

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Mark R. Edwards
Signature of certifying official

5/15/95
Date

Mark R. Edwards
State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, explain:
- see continuation sheet

Edson H. Beall 6/20/95

Entered in the
National Register

bot
Signature, Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions:

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Other: single pen

Materials:

foundation	log
walls	log, weatherboarding
roof	metal
other	wood, brick

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Obediah Barber Homestead is a log house constructed in 1870 on the northwestern edge of the Okefenokee Swamp, approximately seven miles south of Waycross in Ware County. The house was constructed as home to swamp explorer Obediah Barber. It sits on its original site on an approximately 40-acre parcel that was part of Barber's once extensive farm complex.

The one-story house consists of a single pen constructed of round cypress logs, with a side-gabled roof and one exterior end brick chimney. Attached to this log single pen on three sides is a shed roof covering a front porch, rear porch, and three enclosed rooms along one end of the log pen. The enclosed shed rooms are wood-framed, and their exterior walls are covered with weatherboarding. Both the side-gabled and shed roofs are covered with standing seam metal.

The round cypress logs, native to the Okefenokee Swamp, are saddle notched at the corners of the single pen. Narrow cypress battens cover the joints between the logs on the exposed end wall. Hand-hewn floor and ceiling joists and rafters are pegged together. Vertical half logs pegged into the log walls provide support for the shed roofs of the front and rear porches. The house stands on cypress log piers, many of which are hewn into a triangular shape.

Both the side-gabled roof of the single pen and the shed roofs of the front and rear porches are cantilevered out over the exposed end of the log pen that contains the chimney. This cantilever provided protection for the exposed log wall and the chimney. The brick chimney has been recently reconstructed. The original chimney may have been constructed of sticks and clay and was replaced at some point with a brick chimney.

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National Park Service

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The rafters of the shed porch roofs are small round exposed cypress logs. The porch posts are slender chamfered posts. A simple hand rail serves as the porch railing. Both porches have wood floors supported by square hewn joists.

Window openings throughout the house are small and have no glass panes. They are simply framed openings with operable wood plank shutters. The house's doors are constructed of wide vertical planks with carved wooden handles. Exterior doors have wooden latches that are operated by pulling a cord.

On the interior, the cypress log walls are exposed. Cypress battens cover the joints between the logs. The wood floors are made of wide, heart-pine boards. The ceilings are narrow tongue and groove boards. The brick fireplace has a simple wooden mantel with a shelf. A steep ladder-like stairway framed into a corner of the log pen leads to a loft which is floored to provide sleeping space. The shed rooms have no interior wall sheathing so that the wood framing and exterior weatherboarding are exposed on the interior.

To the rear of the house is a one-room, wood-framed kitchen building attached to the house's rear porch by a wooden walkway. This kitchen has been reconstructed on the site of the original kitchen. In front of the house is the original well that was dug to supply water for the house. The above-ground well structure has been reconstructed.

None of the farm's original outbuildings survive. The house is now part of a complex of buildings that forms an interpretative park open to the public portraying a typical late-19th- and early 20th-century swamp farmstead. Several former outbuildings have been reconstructed on their original sites, and other buildings and structures typical of a period swamp farmstead have been built. The nominated property includes only the house, kitchen building, and the well.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance:

1870-1909

Significant Dates:

1870 - construction of the house

Significant Person(s):

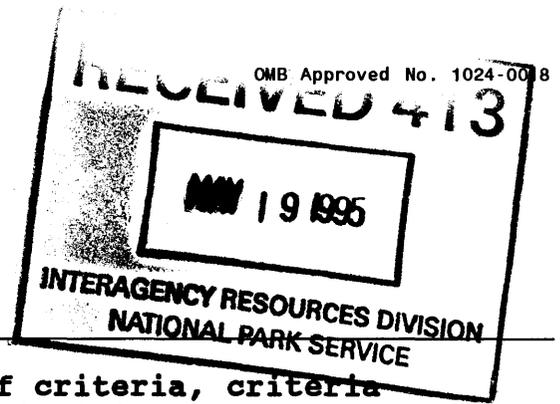
Barber, Obediah

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

n/a



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Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Obediah Barber Homestead is an 1870 log house that was historically part of a farm complex constructed on the edge of the Okefenokee Swamp by well-known swamp explorer Obediah Barber. The property is significant in the areas of architecture and exploration/settlement. These areas of significance support National Register eligibility under Criteria A, B, and C.

The property is significant in architecture as an intact example of the type of vernacular log house typically built by settlers in and around the Okefenokee Swamp from the 1850s to the 1920s. The house was constructed in 1870 with a main section of hand-hewn cypress logs from cypress trees native to the swamp, and with attached wood-framed shed rooms and porches. The house's features are characteristic of traditional coastal Georgia log houses. Early log construction on the southeastern coastal plain was typically characterized by a one-story form, round logs with saddle notching, a chimney constructed of sticks and clay, and a cantilevered roof to protect the log walls and chimney. This coastal log construction differed from the massive hewn logs with half dovetail or V notching characteristic of log construction in the piedmont and mountain regions of Georgia. The Obediah Barber house is a good example of this coastal log building tradition from 1870.

The house is also the oldest swamp settler's house known to remain in and around the swamp. Three other houses remaining in the area and dating from the 1920s have similar features yet differ in construction, materials, and use. The John Hopkins Cabin in Charlton County (N.R. listed 3-4-83) was built c.1927 as a residence for Hopkins who was superintendent of logging operations for the Hebard Cypress Company and later the first manager of the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. The cabin is constructed of round heart-pine logs, and its form is similar to the Barber house, making it a late and definitely 20th-century example of coastal log construction. The Chesser Cabin was constructed in the mid-1920s as the home of the Chesser family, settlers who had lived in the area since the 1850s. The cabin is wood-framed with vertical board-and-batten siding. The side-gabled roof with cantilever over the chimney and the one-story form are similar to the Barber house. The Hebard Cabin was constructed in 1925 as a hunting lodge for members of the Hebard family, owners of the Hebard Cypress Company. It is a wood-framed building with cedar shake siding, very different in materials and form from the Barber house.

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The property is significant in exploration/settlement as the home of renowned farmer, hunter, and explorer Obediah Barber (1825-1909). Barber was symbolic of the independent and self-sufficient frontier people who settled the Okefenokee Swamp and its margins during the mid-19th century. Barber played a significant role in the 19th-century exploration of the Okefenokee Swamp. He was well-known as a swamp explorer and served as a guide for surveying parties exploring and mapping the swamp in 1857, 1875, and 1890. By the 1890s, his reputation as a skilled woodsman, hunter, and explorer had made him a living legend. He first settled with his family on the northeastern edge of the swamp in 1854. In 1870 he moved his family to the swamp's northwestern rim and built the log house on a 490-acre parcel of land. Here he raised cattle and hogs and grew rice, corn, oats, sugar cane, and sweet potatoes. Barber was a successful farmer, and by 1880 owned 1,520 acres of land. His homestead represents the frontier agricultural lifestyle maintained by swamp settlers from the mid-19th into the early 20th century at a time when the swamp was being increasingly encroached upon by industrial and commercial agricultural concerns such as logging.

National Register Criteria

The property is eligible under Criterion A for its representation of the frontier agricultural lifestyle typical of Okefenokee Swamp settlers from the mid-19th into the early 20th century. It is eligible under Criterion B for its association with Obediah Barber who played a significant role in the 19th-century exploration of the Okefenokee Swamp. It is eligible under Criterion C as an intact example of an 1870 cypress log house characteristic of a mid-19th-century settler's house in the Okefenokee Swamp area of Georgia's coastal plain.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification)

1870-1909 is the period during which the property was associated with Barber.

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Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing building is the 1870 log house. The contributing structure is the house's original well. The noncontributing building is the reconstructed detached kitchen.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

Obediah Barber's log cabin home is the centerpiece of a historical park called "Obediah's Okefenok." It is located seven miles south of Waycross on Swamp Road.

Obediah Barber, who lived on the northwestern rim of the Okefenokee Swamp, was a larger-than-life character. Physically, he was a big man. His reputation as a successful farmer and herder, fearless hunter, daring explorer, and renowned storyteller lingered long after his death. As often happens, the myth outgrew the man.

Barber is a legendary figure. Along with William T. Chesser and his family living on Chesser Island and Jim and Dan Lee and their families living on Billys Island, Barber was typical and symbolic of the independent, self-sufficient and self-reliant frontier folk who settled the Okefenokee and its margins during the mid-nineteenth century. Barber, the Chessers, and the Lees chose to maintain a frontier lifestyle until the early twentieth century. Francis Harper called these people "Okefinokee Folk."

During the 1940s, Frank L. Owsley studied the people who settled the pine barrens of the southeastern United States and described their economic and social traditions prior to the Civil War. Ann Malone and Jerry DeVine at the Georgia Agrirama during the 1970s examined tradition and change in society in the south Georgia piney woods [called Wiregrass Georgia] during the period 1870-1900. Although neither study examined these proud and self-reliant families who lived in and around the Okefenokee, Obediah Barber could have served as a model for both studies. His life is representative of the persistence of frontier traditions in some families in the longleaf pine forests prior to the intrusion of the industrial "railroad" society that began to transform the people and landscape of south Georgia between 1860 and 1900 - the era of "Obediah's Okefenok." Barber's log cabin home is a material symbol of cultural continuity; it also reflects the selective modification and adaptation required by Barber's decision not to move. The log cabin, built in 1870, is the only known surviving vernacular log structure around the Okefenokee Swamp that was built and occupied by a family with a reasonably reliable documentary record.

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Barber was born in Bryan County, Georgia on July 25, 1825. He was the son of Isaac and Frances Barber and a grandson of Moses Barber. He married Nancy Stephens of Tattnall County, Georgia, and by 1854 the Barbers had two children. In 1850 Obediah Barber owned a 333-acre farm in Bryan County. He cultivated 30 acres on this "one-horse" farm. He owned a horse, 22 head of cattle, five sheep, and 12 hogs. His father owned a 550-acre farm, owned more livestock, and produced 4,500 pounds of rice in 1849. Obediah's farm appears to have been typical of most farms owned by yeoman farmers in mid-19th century south Georgia.

The young family moved to the northeastern edge of the Okefenokee Swamp north of Cowhouse Island on the Blackshear Road in 1854. They bought a 490-acre land lot. Nine more children were born while he lived on this farm. Barber had five children, plus a three-month-old child named Margaret Cumberlin, living with him in 1860. In 1860 Barber cultivated 25 acres; in 1870 he reported 30 acres of improved land. In 1860 he had only two cows; by 1870 he owned 67 head of cattle. In 1860 he owned 130 hogs; he reported 125 hogs in 1870, more than most yeoman farmers of the area. He also produced Indian corn, oats, sweet potatoes, sugar and syrup, a bale of cotton, and sold a little wood, probably firewood. He also produced 500 pounds of rice in 1860 and 1,200 pounds in 1870. Very few other farmers were growing rice at this time in this area. By 1880, upland rice was a very important crop to wiregrass farmers.

From 1857 until 1870, Barber served as a Justice of the Peace, first in Ware County, and then in Pierce County when his district was made part of Pierce County in 1859.

Barber served as a private in the 24th Battalion, Georgia Cavalry, during the Civil War. In 1862 his service was with Capt. T.S Hopkins' Company of Mounted Partisan Rangers (Mercer's Partisans) at Camp Fort, Georgia.

In 1870, he sold his farm, resigned his public office, and moved with his family six miles across the prairies of the northern Okefenokee to a new farm (a 490-acre land lot) on the northwestern rim of the Swamp in Ware County. Here he built a log cabin, a large herd of cattle and hogs, and a reputation as a bear hunter. His new farm was located about seven miles due south of the tiny village of Tebeauville on the Savannah and Gulf Railroad. The land around Tebeauville was settled by the Pendletons. The Hazzards, Butler Kings, Grants, and other coastal plantation families established retreats in the area just prior to the Civil War when the railroad reached this point. During the War the area was a major refuge for coastal families. In 1874, Daniel Lott, W.C. Folks, and others began to promote the development of a new town located just north of Tebeauville at the crossing of the

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Savannah and Gulf and the Brunswick and Western Railroads. This was Waycross. In 1874 Nancy, Barber's first wife, died.

Barber married Matilda Tatum in 1875. Between 1875 and 1893, they had nine children. By the 1880s he was a prosperous country squire. In 1880 Barber owned 1520 acres, three horses, and four working oxen. He reported 40 acres of improved land. He had seven children living at home and employed two farm hands, sons of nearby farmers. He owned 76 head of cattle, 150 hogs, and 34 chickens. He devoted four acres of his farm to rice growing, producing 3,875 pounds in 1879. Corn was grown on 24 acres, four acres were devoted to oats, two acres to sugar cane, and sweet potatoes were grown on two acres. His bees produced 110 pounds of honey and 12 pounds of wax in 1879. He estimated that he sold \$300 worth of farm products in 1879. By the 1890s, Barber's reputation as a skilled woodsman and hunter had made him a living legend.

Obediah Barber was one of the great Okefenokee storytellers. A neighbor, John Craven, noted that he always "made things funny at any cost of the truth." But time was taking its toll. Matilda died in 1898.

In December 1898, at the age of 73, Barber married 26-year-old Martha Ann Kight. Barber suffered a stroke in 1903. No children were born to this union. A divorce was acquired in 1907. Barber's health declined and in October 1907 he was declared a lunatic by a jury. During the next two years E.O. and J.I. Barber served as guardians. Barber died on December 28, 1909. Ironically, there was no obituary.

Barber lived through the unveiling of the secrets of the interior of the Okefenokee. He heard the stories of the militia troops who had patrolled across and around the Okefenokee between 1836 and 1842. In 1857 he served as a guide for members of the Richard Hunter survey when they explored and mapped the great Swamp. Although Barber only accompanied Hunter on his trek across the northern Okefenokee in the spring of 1857, he heard the members of the party talk about the character of the middle and southern Okefenokee that they had explored during the winter. On May 6, 1875, Charles R. Pendleton of the *Valdosta Times* and George W. Haines of the *Jesup Georgian* attempted to recruit Barber to accompany them on their explorations of the Okefenokee. Pendleton wrote: "At twelve o'clock we halted at the residence of Mr. Obadiah Barber who we had hoped to induce to accompany us, being himself an old swamper --- one of Uncle Ben's [Yarborough] conferees and chums, but he was very busy in his crops, besides he told us that it was the height of folly to attempt anything of the kind now...." Barber was unable to change their minds. "... Partaking of his hospitality in the way of venison steak and other choice eatibles we proceeded on our march." Barber was right. The

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"explorers" soon gave up the effort, exhausted, and gnawed by mosquitoes. In September 1875, Barber did accompany the Haines exploring party in their effort to cross the Swamp from Hickory Hammock in the north to Floyds Island. He related his experiences from the Hunter survey to these explorers. The Pendleton and Haines surveys inspired the Atlanta **Constitution** survey of 1875. The map that was produced by M.T. Singleton following the **Constitution** Exploring Expedition of 1875 hung over the desk of the Georgia Surveyor General (the Secretary of State) in 1889. In 1890, Barber was consulted by members of the surveying party of the Suwanee Canal Company as they mapped the boundary of the Okefenokee prior to purchasing the property from the State of Georgia. Howell Cobb Jackson, a reporter for the Atlanta **Journal** and working as a chainman on the survey, wrote a series of letters to the **Journal**. On June 25, 1890 he wrote from Suwanee Creek, a few miles southwest of Barber's farm. "We are still in a very flat and very low country." The area was very sparsely settled, "but the corn, rice and sugar cane crops that we passed all look very well." He also observed that the lands were easily cultivated and the farmers were "attached to the ways of their fathers, and of modern methods and improved machinery I see nothing." Jackson reported: "We spent four days of last week on the lands of Mr. Obadiah Barber, one of the primeval settlers of Ware County. The old gentleman has a very nice farm, and is evidently one of the big men of his vicinity. He is full of reminiscences connected with the early days of this country, and some of them are very interesting." Barber was valued as a source of wit and wisdom in the 1890s. The great Swamp that Barber explored was designated as the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge and a Georgia State Forest in the 1930s, and later as a National Wilderness Area, a National Natural Landmark, and a Wetland of International Importance.

Obediah Barber also witnessed the economic and social changes that gradually transformed the Okefenokee frontier into a railroad society and brought industry and commercial agriculture to the Okefenokee rim. He saw the character of the endless longleaf pine-wiregrass forests change as the demand for naval stores and yellow pine lumber swept the great pines away. He heard stories in the 1890s of the logging of the trees in the dense cypress bays in the Okefenokee Swamp by the Suwanee Canal Company, but he died just prior to the massive railroad logging operations of the Hebard Cypress Company. Although Obediah saw the beginning of the end of the wilderness and the frontier tradition in the Okefenokee, his son Perry continued the Barber bear hunting legacy well into the 20th century. The family legacy also survives in the Waycross Telephone Directory; Barber is listed 59 times. Placenames in the Okefenokee also commemorate Obediah Barber and his time.

The log cabin home of Obediah Barber is no architectural masterpiece. It is typical of log cabins in and around the Okefenokee Swamp that

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were described and sometimes photographed by surveyors, writers, and scientists between 1875 and 1915. Because of its rustic character, the cabin was used as a movie set for the film "Swamp Girl." Today, the cabin is the material core for a historical park that interprets life in and around the Okefenokee during the period 1850-1910.

Chris. T. Trowell & J. Luther Thrift
September 1992

9. Major Bibliographic References

- Cooper, Patricia I. "Some Misconceptions in American Log-Building Studies." Material Culture, Volume 23, 1991, pp. 43-61.
- Rowell, Tina Highsmith, and William T. Brantley. Historic Property Information Form, January 1991 & December 1991. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.
- Trowell, Chris T., and J. Luther Thrift. Historical Narrative, September 1992. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with bibliography.

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

- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- () previously listed in the National Register
- () previously determined eligible by the National Register
- () designated a National Historic Landmark
- () recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- () recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

894We

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre.

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 371625 Northing 3440185

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary encompasses a parcel of land approximately 50 feet square with the house at its center. The boundary is drawn to scale on the enclosed plat map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses a parcel of land immediately surrounding the house that provides a setting for the house and excludes the surrounding nonhistoric complex of buildings.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debbie Curtis, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** May 5, 1995

(HPS form version 10-29-91)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Obediah Barber Homestead
City or Vicinity: Waycross
County: Ware
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: December 1993

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 11: Front (west) and side (south) facades of house, with well structure in left foreground and detached kitchen in right background; photographer facing northeast.
- 2 of 11: Side (north) facade of house showing enclosed shed rooms; photographer facing southeast.
- 3 of 11: Front facade of house showing front porch and main entrance; photographer facing east.
- 4 of 11: Detail of cypress log construction and brick chimney at southwest corner of log pen; photographer facing northeast.
- 5 of 11: Rear (east) and side (south) facades of house with detached kitchen in right foreground; photographer facing northwest.
- 6 of 11: Rear (east) facade of house on left, front facade of detached kitchen on right, with wooden walkway between; photographer facing north.
- 7 of 11: Rear (east) facade of house showing rear porch; photographer facing southwest.
- 8 of 11: Interior of log pen with rear entrance door to right and stairway in center; photographer facing northeast.
- 9 of 11: Interior of log pen showing fireplace; photographer facing southeast.
- 10 of 11: Interior of enclosed shed room looking into log pen; photographer facing south.
- 11 of 11: Interior of enclosed shed room at northeast corner of house; photographer facing northeast.

feet 0 300 600 900 1200

Karen McDaniel

(chopped + blazed trees found)
S 77° 11' 12" W 2930.45'

TRACT 4 DON G GRIFFIS
49.757 ac

Dixon Memorial State Forest

1186.63'
N 48° 20' 20" W

2185.70' total
957.07'

S 85° 30' 15" W
3354.70'

TRACT 3 DERRELL GRIFFIS
56.076 ac

LAND
LOT
LINE

Darrell & Linda
Griffis
2.00 acres

N 81° 13' W 312.58'
N 83° 21' W 260.72'

S 88° 14' 10" W
3975.71'

TRACT 2 FAYE EDWARDS
42.617 ac

Faye Edwards
2.00 acres

N 83° 47' W 553.51'
S 50° 35' W 137.85'

S 88° 27' 05" W
4553.59'

TRACT 1 BOBBY J. GRIFFIS
19.637 ac

Curve data
R = 1269.9'
Δ = 35° 25'
T = 405.5'

S 4° 08' 30" W 99.56'

N 88° 27' 06" E 1900.80'
(chopped + blazed trees found)

N 88° 44' 36" E
174.60'

N 88° 27' 06" E 1332.50'

L L 397
L L 396

L L 387
L L 388

N 88° 26' 11" E 620.57'

N 88° 29' 47" E 624.16'

L L 396

Ida T. McDaniel

Ida T. McDaniel

Dorothy Fletcher

C. M. Eunice, Jr

Virgil
Boatz

39.637 ac.

Obediah Barber
Homestead
N.R. boundaries

Obediah Barber Homestead
Ware County, Georgia
Plat map

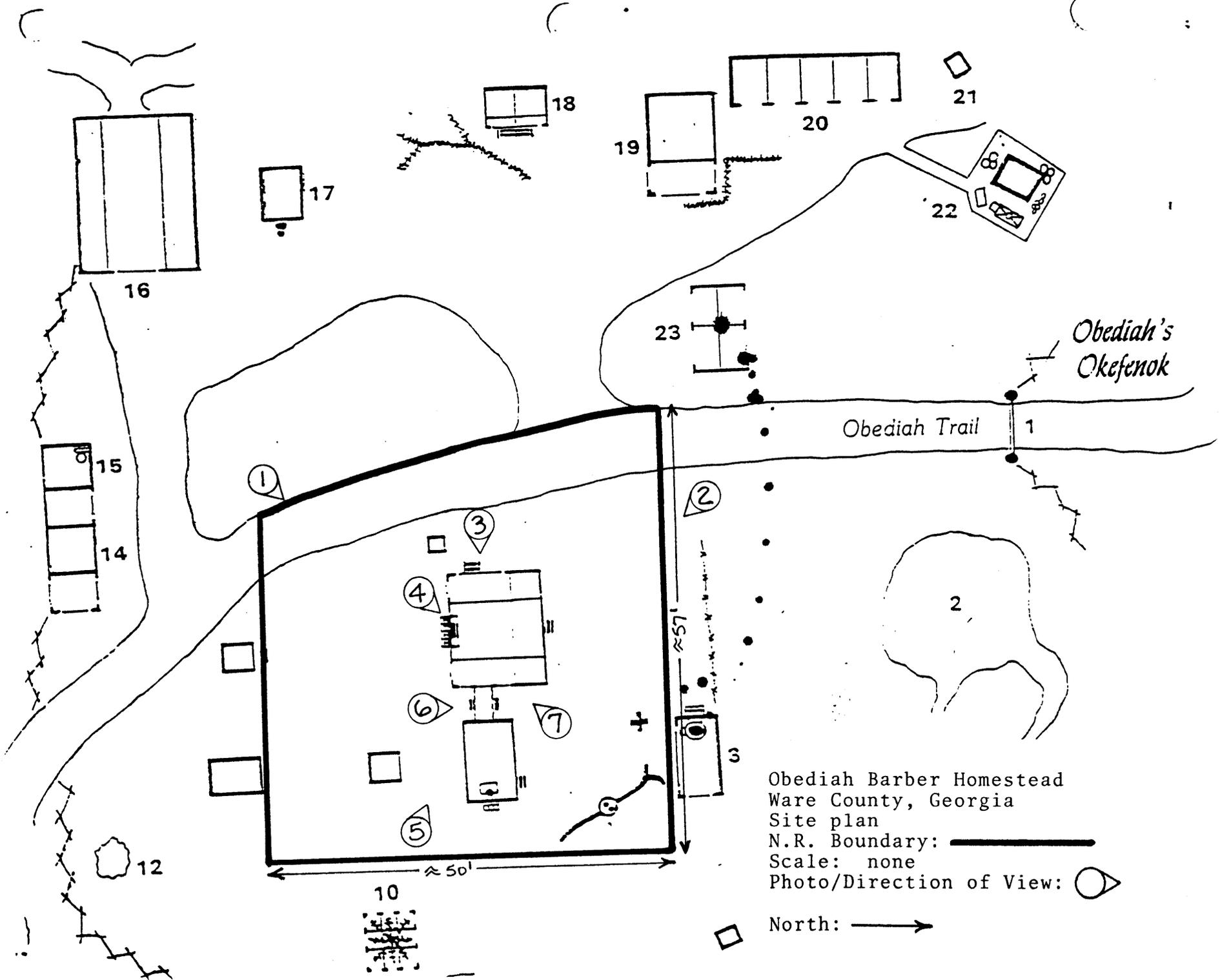
N.R. Boundary: 
Scale: 1' = 300'

North: 

- LEGEND**
- 5/8" Iron Ref. Rod Set
 - Iron Corner Found
 - ◉ Wooden Corner Found
 - Concrete Corner Set
 - Concrete Corner Found
 - No Corner Marker



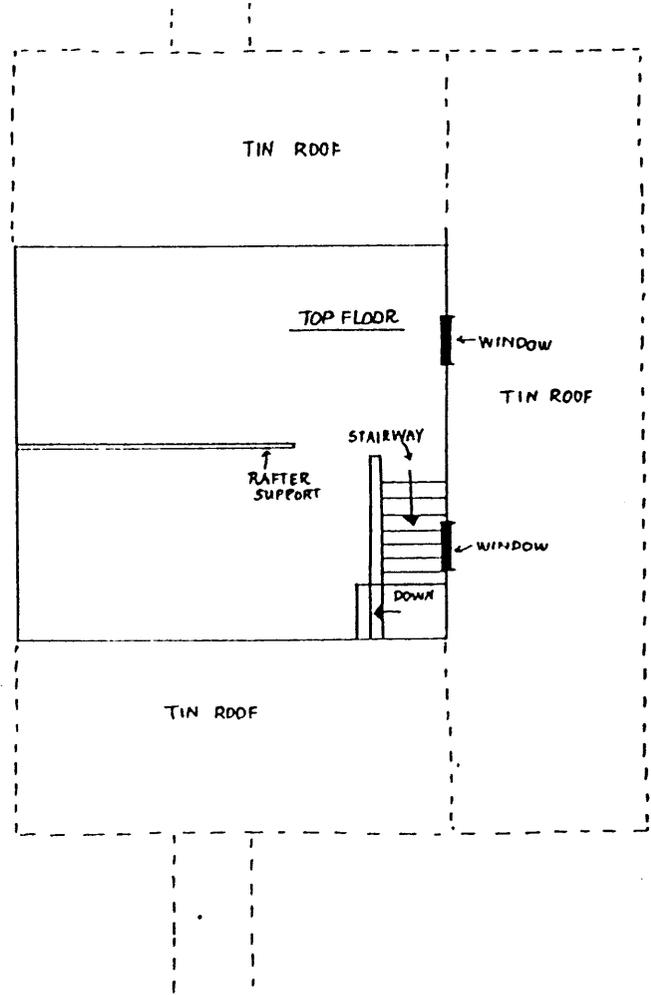
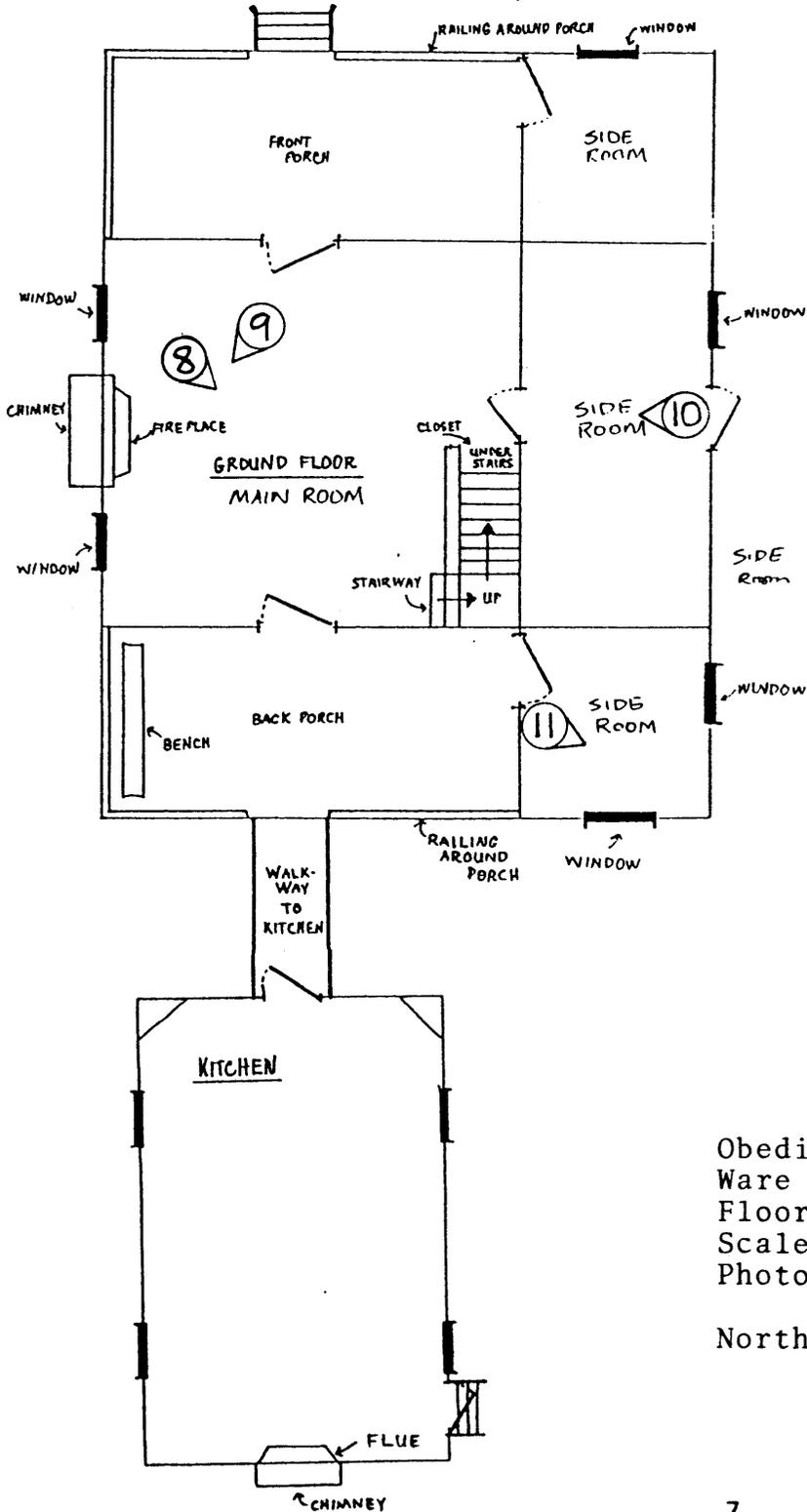
H W
CONC



Obediah Barber Homestead
 Ware County, Georgia
 Site plan
 N.R. Boundary: **—————**
 Scale: none
 Photo/Direction of View: 

North: 

"CABIN" - Obediah Barber prepared by Tina Rowell
December 1990



Obediah Barber Homestead
Ware County, Georgia
Floor plan

Scale: none

Photo/Direction of View:

North:



F
OBEDIAH BARBER HOMESTEAD
WARE COUNTY, GEORGIA
EXHIBIT A
PRE-REHAB PHOTO

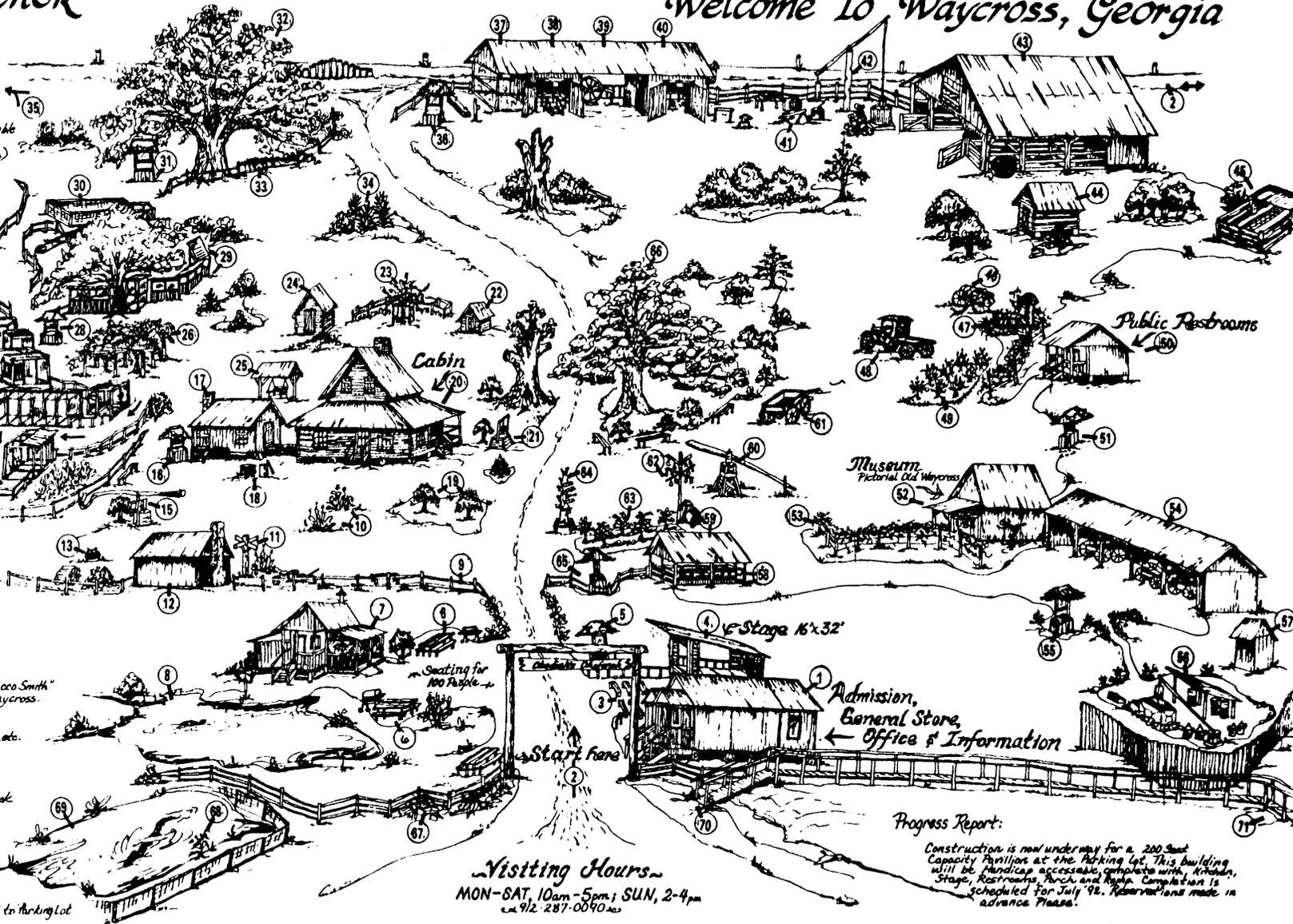
OBEDIAH BARBER HOMESTEAD
 WARE COUNTY, GEORGIA
 EXHIBIT B
 SITE DRAWING

Obediah's Okefenok

1800'S HOMESTEAD OF OBEDIAH BARBER
 WELCOME AND THANK YOU FOR COMING!

1. Admissions, Office, General Store, Information
2. Obediah Trail, Entrance to Park & Homestead
3. Seating for Stage entertainment (approx: 75)
4. Southern Showcase Stage (6'x32') [Nov, Feb, Mar]
5. Stage entertainment Marquee
6. Picnic Area, Permanent seating (approx: 100) Grills available
7. Goose Pond Diner, Drinks, Concessions, Ice
8. Goose Pond, turtles, catfish, bullfrogs, edge of Okefenokee
9. Split rail fence throughout park, made from Cypress
10. Wild Canna Lilies, (Native Plant)
11. Hog Gallows (hang hog to butcher) [Feb.]
12. Furnace Shed, (Stump Boiling, hog scalding)
13. Black Iron Kettle, (cook lye soap)
14. Original Outhouse or Privy, (2 hole restroom)
15. Sugar Cane Mill, (Squeezing juice from Cane) [Nov]
16. **INED:** Obediah Wives, children, King & Queen's Burial
17. Kitchen, (Burned 1940, Restored 1989) Wood Stove
18. Wash Pot, Baidling block & Stick (Wash Clothes)
19. Wax Myrtle, (Insect Repellent, Nat. Plant)
20. Original log Home of Obediah Barber (1871)
21. Well, (Not yet restored)
22. Jater House, (Storing Potatoes)
23. Cherokee Rose (Ga. State Flower)
24. Smokehouse, (Smoking Meats)
25. Bell Swing, (Rest Spot)
26. Grape Arbor, (Scuppernon)
27. Quail, Ducks, Pheasants, Chicken, Raccoons
28. **INED:** Wildes Massacre (Last Indian Attack)
29. Rabbits, (Flaps and long eared)
30. Pet Goat, (Amber)
31. **INED:** Swamp Talk, Champion Trees, Moss.
32. Grand Champion Bean Tree (15 around Bass)
33. Spanish Moss (Flowers bloom Apr - June) Plant
34. Spanish Swords, Native Plant w/ sharp points
35. **INED:** Heard Cypress Mill, Billy's Isl., The Lee's
36. Railroad Exhibit, Tools, etc
37. Grist Mill, Corn Shellers, etc
38. Logging Cart, from Hopkins Cypress Co
39. Blacksmith Shop
40. Cypress Shingle Splitting
41. Well Swee D (Incomplete)
42. Livestock Pans (Animals vary)
43. Corn Crib (Restored 1940) Corn, Cotton, Tobacco
44. Domes the farm Pig, Piney Woods Rooter Saw & Poles
45. Hay Rake for Gathering Hay
46. Remains of Turpentine Still
47. 1924 Ford Truck
48. Rose Garden (Do Not Pick)
49. Public Restrooms
50. **INED:** Waycross Famous Fer, Tobacco Barn, Tatum's Tobacco Smith
51. Restored Tobacco Barn, Print Shop, Museum, Old Waycross
52. Grape Vine
53. Wagon and Buggy Barn, Old Farm & Gardening Tools
54. **INED:** Moonshine Still, Preparation, (Language, Recipe, etc.
55. Moonshine Still, Seized 1981, North Waycross
56. Well, Pump (Employees Only)
57. Reptile Exhibit, Snakes, etc. (Incomplete)
58. Turpentine Exhibit, Bee Hive Exhibit
59. Cane Mill (Operable in Nov.) Autumn in the Okefenok
60. John Deere Wagon
61. Martin Gourd, (Bird Houses)
62. Garden Area, Blueberries, etc.
63. Exhibits Directional Signage
64. **INED:** Plant Uses, Springtime, Easter, Egg Dyes
65. Water, Oak Tree (Native Tree)
66. Wild Elephant Ears (Native Plant)
67. Lizard Tail (Native Plant)
68. Alligator Pond, turtles, etc. 70-71. Boardwalk Back to Parking Lot

Welcome To Waycross, Georgia



Visiting Hours
 MON-SAT, 10am - 5pm; SUN, 2-4pm
 call 912-287-0040

Progress Report:
 Construction is now underway for a 200 Seat Capacity Pavilion at the Parking Lot. This building will be handicap accessible, complete with kitchen, stage, restrooms, porch and ramp. Completion is scheduled for July '98. Reservations made in advance please.

OSTRENOKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

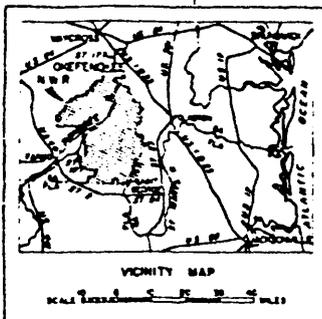
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FLORIDA AND GEORGIA

UNITED STATES
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

LEGEND

- REFUGE BOUNDARY
- WILDERNESS AREA BY PUBLIC LAW 93-429 DATED OCTOBER 1, 1974



Obediah Barber cabin

Hebard Cabin

HOPKINS' CABIN SITE

Chesser Cabin

REFUGE SUBHEADQUARTERS

OBEDIAH BARBER HOMESTEAD
WARE COUNTY, GEORGIA
EXHIBIT C
SITE MAP

R 18 E
COMPILED IN THE DIVISION OF REALTY
FROM SURVEYS BY F.A.W.S. G.L.O AND
U.S. ARMY

R 19 E R 20 E
TALLAHASSEE MERIDIAN
0 6000 12000 24000 36000 48000 FEET
0 2 4 6 MILES

MEAN DECLINATION
1962

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

REVISED 2/80
JUNE 1963

4R GA. 213 403