rafter tails under the front porch roof line
- The locations of doorways and window openings
- The locations of the east elevation chimney and the suspended kitchen chimney

Interior

- The interior floorplan, reflecting the house's condition circa 1937
- The original wood plank flooring, installed directly onto the floor framing with no subflooring
- The tongue-and-groove interior walls
- The exposed clapboard walls in the bedroom and kitchen
- The wood plank ceilings
- The ceiling trim, baseboards, and quarter rounds in the living room and bedroom
- The original six-panel and board-and-batten interior doors and their respective casings
- The original door hardware, including three- and five-knuckle hinges, decorative escutcheons, and rim locks
- The wooden mantel and mantel shelf surrounding the living room fireplace
- Remnant paint layers on the living room ceiling and interior door casings

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Part 1.D Evaluation of Significance and Integrity

Introduction

The Jack and Rachel Clark House (Clark House) is located at the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm, part of the larger Jimmy Carter National Historical Park. The Clark House is significant for its association with Jack and Rachel Clark and Jimmy Carter. The house is also a good representative example of the wage labor, tenant, and sharecropping agricultural systems that persisted in the Southeast into the mid-twentieth century.[273] The Clark House is one of two surviving former tenant houses on the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm and is directly associated with the lives of Jack and Rachel Clark and their impact on Jimmy Carter.

Evaluation of Significance

The Clark House is a contributing resource within the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm, part of the larger Jimmy Carter National Historical Park. In 1987, the United States Congress passed Public Law 100-206, establishing the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site (NHS) and administratively listing the site in the National Register of Historic Places. The noncontiguous National Register of Historic Places listing includes JICA and the associated Preservation District, which also contains the Plains National Register Historic District.[274] The NPS prepared additional documentation in 1998, which they then expanded and submitted in 2014. The Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places accepted this documentation in 2015, establishing a period of significance for the NHS and defining its boundaries. In 2021, the Department of the Interior redesignated the park Jimmy Carter National Historical Park (NHP).

JICA has significance under Criteria A and B, and "these collective resources are significant for their associations with broad patterns of history and the life of Jimmy Carter, the 39th president of the United States." The National Register of Historic Places nomination lists areas of significance for the park unit as agriculture, architecture, community planning and development, education, exploration/settlement, and politics/government. The Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm, in particular, is significant under Criterion A at the state level "as a representative example of the tenant/sharecropping system of agriculture that largely disappeared from the region with the advent of World War II," and under Criterion B at the national level for its "association with President Jimmy Carter."[275]

The Clark House, specifically, is significant under Criteria A and B. Under Criterion A, the Clark House is significant as an important part of a larger agricultural complex that is representative of wage labor, tenant, and sharecropping agriculture in Georgia at the time. It is one of two surviving tenant houses on the property. Under Criterion B, the Clark House is significant for its association with Jack and Rachel Clark and Jimmy Carter. As an individual resource, this report proposes that the Clark House appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Preservation under Criterion A for its association with the cultural and economic life of the largely African American agricultural community of Archery from 1921 to 1949 at the state and local levels. The Clark House appears to be individually eligible at the national level under Criterion B for its association with Jack and Rachel Clark and Jimmy Carter. The resource may meet Criterion Consideration B, as former property owners relocated the building about 250 feet away from its original location after the period of significance.

273. Denise P. Messick, J. W. Joseph, and Natalie P. Adams, "Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage - A Context" (Stone Mountain, Georgia: New South Associates, Inc., 2001), 28–32.

274. The Plains Historic District has a distinct period of significance extending from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, and that the Clark House falls outside that district boundary.

275. Jill K. Hanson, Dale Jaeger, and Brian LaBrie, "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site" (National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, 2015), 17.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for JICA spans President Carter's lifetime from his birth in 1924 to the present, "reflecting the continued contributions of our nation's 39th president and his wife, Rosalynn."[276] The historic district's significance period is from 1924 to 2014/ongoing, per the National Register of Historic Places nomination and Additional Documentation. The end date refers to the date of the National Register of Historic Places nomination, as explained in the documentation's written justification. President Carter is still alive at the time of this Historic Structure Report. The NPS will reevaluate the end date for the period of significance upon President Carter's death, with the intention that each site will have a distinct period of significance.

The Clark House, likely constructed around 1921, predates the period of significance for JICA. In 1999, the NPS rehabilitated the Clark House to reflect its appearance circa 1937. The NPS selected this date because it corresponds to Jimmy Carter's childhood years on the farm, the earliest known documentation of the house and surrounding farmstead in 1937 aerial images, and the year before electrical service reached the Carter farm.

The Clark House is in Sumter County, Georgia, at the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm, which was part of the historic African American community of Archery. The Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm reflects agricultural settlement patterns of Southwest Georgia during the early twentieth century. The Clark House was named after Jack and Rachel Clark, who lived there from sometime after 1930 until 1949. Jack and Rachel Clark were critical members of this farm community and pivotal figures in Jimmy Carter's childhood. Future research may highlight additional associations with the property and other resources, including connections between later house tenants and the property's continued agricultural use.

The construction of the Clark House predates Jimmy Carter's birth. Unknown builders constructed the house on a property owned by the Plexico family circa 1921, likely for a tenant farmer or sharecropper. This type of tenant farmer, sharecropper, or wage laborer house was typical of agricultural landscapes in Georgia during the postbellum era, as defined by "Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage, A Context."[277] The construction of the Clark House falls within this statewide context. Research did not reveal the names of any occupants who resided in the house prior to around 1930, when Jack and Rachel Clark moved in.

The Carter family lived on the farm from around 1929 to 1949, and Jack and Rachel Clark occupied the Clark House for most of that period. Jack Clark served as the Carter farm's "lot man" and was critical to the farm's daily operations. Rachel Clark also worked on the Carter farm and served as a caretaker for young Jimmy Carter, who spent many hours with the Clarks both on the farm and in the Clark House.

After the Carter family sold the farm in 1949, the Clarks moved out of the house and away from the farm. Thomas R. and Dorris Downer, the new owners, maintained the agricultural use of the farm and kept the Clark House on their property. People continued to live in the house and constructed several additions onto the building. Research has not revealed the names of these people, and it is currently unknown if they worked on the Downer farm. An unknown party moved the Clark House around 1960 because of a road relocation project. The building has remained in that location ever since. The surrounding property continued to function as an agricultural site. The NPS acquired the property in 1994.

In 1999–2000, the NPS modified the house to reflect the interpretive period at the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm of 1937. The NPS removed several post-1949 additions to the building and modified its historic fabric. The building still reflects the 1937 interpretation period with some additions to improve visitor access. Should future research reveal that the house continued to serve as a sharecropper, tenant farming, or hired labor rental house after the Clarks moved from the property, the NPS may want to consider extending the period of significance under Criterion A to include the time when any tenants continued to work

276. Hanson, Jaeger, and LaBrie, "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site," 16.

277. Denise P. Messick, J. W. Joseph, and Natalie P. Adams, "Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage - A Context" (Stone Mountain, Georgia: New South Associates, Inc., 2001), 28–32.

on the Downer farm, reflecting agricultural and settlement patterns in Georgia.

The Clark House reflects post–Civil War agricultural and settlement patterns in Southwest Georgia, and its construction is typical of sharecropping and tenant houses in the area. The building continues to be associated with Jack and Rachel Clark, important figures in Jimmy Carter's upbringing. The building continues to exist in a farm setting, reflecting the patterns of agricultural development around Plains, Georgia, and continues to reflect the proposed period of significance from 1921 to 1949.

The proposed period of significance (1921 to 1949) aligns with National Register of Historic Places guidelines for selecting periods of significance because it encompasses the period of time the building was constructed, including the length of time the Clarks lived at the house and the length of time Jimmy Carter was associated with the property.

Evaluation of Integrity

Evaluation of the Clark House's integrity considers the seven aspects of integrity identified in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The retention of essential physical features from the period of significance is necessary for the property to have sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Character-defining features of the Clark House include its shape, massing, and form; the front and rear porches; the painted clapboard siding and trim; the interior materials, including floorboards, exposed clapboard, tongue-and-groove walls, wood board ceilings, and wood trim pieces; the fireplace mantel and mantel shelf; and the original doorways and their respective casings.

Location

The Clark House's integrity of location is compromised because owners moved it approximately 250 feet east-northeast of its original location around 1960 due to a road relocation project. In this move, the house lost its direct relationship to the barn, an important connection for Jack Clark as the farm's "lot man." However, the building is still situated within the larger Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm complex, is highly visible from the road, and remains close to the nearby outbuildings and agricultural fields.

Design

The Clark House retains a moderate to high degree of integrity of design. The NPS removed post-1937 additions during the 1999–2000 rehabilitation. Although the NPS did reconstruct aspects of the building, including the front and rear porches, the east elevation chimney, and significant portions of the exterior siding, these reconstructions reflect the design of the house during the period of significance, and the overall massing and footprint of the house reflect historic conditions. Additionally, the house's interior design and floorplan remain intact and reflect how it existed during the period of significance. The exterior ramp and the disproportionately large foundation piers are notable intrusions to the building's original design.

Setting

The Clark House retains a high degree of integrity of setting. Despite the loss of two nearby tenant houses and several small outbuildings, coupled with the fact that the Downers moved the building from its original location in 1960, the larger Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm complex still reflects its general appearance during the period of significance. The property has retained its agricultural land use, and the surrounding landscape is still rural and undeveloped with a largely agricultural character.

Materials

The building retains a moderate to high degree of integrity of materials. Original materials include floorboards, exposed clapboard, tongue-and-groove walls, wood board ceilings, and wood trim pieces; the fireplace mantel and mantel shelf; and the original doorways and their respective casings. Although the 1999–2000 rehabilitation resulted in the replacement of substantial exterior materials, these changes restored the building to its appearance circa 1937, and most of the materials were replaced in-kind. Notable material intrusions include the exterior ramp, the wood shingle roof, and the disproportionate foundation piers made of poured concrete with brick veneer on the perimeter piers.

Workmanship

The building retains a moderate to high degree of integrity of workmanship. The interior materials, in particular, are good representations of historic workmanship. The original floorboards, nailed directly to the floor framing, indicate the light construction typical of sharecropper and tenant dwellings. A notable intrusion to the historic workmanship is the supplementation of additional structural members in the wall framing, the roof framing, and the replacement of the original foundation; however, most of these features are not visible to the public.

Feeling

The building retains a high degree of integrity of feeling. Feeling is an intangible quality of a historic property that evokes the sense and experience of the period of significance. The building's exterior and interior character, interior spatial arrangements, and exterior and interior materials and finishes contribute to its integrity of feeling.

Association

The building retains a high degree of integrity of association. The Clark House is an important physical representation of sharecropping and tenant farming in Georgia, and the building itself is a direct link to the lives of Jack and Rachel Clark and their profound impact on Jimmy Carter. The staging of the house with period furniture and future park interpretation will further reinforce the building's association with these stories.

Part 2 Treatment and Use

Introduction

The Clark House is a contributing resource within the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm, which is part of the Jimmy Carter National Historical Park (JICA). JICA was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1987. Federal laws and regulations, as well as NPS policies, directives, and functional requirements, guide the treatment and use of all historic properties maintained by the NPS. In addition to protecting the cultural resources of JICA, these mandates also address visitor and employee safety, fire protection, energy conservation, universal accessibility, abatement of hazardous materials, and resiliency to natural hazards. Site managers must carefully consider any treatment to ensure that the structure's historic fabric is preserved.

Laws, Regulations, and Functional Requirements

Applicable laws, regulations, and requirements that apply to the treatment recommendations include the following:

- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This act mandates that federal agencies, including the NPS, consider the effects of their actions on properties listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP and allows the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to comment.
- National Park Service Cultural Resources Management Guideline (Director's Order 28). This order requires planning for the protection of cultural resources on park property.
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.
- Architectural Barriers Act (ABA), 1968.
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), 1990.
- International Building Code (IBC), 2015.
- International Existing Building Code (IEBC), 2015.
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 914.
- International Energy Conservation Code, 2015.

The NPS references the 2015 IEBC as a standard. The 2015 IEBC includes the following statement in paragraph 408.1, Historic Buildings: "[t]he provisions of this code that require improvements relative to the building's existing condition or, in the case of repairs, that require improvements relative to a building's predamage condition, shall not be mandatory for historic buildings unless specifically required by this section.[278] Paragraph 408.2, Life Safety Hazards states: "[t]he provisions of this code shall apply to historic buildings judged by the building official to constitute a distinct life safety hazard."[279]

The Clark House retains its historic configuration. IBC Table 1014.1 notes that fifty persons is the maximum allowable occupant load with a single means of egress for occupancies A (Assembly), B (Business), and E (Education). The exterior doors swing inward against the direction of exit travel; per IBC 1008.1.2, doors shall swing in the direction of exit travel where they are serving an occupant load of fifty or more persons. The occupant load for the Clark House should remain under fifty persons in order to retain the historic door configuration.

Executive Order 13514, issued in 2009, directs all federal agencies to implement sustainable design and construction practices. The relevant guidelines in this executive order require "… managing existing building systems to reduce the consumption of energy, water, and materials, and identifying alternatives to renovation that reduce existing assets' deferred maintenance costs… [and] ensuring that rehabilitation of federally-owned historic buildings utilizes best practices and

278. International Building Code Council, *2015 International Existing Building Code, Fifth Printing*, (Country Club Hills, IL: International Code Council Publications, 2014).
279. Ibid.

technologies in retrofitting to promote long term viability of the buildings."[280]

Recommended Ultimate Treatment

The Clark House's Management Category is "must be preserved and maintained." The proposed treatment for the Clark House is **Rehabilitation** of the building and rehabilitation of the interior to house exhibit space. This would allow for interpretation of the building to the year 1937, representing the period of the Clark family's occupancy and the house's final state prior to the Carter farm's electrification. The NPS completed previous work under the Rehabilitation standards, and the significant changes that were undertaken preclude the building from a Preservation or Restoration treatment.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties defines Rehabilitation as follows:

> **Rehabilitation** is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. The Rehabilitation Standards acknowledge the need to alter or add to a historic building to meet continuing or new uses while retaining the building's historic character.[281]

Any treatment should anticipate regular maintenance and significant repair campaigns every ten to fifteen years. The recommended ultimate treatment would allow interpretation of the building and would maintain this significant resource for future generations. Further research and archeological investigation may enhance this treatment and associated interpretation. The treatment should be regarded as a treatment of indefinite length, requiring regular maintenance and cyclical repairs to maintain the condition of the resource. Recommendations specifically addressing the structural systems for the Clark House can be found in Appendix C of this report.

Recommended Use

The recommended use for the Clark House is continued use as a historic house museum and part of the interpretation of former president Jimmy Carter's boyhood.

Treatment Recommendations

Primary Treatment

Work by NPS staff:

- Monitor the building's conditions and document them on a quarterly basis using a maintenance checklist. Keep copies of the checklist on file at the park so that changes in condition are documented.
- Continue regular maintenance of the building.
- Implement an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan to address insects, rodents, snakes, etc. This would include regular inspection for termite infestation and for other wood-destroying insects. It would also include preventing access to birds, squirrels, mice, bats, and other rodents by ensuring window and door openings are tightly sealed and that appropriate mesh is provided behind all louvers.
- Consider the interpretive potential of maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation work, both during the initial project and during regular maintenance.

Exterior rehabilitation work should include the following:

Site

- Follow recommendations in Preservation Brief 36: *Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes* before undertaking any site changes.

280. "Executive Order 13514 of October 5, 2009: Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance," (Washington, DC: Federal Register 74, no. 194, October 8, 2009).

281. Anne E. Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (Revised) (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2017) 2, https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/treatment-guidelines-2017-part1-preservation-rehabilitation.pdf.

- Substantial previous work during the 1999–2000 rehabilitation increased the height of the Clark House's foundation, and the finished floor of the building now sits approximately 3′ above grade. The current foundation height does not reflect the historic conditions of the foundation or the building's height above grade, which was lower than it is presently. In relation to the surrounding grade, the existing floor level creates non-compliant conditions at the porches, which require guardrails per Life Safety Code. Consider raising the grade around the Clark House at least 3″ to reduce the distance from the porch floor to grade to 30″ or less and extend this raised grade at least 36″ horizontally from the porch edge. This change would eliminate code-required guards around the front porch. Historically, the Clark House did not have porch railings, and new railings and/or guards would drastically change the appearance of the house. Raising the grade would have a minimal visual impact in comparison. Monitor changes in elevation to the porch floor height and maintain the grade to avoid non-compliant conditions in the future.
- Ensure positive drainage away from the house foundation system.

Foundation (see Appendix C for more detail).

- Consider formulating a masonry maintenance cycle that includes repointing piers with a mortar compatible with existing brick.
- Substantial work to the Clark House foundation during the 1999–2000 rehabilitation modified pier material, pier size, and height of the foundation. These changes do not reflect the historic foundation, and apparent stability and quality do not accurately reflect the original construction. However, for most visitors, the post-rehabilitation foundation does not materially change the interpretation of the building, and materials do not exhibit deterioration requiring repair. Therefore, no immediate alteration of the foundation appearance is necessary or recommended.
- At the time of the next comprehensive foundation repair, consider reducing the pier size and material to better reflect the appearance during the period of significance; around the perimeter, these should reflect the lighter construction typical of most tenant houses. As noted, historic brick piers for a house of this size would likely be in the range of ±12″ square or one-and-a-half- bricks wide. Piers would also likely have been L-shaped at outside building corners and T-shaped where the beams bear on piers. Consider creating a foundation pier with a smaller dimension (e.g., construction methodology could include reinforced poured concrete core with brick veneer).
- As noted, raising the grade around the building by 6″ would eliminate the need for visually intrusive guards and railings. However, lowering the building is not recommended, as it would subject the building to potential damage from water and/or pest infiltration and may contribute to the physical deterioration of the Clark House.

Exterior Walls and Woodwork

- Consider marking the exposed, non-historic supplemental members with the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project date. Differentiate any supplemental material in this building with a tag, written date, or stamp to ensure it is clearly distinguished from the historic materials. Hidden materials may employ a contrasting stain in addition to the methods above to differentiate non-historic materials.
- Consider removing the non-historic lap siding at the west elevation and replacing it with C and Better grade southern yellow pine lap siding that matches the finish, dimensions, and exposure of the historic lap siding.[282] If painting, prime new siding on all sides prior to installation and set and fill all exposed fastener holes.
- There is noticeable decay in the replacement lumber installed on the building's exterior during the 1999–2000 rehabilitation, particularly on the west elevation of the building, whereas the extant historic siding on the south elevation is generally in good condition. Where the NPS identifies localized siding decay in the 1999–2000 replacement lumber, repairs should tooth in replacement C and Better grade southern yellow pine lap siding that matches the finish, dimensions, and exposure of the historic lap siding. For priming

282. The term "C and Better" refers to the industry standard grading system for southern yellow pine. C and Better grade wood is generally blemish-free, does not contain any knots, and is denser than lower grades.

recommendations, refer to the exterior paint section, as recommendations depend on the final siding finish.
- Where localized wood decay is present surrounding fasteners, remove the fastener and decayed wood back to sound wood. Consolidate and fill decay areas using a two-part epoxy product, sand the repair area smooth with the surrounding faces, and prime the repair area prior to finishing (if painting). Those conducting the work should set new fasteners into sound wood.
- Set and fill all projecting fasteners. Those conducting the work should set nails no less than 1/8″ below the surrounding wood and fill with a two-part epoxy wood filler. Sand the repair area smooth with the surrounding face and prep and prime the repair area prior to finishing.
- Patch the rodent hole in the siding behind the east chimney. Use a dutchman repair to patch the siding at this location.
- Clean biogrowth, dirt, and animal droppings from the building exterior.
- To prevent surface damage and water infiltration, prohibit the use of power washing exceeding 400 psi as a cleaning method, including the exterior siding. A low-pressure wash, under 400 psi at 4-6 GPM, is appropriate for cleaning if needed. Those performing the work should use only a fan tip nozzle and maintain a minimum of 12″ distance between the nozzle and the surface.
- Establish a regular cycle of siding inspection and maintenance, including resetting projecting nails and repairing small-scale wood. Inspections should be spaced no more than five years apart, except at the west elevation, which should be inspected more frequently due to its harsh exposure.

Exterior Paint
- Remove paint build-up at friction surfaces of exterior doors to prevent binding of the doors in the frames. Those performing the work should repaint the frames to protect the wood.

- Historic documentation for the Clark House suggests that the historic treatment of the siding may have once been a whitewash, kaolin clay wash, or possibly unfinished; however, research did not definitively identify the historic finish. Paint analysis may help confirm previous paint treatment at the Clark House. However, the raised grain patterns on extant historic siding suggest that, during the 1999–2000 rehabilitation project, workers may have removed historic paint using abrasive media blasting, resulting in the loss of all historic paint material. Such treatment would negate the need to perform new paint analysis, as only non-historic finishes remain.

  - Though the exact character of the historic Clark House exterior finish is currently unknown, this report finds that the dark green painted finish is historically inappropriate and should be removed or altered to reflect a more likely historic appearance.
  - Based on contemporaneous examples and the sparse nature of agricultural workforce housing from the early twentieth century, this report asserts that residents likely treated the Clark House exterior with a whitewash or kaolin clay wash or left the building unfinished during the period of significance.

- If no additional historic paint evidence is uncovered prior to the execution of Clark House alterations recommended in this report, this report recommends removing all non-historic dark green paint and any related primer(s) currently on the building to expose bare wood surfaces, followed by refinishing these surfaces with a semi-transparent stain or bleaching stain as an alternative treatment to whitewash or kaolin clay.

  - Paint removal should be performed using gel-type chemical strippers free of methylene chloride and other banned substances. Heat guns may be used, but only when operated below 1100°F to prevent scorching of the substrate. Machine sanding or abrasive blasting should not be used.
  - Follow manufacturer requirements for stripper handling, application, cleanup, disposal, and neutralization. Use a neutralizing agent prior to applying a primer coat to all areas treated with a chemical stripper. Set any projecting nails/fasteners below the finish surface. Patch all

nail holes and imperfections with color-matched wood filler or putty and sand surface smooth.
    - Whitewash and kaolin clay washes both require frequent maintenance, whereas a semi-transparent stain or bleaching stain will require less maintenance while providing a similar appearance. Coordinate this treatment across all wood exterior finishes on the Clark House to ensure a consistent appearance across the building.
    - If future research determines the building's historic finish during the period of significance was painted, alter the recommendation above to apply a newly painted finish (in a more historically appropriate color) in lieu of semi-transparent stain. As part of surface preparation, spot prime wood knots and pitch streaks with a compatible stain-blocking primer. For new siding, prime all sides of the wood siding that are not visible from the interior. Paint the exterior siding surfaces with compatible paint products per the manufacturer's instructions, applying at least two coats to provide an opaque, weather-resistant finish.
    - If future research determines the building's historic finish during the period of significance was unfinished, strip the existing paint as previously described and protect the exposed wood with a transparent stain/sealer or bleaching stain product. Coordinate this treatment across all wood exterior features on the Clark House to ensure a consistent appearance across the building.

- Establish a regular cycle of exterior finish inspection and finish touch up. Perform cyclical finish maintenance at no greater than five-year intervals, with the exception of exterior wood finishes on the west elevation. Due to the lack of roof overhang and harsh solar exposure of this façade, inspect the integrity of materials and coatings more frequently.

Windows and Doors

- Repair and tighten the front (south) entry door's mortise and tenon joints, using glue where necessary. Ensure all joints are square or close to square so the door can fit within the existing door opening and swing properly.
- Repair UV and water damage to interior wood window trim, especially at the west window. Repair wood through consolidation, patching, and/or filling and refinish the repaired area to match adjacent, non-damaged wood.
- Establish a regular cycle of window inspection and maintenance, including wood repair, paint touch-ups, and glazing putty repair as needed, to maintain the integrity and weathertightness of window units. Space cycles no more than five years apart, except for the west window, which should be reviewed more frequently due to its harsh exposure.

Porches and Porch Steps

- As noted in the structural assessment report, contractors reconstructed the porch floors, posts, and roofs in the 1999–2000 rehabilitation. These elements have since suffered significant deterioration. Per the structural report, repair the front porches using a strategy of replacing damaged members. The following recommendations assume a member replacement strategy rather than a complete rebuild.

    - Consider reconstructing the front and rear porch steps with partially open, code-compliant risers. This would minimize the visual impact and maximize historical accuracy while providing code-compliant egress components.
    - Consider replacing the porch columns with solid wood posts matching historic dimensions as supported by photographic or other documentary evidence.
    - Consider replacing all decking in-kind with kiln dried after treatment (KDAT) preservative-treated southern yellow pine planking.[283]
    - Consider reconstructing the south porch roof to match the apparent historic pitch of the roof, as evidenced by photographic and other documentary evidence.
    - Install a code-compliant handrail, which is both clearly differentiated from the porch's

283. KDAT lumber is dried to its original moisture content in a controlled environment so that the wood dries evenly to minimize the natural tendency of freshly treated lumber to shrink, cup, or warp.

historic appearance and provides minimal visual impact on the historic resource.
- Treat all exposed porch wood to protect the exposed surfaces from the elements. Treatment of the wood porch surfaces should follow the recommendations provided for exterior siding.
- Refer to the structural assessment report for recommended corrective actions for structural repair of porches and porch steps.

Accessible Ramp
- Consider removing the non-code-compliant ramp guardrail and handrail and installing new code-compliant components using a material that allows greater visibility to the east elevation, such as painted steel with an open mesh guard.
- Consider replacing the existing decking with materials that minimize visual obstruction of the building's east elevation. Due to existing site conditions, a partial decking replacement would be required to complete the necessary structural supplementation of the ramp. Therefore, consider replacing the decking at the time of the supplementation or at the time of the next comprehensive ramp replacement.
- Refer to the structural assessment report for recommended corrective actions for the structural repair of the accessible ramp.

Roof Framing
- Remove dirt, debris, and droppings that are present throughout the attic. Rodent droppings can carry disease, and debris, including nesting materials, can encourage pests to return.
- Supplement false rafter plates with sistered wood members to ensure adequate structural support for the roof framing. Sistering the historic false plates rather than replacing them allows the historic material to remain in place.
- Remove the expanding polyurethane foam crack sealer from the attic. Expanding foam crack sealer is difficult to remove and does not prevent damage by chewing rodents; therefore, it is not appropriate for historic buildings. Rather, install reversible rodent-proof galvanized steel mesh, which is mechanically fastened to adjacent sound wood.

Roofing
- Replace front porch roofing in kind and install fasteners at corrugation ridges rather than valleys.
- When the extant wood shingle roof needs to be fully replaced, replace the roof with metal roofing of a profile and size reflecting the roof's appearance during the period of significance. Replace the sheathing as well.
- Ensure that all future roof work complies with mitigation requirements for bat species protected by the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Avoid performing roof work during maternity/pup season (May 1 to July 15) and winter torpor season (December 15 to February 15). Conduct bat emergence surveys prior to initiating roof work.

East Chimneys
- Formulate a masonry maintenance cycle, which includes repointing piers with a mortar that is compatible with brick. While the current mortar is loosely packed, repointed mortar joints should be compact and tooled properly to prevent water infiltration as well.
- Install a weather-tight chimney cap to prevent water infiltration to the chimney interior.
- Install stepped counterflashing at the east chimney to ensure a water-tight seal between the roofing and brick. Monitor flashing regularly for necessary maintenance to maintain a water-tight seal.
- Refer to the structural assessment report for recommended corrective actions to address the leaning chimney.

Suspended Chimney
- Consider reconstructing the suspended chimney above the kitchen roofline. During removal, the existing brick should be salvaged and cleaned of mortar and parging for reuse in the reconstruction. As such, reconstruction of the suspended chimney should be completed with a mortar that is compatible with the historic bricks.
- Those making repairs should flash the reconstructed suspended chimney to the roofing with stepped flashing and counterflashing. Install counterflashing in a reglet. Monitor flashing regularly for necessary maintenance to maintain a water-tight seal.

- Install a weather-tight chimney cap to protect the chimney against both falling and wind-driven rain.
- Refer to the structural assessment report for recommended corrective actions for the support of this chimney.

Interior rehabilitation work should be assumed to include the following:

General

- Prioritize maintenance of historic fabric in all rehabilitation and maintenance work.

Floor Framing

- Refer to the structural assessment report for recommended corrective actions for structural repair of the floor framing system.

Interior Finishes

- Retain woodwork, doors, and other features dating from the period of significance.
- Where the NPS has removed interpretive displays, ensure fasteners are removed from wood finishes and the resulting holes are filled and finished to match adjacent surfaces.
- For future interpretation of the Clark House, consider displays that do not require fastening to historic finishes.

Ceilings

- Due to the uncertainty regarding the timing of the Clark House's electrification, the existence of electric lighting fixtures during the building's period of significance is unclear. Pending further research or documentary evidence, no repair of ceiling finishes at former light fixture locations is recommended at this time.

Flooring

- Consider covering open gaps in flooring using wood planking fastened from below so as to not distort the appearance of the historic flooring from the interior.
- Where water damage is apparent below the west window, consider fastening wood blocking to the underside of the flooring, extending at least 3″ beyond the damaged area on all sides. Alternatively, those performing the work could repair the damaged area with a dutchman repair and finish to match adjacent, undamaged surfaces.

Building Systems

- Electrical Systems:
  - No recommended corrective treatments.
- Mechanical Systems:
  - No recommended corrective treatments.
- Plumbing Systems:
  - No recommended corrective treatments.

Visitor Safety and Accessibility

- Provide compliant accessible entry and egress at the south porch (see Accessible Ramp, above).
- Exit signage and emergency lighting should be designed to minimize their visual impact on the interior (e.g., transparent, edge-lit exit signs rather than internally illuminated box exit signs).

Future Documentation

Project Documentation

The exterior and interior rehabilitation should be thoroughly documented as a supplement to this report. Document any new physical evidence of the house's construction and evolution. Explain evidence of previously undocumented features or alterations with references to relevant sections of this report. This documentation should be filed with both JICA and the Regional office so that it may inform future interpretation and treatment. Photographic documentation and PMIS statements for each maintenance project should be kept on file by JICA to document any major repairs.

Historic Materials Analysis

As noted above, the pointing mortar used during the 1999–2000 rehabilitation of the east chimney and foundation piers appears to have a high Portland cement content. While the mortar's color is a good indication of content, mortar analysis can confirm the contents and determine if a full repointing is necessary, as recommended.

Historic documentation for the Clark House suggests multiple exterior wood treatments, including whitewash, kaolin clay wash, or even unfinished wood. However, due to a lack of agreement between resources and the current

modern painted finish, this HSR could not recommend a single treatment. Paint analysis of the historic siding, both interior and exterior, would be needed to find remnants of the original finish and determine what, if any, treatment is correct for the period of significance.

Prepare a Cultural Landscape Report

The NPS should prepare a Cultural Landscape Report to inform future planning and design not only at the Clark House but also for the entire Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm. The report will identify historic plant materials, circulation patterns, and cultural traditions, among other features, and make recommendations for treatment of the farmstead landscape. Specific items that may be of interest are historic pathways or desire lines dating to the historic period between the Clark House and other features at the Carter farm and historic vegetation, such as the Chinaberry trees mentioned in Rachel Clark's oral history interview.[284]

Resilience to Natural Hazards

The Clark House is susceptible to threats associated with climate change. Resource Briefs prepared for JICA offer relevant findings for understanding the threats associated with climate change that may impact the house. Climate change's effects include changes in average conditions, trending toward higher temperatures and increased precipitation, and in the intensity of particular events (e.g., more intense storms, floods, or droughts).[285]

The NPS maintains a variety of historic structures, many of which are located in areas vulnerable to the effects of climate change. In order to preserve these culturally significant assets, the NPS ensures that parks consider the effects of climate change and plan for climate change resiliency before building, renovating, or making significant capital investments in their facilities. Therefore, the NPS provides guidance, tools, and resources, such as the Climate Change Response Program (CCRP), to assist park planners in identifying the risks posed by climate change.[286]

The NPS Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02 states, "NPS cultural resource management must keep in mind that (1) cultural resources are primary sources of data regarding human interactions with environmental change; and (2) changing climates affect the preservation and maintenance of cultural resources."[287]

Climate change impacts are being observed throughout the country. Relevant climate changes that are projected **for** JICA include increased temperature, increased humidity, potentially increased precipitation, and increased extreme

284. Rachel Clark, Oral History Interview, interview by Marie B. Allen, November 9, 1978, Carter/Smith Family Oral History Project, Jimmy Carter Presidential Library and Museum.

285. Patrick Gonzalez, "Climate Change Trends for Park Planning at Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, Georgia" (National Park Service), December 19, 2012.

286. National Park Service, "Climate Change Response Program - Climate Change," accessed November 3, 2021, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/climatechange/ccrp.htm.

287. John B. Jarvis to All National Park Service Employees, memorandum, 10 February 2014, Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources, Policy Memorandum 14-02, https://www.nps.gov/policy/PolMemos/PM-14-02.htm.

weather events.[288] Site managers can use the NPS Cultural Resources Impacts Table[289] to identify the broad range of impacts on varying cultural resources. Some of the listed impacts that may relate to the Clark House may include:

- Increased Global Temperature
- Higher Relative Humidity
- Increased Wind
- Increased Wildfire
- Changes in Seasonality
- Invasive Species/Pests
- Less Precipitation/Drought
- More Precipitation/Increase of Flooding Events
- Increased Frequency and/or Severity of Storm Surges
- Higher Water Table
- Extreme Weather Events
- Pollution

For NPS facilities, planning for resiliency and incorporating strategies into all planning documents can help build buildings better equipped to withstand natural hazards, such as fires, flooding, and more frequent and intense storms.

A 2012 "Climate Change Trends for Park Planning at Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, Georgia" report by Patrick Gonzolez provides insight into both trends and potential climate change impacts on JICA resources. Gonzalez notes that while, as a whole, the climate of the United States has been warming, JICA has actually cooled slightly due to a combination of "increased precipitation, the El Niño-Southern Oscillation and other factors." The report deemed this trend as "not statistically significant," and the long-term prediction is that JICA will warm between two and four degrees Celsius by the year 2100, with more frequent extreme temperature events. However, the report notes that climate models do not agree on precipitation trends, with some models projecting scenarios ranging from a decrease to an increase in precipitation.[290]

Temperature increases are likely to be most extreme in the summer and fall. Threats to the Clark House posed by rising temperatures include increased crystallization of efflorescent salts due to increased evaporation rates, shrinking and cracking of wooden components, potential damage or destruction by future wildfires, and added stress from sudden thermal change.[291] Increased precipitation could lead to more severe flooding and erosion as well as threats to the Clark House's historic fabric, which has previously suffered damage from inadequate rainwater management. An increase in heavy rain events would stress the building's ability to shed water. The extreme rain events will result in accelerated decay of wooden components and masonry due to increased extremes of wetting and drying. The extreme wetting and drying cycle will also increase the deposition and eventual infiltration of salts into the porous material of the structure. Higher relative humidity would increase the moisture absorption rates for wood, brick, and porous stone. This increased moisture absorption would result in the decrease of crystallization and dissolution of salts within the masonry. The increased moisture would also increase the rates of growth of vegetation on masonry surfaces, increase the rate of corrosion of ferrous metal features, and accelerate the deterioration of wooden components.[292]

Increasing temperatures are associated with an increased frequency and intensity of severe weather. Tornadoes and high winds present a particular threat to the building. Storm systems and hurricanes can also cause significant damage far inland. Storms routing from the Gulf Coast and Caribbean frequently bring hurricane-force winds to South Georgia, including Sumter and Webster counties. The house sits in an exposed location. Severe weather threats include destruction of or damage to the building itself, including displacement from the foundation, loss of the

288. Marcy Rockman et al., "Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy" (Washington, DC: Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science and Climate Change Response Program, National Park Service, 2016).
289. "Cultural Resources Impacts Table - Climate Change," accessed November 3, 2021, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/climatechange/culturalimpactstable.htm.
290. Gonzalez, "Climate Change Trends for Park Planning at Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, Georgia," 1.
291. Marcy Rockman, Marissa Morgan, Sonya Ziaja, George Hambrecht, and Alison Meadow, *Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy* (Washington, DC: Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science and Climate Change Response Program, National Park Service, 2016), 20-24.
292. Ibid.

roof, porches, or windows, as well as the potential for wind-borne debris to damage the building. Aside from the potential damage from high winds, increasing storm events will increase weathering of exterior building components, accelerating deterioration of historic fabric and increasing maintenance needs.

In addition to the threats posed by climate change, environmental pollution is a concern. Carbon dioxide, sulfur oxide, and nitrogen oxide from fossil-fuel-based power generation, automobile exhaust, and industrial pollution cause acid rain, which has been widely documented as a cause of the deterioration of historic buildings, particularly masonry materials and metals. Particulate pollution from fossil-fuel combustion can accumulate on building materials and surfaces over time and may cause permanent staining.

Adaptation is the process of adjustment to actual natural hazards and the environment and its effects; human intervention may facilitate adjustment to the expected climate. **Mitigation** is the lessening of the potential adverse impacts of natural hazards through actions that reduce hazard, exposure, and vulnerability. **Resilience** is the ability of a system and its component parts to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover from the effects of a hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner, including through ensuring the preservation, restoration, or improvement of its essential basic features, structures, and functions.

Cultural resources, including historic buildings, "are fixed in place or derive much of their significance from the place within which they were created. Many are non-living, and all are unique. As a result, the capacity of cultural resources to adapt to changing environments is limited."[293] As stated in the Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "NPS cultural resource management must keep in mind that (1) cultural resources are primary sources of data regarding human interactions with climate change, and (2) changing climates affect the preservation and maintenance of cultural resources."[294]

The treatment recommendations focus on mitigation, lessening the potential adverse impacts of natural hazards on the building and increasing its resilience and the ability to survive and recover from the effects of a hazardous event.

Implications – Adapting to Natural Hazards and Increased Climate Variability

According to NPS documents, impacts to buildings and structures related to temperature and drought extremes include deterioration, conflagration, and desiccation.[295] A loss of resource integrity may occur over time from conditions related to increased climate variability and its impacts. Typically, documentation is one of the first mitigation techniques undertaken in response to deterioration. This document, which includes a narrative, photographs, measured drawings, and recommendations, fulfills this first step in the mitigation process.

The Clark House exhibits signs of previous deterioration, and treatment recommendations are included in this document. The treatment recommendations also address many of the threats inherent in the increase in climate variability. The treatments would be designed to provide a more stable exterior for the house, with the goal of allowing this resource to better withstand the pressures presented by climate variability.

293. National Park Service, "Cultural Resources and Climate Change," (n.p., 2016), accessed December 9, 2016, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/climatechange/upload/06-CCRP-Cultural-Resource-Brief-FEB-2016.pdf.

294. John B. Jarvis, February 10, 2014, 2.

295. Marcy Rockman, "An NPS Framework for Addressing Climate Change with Cultural Resources," The George Wright Forum 32, no. 1 (2015), accessed December 9, 2016, http://www.georgewright.org/321rockman.pdf.

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Appendix A. Chronology Drawings

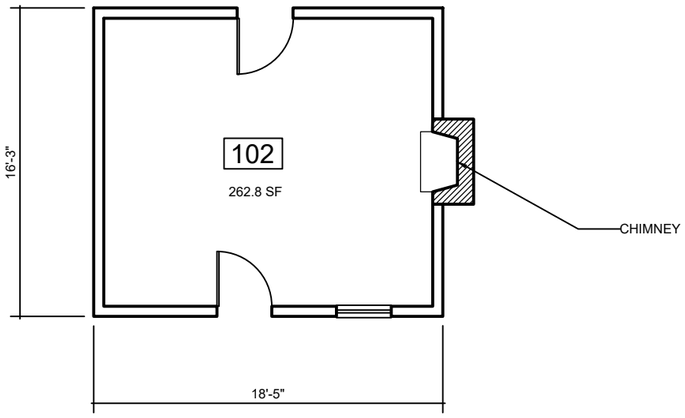
Chronology Drawings

A01 Jack and Rachel Clark House, 1921 Period Plan
A02 Jack and Rachel Clark House, 1928–1931 Period Plan
A03 Jack and Rachel Clark House, 1960 Period Plan

Rehabilitation Drawings - 1999

01 Boyhood Farm Restoration
L1 Overall Development
L2 Existing Conditions
L3 Clearing and Demolition
L4 Layout Plan
L6 Grading Plan
L7 Planting Plan
GE1 Electrical Site Plan
G1 Historic Buildings General Notes
D1 Clark House Floor Plan Demolition
D2 Clark House Elevations Demolition
A1 Clark House Floor Plan
A2 Clark House Reflected Ceiling and Misc. Details
A3 Clark House Elevations
A4 Clark House Ramp Details
A5 Clark House Window and Door Schedules
S1 Foundation Plan and Floor Framing Plan
S2 Clark House Roof Framing Plan and Building Section
EC1 Clark House Power Plan

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1 1921 PERIOD PLAN
1/8"=1'0"

0 2 4 8 12 20

CLARK HOUSE

JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PLAINS, GA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, REGION 2,
SOUTH ATLANTIC-GULF

WLA STUDIO

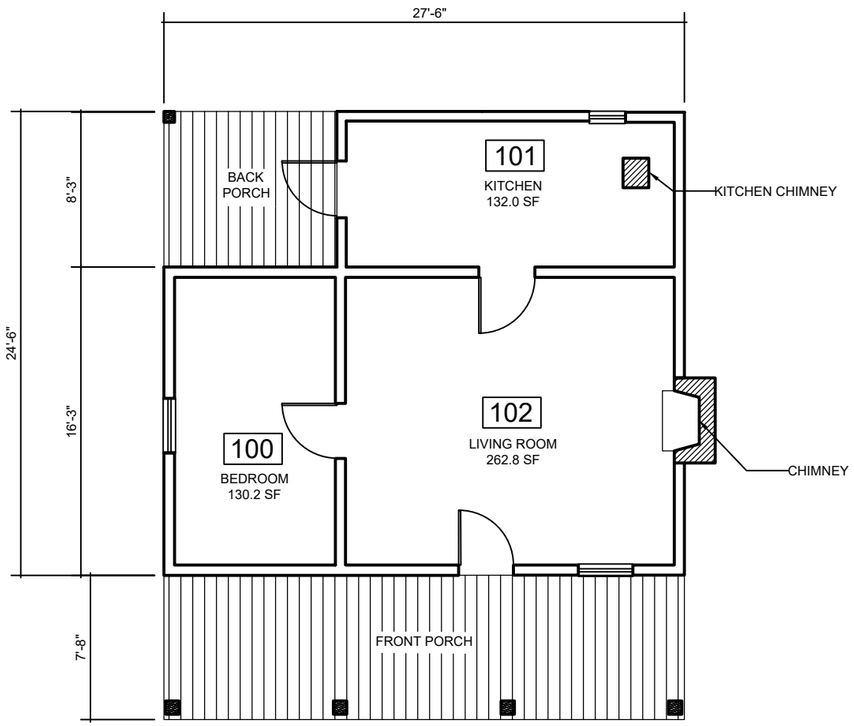
RECORDED BY:
LR/LS
05.03.2024

SCALE: 1/8"=1'0"

N

1921
PERIOD PLAN

A01



1 1928-1931 PERIOD PLAN
1/8"=1'0"

0 2 4 8 12 20

CLARK HOUSE

JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PLAINS, GA
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, REGION 2,
SOUTH ATLANTIC-GULF

WLA STUDIO

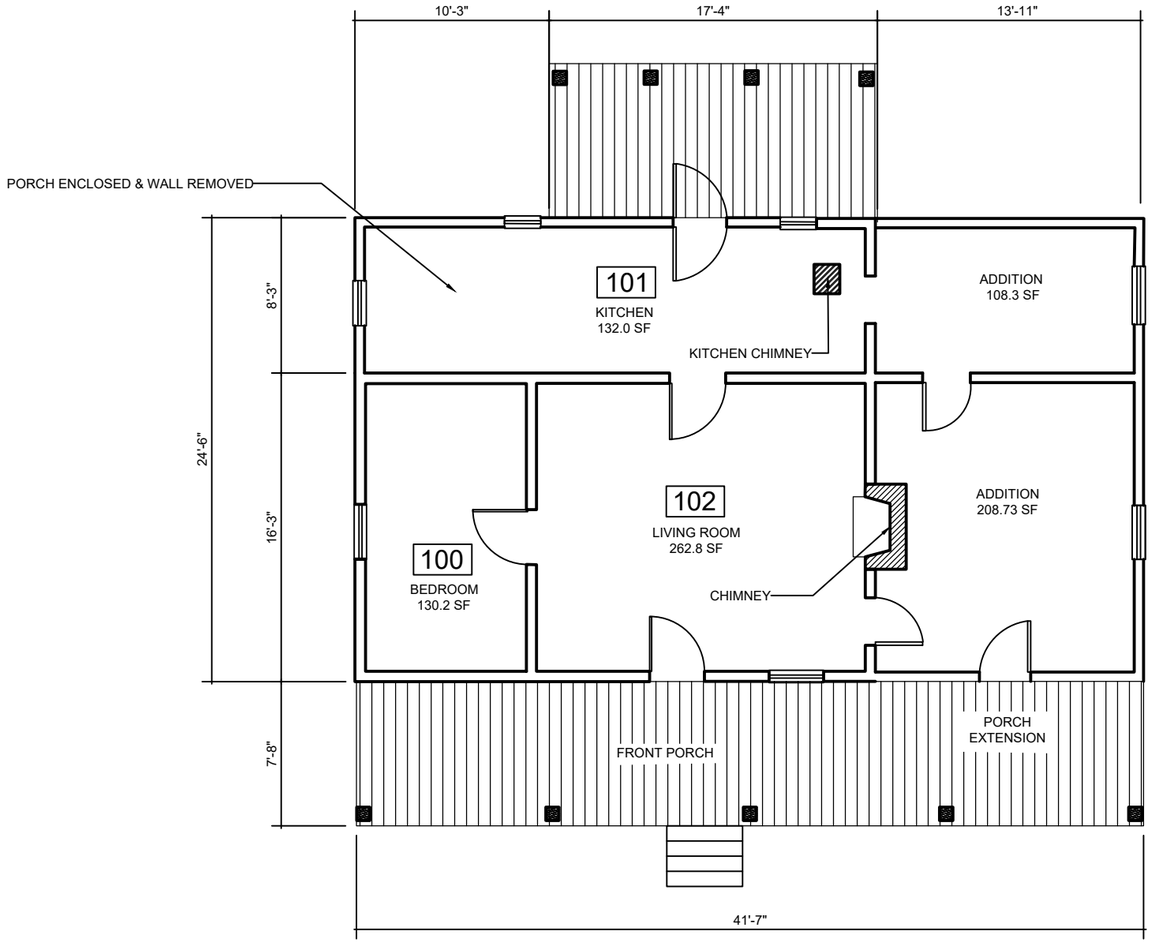
RECORDED BY:
LR/LS
05.03.2024

SCALE: 1/8"=1'0"

N

1928-1931
PERIOD PLAN

A02



1 1960 PERIOD PLAN
1/8"=1'0"

0 2 4 8 12 20

WLA STUDIO

CLARK HOUSE

JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PLAINS, GA
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, REGION 2,
SOUTH ATLANTIC-GULF

RECORDED BY:
LR/LS
05.03.2024

SCALE: 1/8"=1'0"

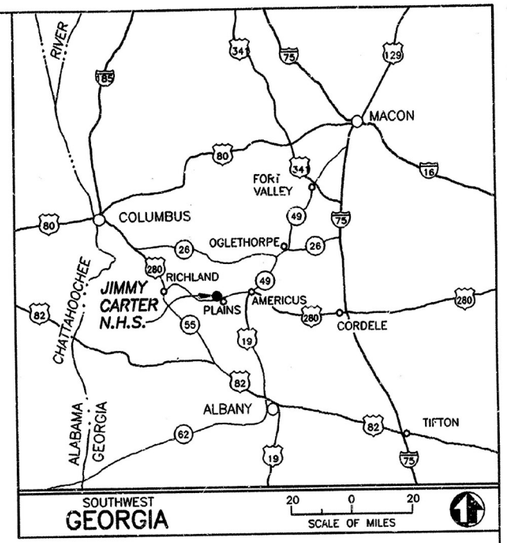
N

1960
PERIOD PLAN

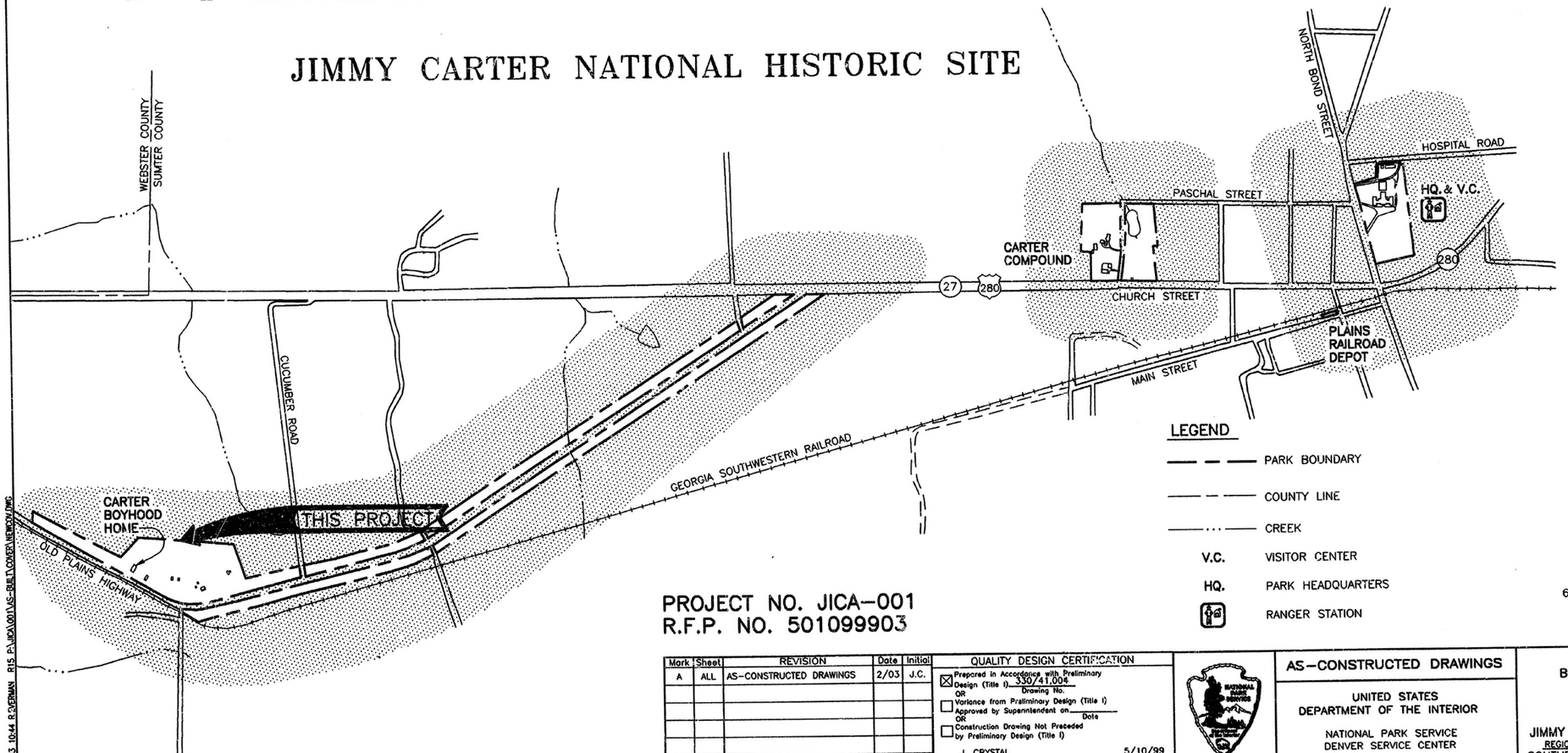
A03

INDEX

SHEET	SUB SHEET	TITLE OF SHEET
1		COVER SHEET
2	L1	OVERALL DEVELOPMENT
3	L2	EXISTING CONDITIONS
4	L3	CLEARING AN DEMOLITION
5	L4	LAYOUT PLAN
~~6~~	~~L5~~	~~ENTRY ROAD AND PARKING-PLAN AND PROFILE~~ DELETED
7	L5.1	ENTRY ROAD AND PARKING-PLAN AND PROFILE
8	L6	GRADING PLAN
9	L7	PLANTING PLAN
10	L8	SITE DETAILS
11	L9	SITE DETAILS
12	L10	SITE DETAILS
13	C1	WATER AND SEWER SITE PLAN
14	C2	WATER SYSTEM DETAILS
15	C3	SEPTIC TANK AND LEACHFIELD DETAILS
16	C4	CIVIL DETAILS
17	GE1	ELECTRICAL SITE PLAN
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18	A1	ABBREVIATIONS, STANDARD SYMBOLS, STANDARD DETAILS-CONTACT STATION
19	A2	FOUNDATION, FLOOR, ATTIC AND ROOF FRAMING PLANS-CONTACT STATION
20	A3	ELEVATIONS, SECTIONS, WALL SECTIONS-CONTACT STATION
21	A4	REFLECTED CEILING PLAN/ROOF PLAN
22	A5	SCHEDULES
23	M1	HEATING AND VENTILATION PLAN-CONTACT STATION
24	P1	PLUMBING ISOMETRICS-CONTACT STATION
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26	E2	POWER PLAN-CONTACT STATION
27	G1	HISTORIC BUILDINGS, GENERAL NOTES
	CLARK HOUSE	
28	D1	FLOOR PLAN DEMOLITION
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30	A1	FLOOR PLAN
31	A2	REFLECTED CEILING & MISC. DETAILS
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34	A5	WINDOW & DOOR SCHEDULES
35	S1	FOUNDATION PLAN & FLOOR FRAMING
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41	A1	GROUND FLOOR PLAN
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44	A4	SOUTH & EAST ELEVATIONS
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47	A7	DOOR SCHEDULE
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55	S7	SECTIONS & DETAILS
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59	A1	PLAN, ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS
	BLACKSMITH SHOP	
60	A1	FLOOR PLAN
61	A2	ELEVATIONS & SECTION



JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



PROJECT NO. JICA-001
R.F.P. NO. 501099903

Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ALL	AS-CONSTRUCTED DRAWINGS	2/03	J.C.

QUALITY DESIGN CERTIFICATION
☒ Prepared in Accordance with Preliminary Design (Title I) 330/41,004 Drawing No.
OR
☐ Variance from Preliminary Design (Title I) Approved by Superintendent on Date
OR
☐ Construction Drawing Not Preceded by Preliminary Design (Title I)
J. CRYSTAL Project Manager 5/10/99 Date

AS-CONSTRUCTED DRAWINGS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

TITLE OF DRAWING
BOYHOOD FARM RESTORATION
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
PARK GENERAL
NAME OF PARK
JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
REGION SOUTHEAST | COUNTY SUMTER | STATE GEORGIA

DRAWING NO. 330 41,005A
PKG. NO. JICA 001 07
SHEET 1 OF 61

BASIC DATA: BOUNDARY MAP 330/80,000A 9/89; 330/41,001 5/92; COVER SHEET DRAWN 6/97. SGS.

2/19/03 10:44 R:\DERMAN R15 P:\JICA\001\AS-BUILT\COVER\JICA001.DWG

Filmed FEBRUARY 2003 @ 29x

CONTACT STATION
NEW CONSTRUCTION

PRC 1+00

PRC 10+8

PRC 9+34.85

ENTRY ROAD AND PARKING AREA WITH
STABILIZED TURF ALONG ROADWAY

PT 15+92.03

PRC 15+28.47

PC 3+66.99

PRC 13+35.15

PT 13+73.21°

PCC 14+35.18

PCC 15+49.89

NEW FENCING, TYP.

MANUAL
PUMP

TENNIS COURT AND BACKSTOPS
TO BE RECONSTRUCTED

RECONSTRUCT WINDMILL
(BY OTHERS)

SOIL CEMENT TRAIL
8% PORTLAND CEMENT
40% BROWN SAND
52% NATURAL (SITE) CLAY

STABILIZE BARRY HOUSE

CARTER
HOUSE

PRESERVE BUGGY SHED

RECONSTRUCT BARN

ACCESSIBLE
PARKING

LAWN

PICKET FENCE

1/2" SAND SWEPT
YARD AND TRAIL

STORE

ENTRY GATE

ENTRY SIGN

REHABILITATE CLARK HOUSE

RECONSTRUCT PUMP SHED

RECONSTRUCT MILKING SHED

RECONSTRUCT BLACKSMITH SHOP

OLD PLAINS HIGHWAY

NOTE

THIS WORK INCLUDES EXTENDING WATER,
POWER, SEWER & TELEPHONE UTILITIES.

40 0 40 80
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: GKDD L. MERRILL TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 3/99	SUB SHEET NO. L1	TITLE OF SHEET OVERALL DEVELOPMENT BOYHOOD HOME JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE	DRAWING NO. 330 41,005A PKG. NO. JICA 001 07 SHEET 2 OF 61

2/19/03 10:48 R:\PLANS\001\AS-BUILT\A1LAY.DWG XREFS: ..\BASES\EXISTOPO.DWG, ..\BASES\LAYOUT-2-16.DWG

OPEN FIELD

FORESTED AREA

EXISTING VEGETATION LINE, TYP.

OPEN FIELD

OPEN FIELD

CARTER HOUSE

STORE

EXISTING FARM STRUCTURES, TYP.

MILKING SHED (RUINS)

BUGGY SHED

BARN (RUINS)

PUMP SHED (RUINS)

BARRY HOUSE

CLARK HOUSE

OPEN LAWN AREA ALONG ROADWAY

OLD PLAINS HIGHWAY

NOTE
FOR MONUMENTATION, SEE SHEET L4.

40 0 40 80
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: K. VAAGE; DRAWN: L. MERRILL; TECH. REVIEW: J. CRYSTAL; DATE: 3/99	SUB SHEET NO. L2	TITLE OF SHEET: EXISTING CONDITIONS — BOYHOOD HOME, JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE	DRAWING NO. 330 41,005A; PKG. NO. JICA 001 07; SHEET 3 OF 61

2/19/03 10:49 R:\FERMAN R15 P:\JICA\001\AS-BUILT\LAY\2-EX-COND.DWG XREFS: ..\BASES\EXISTTOPO.DWG

REMOVE 8' OF FENCING ADD NEW POSTS AS NEEDED

REMOVE FENCING FOR CONSTRUCTION. REPLACE FENCING IN KIND, STOP FENCING 12' BACK FROM EDGE OF PAVING ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ROAD WHEN CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED

OAK TREE TO REMAIN

EXISTING VEGETATION TO REMAIN ON THIS FENCE LINE

EXISTING VEGETATION TO REMAIN ON THIS FENCE LINE

EARTHWORK MATERIALS STORAGE AREA

FILLIN OUTDOOR CESSPOOL

REMOVE FENCING FOR CONSTRUCTION. REPLACE FENCING IN KIND, STOP FENCING 12' BACK FROM EDGE OF PAVING ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ROAD WHEN CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED

VEGETATION AND FENCE LINE TO STAY

CONTRACTOR STAGING AREA

OLD PLAINS HIGHWAY

REMOVE CULVERT PIPE AND REGRADE TO ALLOW DITCH TO FLOW

REMOVE CULVERT PIPES AND REGRADE TO ALLOW DITCH TO FLOW

NOTE

1. ALL SCREENED AREAS TO HAVE VEGETATION REMOVED, WITH EXCEPTION OF 8" DIAMETER TREES OR LARGER ALONG FENCELINE ONLY. ALL OTHER AREAS WILL BE ENTIRELY CLEARED.
2. FENCE LINES TO REMAIN, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.
3. THE ENTIRE SITE IS WITHIN CONSTRUCTION LIMITS.

40 0 40 80
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: K. VAGGE CADD: L. MERRILL TECH. REVIEW: J. CRYSTAL DATE: 3/99	SUB SHEET NO. L3	TITLE OF SHEET CLEARING AND DEMOLITION BOYHOOD HOME JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE	DRAWING NO. 330 41,005A PKG. NO. JICA 001 07 SHEET 4 OF 61

2/19/03 10:49 R:\ERGMAN R15 P:\JICA\001\AS-BUILT\A13-SIR-DEMO.DWG XREFS: \BASES\POSTPO.DWG, \BASES\LAYOUT-2-16.DWG

J L8 ACCESSIBLE SYMBOL AND STRIPING
BEGIN SOLID WHITE CENTERLINE STRIPE AT STA. 12+75, END BROKEN AT STA. 15+75

B L8 FIELDSTONE WITH STEEL EDGE

B L10 BENCH TYP.

A L9 FIELD FENCING

F L8 PAVEMENT TRANSITION

F L9 GATE

F L8 PAVEMENT TRANSITION

J L8 ACCESSIBLE SYMBOL STRIPING

B L10 BENCH TYP. (ON PORCH)

B L9 PICKET FENCE AND GATE

B L10 BENCH
15'-4" WIRE GATE

GATE F L9
9'-7" WOOD GATE

3'x3' BELL TOWER

FIELD FENCING A L9

C L9 FEED LOT FENCING

A L9 FIELD FENCING (480 FEET)

K L8 WHEEL STOP

B C4 MANUAL WATER PUMP

G L8 H L8 I L8 TENNIS COURT 33'x120'

A L8 TRAIL

F L9 DOUBLE WOOD GATE

A L9 FIELD FENCING

E L8 ROAD SECTION TYPICAL

ENTRY SIGN C L10 D L10 E L10

ENTRY GATE D L9 G L9

CULVERT C L8

START FLUSH CONCRETE CURB

END FLUSH CONCRETE CURB

TREE WELLS, 5' DIA.

CONTACT STATION

10'-0" WIRE GATE

ANIMAL PEN

OUTHOUSE

TRAIL TO BE SANDED ON SURFACE IN THIS AREA

H.C. RAMP AND STAIRS

CARTER HOUSE

NPS MON. 18 JICA 2-97-1 EL.=510.3

MONUMENT WAS DAMAGED, INFORMATION IS SUSPECT

5'-4"x5'-4" WELL HEAD

4'-6"x4'-6" WELL HEAD

WINDMILL - CENTER WINDMILL OVER EXISTING WELL HEAD.

2'-10" GATES

ELECTRICAL PULLBOX

2'-10" GATE

STORE

MILKING SHED

PUMP HOUSE

BUGGY SHED

BARN

FEED LOT

CLARK HOUSE

LOOP

TRAFFIC COUNTER PEDESTAL

CLOSURE FENCE

PLUG OPEN WELL, COMPLIES WITH STATE OF GEORGIA REQUIREMENTS FOR GROUTING AND PLUGGING DOMESTIC WELLS

NPS MON. 58 JICA 2-97-2 EL=510.74

FENCE

BARRY HOUSE

9'-9" WIRE GATE

8'-4" GATE

ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER

OLD PLAINS HIGHWAY

LEGEND
- SAND SWEPT YARD
- FIELD FENCING
- FEED LOT FENCING
- PICKET FENCING

LAYOUT COORDINATES

	NORTHING	EASTING		NORTHING	EASTING		NORTHING	EASTING
1	4763.4684	11335.2694	9	5146.3367	10627.9782	17	5167.3700	10451.7451
2	4778.6701	11382.9613	10	5104.8280	10626.8130	18	5101.5723	10457.7329
			1	5023.0399	10638.4357	19	5244.3915	10451.8018
			12	5153.7841	10578.6720	20	5241.8771	10458.7459
			13	5146.5806	10566.8997			
			14	5163.9053	10520.2690	22	5712.8174	10630.3933
7			15	5157.1972	10508.1057			
8			16	5176.4672	10462.2447	24	5291.2139	10411.2824

	NORTHING	EASTING		NORTHING	EASTING		NORTHING	EASTING		NORTHING	EASTING		NORTHING	EASTING		NORTHING	EASTING		NORTHING	EASTING
25	5292.2297	10394.4424	33	5080.0075	10160.1161	41	4944.2727	10063.6312	49	4749.6043	10719.8311	57			65	4755.9606	10773.9606	73	5217.4430	10447.2855
26	5257.4188	10354.6517	34	5029.9925	10248.9445	42	4898.8075	10141.3031	50	4829.5956	10323.6524	58	4914.6079	10932.5053	66	4824.9439	10707.4454	74	4917.2380	10292.0122
27	5246.9229	10342.6028	35			43	4851.1650	10167.8374	51			59	5233.2206	10346.8025	67	4792.0089	1067.3537	75	4874.8876	10418.4862
28	5268.6663	10304.3527	36	5000.3425	10244.1113	44	4901.9247	10199.8674	52	4781.5844	10690.8122	60	5220.8409	10350.2101	68	4781.0439	10644.2976	76	4786.2217	10597.7579
29	5248.6720	10292.9868	37	4976.9767	10217.2376	45	4889.6449	10205.0518	53	4725.1944	10694.7449	61	5232.2921	10362.2915	69	4780.6276	10657.3378	77	4705.5494	10557.8583
30	5226.9286	10331.2369	38	4958.8651	10224.2368	46	4880.0575	10221.4561	54	4758.8781	10740.7276	62	4807.2695	10775.7454	70	4765.1109	10597.3612	78	4804.9731	10409.3115
31	5196.2659	10275.4715	39	4942.5005	10214.5621	47	4836.3127	10187.2728	55	4861.4470	10270.0458	63	4807.2695	10818.7392	71	4759.0897	10605.3453			
32	5184.9134	10366.7684	40	4915.8692	10161.6436	48	4929.7581	10308.7448	56			64	4764.1706	10818.7392	72	5268.0107	10465.6134	99	4754.60	10621.90

NOTES

1. THE CORE INTERPRETIVE TRAIL IS 5' WIDE.
2. THE LAYOUT OF THE TRAIL, TENNIS COURT, ENTRY GATE, AND AND ENTRY SIGN, SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
3. THE SAND SWEPT YARD WILL COVER AN AREA OF 45'x75' OR AS DIRECTED BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.
4. FOR REMAINDER OF ROADWAY AND PARKING AREA LAYOUT SEE SHEET L5.

40 0 40 80
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: K. VAAGE	SUB SHEET NO. L4	TITLE OF SHEET: LAYOUT PLAN BOYHOOD HOME JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE	DRAWING NO. 330 41,005A
DRAWN: L. MERRILL			PKG. NO. JICA 001 07
TECH. REVIEW: J. CRYSTAL			SHEET 5 OF 61
DATE: 3/99			

2/19/03 10:50 P:\DRAWN_R15_P\JICA\001\07\L5-SHEETLAYOUT.DWG XREFS: \BASES\LAYOUT-2-16.DWG; \BASES\DISTOPO.DWG;

NOTES

1. MAINTAIN THE EXISTING SURROUNDING GRADES FOR ALL HISTORIC BUILDINGS – MILKING SHED, BLACKSMITH SHOP, PUMP SHED, BUGGY SHED, BARN AND CLARK HOUSE.
2. SET FFE ON ALL HISTORIC BUILDINGS WITH DIRT FLOORS, 2 INCHES ABOVE THE SURROUNDING EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS.

SEE CONTACT STATION ENLARGEMENT, THIS SHEET, FOR GRADES AROUND BUILDING EDGE

CONTACT STATION FFE=512.3

ANIMAL PEN

TRAIL TO MEET GRADE ON RAMP AT CONNECTION POINT

CARTER HOUSE

2" PVC, TYP.

WELL, SEE SHEET L4

TENNIS COURT

WINDMILL

STORE

HP EL=513.1

LP EL=512.2

NPS MON. JICA 2-97 EL=510.3

PRC 1

PRC 10+8

PRC 9+34.85

PT 15+92.03

PC 13+35.15

PT 13+72.21

PC 14+35.18

PCC 13+49.89

OUTLET INV. EL. 502.55

P 508.73

DROP INLET INV. EL. 506.4

C L8 CULVERT 160 PIPE W/ FLARED END SECTION

PC 3+66.99

NPS MON. JICA 2-97-2 EL=510.74

ALL HOSE BIBBS LOCATED IN VALVE BOXES WITH WOOD TOPS

MILKING SHED

BUGGY SHED

PUMP SHED

BARN

FEED LOT

BLACKSMITH SHOP

CLARK HOUSE

BARRY HOUSE

REMOVE CULVERT, RESHAPE DITCH TO ALLOW WATER FLOW

REMOVE CULVERTS, RESHAPE DITCH TO ALLOW WATER FLOW

HP EL=513.5

LP EL=512.0

HP EL=513.2

LP EL=511.0

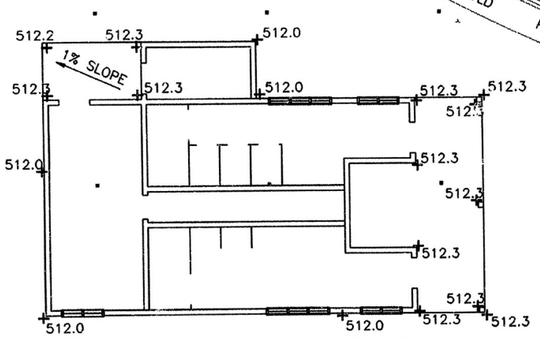
LP EL=510.5

LP EL.=510.0

OLD PLAINS HIGHWAY

INLET=511.65
OUTLET=510.9

GRADE TO DRAIN INTO EXISTING DITCHLINE ALONG ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY



CONTACT STATION ENLARGEMENT
NO SCALE

NOTES

1. ALL CULVERTS ARE 13"x22" GALVANIZED PIPE, 1.5% SLOPE.
2. MIN. OF 1.5 FEET COVER OVER CULVERTS ON ROAD SECTIONS.
3. ROAD CROWN OF 2%.
4. SLOPE OF STABILIZED SHOULDER IS 2%.
5. INTERPRETIVE TRAIL TO BE CONSTRUCTED WITH EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY WITH A 2% CROSS SLOPE.

40 0 40 80
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: K. VAAGE	SUB SHEET NO. L6	TITLE OF SHEET: GRADING PLAN	DRAWING NO. 330 41,005A
DRAWN: L. MERRILL		BOYHOOD HOME JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE	PKG. NO. JICA 001 07
TECH. REVIEW: J. CRYSTAL			SHEET 8 OF 61
DATE: 2/00			

2/19/03 10:52 R:\ERDMAN\ R15 PA\JICA\001\AS-BUILT\ALL6-GRADING.DWG XREFS: ..\BASES\EXISTOPO.DWG; ..\BASES\GRADING-REV.DWG; ..\BASES\LAYOUT-2-16.DWG

A L10 TYPICAL TREE PLANTING

CONTACT STATION
3 LONG LEAF PINES
1 QN
1 SYCAMORE
3 AJ
STABILIZED TURF 5' WIDTH ALONG RADIUS EDGE AND THEN TAPER AS SHOWN
NPS MON. JICA 2-97-1
ANIMAL PEN
EXISTING TREES & VEGETATION TO REMAIN ALONG THIS FENCELINE, WITH EXCEPTION OF OPENING FOR PEDESTRIAN TRAIL
REMOVE FOUNDATION PLANTINGS ON WEST SIDE (EXCEPT AZALEA)
REMOVE ALL FOUNDATION PLANTING ALONG FRONT, WITH EXCEPTION OF WINTER JASMINE, WHICH IS TO BE CUT BACK TO 6" STEMS. PROTECT EXISTING PHOTINIA FROM DAMAGE
REMOVE ALL FOUNDATION PLANTING ALONG EAST SIDE, WITH EXCEPTION OF LARGE CLUMP OF AZALEA & SPIREA
PEACH
CARTER HOUSE
TENNIS COURT
WINDMILL
1 PS
STORE
LAWN AREA
PROTECT FROM ANY CONSTRUCTION DAMAGE
MILKING SHED
BUGGY SHED
PUMP HOUSE
BARN
FEED LOT
1 PC
OLD PLAINS HIGHWAY
EXISTING VEGETATION TO REMAIN ALONG FENCELINE
CENTIPEDE GRASS ALONG WALKS, TYP.
NPS MON. JICA 2-97-2
BERMUDA AND CENTIPEDE MIX ALONG SHOULDERS, TYP.
STABILIZED TURF
FIELDS: BAHAIA GRASS, TYP.
BARRY HOUSE
PC
EXISTING CRYPE MYRTUES
CLARK HOUSE
MG

NOTES

1. NO TREES OR SHRUBS ARE TO BE REMOVED UNLESS SPECIFICALLY NOTED. REFER ALSO TO CLEARING AND GRUBBING PLAN.
2. ALL AREAS DISTURBED DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE SEEDED WITH MIX DESIGNATED IN SPECIFICATIONS.
3. PROTECT EXISTING TREES DURING CONSTRUCTION.
4. EXACT LOCATION OF PROPOSED PLANTINGS TO BE DETERMINED BY CONTRACTING OFFICER.

PLANTING LIST

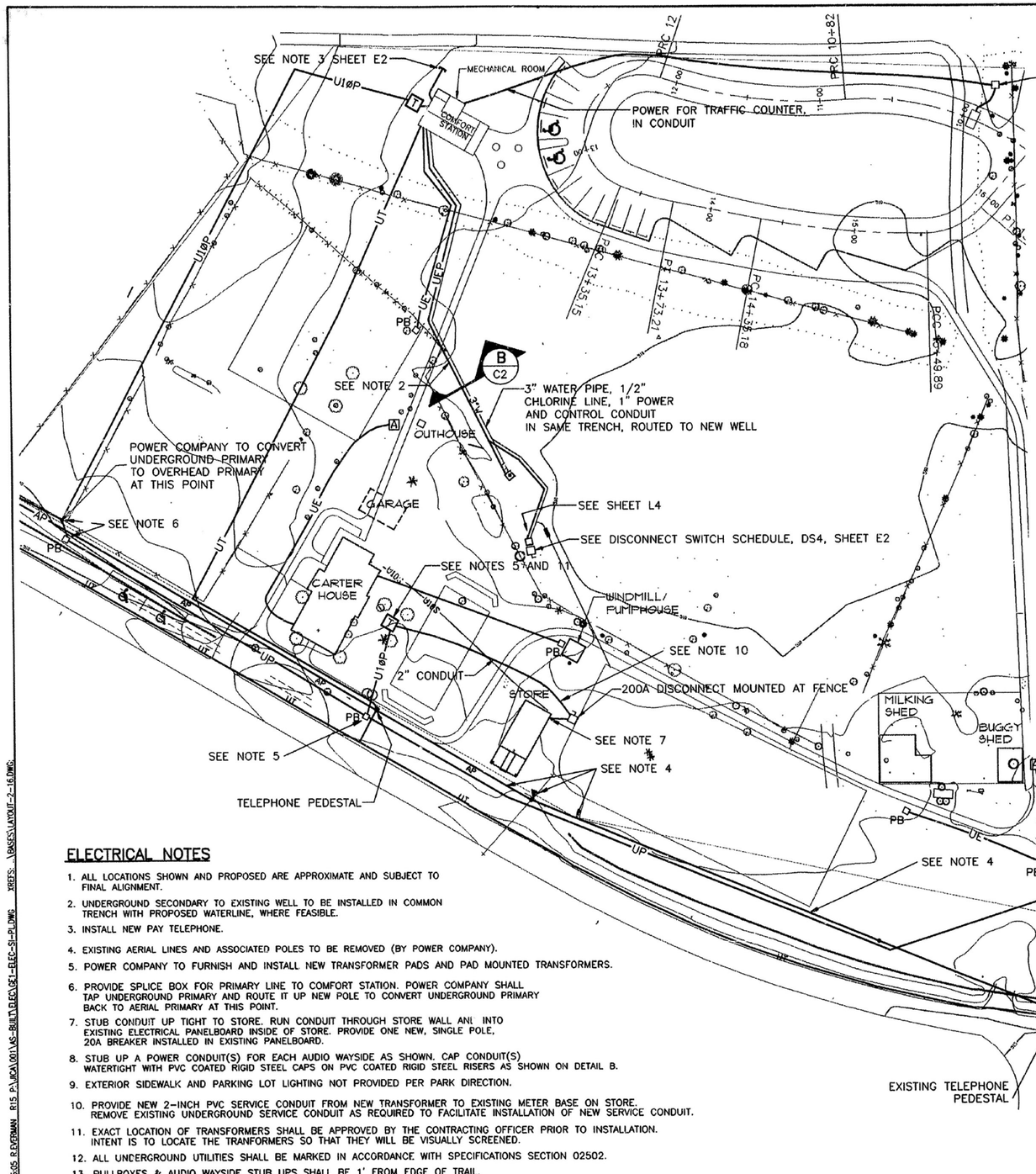
SYMBOL	BOTANICAL	COMMON	SIZE	ROOT
TREES				
AJ	ALBIZIA JULIBRISSIN	SILK TREE (MIMOSA)	2" CALIPER, 8'-10' HEIGHT	B&B
MG	MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA	MAGNOLIA	2" CALIPER, 8'-10' HEIGHT	B&B
PC	PYRUS COMMUNIS 'PINEAPPLE'	PINEAPPLE PEAR	2" CALIPER, 8'-10' HEIGHT	B&B
QN	QUERCUS NIGRA	WATER OAK	2" CALIPER, 8'-10' HEIGHT	
SHRUBS				
JN	JASMINIUM NUDIFLORUM	WINTER JASMINE	5 GAL., 2'-3' TALL	B&B
PS	PHOTINIA SPECIES (SPECIES TO MATCH EXISTING PHOTINIA ON WEST SIDE OF FRONT PORCH		5 GAL., 2'-3' TALL	B&B
GRASSES				
SEE SPECIFICATION 02921				

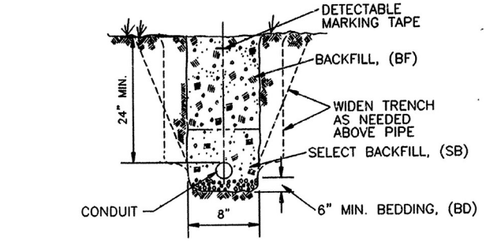
EXISTING VEGETATION SYMBOLS

40 0 40 80
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: K. VAGGE; DRAWN: L. MERRILL; TECH. REVIEW: J. CRYSTAL; DATE: 3/98	SUB SHEET NO. L7	TITLE OF SHEET: PLANTING PLAN — BOYHOOD HOME, JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE	DRAWING NO. 330 41,005A; PKG. NO. JICA 001 07; SHEET 9 OF 61

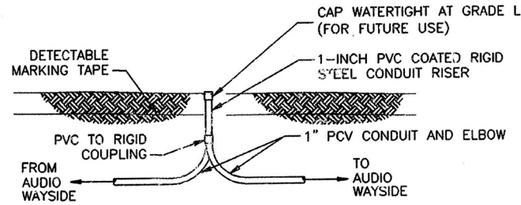
XREFS: ..\BASES\EXISTOPO.DWG; P:\JICA\001\AS-BUILT\BASES\LAYOUT-2-16.DWG;
2/20/03, 08:05, R.BOTMAN, R15, P:\JICA\001\AS-BUILT\L7-PLANTING.DWG





SINGLE UTILITY TRENCH DETAIL–TYPICAL (A GE1)

NO SCALE



AUDIO WAYSIDE MOUNT DETAIL (B GE1)

NO SCALE

ELECTRICAL LEGEND

- —AP— EXISTING AERIAL PRIMARY POWER LINES
- —UP— NEW UNDERGROUND PRIMARY POWER LINES (BY POWER COMPANY)
- —A1ØS— EXISTING AERIAL ELECTRIC LINE (SECONDARY)
- —U1ØP— NEW UNDERGROUND SINGLE PHASE PRIMARY (3W) (BY POWER COMPANY)
- —U1ØS— EXISTING UNDERGROUND SINGLE PHASE SECONDARY
- —U1ØS— NEW UNDERGROUND SINGLE PHASE SECONDARY (BY POWER COMPANY)
- —UE— NEW UNDERGROUND 1" PVC CONDUIT FOR AUDIO WAYSIDES (BY CONTRACTOR)
- UEP NEW UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL TO WELL PUMP (BY CONTRACTOR)
- —UT— UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE (BY TELEPHONE COMPANY)
- [T] NEW PAD MOUNTED TRANSFORMER (BY POWER COMPANY)
- ▼ POLE–MOUNTED TRANSFORMER
- TELEPHONE NETWORK INTERFACE DEVICE (BY TELEPHONE COMPANY)
- [A] PROPOSED AUDIO WAYSIDE
- PB PULLBOX
- (M) METER SOCKET

ELECTRICAL NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS SHOWN AND PROPOSED ARE APPROXIMATE AND SUBJECT TO FINAL ALIGNMENT.
2. UNDERGROUND SECONDARY TO EXISTING WELL TO BE INSTALLED IN COMMON TRENCH WITH PROPOSED WATERLINE, WHERE FEASIBLE.
3. INSTALL NEW PAY TELEPHONE.
4. EXISTING AERIAL LINES AND ASSOCIATED POLES TO BE REMOVED (BY POWER COMPANY).
5. POWER COMPANY TO FURNISH AND INSTALL NEW TRANSFORMER PADS AND PAD MOUNTED TRANSFORMERS.
6. PROVIDE SPLICE BOX FOR PRIMARY LINE TO COMFORT STATION. POWER COMPANY SHALL TAP UNDERGROUND PRIMARY AND ROUTE IT UP NEW POLE TO CONVERT UNDERGROUND PRIMARY BACK TO AERIAL PRIMARY AT THIS POINT.
7. STUB CONDUIT UP TIGHT TO STORE. RUN CONDUIT THROUGH STORE WALL ANI INTO EXISTING ELECTRICAL PANELBOARD INSIDE OF STORE. PROVIDE ONE NEW, SINGLE POLE, 20A BREAKER INSTALLED IN EXISTING PANELBOARD.
8. STUB UP A POWER CONDUIT(S) FOR EACH AUDIO WAYSIDE AS SHOWN. CAP CONDUIT(S) WATERTIGHT WITH PVC COATED RIGID STEEL CAPS ON PVC COATED RIGID STEEL RISERS AS SHOWN ON DETAIL B.
9. EXTERIOR SIDEWALK AND PARKING LOT LIGHTING NOT PROVIDED PER PARK DIRECTION.
10. PROVIDE NEW 2–INCH PVC SERVICE CONDUIT FROM NEW TRANSFORMER TO EXISTING METER BASE ON STORE. REMOVE EXISTING UNDERGROUND SERVICE CONDUIT AS REQUIRED TO FACILITATE INSTALLATION OF NEW SERVICE CONDUIT.
11. EXACT LOCATION OF TRANSFORMERS SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION. INTENT IS TO LOCATE THE TRANFORMERS SO THAT THEY WILL BE VISUALLY SCREENED.
12. ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHALL BE MARKED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFICATIONS SECTION 02502.
13. PULLBOXES & AUDIO WAYSIDE STUB UPS SHALL BE 1' FROM EDGE OF TRAIL.

DESIGNED: R. HALLER DRAWN: B. HEINLEY TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 5/99	SUB SHEET NO. GE1	TITLE OF SHEET ELECTRICAL SITE PLAN JIMMY CARTER N.H.S.	DRAWING NO. 330 41,005A PKG. NO. 001 SHEET 17 OF 61	

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GENERAL: Buildings covered under provisions of these notes include the Clark and Barry houses, barn, and all sheds and outbuildings.

DISCOVERY/GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. DURING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR MAY ENCOUNTER EXISTING CONDITIONS WHICH ARE NOT NOW KNOWN OR ARE AT VARIANCE WITH PROJECT DRAWINGS OR NOTES. SUCH CONDITIONS MAY INTERFERE WITH NEW CONSTRUCTION OR REQUIRE PROTECTION AND/OR SUPPORT OF EXISTING WORK DURING CONSTRUCTION, OR MAY CONSIST OF DAMAGE OR DETERIORATION TO STRUCTURAL MATERIALS OR COMPONENTS WHICH COULD JEOPARDIZE THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE BUILDINGS(S).
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE GOVERNMENT OF ALL DISCOVERIES HE BELIEVES MAY INTERFERE WITH PROPER EXECUTION OF THE WORK OR JEOPARDIZE THE STRUCTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF THE BUILDING PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH WORK RELATED TO SUCH DISCOVERIES.

DESIGN LOADS

1. DESIGN LOADS ARE BASED ON THE STANDARD BUILDING CODE, SBCCI, 1994 EDITION.
2. FLOOR LIVE LOADS: CLARK HOUSE 40 PSF ; BARN LOFT 40 PSF; HANDICAP RAMP 100 PSF
3. SNOW LOADS ARE BASED ON ASCE 7-93.
   GROUND SNOW LOAD, Pg = 5 PSF
   SLOPED ROOF SNOW LOAD = 5 PSF (THEREFORE, USE 16 PSF FOR ROOF LIVE LOAD IN DESIGN)
4. MINIMUM ROOF LIVE LOAD USED IN DESIGN = 16 PSF
5. LIVE LOADS - LATERAL:
   SEISMIC COEFFICIENT Av = 0.05; Aa = 0.05
   SEISMIC PERFORMANCE CATEGORY = B
   WIND - 70 MPH, EXPOSURE C. WIND FORCES SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE PROVISIONS OF ASCE 7-95.

FOUNDATIONS

1. REFERENCE PROJECT SOILS INVESTIGATION PREPARED BY MARK MATHENY, GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER, DENVER SERVICE CENTER, DATED MAY 8-9, 1997. ALLOWABLE SOIL BEARING PRESSURE IS 2000 PSF (MINIMUM DEPTH OF FOOTING IS 18-INCHES BELOW FINISH GRADE). THE BEARING PRESSURE MAY BE INCREASED BY 1/3 FOR TEMPORARY LOADS SUCH AS SEISMIC OR WIND LOADS.
2. STRUCTURAL FILL FOR USE AROUND FOUNDATIONS SHALL CONSIST OF NON-EXPANSIVE SOILS FREE OF ORGANIC AND OTHER DELETERIOUS MATERIALS WITH A MAXIMUM PLASTICITY INDEX OF 20. STRUCTURAL FILL, OR DISTURBED EXISTING MATERIAL, PLACED BENEATH STRUCTURES SHOULD BE COMPACTED TO 95% OF THE MAXIMUM STANDARD PROCTOR DENSITY (ASTM D-698) AT A MOISTURE CONTENT NEAR OPTIMUM.
3. DO NOT PLACE BACKFILL AGAINST VERTICAL FOUNDATIONS UNTIL THE CONCRETE HAS ACHIEVED 28 DAY STRENGTH. PLACE AND COMPACT BACKFILL IN EVEN LIFTS AROUND ALL SIDES OF PIERS.

CONCRETE

1. CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH AT 28 DAYS OF f'c = 3,000 PSI. CONCRETE MIX DESIGN SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM C 94-95, OPTION A.
2. REINFORCING STEEL SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A615-92, GRADE 60, DEFORMED BARS.
3. MINIMUM LAP LENGTH OF REINFORCEMENT SPLICES SHALL BE 24 INCHES.
4. MINIMUM CONCRETE COVER FOR REINFORCEMENT: CAST AGAINST AND PERMANENTLY EXPOSED TO EARTH SHALL BE 3 INCHES; CONCRETE PLACED IN FORMS AND EXPOSED TO EARTH OR WEATHER EARTH SHALL BE 2 INCHES.
5. NO SPLICING OF REINFORCEMENT PERMITTED EXCEPT AT CONSTRUCTION JOINTS SHOWN ON DRAWINGS. MAKE BARS CONTINUOUS AROUND CORNERS. NO WELDING OF REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE PERMITTED.

STEEL

1. STRUCTURAL STEEL: MINIMUM YIELD STRENGTH 36 KSI, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
2. ALL BOLTS, NUTS AND ANCHOR BOLTS SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A307-93, GRADE A, HOT-DIPPED GALVANIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM A 153-92, UNLESS EMBEDDED IN CONCRETE.

TERMITE CONTROL

1. TREATMENT OF SOILS UNDER OR AROUND FOUNDATIONS SHALL BE PERFORMED BEFORE PLACEMENT OF FOOTINGS OR REPAIRS TO FOUNDATIONS. TYPE OF TREATMENT SHALL BE APPROVED BY DURSBAN TERMITE CONTROL.
2. PARK PEST CONTROL SPECIALIST SHALL BE CONSULTED PRIOR TO BUILDING STRUCTURES ON FOUNDATIONS TO DETERMINE IF TERMITE SHIELDS WILL BE REQUIRED.

APPEARANCE GRADE LUMBER

1. ALL SLAB SIDING, TRIM BOARDS, EXPOSED WALL AND FLOOR PLANKS AND SASH CUTTINGS ARE TO MATCH HISTORIC SHAPES AND APPEARANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON DRAWINGS.
2. ALL APPEARANCE GRADE LUMBER SHALL BE SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE (SYP), C & BETTER, NO RADIUS EDGES, MILLED TO ACTUAL DIMENSION WHERE NOTED WITH (")

ROUGH CARPENTRY & PREFABRICATED TRUSSES

1. ALL LUMBER SHALL BE GRADED AND MARKED ACCORDING TO SOUTHERN PINE INSPECTION BUREAU (SPIB) GRADING RULES., AND HAVE A MOISTURE CONTENT LESS THEN 19% AT TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.
2. ALL FRAMING LUMBER SHALL BE FULL SAWN (FULL DIMENSION, ROUGH SAWN), EXCEPT TRUSS MEMBERS AND LUMBER NEEDED TO MATCH EXISTING CONDITIONS OR UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE ON DRAWINGS.
3. ALL LUMBER SHALL BE SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE, GRADE NO. 2, OR BETTER, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE ON DRAWINGS.
4. APA RATED SHEATHING
   A. ROOF: 5/8" MIN. THICKNESS, 32/16 SPAN RATING, EXPOSURE 1, UNBLOCKED ROOF DIAPHRAGM WITH 10d COMMON NAILS SPACED @ 6" OC ALONG SUPPORTED EDGES, AND @ 12" OC AT INTERMEDIATE MEMBERS. PANELS SHALL HAVE TONGUE AND GROOVE EDGES OR PANEL CLIPS AT ALL UNSUPPORTED EDGES BETWEEN SUPPORTS. 4'X8' PANEL SIZES SHALL HAVE LONG DIMENSIONS PERPENDICULAR TO, AND OVER 3 OR MORE SUPPORTS.
   B. WALLS: 1/2" MIN. THICKNESS, 32/16 SPAN RATING, EXPOSURE 1, SHEAR WALL PANEL SHEATHING, EXPOSURE 1, WITH 10d COMMON NAILS @ 4" OC ALONG PANEL EDGES AND @ 12" OC AT ALL INTERMEDIATE STUDS. ALL PANEL EDGES SHALL BE BACKED WITH 2-INCH OR WIDER FRAMING. INSTALL PANELS HORIZONTALLY WITH LONG DIMENSIONS PERPENDICULAR TO, AND OVER 3 OR MORE SUPPORTS. SEE DRAWING FOR LOCATIONS.
   C. BARN LOFT FLOOR: 3/4" MIN. THICKNESS, 32/16 SPAN RATING, EXPOSURE 1, FLOOR SHEATHING, OVER ARCHITECTURAL BOARD SHEATHING, NAILED TO JOISTS WITH 8d RING OR SCREW SHANKED NAILS @ 12" OC AT SUPPORTED PANEL EDGES AND @ 12" OC AT ALL INTERMEDIATE JOISTS. USE ADHESIVES CONFORMING TO APA SPECIFICATION AFG-01, APPLIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURERS RECOMMENDATIONS. IF OSB PANELS ARE ARE TO BE USED, USE ONLY SOLVENT BASED GLUES; CHECK WITH PANEL MANUFACTURER. INSTALL LONG DIMENSION OF PANEL PERPENDICULAR TO JOISTS.
5. APA RATED SHEATHING FOR REPAIRS TO EXISTING STRUCTURES SHALL BE PLYWOOD ONLY, THICKNESS TO MATCH EXISTING SHEATHING THICKNESS, 32/16 SPAN RATING, EXPOSURE 1.
6. ALL METAL CONNECTORS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS OR SELECTED BY THE CONTRACTOR FOR WOOD CONNECTIONS SHALL BE AS MANUFACTURED BY SIMPSON STRONG-TIE COMPANY, OR APPROVED EQUAL. CONNECTIONS SHALL BE HOT-DIPPED GALVANIZED.
7. WOOD PRESERVATIVE:
   PRESSURE TREAT ALL WOOD IN CONTACT WITH SOILS AND CONCRETE AND MASONRY FOUNDATIONS. PRESERVATIVE SHALL BE CHROMATED COPPER ARSENATE (CCA) PER AMERICAN WOOD PRESERVERS ASSOCIATION, SECTIONS C1,C2 & C5, TO A RETENTION OF 0.40 PSF. SEE ADDITIONAL WOOD TREATMENT
8. WOOD CONNECTIONS
   FOR ALL WOOD CONNECTIONS NOT SHOWN SPECIFICALLY ON THE DRAWINGS, CONNECT FRAMING MEMBERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD BUILDING CODE (SBCCI) 1994, PER TABLE 2306.1, FASTENING SCHEDULE USING HOT-DIPPED GALVANIZED NAILS OR SPIKES.
9. TRUSS BRACING
   TEMPORARY TOP CHORD BRACING SHALL BE PROVIDED AND INSTALLED BY THE CONTRACTOR IN IN ACCORDANCE WITH TPI HIB-91 RECOMMENDATIONS TO KEEP ALL TRUSSES PLUMB AND ALIGNED UNTIL PERMANENT ROOF SHEATHING IS INSTALLED AND FINAL ATTACHMENTS MADE TO TRUSSES AND BEAMS. SEE BARN SHEET S4 FOR BOTTOM CHORD BRACING OF TRUSSES.

EXTERIOR PRESERVATION/PAINTING

1. WHERE EVIDENCE OF PAINT IS DISCOVERED, SAMPLES SHALL BE TAKEN AND ANALYZED BY AN ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATOR (BY CONTRACTOR) TO ESTABLISH HISTORIC COLOR CHRONOLOGY. DEPENDING ON THE DEGREE OF WEATHERING DESIRED, EITHER PIGMENTED SEMITRANSPARENT STAIN OR OPAQUE FINISH SHALL BE APPLIED AFTER THE SURFACE HAS BEEN COATED WITH WATER REPELLENT.
2. WOOD TO BE LEFT UNFINISHED.
3. ALL FINISHES TO BE APPLIED BY BRUSH.
4.
5. ALL EXPOSED STRUCTURAL HARDWARD TO BE PAINTED FLAT BLACK.
6. TREAT UNFINISHED WOOD WITH THE FOLLOWING TO ACCELERATE AGING:
   1 lb. BAKING SODA PER 1 gal. WATER

CORRUGATED ROOFING FASTNERS

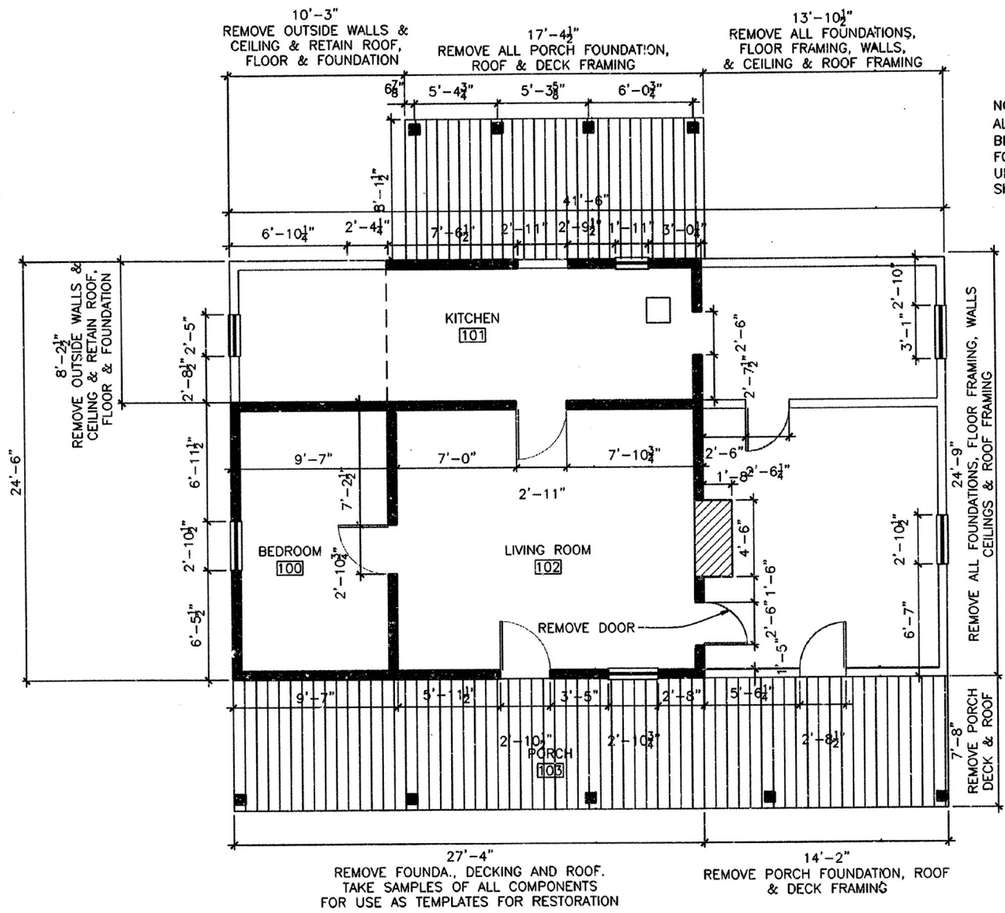
USE LEAD HEAD NAILS WHERE VISIBLE (ROOF AND WALLS)
USE SCREWS WHERE NOT CLEARLY VISIBLE (BARN ROOF)

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
J. ROSEN	G1	HISTORIC BUILDINGS GENERAL NOTES	330 41,005A
DRAWN: J. ROSEN			PKG. NO. JICA 001 07 — SHEET 27 OF 31
TECH. REVIEW: J. ROSEN			
DATE: 1/99		JIMMY CARTER NHS	

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ABBREVIATIONS

AB	ANCHOR BOLT
ADJ	ADJUSTABLE
AFF	ABOVE FINISH FLOOR
AL	ALUMINUM
APPROX	APPROXIMATELY
BD	BOARD
BLDG	BUILDING
BLKG	BLOCKING
BTM	BOTTOM
CLG	CEILING
COL	COLUMN
CONC	CONCRETE
CONST	CONSTRUCTION
CONT	CONTINUOUS
CTR	CENTER
DBL	DOUBLE
DET	DETAIL
DIA	DIAMETER
DIM	DIMENSION
DN	DOWN
DR	DOOR
DS	DOWNSPOUT
EA	EACH
EL	ELEVATION
ENCL	ENCLOUSURE
EQ	EQUAL
EW	EACH WAY
EX	EXIST
EXP JT	EXPANSION JOINT
EXT	EXTERIOR
FDN	FOUNDATION
FIN	FINISH
FF	FINISH FLOOR
F.O.	FINISH OPENING
FT	FOOT
FT	FOOT
FTG	FOOTING
GA	GAUGE
GALV	GALVANIZED
GYP BD	GYPSUM BOARD
HM	HOLLOW METAL
HORIZ	HORIZONTAL
HGT	HEIGHT
INSUL	INSULATION
INT	INTERIOR
JT	JOINT
LT	LIGHT
MAX	MAXIMUM
MECH	MECHANICAL
MIN	MINIMUM
MTL	METAL
NIC	NOT IN CONTRACT
NO	NUMBER
NOM	NOMINAL
NPS	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NTS	NOT TO SCALE
OAE	OR APPROVED EQUAL
OC	ON CENTER
OD	OUTSIDE DIAMETER
OPNG	OPENING
PERF	PERFORATED
PLYWD	PLYWOOD
R	RADIUS
REIN	REINFORCING
RM	ROOM
REQ'D	REQUIRED
RO	ROUGH OPENING
SEC	SECTION
SHT	SHEET
SIM	SIMILAR
SYP	SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE
SPEC	SPECIFICATION
SQ	SQUARE
STOR	STORAGE
TEMP	TEMPORARY
TYP	TYPICAL
T.F.F.	TOP OF FINISH FLOOR
T.O.	TOP OF
T.O.C.	TOP OF CONCRETE
T.O.F.	TOP OF FRAME
VB	VAPOR BARRIER
VENT	VENTILATION
W	WITH
WD	WOOD



NOTE:
ALL WALLS SHOWN IN BLACK ARE TO REMAIN.
FOUNDATION REPLACEMENT UNDER THESE WALLS IS SHOWN ON SHEET S1

A/D1 FLOOR PLAN
SCALE (A)

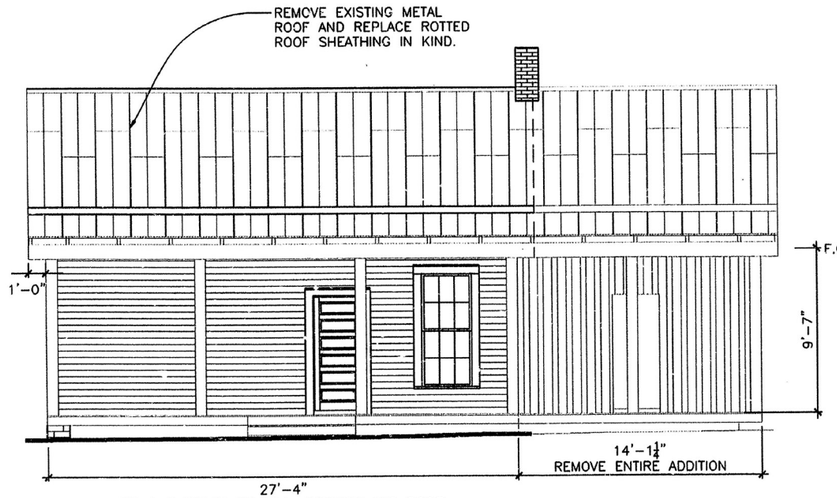
DRAWING SYMBOLS

- 1/ — WALL TYPE
- 101 — DOOR NUMBER
- A — WINDOW TYPE
- ROOM LABEL — ROOM NAME
- 101 — ROOM NUMBER
- X/X — SECTION LETTER/NUMBER, SHEET SHOWN ON
- X/X — DETAIL LETTER/NUMBER, SHEET SHOWN ON

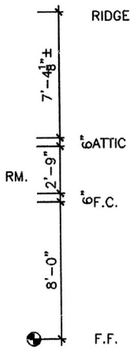
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SCALE OF FEET

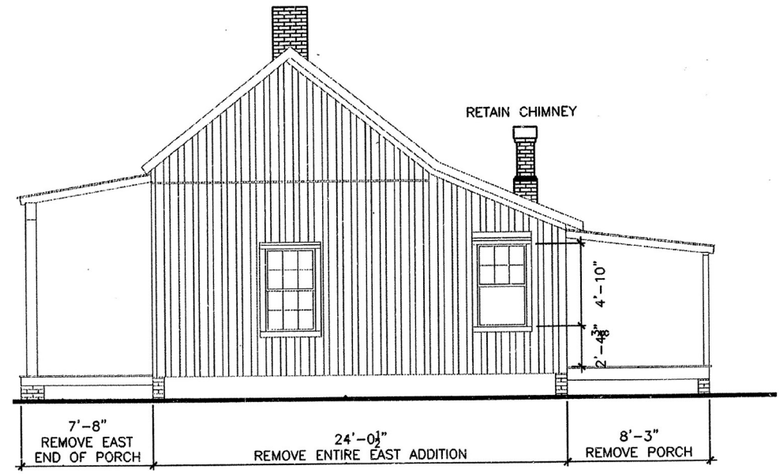
DESIGNED: DSC	SUB SHEET NO. D1	TITLE OF SHEET: CLARK HOUSE FLOOR PLAN DEMOLITION — JIMMY CARTER NHS	DRAWING NO. 330 41,005A
DRAWN: DSC			PKG. NO. JICA 001 07
TECH. REVIEW: DS			SHEET 28 OF 61
DATE: 1/99			

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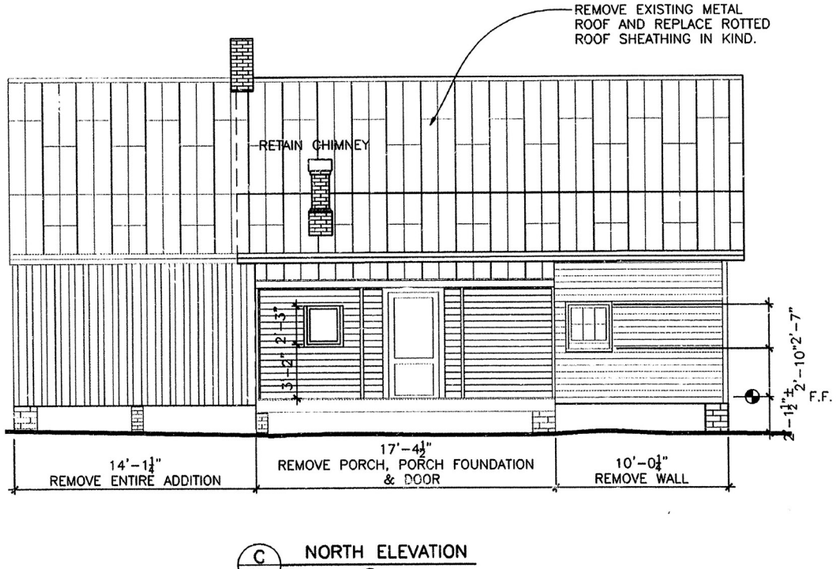
A D2 SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE (A)



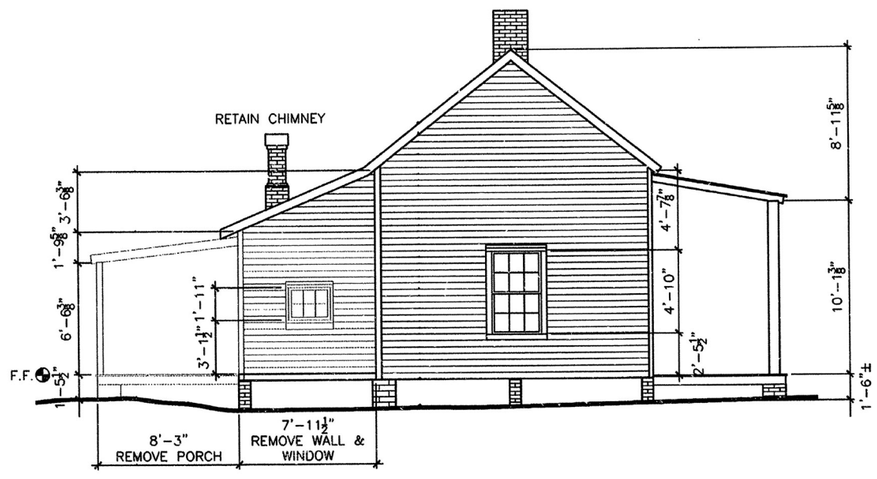


B D2 EAST ELEVATION
SCALE (A)

NOTE:
50 % TONE=DEMOLITION
100% TONE=LEAVE IN PLACE OR REPAIR



C D2 NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE (A)



D D2 WEST ELEVATION
SCALE (A)

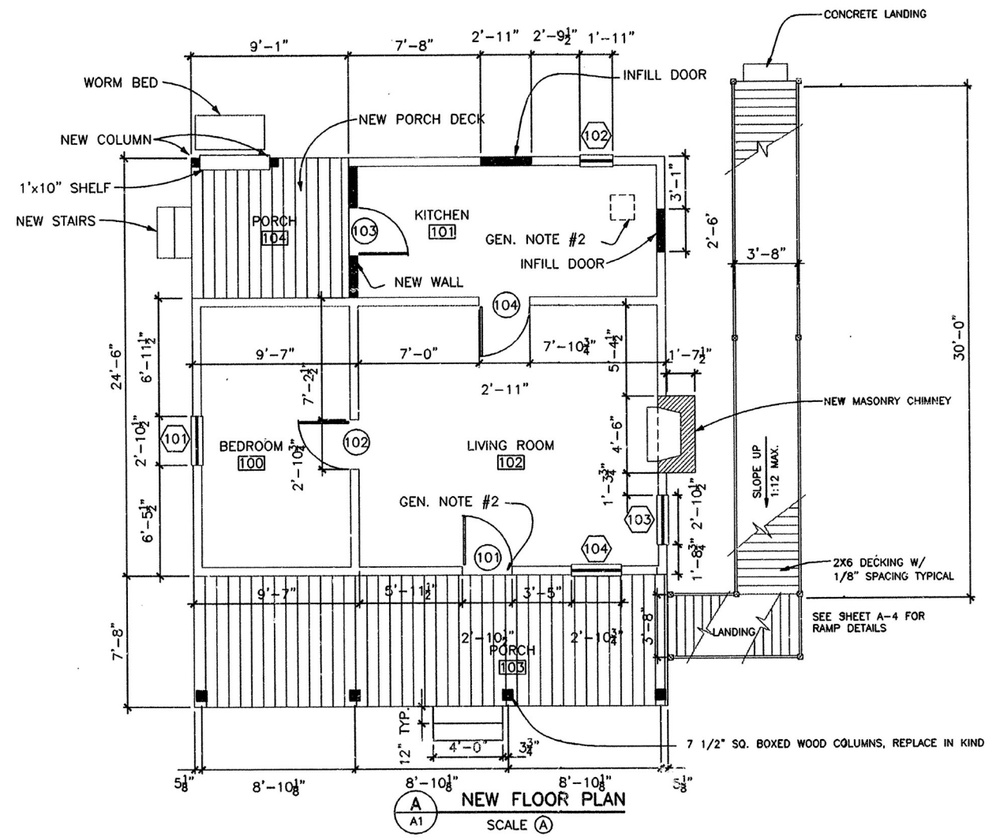
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SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DSC	D2	CLARK HOUSE ELEVATIONS DEMOLITION	330 41,005A
CHKD: DSC		JIMMY CARTER NHS	PKG. NO. JICA 001 07
TECH. REVIEW: DS			SHEET 29 OF 61
DATE: 1/99			

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GENERAL NOTES

1. PRIOR TO REMOVAL OF ANY HISTORIC FABRIC, AN ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATOR SHALL PERFORM INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR PAINT ANALYSIS SO THAT APPROPRIATE PAINT COLOR CHRONOLGY AND APPLICATION CAN BE DETERMINED.
2. INSTALL PERMANENT STRUCTURAL BEAM TO SUPPORT HISTORIC CHIMNEY.
3. SUPPLEMENT EXISTING WALL FRAMING WITH NEW 2x4 (DIMENSIONAL) FRAMING AT 12" O.C. SET FLUSH WITH OUTSIDE FACE OF EXISTING FRAMING TYPICAL AT ALL EXTERIOR WALLS. REMOVE, SALVAGE AND REINSTALL EXTERIOR SIDING. ATTACH SIDING TO ALL STUDS. DO NOT ATTACH EXISTING INTERIOR WALL PLANKS TO NEW STUDS.

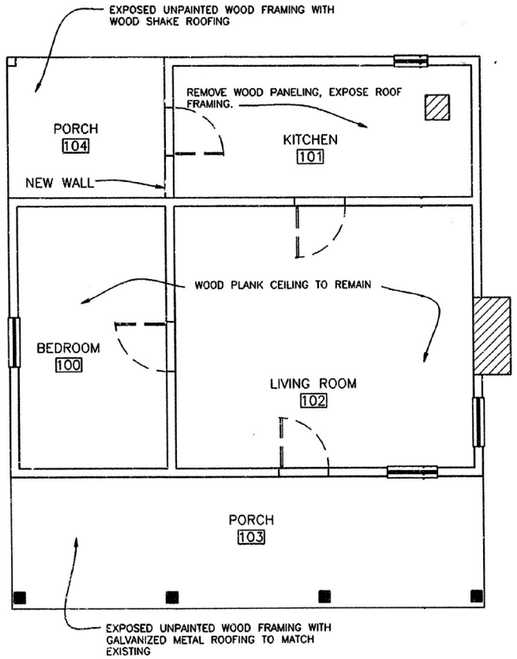


A / A1 NEW FLOOR PLAN
SCALE (A)

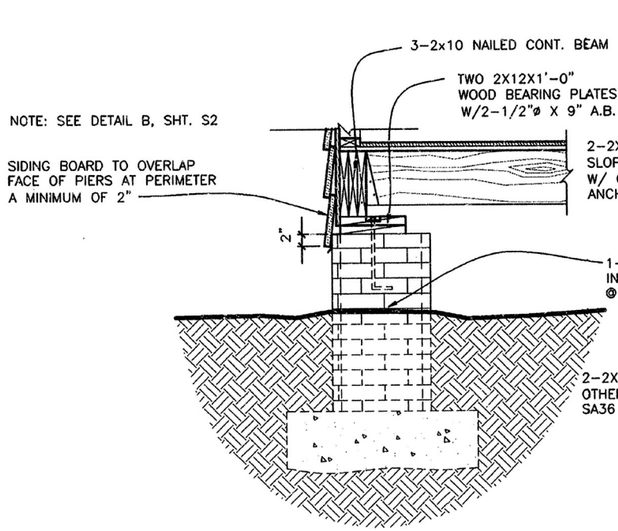
SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: DSC DRAWN: DSC TECH. REVIEW: DS DATE: 1/99	SUB SHEET NO. A1	TITLE OF SHEET CLARK HOUSE FLOOR PLAN JIMMY CARTER NHS	DRAWING NO. 330 41,005A PKG. NO. JICA 001 07 SHEET 30 OF 61

2/19/03 13:06 R:\EVERMAN R15 P:\JICA\001\AS-BUILT\ARCHI\A1-CKHO-FLR.DWG XREFS: ..\BASS1X-BASE-C.DWG

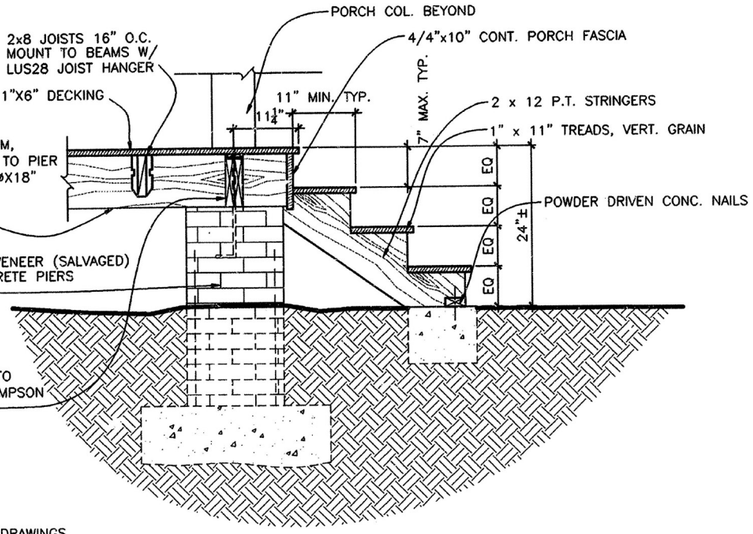


A/A2 REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
SCALE (A)

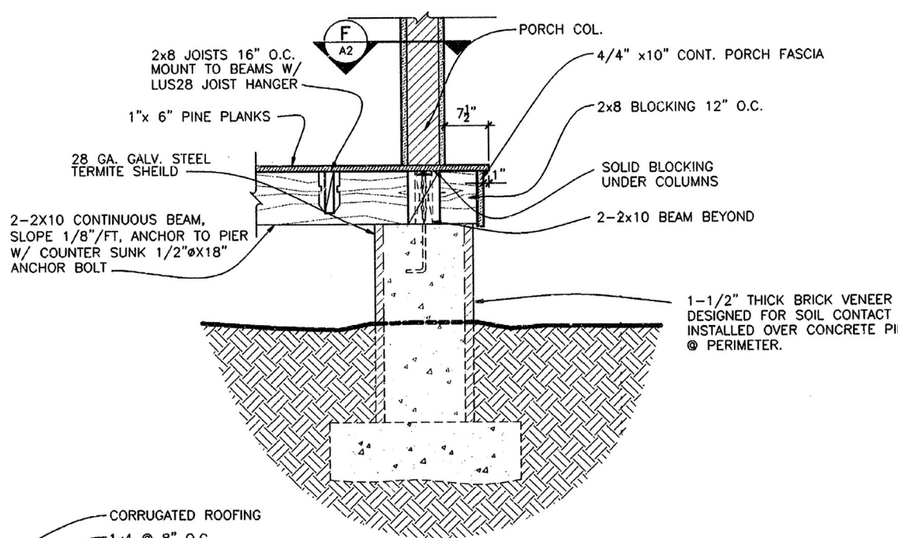


B/A2 TYP. PERIMETER PIER ELEVATION
SCALE (B)

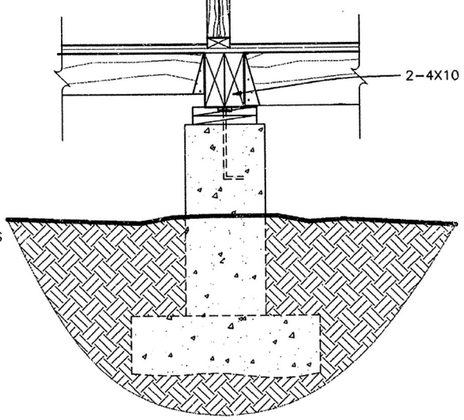
NOTE:
SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR CONC. REINFORCEMENT



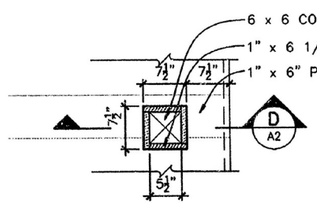
C/A2 TYP. PORCH STAIR
SCALE (B)



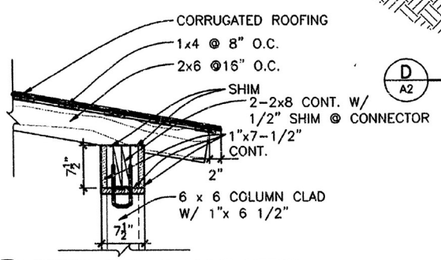
D/A2 TYP. SECT. @ PORCH COL.
SCALE (B)



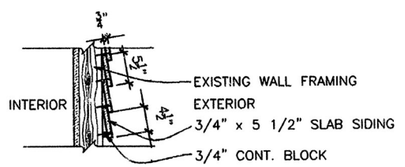
E/A2 TYP. INTERIOR PIER ELEVATION
SCALE (B)



F/A2 PLAN SECT. @ PORCH COLUMN
SCALE (B)



G/A2 PORCH COL. & ROOF DETAIL
SCALE (B)



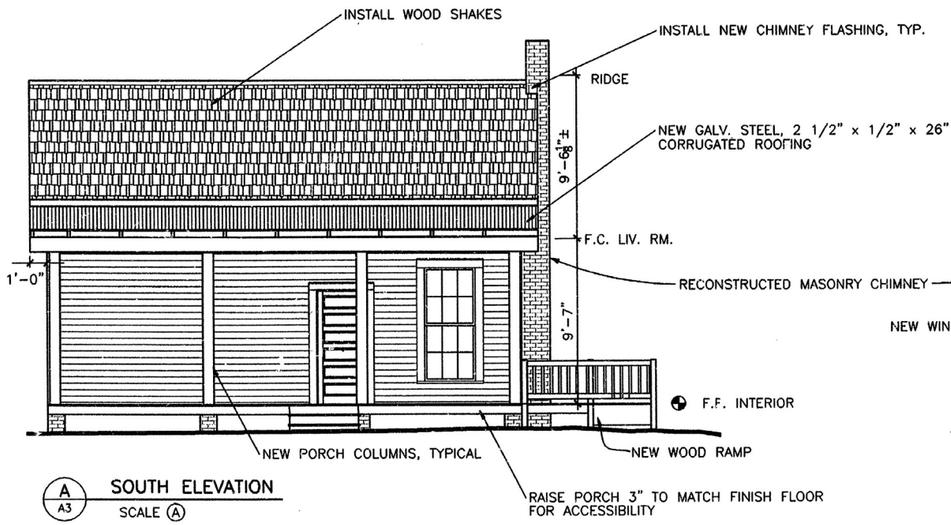
H/A2 TYP. SLAB SIDING DETAIL
SCALE (B)

SCALE (B) 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF FEET

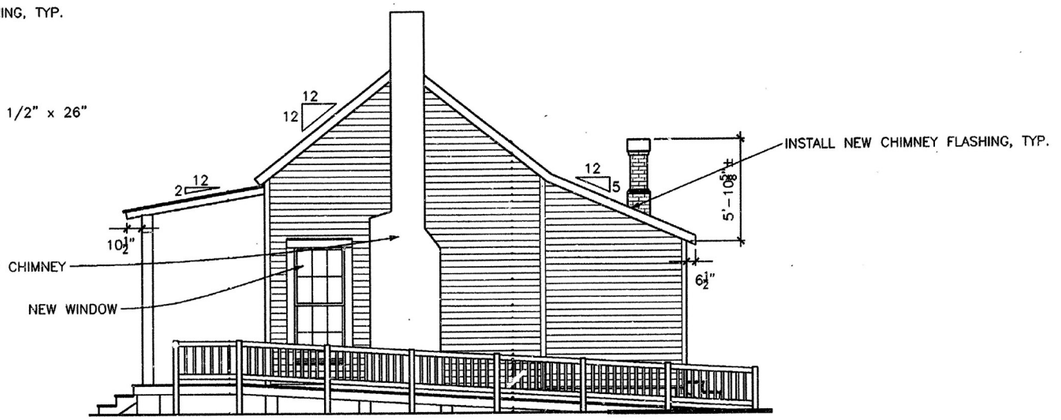
SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: DSC; CADD DSC; TECH. REVIEW: DS; DATE: 1/99	SUB SHEET NO. A2	TITLE OF SHEET: CLARK HOUSE REFLECTED CEILING & MISC. DETAILS — JIMMY CARTER NHS	DRAWING NO. 330 41,005A; PKG. NO. JICA 001 07; SHEET 31 OF 61

2/20/03 09:12 R:\DGRAHAM R15 P:\JICA\001\ASS-BUILT\ARCH\A2-CEIL-DETL.DWG

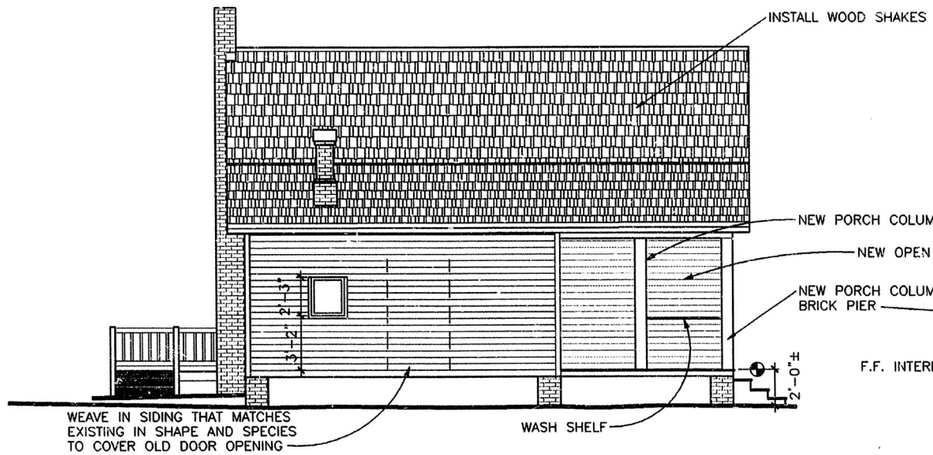


A/A3 SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE (A)

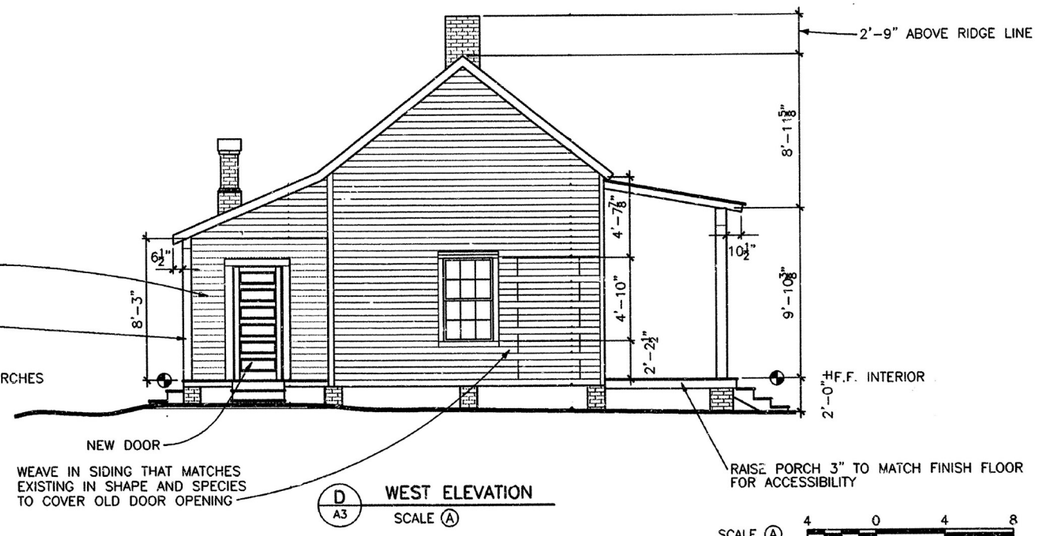


B/A3 EAST ELEVATION
SCALE (A)

NOTE: REPLACE DETERIORATED SIDING AS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE A WEATHERTIGHT CONDITION: ASSUME 50% REPLACEMENT



C/A3 NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE (A)

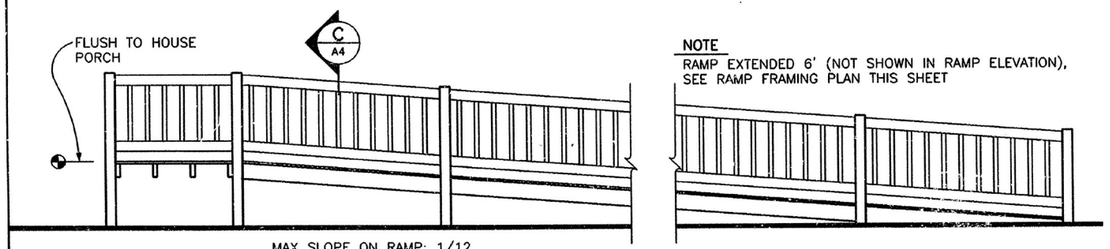


D/A3 WEST ELEVATION
SCALE (A)

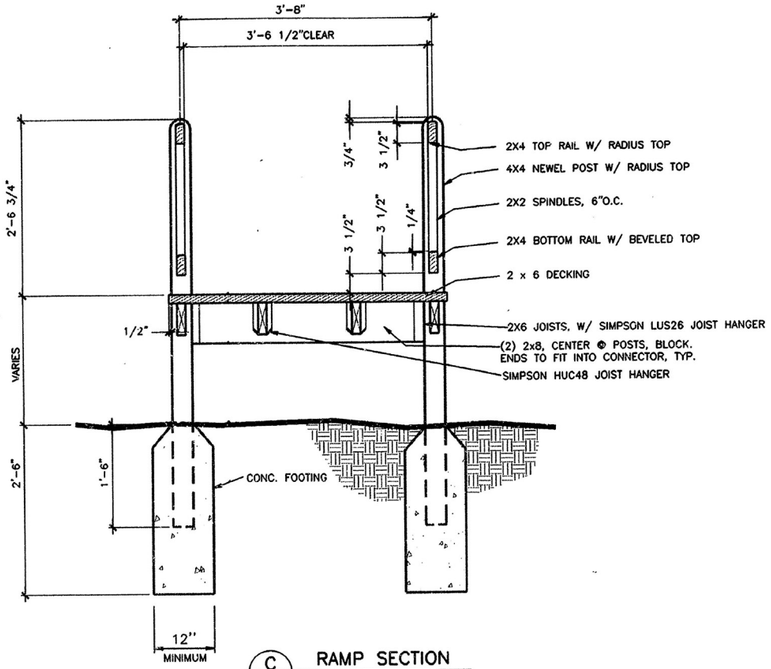
SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: DSC DRAWN: DSC TECH. REVIEW: DS DATE: 1/99	SUB SHEET NO. A3	TITLE OF SHEET CLARK HOUSE ELEVATIONS JIMMY CARTER NHS	DRAWING NO. 330 41,005A PKG. NO. JICA 001 07 SHEET 32 OF 61

2/19/03 13:07 ROGERMAN R15 P:\JICA\001\AS-BUILT\JICHA3-0000-ELEVS.DWG

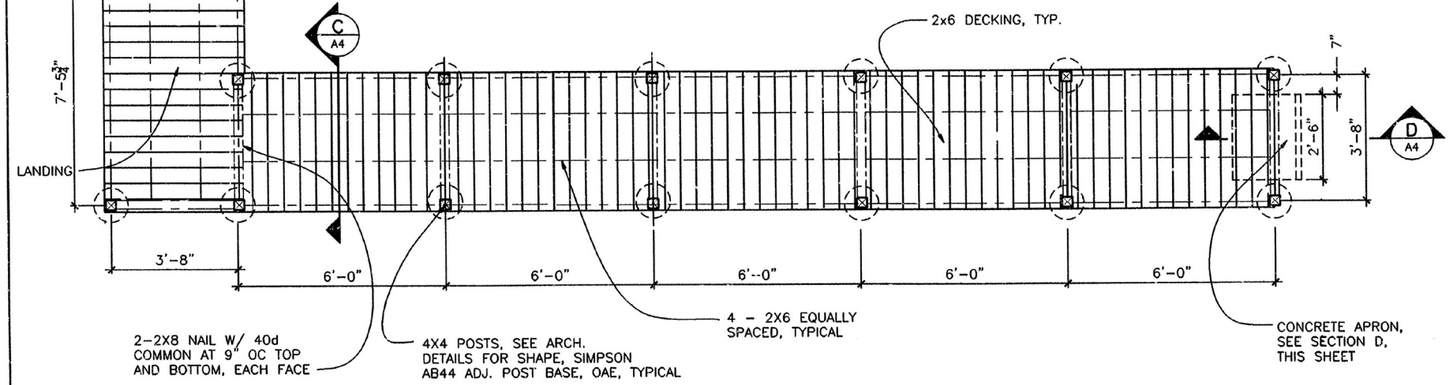


A A4 RAMP ELEVATION
SCALE B

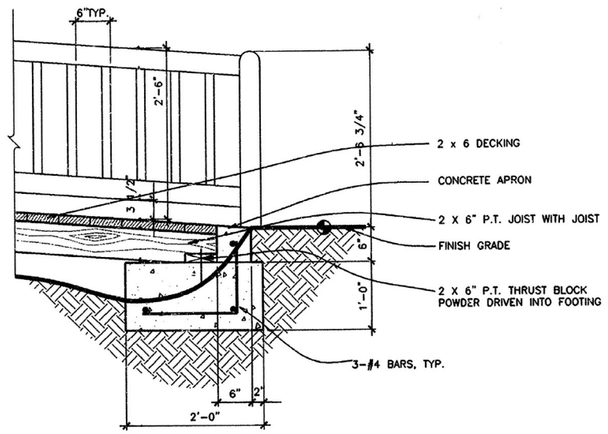


C A4 RAMP SECTION
SCALE C

NOTE: SEE DETAILS A AND B, SHT. S1 FOR FOUNDATION AND FRAMING PLANS



B A4 RAMP FRAMING PLAN
SCALE A



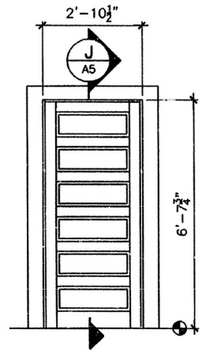
D A4 SECTION
SCALE C

SCALE B 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF FEET

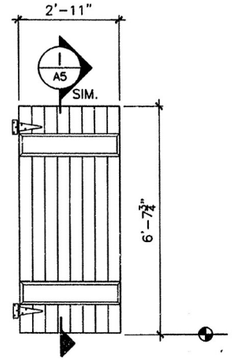
SCALE A 2 0 2 4 SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: DSC DRAWN: DSC TECH. REVIEW: DS DATE: 1/99	SUB SHEET NO. A4	TITLE OF SHEET CLARK HOUSE RAMP DETAILS JIMMY CARTER NHS	DRAWING NO. 330 41,005A PKG. NO. JICA 001 07 SHEET 33 OF 61

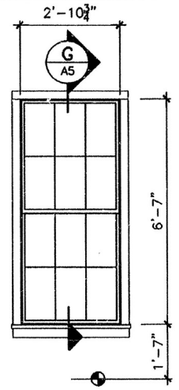
2/19/03 13:08 R:\DERMAN 815 P:\JICA\001\AS-BUILT\ARCH\A4-CKHO-RAMP.DWG



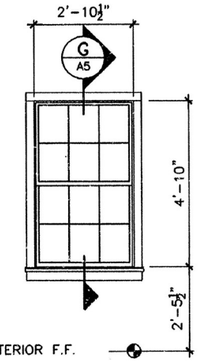
A A5 EXT. DOOR ELEV.
SCALE A TYPE A



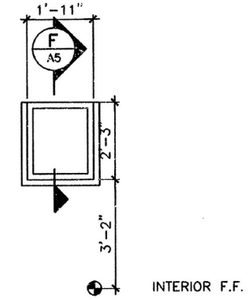
B A5 INT. DOOR ELEV.
SCALE A TYPE B



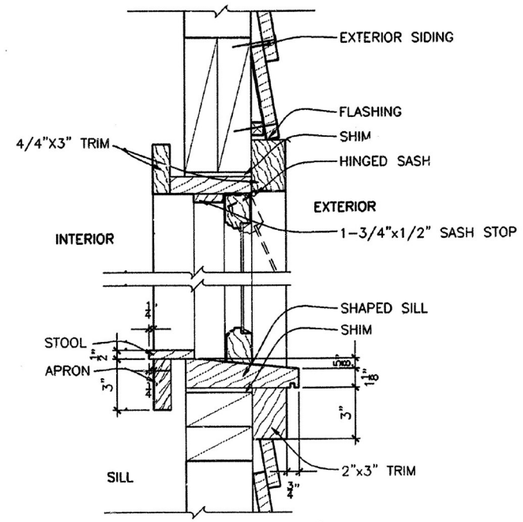
C A5 EXT. WINDOW ELEV.
SCALE ½ TYPE A



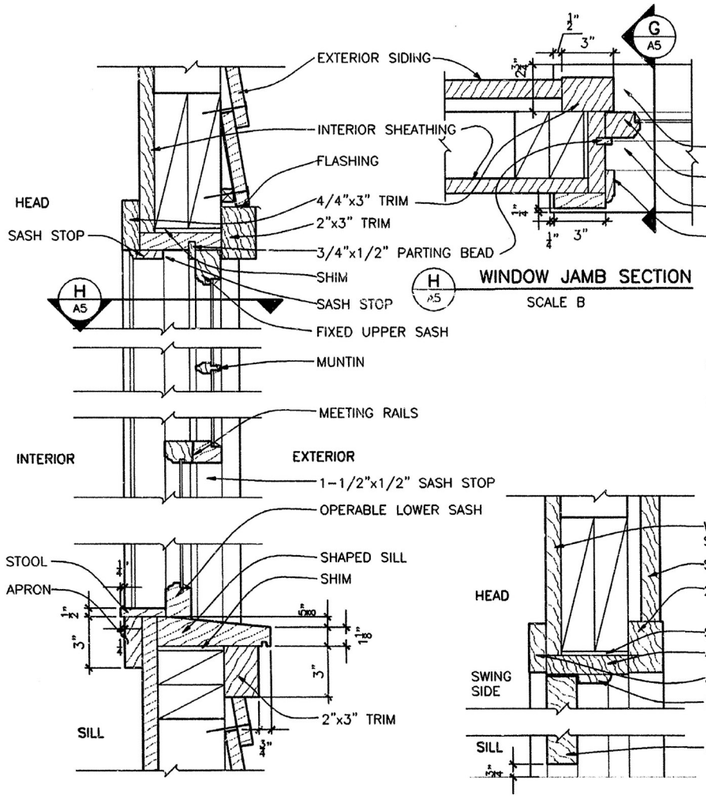
D A5 EXT. WINDOW ELEV.
SCALE A TYPE A



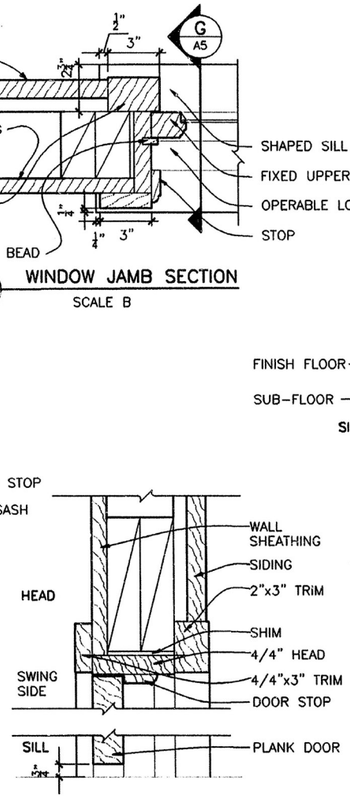
E A5 EXT. WINDOW ELEV.
SCALE A TYPE B



F A5 WINDOW SECTION
SCALE B

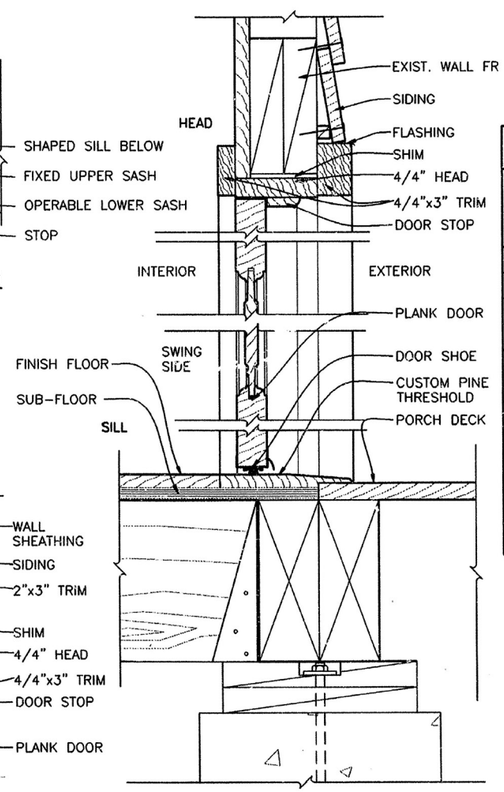


G A5 WINDOW SECTION
SCALE B



H A5 WINDOW JAMB SECTION
SCALE B

I A5 PLANK DOOR SECTION
SCALE B



J A5 PANEL DOOR SECTION
SCALE B

DOOR SCHEDULE

DOOR NO.	DOOR TYPE	SIZE PAIR	SIZE W.	SIZE H.	SIZE THK.	DOOR MAT'L.	DOOR FINISH PUSH OR INT.	DOOR FINISH PULL OR EXT.	FRAME AND TRIM MAT'L	FRAME AND TRIM DETAILS HEAD	DETAILS JAMB	DETAILS SILL	FRAME AND TRIM FINISH PUSH OR INT.	FRAME AND TRIM FINISH PULL OR EXT.	HARDWARE SET NO.
101	A	–	2'-10"	6'-7"	1-3/4"	EXIST.	PAINT	PAINT	REPAIR	J/A5	SIM	J/A5	PAINT	PAINT	
102	B	–	2'-10"	6'-7"	1-3/4"	EXIST.			REPAIR	I/A5	SIM	I/A5			SALVAGE
103	A	–	2'-10"	6'-7"	1-3/4"	S.Y.P.	PAINT	PAINT	S.Y.P.	J/A5	SIM	J/A5	PAINT	PAINT	1
104	B	–	2'-10"	6'-7"	1-3/4"	EXIST.				I/A5	SIM	I/A5			SALVAGE

DOOR 102 AND 104 EXISTING TO REMAIN

WINDOW SCHEDULE

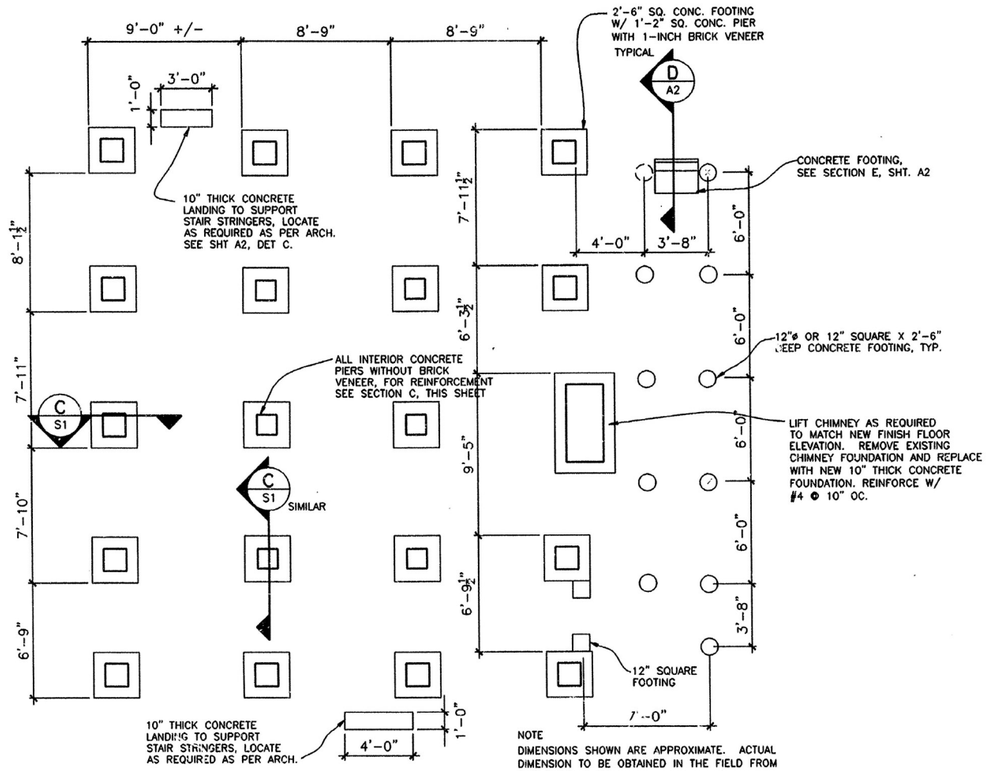
WINDOW NO.	ROOM LOCATION	TYPE	SIZE W x H	INT. FINISH	EXISTING (E) OR NEW (N)	REMARKS
101	100	A	2'-10-1/2" x 4"-10"		N	MATCH ALL EXSITNG MOLDING SHAPES
102	101	B	1'-11" x 2'-3"		N	MATCH ALL EXSITNG MOLDING SHAPES
103	102	A	2'-10-3/4" x 6'-7"		N	MATCH ALL EXSITNG MOLDING SHAPES
104	102	A	2'-10-3/4" x 6'-7"		N	MATCH ALL EXSITNG MOLDING SHAPES

SCALE C 6 3 0 6
SCALE OF INCHES

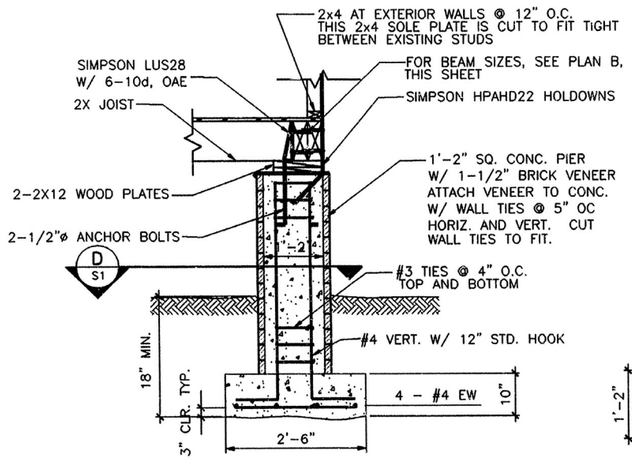
SCALE A 2 0 2 4
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: DSC DRAWN: DSC TECH. REVIEW: DS DATE: 1/99	SUB SHEET NO. A5	TITLE OF SHEET CLARK HOUSE WINDOW & DOOR SCHEDULES JIMMY CARTER NHS	DRAWING NO. 330 41,005A PKG. NO. JiCA 001 07 SHEET 34 OF 61

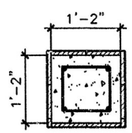
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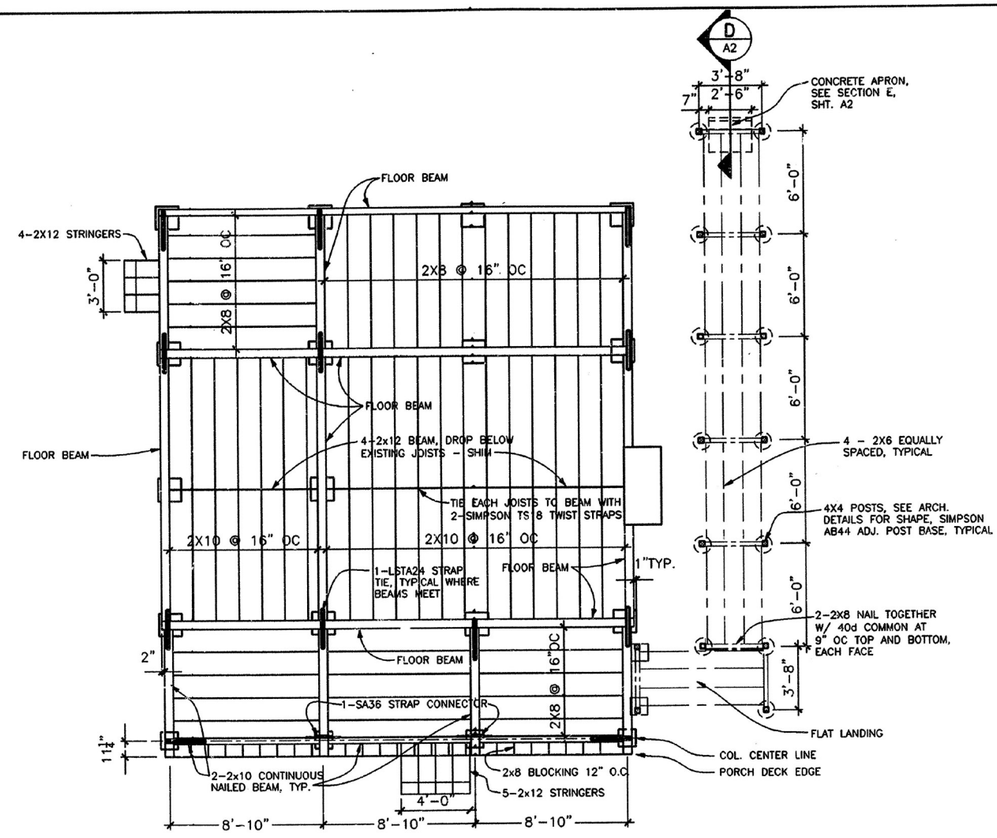
A S1 FOUNDATION PLAN
SCALE (A)



C S1 TYPICAL FOOTING AND PIER SECTION
SCALE (B)



D S1 PIER PLAN
SCALE (B)



B S1 FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN
SCALE (A)

NOTE

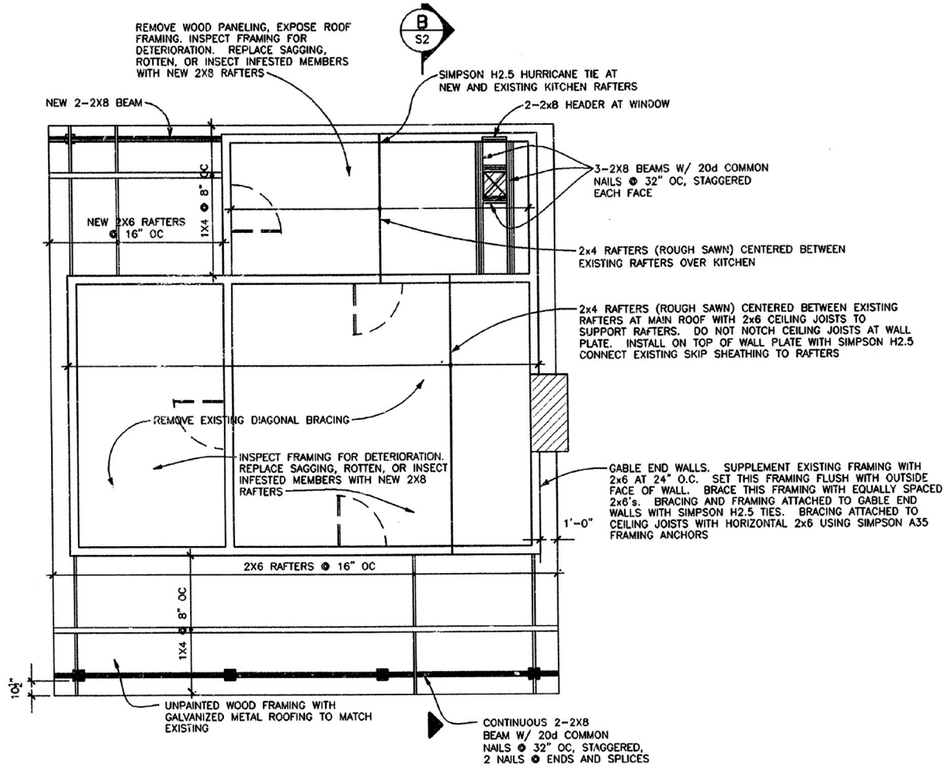
ALL LUMBER INSTALLED SHALL BE MARKED "2000" TO INDICATE THE YEAR OF INSTALLATION.

SCALE (B) 1 0 1 2 3
SCALE OF FEET

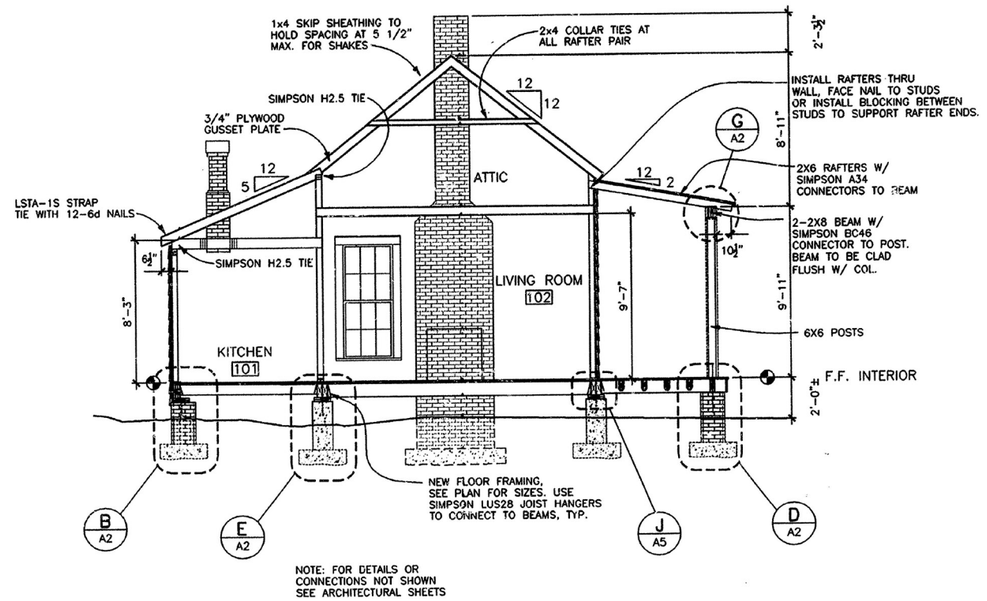
SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: J. ROSEN CHKD J. ROSEN TECH. REVIEW: J. ROSEN DATE: 1/99	SUB SHEET NO. S1	TITLE OF SHEET CLARK HOUSE FOUNDATION PLAN AND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN JIMMY CARTER NHS	DRAWING NO. 330 41,005A PKG. NO. JICA 001 07 SHEET 35 OF 61

2/19/03 13:10 R:\ERGMAN R15 P:\JICA\001\AS-BUILT\STRUCT\S1-CKHD-FDR-FFP.DWG



A S2 ROOF FRAMING PLAN
SCALE (A)



NOTE: FOR DETAILS OR CONNECTIONS NOT SHOWN SEE ARCHITECTURAL SHEETS

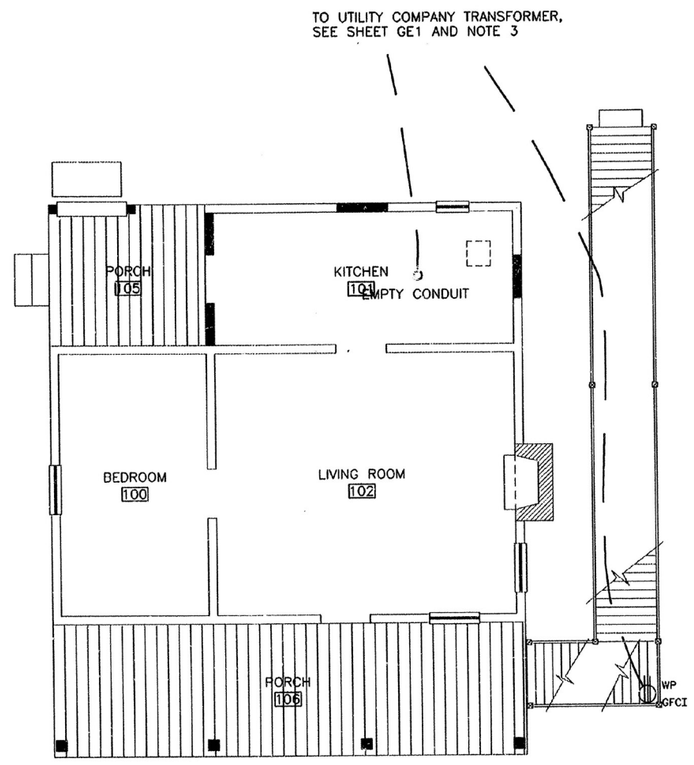
B S2 TRANSVERSE SECTION
SCALE (A)

NOTE: ASSUME 50% REPLACEMENT OF FLOOR FRAMING.

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: J. ROSEN CADD: J. ROSEN TECH. REVIEW: J. ROSEN DATE: 1/99	SUB SHEET NO. S2	TITLE OF SHEET CLARK HOUSE ROOF FRAMING PLAN AND BUILDING SECTION JIMMY CARTER NHS	DRAWING NO. 330 41,005A PKG. NO. JICA 001 07 SHEET 36 OF 61

2/19/03 12:10 R:\REHMANN R15 P:\JICA\001\AS-BUILT\STRUC\S2-CKHO-RFP-BS.DWG



A / EC1 POWER PLAN
SCALE (A)

PANELBOARD HP SCHEDULE

120/240 VOLTS, 1ø, 3 WIRE, 100A. BUS. 100A. MAIN C.B.,
SYM. A.I.R. (MAIN C.B. 22,000, BRANCH C.B.10,000), SOLID NEUTRAL BUS, PROVIDE GROUND BUS
16 BRANCH C.B., PANELBOARD MOUNTED AT TRANSFORMER ON UNISTRUT FRAME

LOAD VA	DESCRIPTION	L1	L2	DESCRIPTION	LOAD VA	BUS LOAD (VA) L1	BUS LOAD (VA) L2
180	EXTERIOR RECEPTACLE	20* 1	2 20	SPARE		180	
	SPARE	20 3	4 20	SPARE			1000
	SPARE	20 5	6 20	SPARE			
	SPACE	7	8	SPACE			
	SPACE	9	10	SPACE			
	SPACE	11	12	SPACE			
	SPACE	13	14	SPACE			
	SPACE	15	16	SPACE			
				BUS LOAD TOTALS (KVA)		0.18	1.00
				TOTAL LOAD (KVA)		1.18	
				ESTIMATED MAXIMUM DEMAND (KVA)			

* INDICATES CIRCUIT BREAKER IS TO BE A GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTION STYLE, SIZE AS SHOWN IN SCHEDULE.

SYMBOLS

- GFCI — DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, GFCI INDICATES GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER
- WP — DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, WP INDICATES WEATHERPROOF
- GFCI — GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER
- WP — 100A, 2 POLE DISCONNECT SWITCH, WP INDICATES WEATHER PROOF NEMA 3R ENCLOSURE
- PANELBOARD, FLUSH MOUNT ENCLOSURE
- WIRING CONCEALED IN TRENCH OR UNDER BUILDING
- # — HOMERUN, # INDICATES CIRCUIT NUMBER

NOTES

1. EXTERIOR SIDEWALK AND PARKING LOT LIGHTING NOT PROVIDED PER PARK DIRECTION.
2. EGRESS LIGHTING NOT PROVIDED PER PARK DIRECTION.
3. MOUNT METER SOCKET ON OR NEAR TRANSFORMER PER SUMTER ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION REQUIREMENTS.
4. INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR LIGHTING NOT PROVIDED PER PARK DIRECTION.

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
R. HALLER	EC1	CLARK HOUSE POWER PLAN	330 41,005A
CHKD B. HEINLEY		CLARK HOUSE JIMMY CARTER N.H.S.	PKG. NO. 001
TECH. REVIEW:			SHEET 37 OF 61
DATE: 5/99			

2/19/03 13:12 R:\FOREMAN R15 P:\NCA\001\AS-BUILT\ELEC\EC1-CKHO-POWER.DWG XREFS: ..\BASES\V-BASE-C.DWG

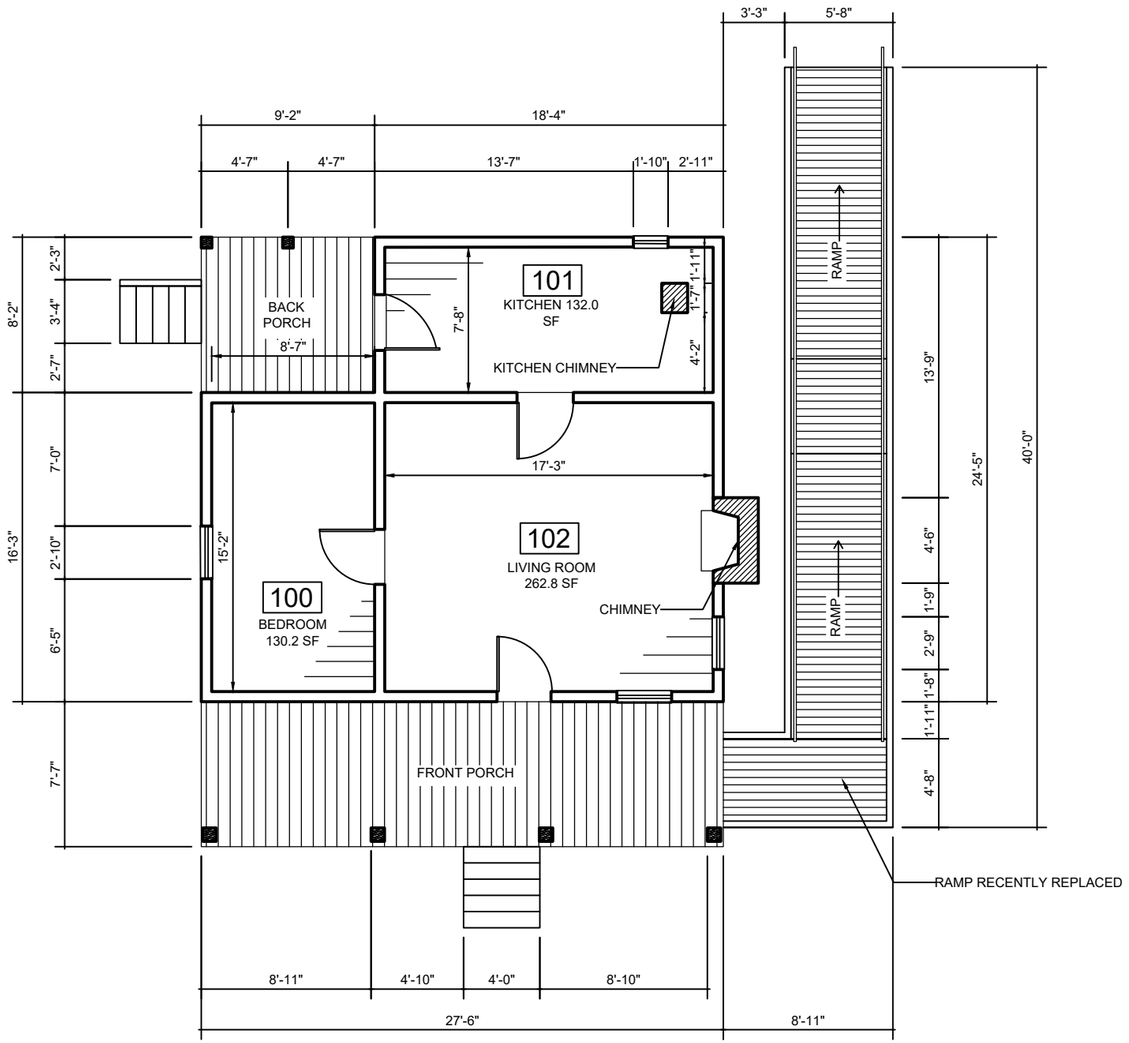
Appendix B. Existing Conditions Drawings

B01 Clark House Floor Plan
B02 Clark House Elevations
B03 Clark House Elevations

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North Elevation

2
B03



1
B02

West Elevation

2
B02

East Elevation

1
B03

South Elevation

0 2 4 8 12 20

1 EXISTING CONDITIONS FLOOR PLAN
1/8"=1'0"

WLA STUDIO

CLARK HOUSE

JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PLAINS, GA
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, REGION 2,
SOUTH ATLANTIC-GULF

RECORDED BY:
LR/LS
05.03.2024

SCALE: 1/8"=1'0"

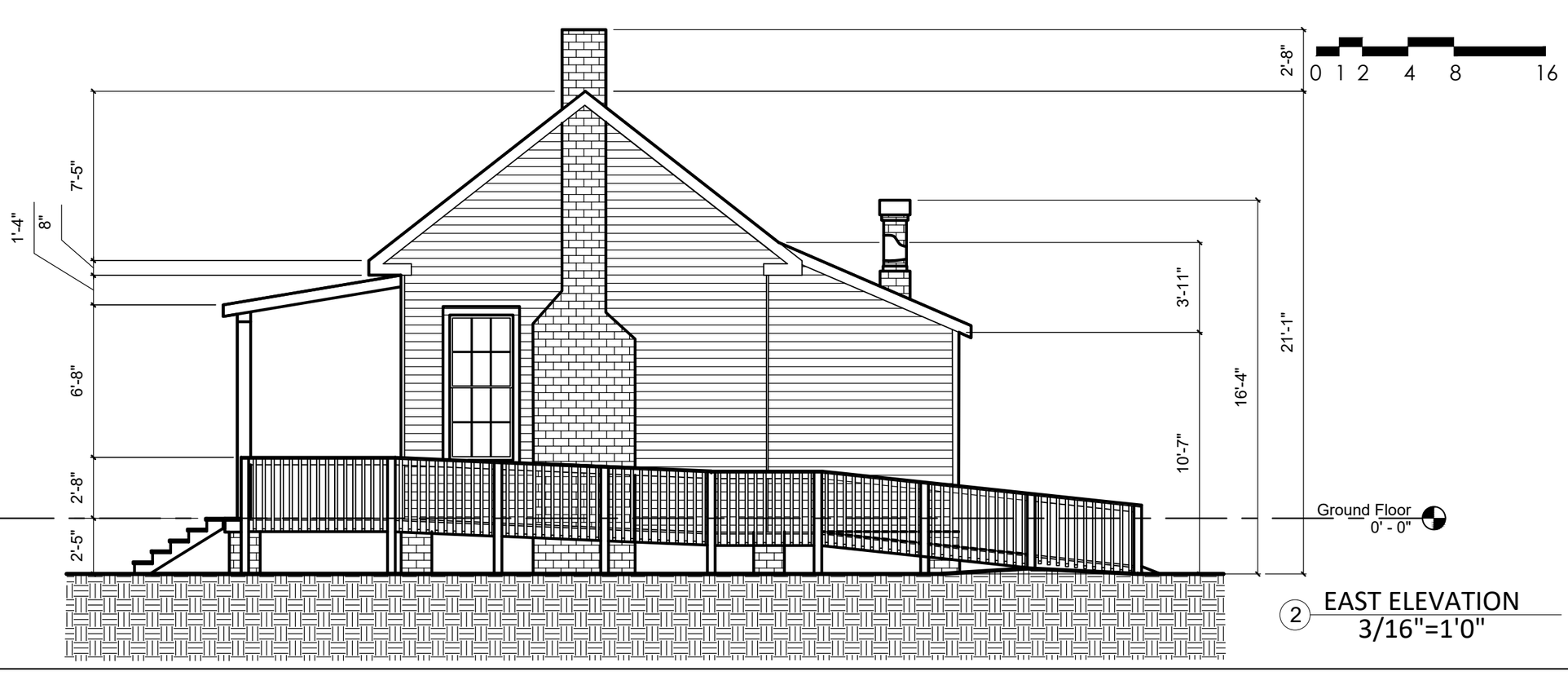
N

FLOOR PLAN

B01



1 WEST ELEVATION
3/16"=1'0"



2 EAST ELEVATION
3/16"=1'0"

WLA STUDIO

CLARK HOUSE

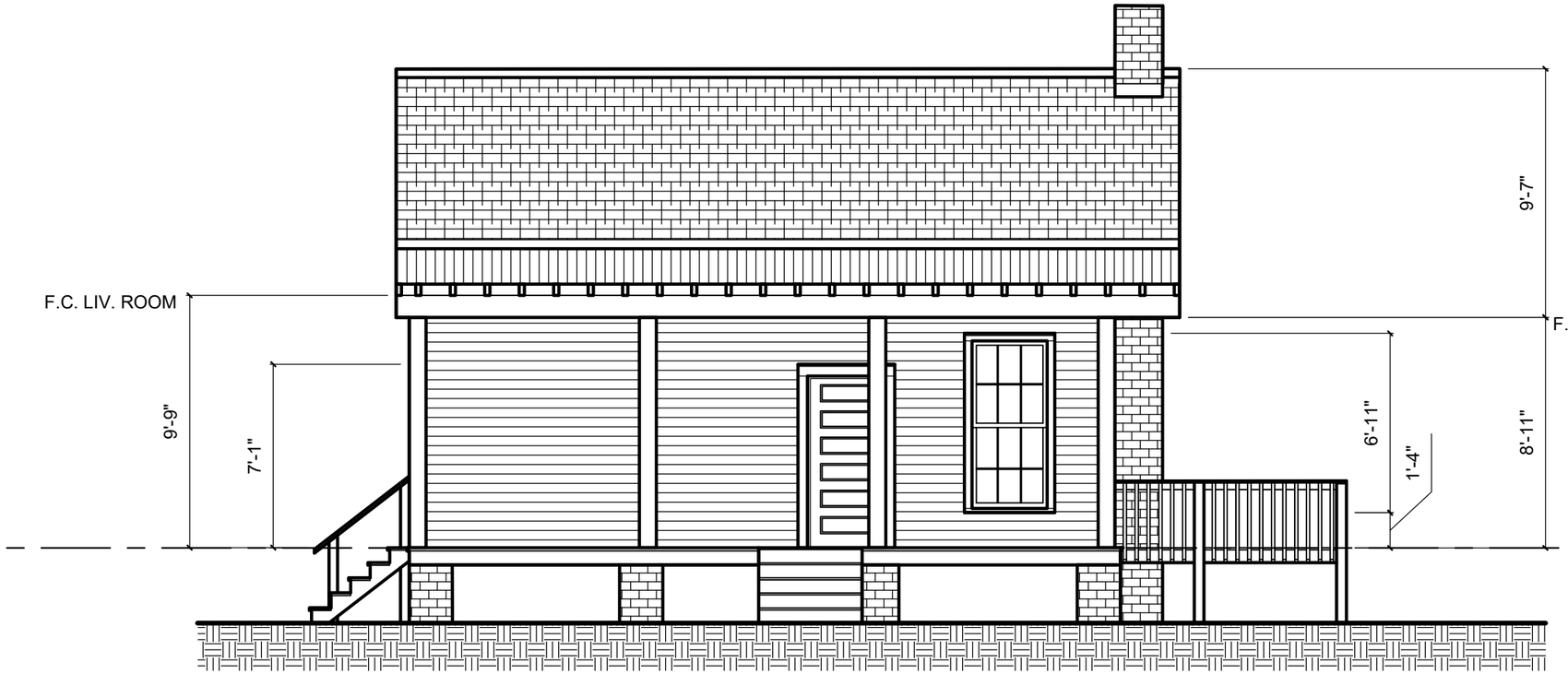
JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PLAINS, GA
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, REGION 2,
SOUTH ATLANTIC-GULF

RECORDED BY:
LR/LS
05.03.2024

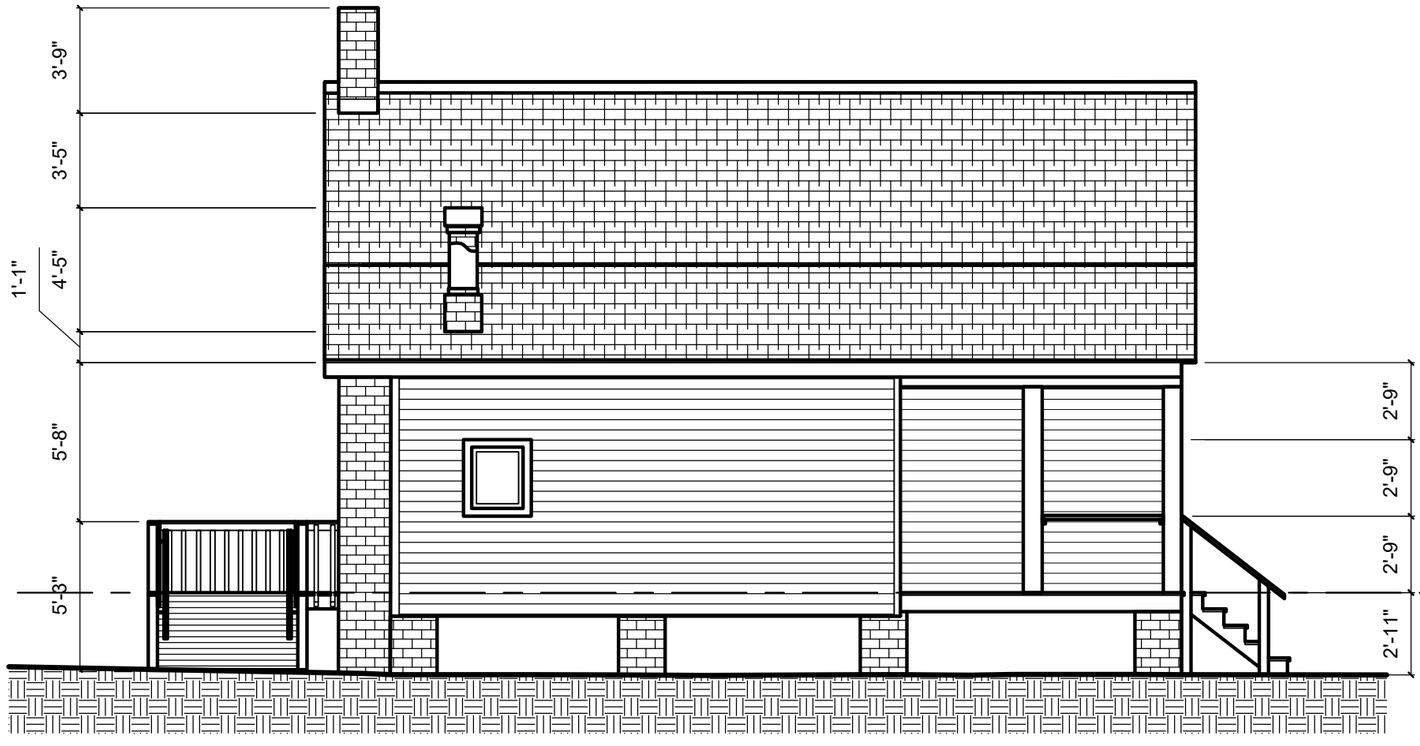
SCALE: 3/16"=1'0"

ELEVATIONS

B02



1 SOUTH ELEVATION
3/16"=1'0"



2 NORTH ELEVATION
3/16"=1'0"

CLARK HOUSE

JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PLAINS, GA
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, REGION 2,
SOUTH ATLANTIC-GULF

WLA STUDIO

RECORDED BY:
LR/LS
05.03.2024

SCALE: 3/16"=1'0"

ELEVATIONS

B03

Appendix C. Structural Assessment

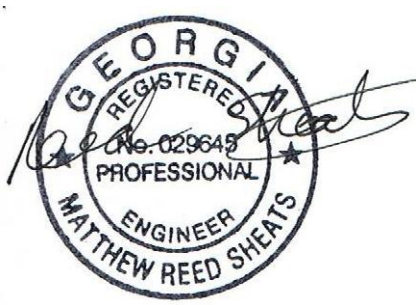
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LIMITED STRUCTURAL CONDITION ASSESSMENT:
Clark House
Jimmy Carter National Historical Park
Plains, Georgia

CLIENT:
WLA Studio
Mr. Keyes Williamson
675 Pulaski Street, Suite 1000
Athens, GA 30601

DATE:
August 2, 2023



Sheats Structural Consulting, Inc.
Ga COA Firm License #PEF04972
Expires: 06/30/2024

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At the request of the client (WLA Studio), Sheats Structural Consulting, Inc. (SSCI) has performed a limited structural condition assessment of the Clark House at the Jimmy Carter National Historical Park located in Plains, Georgia. The purpose of this assessment was to assist the client with the preparation of the Historic Structure Report and to identify major areas of potential structural concern. All dimensions and directions as referenced herein are approximate, are relative to a person facing the building from the south, and assume that the ramp is located to the east of the building. Where wood member dimensions are given herein, they are nominal dimensions – not actual dimensions. In general, the older wood framing described below has actual dimensions that are closer to matching the nominal dimensions while the newer wood framing described below is generally ½ to ¾ inch smaller than the nominal dimension.

The building consists of a one-story structure with a crawlspace below. An attic/ceiling space is accessible from a small scuttle hole in the bedroom ceiling. The building generally appeared to be constructed with wood-framed stud walls and with wood roof/ceiling framing. Exterior porches were observed at the south side of the house and at the northwest corner of the house. A ramp was observed to the east of the building. It is SSCI's understanding that the subject building was extensively rehabilitated circa 2000 and relocated from its original location in (or prior to) the 2000 rehabilitation project. The building originally served as a residential house. The building is typically open for walkthroughs by the public during certain visiting hours as part of the tour of the Jimmy Carter Boyhood Farm.

Scope of Services

As requested by the client, Sheats Structural Consulting, Inc. performed the following scope of services for the structural condition assessment of the subject building:

- An SSCI representative (Reed Sheats, P.E, S.E.) performed one site visit (on July 26, 2023) to visually observe the readily apparent condition of portions of the existing structure. These walk-through observations were made from readily and safely accessible areas inside the building and from the surrounding site – at ground level, from the existing floor level, from the crawlspace, and from the attic/ceiling space. The purpose of the observations was to attempt to note readily-apparent, significant areas of structural concern (such as 'symptoms' of major structural damage or obvious excessive loading conditions) as well as to document typical/general structural conditions for the framing and supporting elements. SSCI's observations consisted of limited "spot checks" of certain, accessible structural components and did not include full documentation of the entire building structure.

- SSCI has developed a summary report (this document) that describes the results of the SSCI site visit observations. This report includes descriptions of the readily-apparent, significant areas of structural concern that were identified. The report presents general, conceptual recommendations for addressing these significant areas of structural concern. The development of detailed structural retrofit or repair recommendations (or more detailed/exhaustive evaluations of the existing structure) was outside of SSCI's scope of services for this phase of the project but can be performed for future phases/projects if needed.

Structural Observations

Exterior

Around the perimeter of the building, exterior grade elevations appeared to be roughly three feet (or slightly less) below finished floor elevation (FFE) of the first floor. The prevailing ground slope, although minor, appeared to be downward from south to north. No perimeter foundation wall is present, and the building is open below the bottom of the first floor framing which is supported by concrete piers with brick veneer at the perimeter of the crawlspace.

Exterior wall finishes generally appeared to consist of painted wood siding. The roof appeared to consist of a primary center gable with ridge running east-west. Monoslope shed roofs were observed to the south and north of the primary gable roof. The roofing appeared to consist of new wood shingles at the primary gable and rear (north) shed roof. Metal roofing was observed at the front (south) shed roof. The ongoing re-roofing work (which was not in progress during SSCI's site visit) appeared to be mostly complete. Gutters and downspouts are not present. SSCI did not access the rooftop.

Chimneys were visible above roof level near the center of the northeast corner of the building and adjacent to the east exterior wall. The chimney at the east exterior wall extended to grade and is aligned with the roof ridge.

Two sets of wood steps without rails were observed – one to the front porch located at the south side of the building and one to the rear porch located at the northwest corner of the building. A wood-framed ramp, approximately 5 feet wide and including railings, is present to the east of the house. This ramp begins at the eastern end of the front (south) porch and extends to the north until it reaches grade.

Front (south) porch roof framing is exposed and generally appeared to consist of 2x6 rafters spaced at roughly 16 inches on center. At the south (exterior) end, these rafters appeared to be supported by a wood beam (with 1x wood boards concealing the primary beam plies), and at the north (house) end, these rafters appeared to be toe-nailed to a 2x8 ledger that is nailed to the south exterior wall of the house below the overhang of the primary gable. Four (4) wood columns – with 1x wood boards apparently concealing the primary column element – were observed to support the south porch roof beam. Wood purlins, consisting of 1x members laid flat across the rafters, were observed at approximately 16 inches on center.

Northwest porch roof framing is exposed and generally appeared to consist of 2x6 rafters spaced at roughly 26 inches on center. At the north (exterior) end, these rafters appeared to be supported by a double (2) – 2x8 wood beam (with 1x wood boards concealing the primary beam plies except at their end), and at the south (house) end, these rafters appeared to extend into/above the boxed overhang for the primary gable. Two (2) wood columns – with 1x wood boards apparently concealing the primary column element – were observed to support the northwest porch roof beam. Wood purlins, consisting of 1x members laid flat across the rafters, were observed at approximately 6 inches on center.

Interior

The house is divided into three interior rooms – a kitchen at the northeast corner, a bedroom at the west side, and a living room in the remaining area. The ceiling height was measured to be approximately 9 feet – 6 inches in the living room and bedroom. In the kitchen, the rafters are exposed and generally appeared to consist of older 2x4's at approximately 26 inches on center interspersed with newer 2x4's (rough sawn) at roughly mid-space between the older rafters. The ceiling finish appeared to consist of tongue and groove wood boards in the living room and bedroom.

Floor finishes generally appeared to consist of 1x12 wood planks. Floor framing is concealed throughout the interior of the residence (but is visible from the crawlspace as discussed below). A brick masonry chimney and hearth are visible at the east wall of the living room.

Interior wall finishes in the bedroom and living room generally appeared to consist of ¾ inch thick tongue and groove wood boards except for the west face of the demising wall between these two rooms where unpainted siding, similar to that on the exterior walls, was observed. In the kitchen, the exterior wall studs are mostly exposed and generally appeared to consist of older 2x4's at approximately 26 inches on center interspersed with newer 2x4's at roughly mid-space between the older studs. Four by four wood studs were observed at the corners and 1/3rd points (approximately) of the rear (north) wall of the kitchen. A double (2) – 2x8 header was observed above the door opening from the kitchen to the northwest porch with one (1) – 2x4 jack stud plus two (2) – 2x4 king studs at each jamb. A similar header was also observed above the window opening in the north wall of the kitchen. The studs in the west wall of the kitchen appeared newer and generally appeared to consist of 2x4's at approximately 16 inches on center. Most door and window openings in the interior and exterior walls appeared to be roughly 3 feet in width.

A brick masonry chimney (roughly 16 inches by 16 inches in area) is visible near the northeast corner of the kitchen. This chimney appeared to continue several feet above roof level but does not continue to the floor/foundation. This chimney appeared to be supported by two pre-bent steel straps (roughly ¼ inch thick by 1-3/4 inches wide). These straps are supported by 2x6 wood joists to the east and west of the chimney. At their north end, these 2x6 wood joists are supported by a 2x6 ledger that is face-nailed to the wall studs. At their south end, these 2x6 wood joists are supported by a 1x6 ledger that is face nailed – apparently through the wood siding into the underlying wall studs.

Attic

The attic was accessed from a step ladder positioned below the small scuttle hole in the bedroom ceiling. From the attic, the rafters of the primary gable roof, as well as the ceiling joists above the living room and bedroom, are typically visible. The attic is not used for storage and is not decked.

Attic/ceiling joists typically appeared to consist of older 2x6 wood members spaced at approximately 26 inches on center and interspersed with newer 2x8's at roughly mid-space between the older joists. Attic/ceiling joists appeared to span north-to-south throughout. One row of 2x4 bridging was observed above the top of the attic/ceiling joists, near mid-span, although this bridging is connected only to the newer ceiling joists due to the difference in top of joist elevations as described below.

The roof framing generally appeared to consist of older 2x4 wood rafters spaced at approximately 26 inches on center and interspersed with newer 2x6 wood rafters at roughly mid-space between the older rafters. Although nominally 2x4 members, the older rafters above the bedroom appeared to be significantly smaller than the older rafters above the living room. Rafters appeared to span north-to-south throughout and to align with the ceiling joists. To support the roofing, 1x4 wood purlins at approximately 6 inches on center were observed above the rafters. At approximately 3 feet below the ridge, each pair of rafters appeared to be connected by a 2x4 collar tie.

A ½ by 6 ridge board was observed above the living room, and rafters are butted (with no ridge board) above the bedroom. Ceiling joists appeared to typically bear on the north and south walls of the living room and bedroom with the top of the newer joists set above the top of the older joists, and the top of the newer joists notched to accommodate the 1x6 or 1x12 plate. Older joists are notched approximately 2 inches at the wall plate which extends above the ceiling. Steel hurricane clips were typically observed at the ceiling joist to wall plate connections. Plywood gussets were observed at most rafter-to-ceiling joist connections above the north wall of the living room (and at the newer rafters above the north wall of the bedroom) where the shed rafters from the kitchen and northwest porch penetrate the primary gable roof and extend to the top of the primary rafters.

Braces consisting of 2x6 diagonal members spaced at approximately 24 inches on center (three braces, total, per endwall) were observed at the east and west gable endwalls. The upper end of these braces appeared to be connected to a double (2)-2x10 horizontal brace connected to the studs directly below the collar ties, and the lower end of these braces appeared to be connected to 2x6 bridging extending approximately 6 feet from the wall. At the eastern gable end wall, studs generally appeared to consist of older 2x4 wood studs spaced at approximately 26 inches on center and interspersed with newer 2x4 wood studs at roughly mid-space between the older studs. At the western gable end wall, studs generally appeared to consist of newer 2x4 wood studs spaced at approximately 12 inches on center.

Crawlspace

The crawlspace of the building is accessible from the perimeter as no crawlspace enclosure wall is present. First floor framing is typically visible from throughout the crawlspace. With the exception of the porches, first floor joists generally appeared to consist of 2x8's spaced at approximately 20 inches to 26 inches on center spanning north-south. Joists appear to be primarily older members – with a few newer members interspersed as well as with a few older members supplemented by a newer member in some locations. A double joist was observed that appeared to be approximately located below the wall separating the bedroom from the living

room. Wood beams generally appeared to consist of newer four (4) – 2x12 members. Wood beams below the north wall of the kitchen, kitchen/living room wall, south wall of the living room, and north and south walls of the bedroom appeared to have top of beam elevations that match the tops of the joists. Steel joist hangers were observed at most of the joist connections to these beams. The wood beam below the center of the living room and bedroom – that approximately aligns with the ridge above – appeared to be dropped below the continuous joists. Band joists below the east and west walls also appeared to consist of newer four (4) - 2x12 members.

Framing below the northwest porch generally appeared to consist of newer 2x8 joists spaced at approximately 16 inches on center and spanning east-west. These joists appeared to be supported by a four (4) – 2x12 beam at the wall between the northwest porch and the kitchen and by a double (2) – 2x12 beam at the west edge of the northwest porch. The top of this beam appeared to be notched approximately 3 inches to support the stair stringers.

Framing below the south porch generally appeared to consist of newer 2x8 joists spaced at approximately 16 inches on center and spanning east-west. These joists appeared to be supported by double (2) – 2x10 beams at the west and east edges of the porch as well as at two intermediate locations aligned with the porch roof support columns above.

The floor framing appeared to be supported by a total of approximately twenty (20) concrete piers with dimensions of approximately 14 inches by 14 inches. Perimeter piers appeared to be encased with brick veneer. Steel strap anchors were observed to connect most perimeter piers to the supported wood framing.

At each of the two stairs, the 2x6 stair decking is typically supported by 2x12 notched stringers spaced at roughly 1 foot on center.

Ramp framing generally appeared to consist of 2x8 joists spaced at approximately 16 inches on center and spanning north-south. These joists appeared to be supported, via steel joist hangers, by single (1) – 2x8 beams at approximately 5 feet on center and spanning east-west. These beams, or in some cases the continuous band joist, appeared to be connected to 4x4 wood posts spaced at approximately 5 feet on center along each edge of the ramp. This connection appeared to consist of two (2) – wood HeadLOK screws (stamped F45-HL). Wood posts for the ramp typically appeared to be encased in concrete foundations.

Refer to the attached photographs #1 to #48 for illustrations of some of the observations described above and some of the areas of potential structural concern described below.

Areas of Potential Structural Concern

The following potential areas of structural concern were identified during the SSCI assessment and from the limited/ballpark structural analysis calculations:

1. Porch and Stair Deterioration and Connections

The 2x6 floor decking at both porches and stairs appeared to have deteriorated - particularly at porch edges where less protection from weather is provided by the porch roof. The 1x8 boards at the porch columns also appeared to have deteriorated and warped/twisted in some locations. Porch edge beams/band joists exhibited localized deterioration as well.

At the front (south) porch, some of the roof purlins appeared severely deteriorated including one location where a fracture of the purlin was evident. Apparent moisture stains on some of the rafters of this porch were also observed. The end of the outer fascia at the northwest corner of the northwest porch appear to have deteriorated as did the northwest end of the 2-2x8 beam.

At the south exterior wall, the south porch rafter-to-ledger connections and ledger-to-wall connections appeared marginal. Splitting appears to be occurring at some of the toe nails from the rafters to the ledger, and the reliance on nails (typically 2 nails at 12 inches on center) from the ledger through the siding into the house wall framing is questionable - especially given the possible increased moisture content of some of the framing.

As further described in item #8 below, the stair stringers do not meet notch limitations found in the current building code and can be prone to splits. The outriggers supporting the stringers at the south stair appeared questionable as did the notched member supporting the stringers at the northwest porch.

In summary, because of their exposed nature and connections, some of the wood elements of the porches and stairs appear to be near the end of their useful service life and/or to require connection improvements. Considerations should be given as to whether to undertake localized repair/ replacement work or provide more comprehensive and widespread repairs/ replacement/ rebuilding. It should be noted that the porches and stairs appear to have been fully rebuilt circa 2000, and older components are not generally present.

2. Siding Deterioration

The exterior wood siding at both endwalls appeared to be significantly deteriorated based on exterior observations and limited probing with an awl. At the west endwall, this deterioration appeared pervasive and to have occurred in various regions throughout the surface area of the wall. At the west endwall, this deterioration was even apparent from the inside surface of the siding in the attic. At the east endwall, the exterior deterioration that was noted appeared more localized/ limited in nature. Similarly, the jamb trim near the sills of three windows – one in the east wall, one in the north wall, and one in the west wall - appeared to have deteriorated. While evidence of underlying structural deterioration is not yet apparent, it is important that the exterior siding and trim be repaired and/or replaced with appropriate materials to protect the structural elements (wood studs, plates, bands, etc.) behind the siding/trim. Details of these repairs will need to consider architectural, historical, and building envelope aspects.

It should also be noted that the absence of wood sheathing panels on the exterior surface of the walls precludes the use of modern-style shear walls to resist wind/seismic loads. Because of this

absence, the building may rely (depending on whether any hidden diagonal braces are present) on the interior wall tongue and groove boards as well as the exterior wall siding for lateral force resistance. This increases the importance of addressing the deterioration of the exterior wall siding that has occurred.

3. Miscellaneous Floor Framing Items

From the crawlspace, several miscellaneous floor framing concerns were apparent. These concerns include missing joist hangers at a few of the joist-to-beam connections, inconsistent strapping from the beams to the concrete piers, minimal bearing for a few joists at hangers, and beam ply splices that do not align with the concrete piers.

The missing joist hangers and inconsistent strapping can be relatively easily remedied by installing appropriate hangers/straps. Since four (4) - 2x12 plies were used for the wood beams, there appeared to be at least two continuous (unspliced) plies at each span. Therefore, the beam ply splices that do not align with the concrete piers, though not ideal, will not reduce the load capacity of the beams to an unacceptable level (pending consideration of the item #8 discussion below). At the joists with minimal bearing, the hangers can be temporarily removed, and solid wood spacers can be added so that the joists are fully seated in the hangers.

The ramp beam connections to the 4x4 posts appear to be far from adequate. Where visible, these connections appeared to consist of two (2) HeadLOK screws by Fastenmaster at each post. The allowable loads for these screws for the given connections/exterior environment are well below the required allowable load – regardless of the design live load used for the ramp. These connections need to be improved.

4. Miscellaneous Roof and Ceiling Framing Items

The older ceiling/attic joists are generally below (and not in contact with or fastened to) the midspan bridging 2x4's that serve to reduce the unbraced length of these members and increase their allowable load, as well as better distribute point loads from maintenance personnel to multiple joists. To address this issue, short spacers can be added to the existing joists so that they can be connected to the existing bridging in the attic.

While some improvements to the structure's wind load resistance appeared to have been made circa 2000 (such as the hurricane clips at the ceiling joist to wall plate connections), other aspects do not appear to have been improved (such as the reliance on toe nails at the connections above the south wall at the rafter miters/bearing on the 1x plates above the ceiling joists). The gable endwall bracing, while effective for inward wall pressure forces, will be much less effective for outward suction forces on these endwalls since the bracing and bridging will rely on nails loaded in withdrawal at various locations in the load path. Connection improvements can likely be made to address these items assuming that attic clearances are sufficient for access at eaves.

Above the bedroom, at the front/south wall, the load path for the rafters appeared to pass through the excessive notch in the top of the new ceiling joists. Above the bedroom, the roof purlins did not appear to bear on the older 2x4 rafters to the south of the ridge due to the smaller size of

these rafters as compared to most of the other older rafters. To address these issues, wood spacers could be added so that the rafter load path extends directly to the top plate of the wall below, and the undersized older rafters above the bedroom could be supplemented with new members.

To the outside of the east wall, the outer rafter of the shed roof above the kitchen did not appear to be supported to an outer rafter of the primary gable roof. Instead, the 1x fascia boards appeared to support this rafter and to be, in turn, supported by the boxed overhang of the primary roof eave that cantilevers beyond the east wall. Gaps and fascia rotation indicate that this load path is not adequate. Additional wood blocking and spacers will likely be sufficient to address this issue as long as the boxed overhang of the primary roof eave is appropriately framed.

5. Kitchen Chimney Support

The kitchen chimney appeared to rely on steel straps, 2x6 joists, and rafters for its support. While the straps and joists may be marginally sufficient, SSCI believes that the full load path for the chimney needs to be closely analyzed. Doubled joists and better ledger-to-wall framing connectors are anticipated to be advisable. Similarly, it is believed that the chimney should be horizontally braced/restrained at the roof framing to resist wind loads in any direction. This can potentially be accomplished by wood spacers and/or blocking. It should also be noted that the rafter directly to the east of the chimney appeared to have deteriorated and needs to be supplemented or replaced.

Lastly, it should be noted that the steel plate between the steel straps and the bottom of the brick masonry appeared to be significantly corroded. It may be advisable to carefully attempt to remove this plate in small sections above the straps, and replace each section (before removing the subsequent section) with a new steel shim, oversized with screw holes to allow a positive connection to the chimney and/or straps. Otherwise, the ongoing corrosion of the plate may allow minor chimney movement as it decays.

6. East Chimney Rotation

From the exterior, a gap of varying width was observed between the east chimney and wall siding which can be indicative of outward “lean” of the chimney. Using a four feet long level, this chimney was measured to be roughly ½ inch (horizontal) in 4 feet (vertical) out-of-plumb near the northeast corner and roughly 3/16 inch (horizontal) in 4 feet (vertical) out-of-plumb near the southeast corner. A small area of the soil, no more than a few inches in depth, appeared to have eroded from near the northeast corner of the chimney. A possible brick footing was visible at this location. While SSCI does not believe that immediate repairs to address the chimney “lean” are necessary, it is important that surface grades around the chimney be maintained and improved in localized areas as needed. Also, the existing gap shall be sealed as/if required after considering the architectural, historical, and building envelope aspects. The chimney shall be periodically monitored by visually observing/documenting the gap width and lean. If the lean/gap worsens or if other symptoms of ongoing structural movement are observed, a structural engineer shall be contacted so that an additional investigation can be made as needed.

7. Pest Inspections

Because of the age of the structure and the use of wood building components, SSCI recommends that regular and thorough pest inspections/treatment be performed by the appropriate consultants. Untreated wood framing appears to be in direct contact with brick masonry and concrete at the foundation piers, and the dropped beam is pocketed into the brick masonry at the east chimney and west perimeter pier. In modern construction, non-pressure-treated wood in this environment is not often used in direct contact with masonry because of moisture/pest concerns.

8. Current Building Code Compliance

Certain components of the structure do not comply with the current building code (International Building Code – 2018 Edition with Georgia Amendments). At the time that the structure was constructed, building code provisions and design/construction techniques were significantly different than those currently in place. Renovations, alterations, additions, and changes of use can trigger significant (code-required) structural upgrades to existing components depending on the scope of work, owner preferences, and the interpretation of permitting authorities. Renovations should typically be designed to avoid reducing the capacity of the existing lateral force resisting systems and associated components (e.g., adding significant openings to exterior walls or floor/roof diaphragms). Additions to the existing building should generally be designed to be structurally independent.

Wind and seismic load/resistance code provisions have changed significantly in the past decades. It should be noted that, given the age of the building, wind and earthquake loads of the magnitudes required by the current building code were almost certainly not considered in the original design and construction of the lateral force resisting systems, uplift resistance, and associated components.

Because of its age and type of construction, the building may be more susceptible to sustaining damage, harm, or failure from wind, earthquakes, other loading events, deterioration, etc. than structures designed and built in accordance with current building codes. Unless extensive structural investigations (and corresponding upgrades) are performed, this risk must be understood and accepted by the owner as a condition of occupancy. It should be noted that the rehabilitation work that has been previously performed does appear to have significantly improved the code compliance of some aspects of the structure. However, certain aspects (such as uplift load paths at porch roofs, framing-to-pier connections, roof diaphragms, untreated wood beams pocketed into masonry, etc.) still may not meet current codes.

It should be noted that the current building code requires that structural components be designed for a uniform floor live load of 40 lbs. per square foot (psf) for schools/classrooms – which may be applicable if the current use is considered educational and consistent with classroom loadings. For comparison, the current building code requires a uniform floor live load of 40 psf for residential occupancy and 100 psf for assembly occupancy. Based on approximate SSCI calculations, the existing floor framing is adequate for roughly 40 psf with governing elements generally being the four (4)-2x12 beams below the north and south walls of the living room (due to the ply splices being offset from the piers).

The current building code requires a uniform floor live load of 100 psf for stairs and exit ways (which would likely include the ramp). The stair stringers, because of their non-code compliant notches and support conditions at their intersections with the porches, do not meet this loading criteria. The ramp framing, because of the connections to the posts and single (1) – 2x8 beams, also does not meet this loading criteria. Even if the connection concern described in item #3 is satisfactorily addressed, the allowable live load for the ramp does not appear to significantly exceed 60 psf.

Exclusions/Limitations

SSCI's services for this project were limited solely to the two items that are described above in the Scope of Services section. Destructive testing, non-destructive testing, exploratory demolition, and similar field investigation techniques (that would be required to document hidden or non-readily-apparent conditions) were outside of SSCI's scope of services for this project. SSCI's scope of services did not include exhaustive observations, structural analysis calculations, or detailed structural retrofit recommendations. SSCI's assessment in no way guarantees the future structural performance of the building.

SSCI's assessment was limited solely to the primary structural elements. The assessments of other systems and components (including, but not limited to, zoning, architectural components, mechanical systems, plumbing components, electrical components, civil/site components, waterproofing/moistureproofing, ventilation, fire/ life safety systems and components, roofing systems and components, ADA compliance, stairs and railings, and any hazardous materials such as asbestos, lead paint, and mold) were not included in SSCI's scope of services for this project. Where such components are mentioned above, it should be understood that they were simply noted incidentally to the structural assessment.

Photographs from July 26th, 2023
Clark House
Jimmy Carter National Historical Park - Plains, Georgia



Photo #1: View of the house from the south – facing north.



Photo #2: View of the house from the west – facing east.

Photographs from July 26th, 2023
Clark House
Jimmy Carter National Historical Park - Plains, Georgia



Photo #3: View of the house from the north – facing south.



Photo #4: View of the house from the east – facing west.

Photographs from July 26th, 2023
Clark House
Jimmy Carter National Historical Park - Plains, Georgia



Photo #5: Front (south) porch.

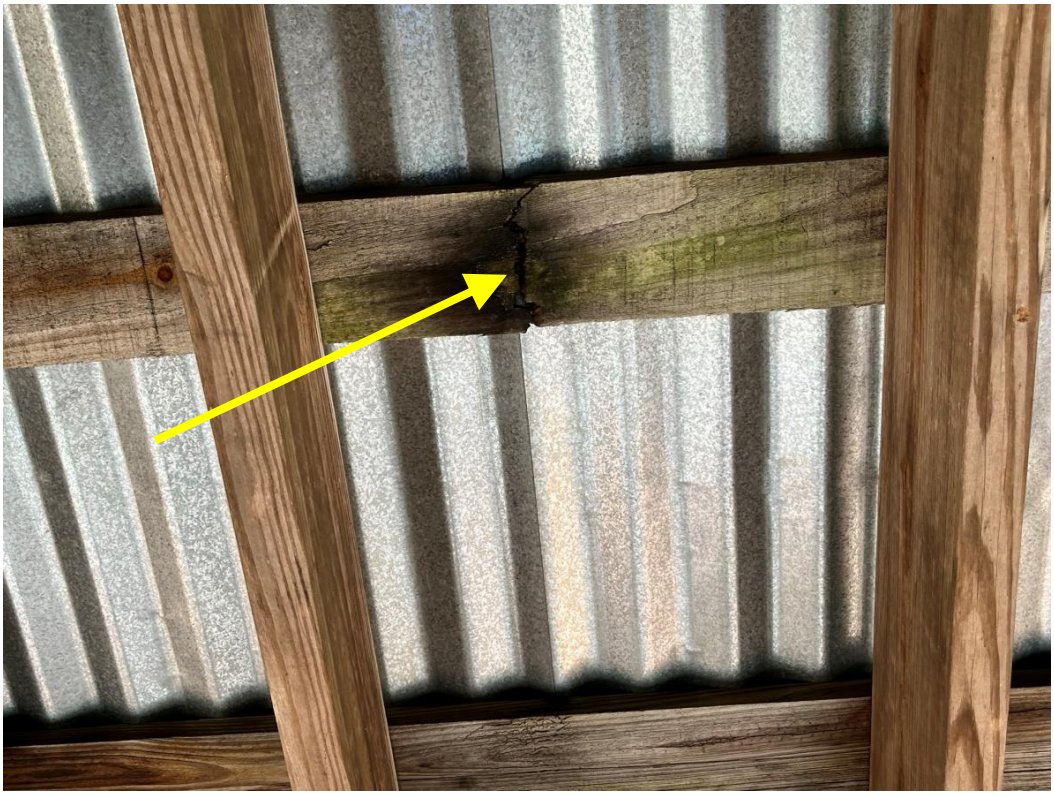


Photo #6: Fractured purlin at the roof of the south porch.



Photo #7: Damaged purlin at the roof of the south porch.



Photo #8: Damaged band, deteriorated decking, and warped post board at the south porch.

Photographs from July 26th, 2023
Clark House
Jimmy Carter National Historical Park - Plains, Georgia



Photo #9: South porch rafter, with splits at toe nails, and ledger connected to the exterior wall.



Photo #10: Northwest porch.



Photo #11: Deteriorated fascia and split at the end of one of the beam plies at the roof of the northwest porch.



Photo #12: Deteriorated wood siding prevalent at the west wall.

Photographs from July 26th, 2023
Clark House
Jimmy Carter National Historical Park - Plains, Georgia



Photo #13: Deteriorated wood siding prevalent at the west wall.



Photo #14: Deteriorated wood siding prevalent at the west wall.



Photo #15: Deteriorated wood siding at localized areas in the east wall.



Photo #16: Deterioration at the base of the window jamb trim at the east wall. (Similar conditions found at the windows at the north and west walls.)

Photographs from July 26th, 2023
Clark House
Jimmy Carter National Historical Park - Plains, Georgia



Photo #17: Chimney at the east wall, wood supported chimney at the kitchen, and roof edge at boxed overhang.



Photo #18: Rotation and gaps at fascia and “box” supporting edge rafter at east overhang.

Photographs from July 26th, 2023
Clark House
Jimmy Carter National Historical Park - Plains, Georgia



Photo #19: Gap between the chimney and wood siding at the east wall – corresponding chimney out-of-plumbness (outward lean).



Photo #20: Interior conditions – front (living) room.

Photographs from July 26th, 2023
Clark House
Jimmy Carter National Historical Park- Plains, Georgia

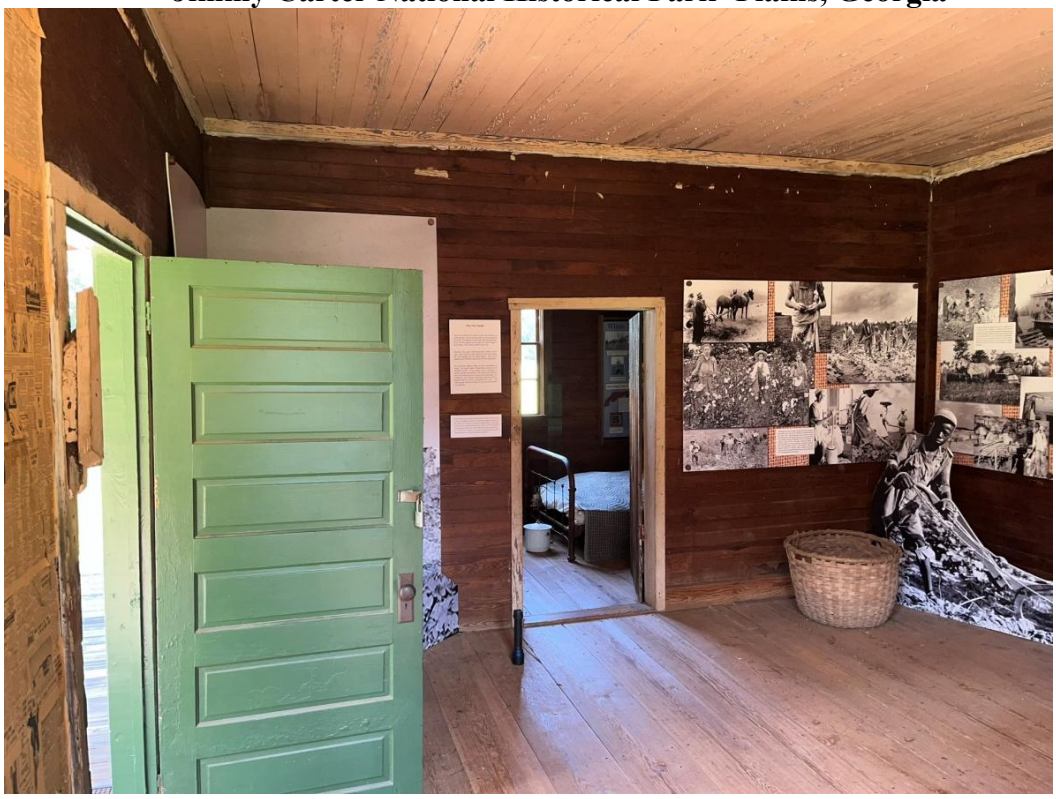


Photo #21: Interior conditions – front (living) room.



Photo #22: Wall corner/joint at west room (bedroom).

Photographs from July 26th, 2023
Clark House
Jimmy Carter National Historical Park- Plains, Georgia

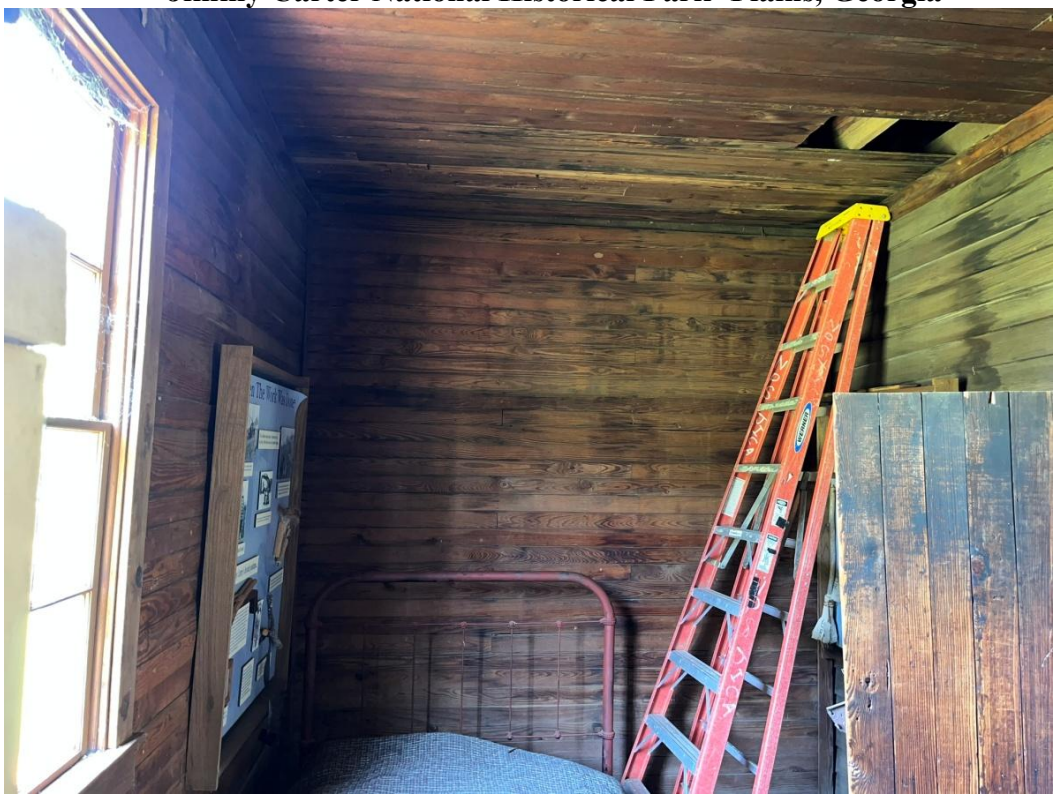


Photo #23: Interior conditions at the west room (bedroom) with the attic access hole.



Photo #24: Rafters and wall framing visible in the north room (kitchen).

Photographs from July 26th, 2023
Clark House
Jimmy Carter National Historical Park- Plains, Georgia



Photo #25: Rafters and wall framing visible in the north room (kitchen).



Photo #26: Rafters above the kitchen at their intersection with the north wall of the living room and primary roof eave.



Photo #27: Chimney at the kitchen supported by steel straps/wood joists.



Photo #28: Steel straps supporting the chimney and bearing on the wood joists.



Photo #29: Attic/ceiling joists, collar ties, and rafters.



Photo #30: Roof rafters, ridge board, and purlins.

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Photo #31: Rafters and ceiling joists, with plywood gussets, above the living room/kitchen wall.



Photo #32: Rafters and ceiling joists at/near the south wall separating the front porch from the living room.

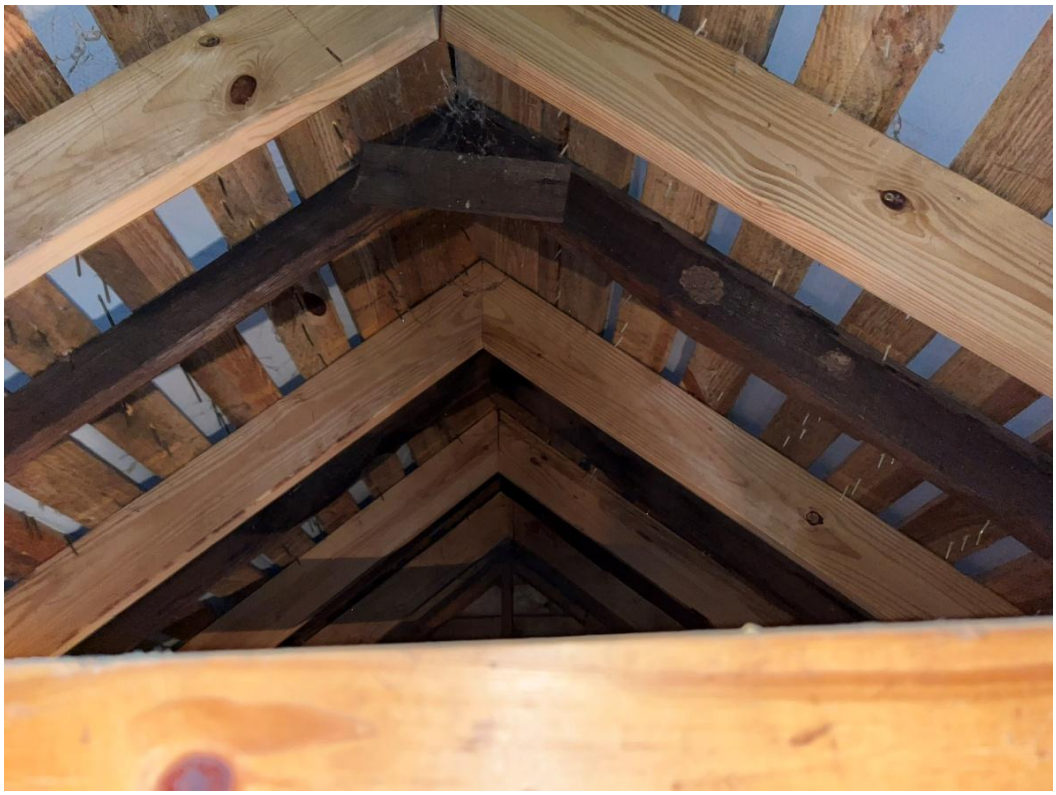


Photo #33: Butted rafters without a ridge board above the west room (bedroom).



Photo #34: Gable endwall bracing.

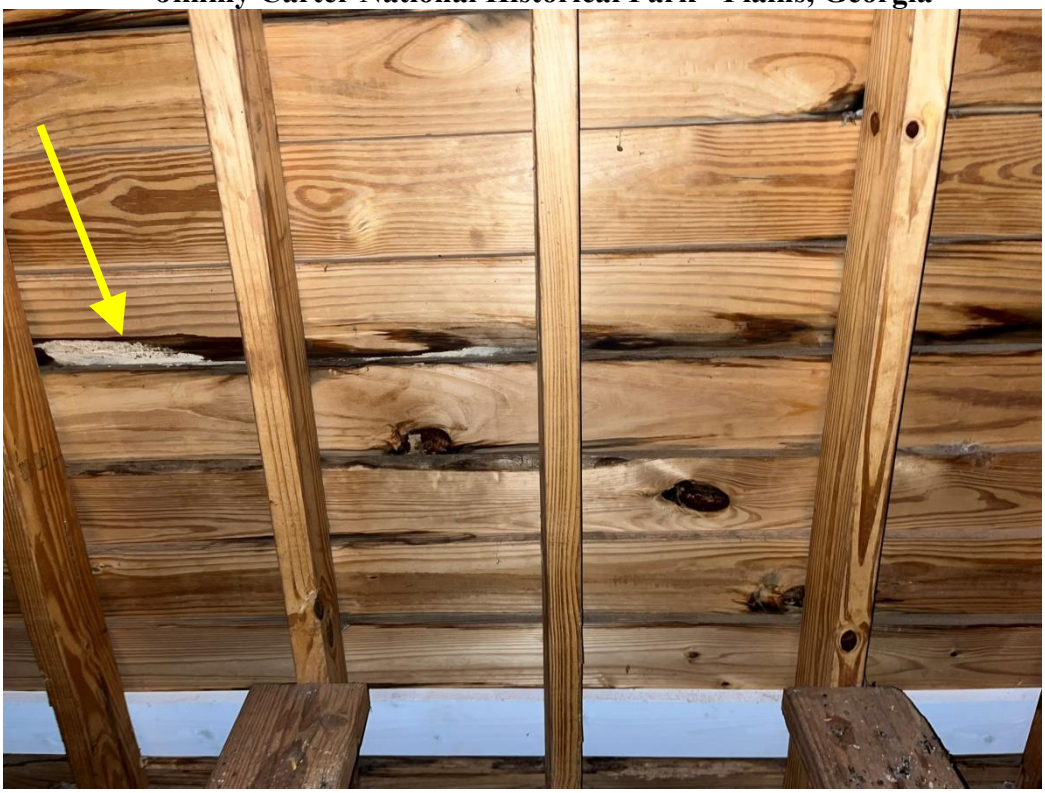


Photo #35: Deteriorated wood siding visible from the attic at the west gable endwall.



Photo #36: Rafters and ceiling joists at/near the north wall separating the northwest porch from the bedroom.



Photo #37: Rafters and ceiling joists at/near the south wall separating the front porch from the bedroom.



Photo #38: Ramp framing.

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Photo #39: Joists and beam below the northwest porch and concrete piers (encased by brick at the perimeter).



Photo #40: Dropped beam below the center of the living room/bedroom and concrete piers.

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Photo #41: Joists below the southern half of the living room and bedroom, and beam below the south exterior wall – with concrete piers (encased by brick at the perimeter).



Photo #42: Joists and beams below the front (south) porch and concrete piers encased by brick.



Photo #43: Wood joist with minimal bearing at the hanger at the beam.



Photo #44: Missing hanger at the joist-to-beam connection.

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Photo #45: Missing hanger at the joist-to-beam connection.



Photo #46: Splice in the beam ply offset from the concrete pier.



Photo #47: Dropped beam pocketed into the brick at the chimney.



Photo #48: Short outriggers from the porch band supporting the front (south) stair.

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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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